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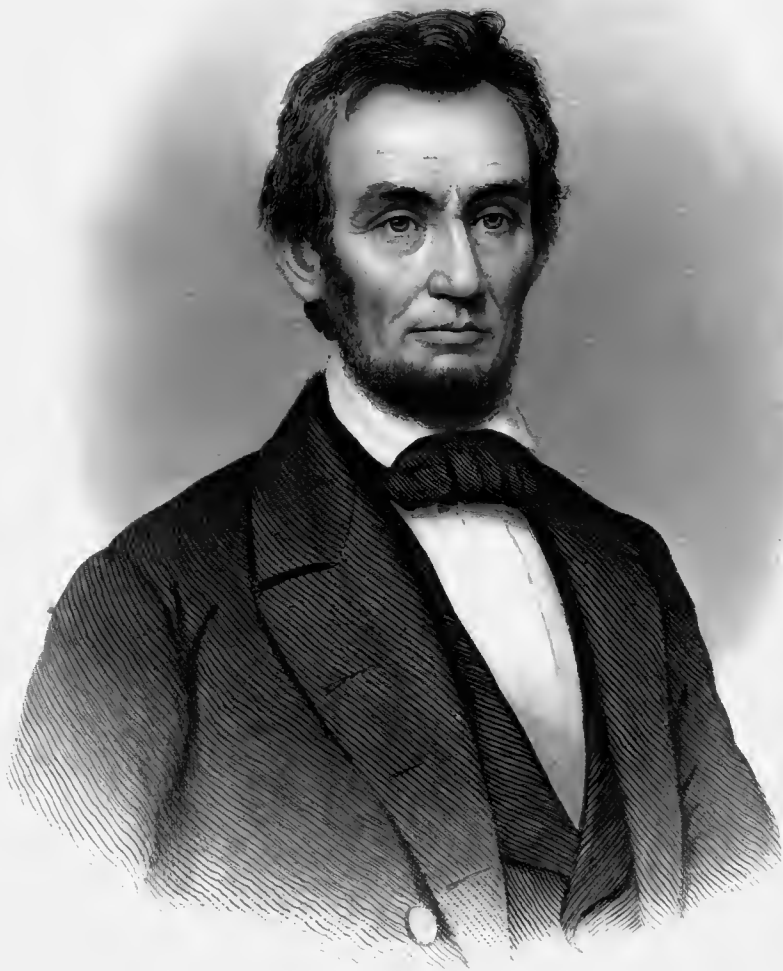
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*Yours truly
A. Lincoln*

THE
BENCH AND BAR
OF
ILLINOIS.

HISTORICAL AND REMINISCENT.

EDITED BY
JOHN M. PALMER,

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM A NUMBER OF THE FOREMOST MEMBERS OF THE
LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE STATE.

VOLUME II.

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CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BAR OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE first lawyer who located in Mount Vernon was Daniel E. Clement. He came from Alton, Illinois, about 1838, but remained only a short time, as there was but little business for him. Where he went from there the writer cannot say. What little business there was in the circuit court was transacted in those days by William J. Gatewood, Albert G. Caldwell, John A. McClernand, William A. Stickney, who recently died in Chicago; James M. Warren, of Elizabethtown; Snowden F. Hayes, afterward of Chicago, and Walter B. Scates, all of them of Shawneetown, and Hugh B. Montgomery, of Benton. Walter B. Scates, afterward removed to this place (Mount Vernon), was judge of the circuit court, a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and judge of the supreme court. He removed to Chicago, and died there.

Downing Baugh was next to Clement, and had been postmaster as far back, probably, as 1832, and was also justice of the peace and probate judge of the county of Jefferson. He was also appointed circuit judge to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. William A. Downing. About 1858 he moved to McGregor, Iowa, and was elected judge of what was then called the district court. He died there a few years ago.

Stephen G. Hicks was a cotemporary of Baugh, was a member of the legislature, and in 1846 was captain of Company H, Third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers from this county, in the war with Mexico. He was discharged in 1847 and returned to Mexico, as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of Illinois, and served until the end of the war. Previous to this service, however, he was in the war with Black Hawk, from this county, as orderly sergeant of Captain James Bowman's company, Spy Battalion. In the war of the Rebellion he was colonel of the Fortieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the shoulder, while serving therein. He died at Salem, Illinois, about 1880.

Robert F. Wingate was here as a lawyer from about 1846 to 1859, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, became a member of the legislature of that state and afterward attorney-general. He died in that state a few years ago.

Richard S. Nelson, a noted chancery lawyer, came here from Metropolis about 1850, and remained here in active practice till about 1864, when he removed to Centralia, and while attending circuit court here died of apoplexy, in August, 1865. Tazewell B. Tanner came here from St. Louis about 1846, as a teacher. He studied law, entered the practice, was elected a member of the legislature, also of the constitutional convention, became judge of the circuit court, and died about 1882. James M. Pollock came here from Pennsylvania in

1857, entered the practice, was twice elected circuit judge, and died about 1892.

Thomas S. Casey was a native of Jefferson county, entered the practice here, was prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit, a member of both branches of the legislature and judge of the circuit court. He removed to Springfield, Illinois, about ten years since and died there some five years ago. He was a brilliant lawyer and an able jurist. He was also colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion.

Samuel K. Casey, an older brother of Thomas S., removed to this place from Joliet about thirty years ago. He was born and reared in Jefferson county, however. He was warden of the Joliet penitentiary about 1863, a member of the senate from this district about 1868, and died here about twenty years since.

Lewis F. Casey was a young attorney here about 1846. He was born in this county, went as first lieutenant in Captain Hicks' company, from this county, to Mexico, was elected to the legislature from Jefferson county, while there, resigned, and came home to take his seat. About 1850 he removed to Texas, engaged in practice and during the late war of the Rebellion held a responsible civil position in the Confederate government. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, located at Centralia and associated himself in the practice of law with the Hon. Samuel L. Dwight, now one of the judges of the circuit court. He died some four years since.

Judge Edmund D. Youngblood, of Mount Vernon, one of the judges in the second judicial circuit of Illinois, is a native Illinoisan, born in Paradise Prairie, Perry county, this state, October 21, 1838, and is a son of Isaiah and Electa (Jones) Youngblood, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Connecticut. They became residents of Illinois in territorial days, and upon a farm in Perry county they reared their family of ten children, of whom the judge was the ninth in order of birth. His education was acquired in the country schools near his home and at an early age he began working as a farm hand, being thus employed until his marriage.

He continued to reside upon a farm and engaged in the hard manual labor connected therewith until twenty-seven years of age, when, determining to devote his life to professional duties, he took up the study of law. In 1867, after thorough preparation, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Harrisburg, Saline county, Illinois, where he remained until 1871, when he moved to Shawneetown, Illinois. In the latter city he enjoyed a fair practice and held a number of public offices: first judge of the city court of Shawneetown; afterward state's attorney of Gallatin county for four years, master in chancery for six years, and judge of the county court of Gallatin county for eight years,—from December, 1882, to December, 1890. In 1891 he was elected circuit judge, and so ably did he fill this position that in 1897 he was re-elected for another term of six years, thus by hard study and close application, step by step, rising higher and higher. In 1893 he removed to Mount Vernon, Illinois, in order to have better access to the supreme court library.

Judge Youngblood administers justice fairly and impartially, fully sustaining the majesty of the law, which is the protector of all human rights and liber-



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E. J. Garinghland

ties. He has gained distinctive preferment in his chosen calling by reason of his strong mentality, his close study, his natural and acquired ability and his unsailable devotion to what he believes to be right. His power as a lawyer is demonstrated by the thoroughness of his mastery of the science of law, and the skill and aptness with which he applies its principles to given cases. Beyond and above all, he is a student of law, a student of humanity and a student of the tendencies of the times in which he lives, and is therefore able to temper justice with that higher and holier quality, mercy.

His prominence as a lawyer and jurist is due in a great part to his wonderfully retentive memory, as well as his untiring industry and energy. Although he is a man of the strongest political conviction, while on the bench no distinction is ever made by him between attorneys, litigants or officers on account of their political opinions, and nothing makes him more indignant than to get the impression that any one conceives the idea that politics could or would be considered by him on the bench, between persons interested in a suit. Judge Youngblood has been a life-long Democrat, and believes so firmly in the principles of that party that he never fails to cast a vote for any of its representatives, no matter how minor the position for which they were candidates. He has been known to travel seventy-five miles in order to cast his vote for township officers. That he has the confidence and regard of his party is shown by the fact of his election to a number of important offices, and his re-election to the circuit bench was an unmistakable evidence of appreciation of his ability and fidelity to the important duties entrusted to his care.

His religious views are broad and liberal. Though he is not a member of any church at this time, he is a firm believer in Christianity, and salvation through faith in the life, suffering, death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership in Warren Lodge No. 14, at Shawneetown, Illinois, and as a Royal Arch Mason in H. W. Hubbard Chapter, No. 160, in Mount Vernon, Illinois.

On the 23d of April, 1857, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Eunice M. Kinne, who was by birth a Pennsylvanian, mostly reared, however, and educated in Vanderburg and Posey counties, Indiana, and at the time of their marriage was engaged in school-teaching in Horse Prairie, Franklin county, Illinois. Their only living child is Eva Y., now the wife of Dr. J. F. Barton, of Shawneetown, Illinois, and they have two children,—Ethel and Edmund Y. The Judge and his family enjoy the high regard of a large acquaintance and hold that enviable position in social circles which is ever accorded genuine worth and mental culture.

Tazewell B. Tanner, deceased, for many years judge of the twenty-fourth judicial circuit, was recognized as one of the most eminent and honored lawyers and jurists of his section of the state. He was born in Danville, Virginia, November 6, 1821, a son of Allen C. and Martha (Bates) Tanner. His father, who was a representative of some of the oldest and best families of Virginia, followed merchandising in the Old Dominion until 1824, when he emigrated to Missouri and engaged in frontier trading. Judge Tanner accompanied his

parents to St. Louis, Missouri, and after completing his education in McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, engaged in teaching school for four years. On the expiration of that period he went to California in search of gold, and after remaining for one year on the Pacific slope returned to Illinois. Soon afterward he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson county, a position which he filled for two years, when he resigned. Subsequently he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in the following year conducted the *Jeffersonian*, a journal intended to educate the people upon the question as to the propriety of donating swamp lands to aid in the construction of a railway, a mission which the paper ultimately accomplished.

In the meantime, Judge Tanner studied law under the direction of William H. Bissell and Judge Scates, and also practiced while engaged in his journalistic work. At the expiration of fifteen months, however, he sold his interest in the newspaper and devoted his attention exclusively to his profession, which made very heavy demands on his time. He had a large and lucrative law practice and with marked ability handled the interests entrusted to his care. In 1862 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of the state and proved one of its most active and efficient members. He served as chairman of the committee on revision and adjustment, and while officiating in that capacity elicited the praise and encomiums of all concerned, and was especially complimented for the masterly manner in which bills were revised and adjusted, and redeemed from bareness by the elegant language in which they were expressed. In 1873 he was elected judge of the twenty-fourth judicial district, which position he filled until his death, which occurred in 1881. He performed the functions of his office with capability and dignity. His skill and judgment as a legal practitioner and as an expounder and defender of the law were unimpeachable; he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire bar, and was highly commended for the fairness and soundness of his decisions. His political support was always given the Democracy.

Judge Tanner was married May 22, 1851, to Sarah E. Anderson, daughter of ex-Governor Anderson of Illinois, and his widow still survives him. At a meeting called specially to take action on the death of Judge Tanner the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst the Hon. Tazewell B. Tanner, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the bar of this portion of the state; and

Whereas, It is meet and proper to commend the virtues and hold up to public view the bright example of the worthy and illustrious members of the bar of this portion of the state and of the profession everywhere; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of the late lamented Tazewell B. Tanner, the bar of Jefferson county and the state of Illinois has lost one of its brightest and purest ornaments, the state a valuable and intelligent citizen, society one of its most deserving members, his family a kind and affectionate husband and an indulgent father, and the community one who performed his duty and the whole of his duty in life.

Resolved, That we, the members of the bar of the city of Mount Vernon, tender to



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Q. H. Patton

the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad and irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also to the supreme court of the southern grand jurisdiction of this state and the appellate court in the fourth district of Illinois and to the circuit and county courts, and that a copy be furnished to the St. Louis and Mount Vernon papers for publication.

Charles H. Patton, the Nestor of the Mount Vernon bar and the leading corporation lawyer of southern Illinois, has attained to an eminent position in his chosen calling, and no citizen of the community is more highly respected or more fully enjoys the confidence of the people and richly deserves the esteem in which he is held. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life is of the highest type of American manhood.

Mr. Patton was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, near the city of Hartford, May 9, 1834, and his ancestral history is one of close connection with the annals of New England, for the family was founded in America by the Pilgrim fathers who settled in Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century. The family was represented in the war of the Revolution, and the grandfather of our subject, Seth W. Patton, served in the war of 1812. By trade he was a shipbuilder and by the industrious prosecution of his business interests he accumulated a desirable fortune. A prominent and influential citizen, he served as selectman of his town and spent his entire life in Connecticut, the "land of steady habits," where he died at the advanced age of eighty-three. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Warner, survived her husband three years and was also eighty-six years of age at the time of her death.

The father of our subject, Eliphalet W. Patton, was also a shipbuilder and a man of means. In 1835 he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he settled on a farm and continued to reap a golden harvest from his labors. In 1860 he made a trip to Illinois and purchased land in Jefferson county, near Mount Vernon, to which he removed and where he spent the remainder of his days. For many years, while he lived in Ohio, he held the office of justice of the peace and filled other positions of honor and trust, discharging his duties with marked fidelity. He was a devoted member of the Christian church, whose life exemplified his belief, and in the faith of that denomination he passed to the home beyond at the age of seventy-four. He married Miss Ladora Ann Griswold, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Clark Griswold, of Puritan ancestry. They became the parents of six children, five sons and a daughter, namely: our subject, the eldest; Albert W., who has been for over twenty years master car-builder for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and at Howell, Indiana; Arthur, who is a contractor and builder at Carmi, Illinois; Byron, who died in Arkansas; Adelaide, deceased wife of Charles Kinney; Frank E., who served as county treasurer of Jefferson county, and as city treasurer of Mount Vernon, and is now cashier of the George W. Evans Bank of Mount Vernon.

Charles H. Patton was reared amid rural scenes, his boyhood days being

passed on his father's farm, where he early became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He pursued his education in the Kingsville Academy in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and afterward engaged in teaching for eight years, both in common and select schools. He entered upon the study of law under the direction of Judge Milton A. Leonard, of Pierpont, Ohio, and later spent a year upon his father's farm in Jefferson county, Illinois, after which he formed a partnership with Judge James M. Pollock, in 1862, for the practice of law in Mount Vernon. During the war of the Rebellion he accepted the nomination for county clerk and was elected to that office in 1865 for a four-years term. He brought to the discharge of his official duties a fine business training and excellent legal education, and during his incumbency completely revolutionized the business methods of the office, the reforms and improvements which he introduced being still in use.

Since his retirement from that position, Mr. Patton has devoted his attention exclusively to his law practice. He avoids criminal cases and makes a specialty of chancery practice and corporation law, in which he now ranks as the leading practitioner in those departments of jurisprudence in southern Illinois. He is now attorney for the George W. Evans Bank, the Mount Vernon Building & Loan Association, the general counsel for the Mount Vernon Car Works and local attorney for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroads. He has had only three law partners during his long identification with the Mount Vernon bar, these being Judge James M. Pollock, Judge Thomas S. Casey and Albert Watson, the latter Mr. Patton's first law student. He is thoroughly versed in his favorite branches of the law, and his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is most profound; but his attention, as before stated, is mostly given to chancery and corporation law, the intricate questions giving ample scope for the exercise of his peculiarly powerful legal talents. All recognize his ability, his skill as a practitioner, his knowledge of the law, his sound practical judgment and especially his absolute integrity. At all times and on all occasions he fully upholds the majesty of the law. In the court-room he has that calm demeanor that arises from thorough familiarity with the points at issue and indicates a reserve force which nothing can conquer. His love of justice and right is inherent, and with the intensity of a strong nature he abhors wrong and dissimulation in the abstract, while possessing the broadest charity for the misguided one.

In 1854 Mr. Patton was united in marriage, in Ohio, to Miss Charlotte Shave, an English lady who came to this country when twelve years of age. Mrs. Patton is a woman of commanding form, of broad and liberal mind; of generous impulses, and while never forgetting the poor she is a born leader in the higher walks of life. Four children have been born of this union: Dr. Fred W., a graduate of the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and a leading physician of St. Louis, Missouri; Lulu L., now the wife of S. G. H. Taylor; Lillie W., wife of James G. Nugent, of the firm of Nugent Brothers, of St. Louis, and Otto C.

Mr. Patton is a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has

been a Knight Templar for more than twenty-five years, holding many important positions in that order. He was high priest of H. W. Hubbard Chapter, R. A. M., and is grand captain of the host in the Grand Chapter of Illinois. In the grand lodge he served for several years on the most important committees, including that of Masonic jurisprudence, and has been district deputy grand master for several terms. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, and of the local lodge he is worthy patron, while Mrs. Patton is assistant worthy patron. He is a charter member of the Knights of Honor, filling various offices in the order and serving as representative to the grand lodge. For several years he was trustee of the grand lodge, and is now one of the two representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the Supreme Lodge of the United States. Mr. Patton is a worthy exemplar of these noble fraternities, showing forth in his upright life the beneficent and uplifting principles upon which they are based.

CHAPTER XXXII.

*REMINISCENCES OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF CHICAGO.

BY THE LATE JUDGE ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

THE first lawyer that ever came here to reside was Charles Jouett, who was sent here as Indian agent in 1805. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1772, and the youngest of nine children. His father shared in Braddock's defeat, and two of his brothers fought in the war of independence. He studied law at Charlottesville, Virginia, and was appointed by Jefferson Indian agent at Detroit, in 1802. April 2, 1805, he was appointed commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas, and other Indians in northwestern Ohio and what is now southeastern Michigan. The treaty was signed at Fort Industry, on "the Miami of the Lake," now Maumee, July 4, 1805. The same year he was appointed as Indian agent at Chicago, and on October 26, 1805, assumed charge, by direction of the government, of the Sacs, Foxes, and Potawatomies. He was again appointed Indian agent for Chicago by President Madison in 1815, and moved here with his family in that year. He is charged with one thousand dollars salary as such agent on the books of the government for 1816.

The next lawyer that took up his abode here was Russell E. Heacock. He arrived in Chicago July 4, 1827. He at first took up his residence inside of the inclosure of old Fort Dearborn. During the next year he removed to a log cabin, which he purchased of one Peter Lampslett, situated about the center of section 32, township 39, range 14, "about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the lock at Bridgeport and about one mile south of Hardscrabble." In 1830 he appears to have acted at one time as judge and at another time as a clerk of election, and in 1831 was selected as one of the two commissioners to lay out a road from Shelbyville to Chicago. He was licensed to keep a tavern in his own residence at Hardscrabble, which was, we believe, near the present site of the rolling mills at Bridgeport, and was one of the seven justices appointed for Cook county September 10, 1831. Under date of August 5, 1835, we find him advertised as an attorney, and his name appears in the Chicago directories as late as 1848. He was one of the four delegates from Cook county to the constitutional convention of 1847, the others being Francis E. Sherman, Patrick Ballingall, and E. F. Colby.

The next lawyer that came here was Richard J. Hamilton, who, it is probable, was the author of the well known phrase that "a public office is a public

* Revised by Charles E. Anthony.

trust," for he had great experience as a public officer, having filled almost every local office extant in his day. On the organization of Cook county he turned his eyes northward and was elected by the general assembly as the first probate judge of Cook county, January 29, 1831. His friend, Judge Richard M. Young, appointed him clerk of the Cook county circuit court, and Governor Reynolds commissioned him a notary public and recorder. According to all accounts he arrived in Chicago in the very early days of March, 1831, and was present at the organization of the county on the 8th of that month.

The first lawyers who came here to make a living by their profession were Giles Spring and John Dean Caton, who arrived here about June 18, 1833. If they did not try the first lawsuit, they were engaged in the first prosecution for larceny that ever occurred in our midst, which was made memorable by the discovery of the stolen pelf in the toe of the criminal's stocking, after he had denied all knowledge of the disappearance of the same, while in the very act of denying it. Judge Caton was so enraged that he jerked off the culprit's stocking, causing him thereby to disgorge and make profert of the plunder in open court. It is needless to say that Judge Caton not only earned his fee, but got it, while Spring, who defended this hapless wight, was left without anything.

Soon after, there came James H. Collins, Justin Butterfield, George Manierre, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, James Grant, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, Isaac N. Arnold, Henry Moore, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, William B. and Mahlon D. Ogden, Mark Skinner, Lisle Smith, N. B. Judd, Thomas Hoyne, William H. Brown, Henry Brown and George B. Meeker. I have not given the names of these lawyers in the exact order of time of the arrival, but I believe, as just stated, that Spring and Caton came here in 1833; Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, James H. Collins in 1834; William B. Ogden, George Manierre, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, Jonathan Young Scammon and Justin Butterfield in 1835; Isaac N. Arnold, John Wentworth, Mark Skinner and Henry Brown in 1836; Lisle Smith, Thomas Hoyne, N. B. Judd and George Meeker and Mahlon D. Ogden in 1837; Edward G. Ryan in 1836; Hugh T. Dickey in 1838. Calvin De Wolf came October 31, 1837; John Wentworth October 25, 1836. William H. Brown came here in 1835. In 1834 the number of lawyers was eleven, and their names were: Russell E. Heacock, R. J. Hamilton, Giles Spring, John Dean Caton, E. W. Casey, A. N. Fullerton, James H. Collins, James Grant, Grant Goodrich, Henry Moore, and Buckner S. Morris. Five of these men reached the bench, and all attained distinction. Judge James Grant removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he attained great distinction, and died a few years since, crowned with honors.

The first meeting of the Chicago bar was held some time in July, 1835, and was called to pay respect to the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who died July 6, 1835. The members present were: A. N. Fullerton, E. W. Casey, Grant Goodrich, Buckner S. Morris, Henry Moore and Royal Stewart.

From 1834 to 1840 many young men of education and family distinction came to Chicago to locate and engage in the practice of the law, but all who thus came did not remain. Among these were Henry Moore; Joseph N.

Balestier, of Brattleboro, Vermont; George Anson; Oliver Beaumont; Fisher Ames Harding, of Rhode Island; and Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster. While here in 1837 Webster was at the head of the firm of Webster & Harding. These gentlemen removed to Detroit, and both afterward returned east. Harding became distinguished as a journalist, and Webster went as secretary of legation to China. He was killed while in the service of his country during the late civil war. Edward G. Ryan, one of the most distinguished lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar, came here in 1836. He afterward removed to Racine, then Milwaukee, and was, I believe, at the time of his death chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Wisconsin. He was first associated in business with Henry Moore, then with Hugh T. Dickey. In 1840 he dissolved with Dickey, went into journalism, and became editor of a paper called the Tribune, the first number of which appeared April 4, 1840.

The celebrated Thomas F. Marshall, after a long public career, came to Chicago just before the breaking out of the war, and engaged in the practice for a short time, but not meeting with success, removed to some other state,—Minnesota, I believe,—where he died a number of years ago. Joseph Blackburn, for a long time a member of congress and senator from Kentucky, also practiced here for a short time, in connection with his brother, just before the breaking out of the Rebellion, but returned to Kentucky, where he has resided ever since.

The career of Judge Caton is not only unique in our history, but is something extraordinary. He arrived in Chicago on the 19th of June, 1833. He was here when Chicago was nothing but a small collection of huts, before it had been incorporated as a village, and before it had become a city. No man within our borders had such a varied experience as he. He prosecuted the first criminal who was ever brought before a court of justice in Chicago, and commenced and tried the first civil suit in a court of record in this county and was engaged in the very first jury case ever tried in Will and Kane counties. He served as a justice of the peace, a circuit judge and a supreme-court judge. In his early days he traveled the circuit, penetrating into remote regions and meeting with many and strange adventures.

Among the exciting and thrilling incidents in his early life was his defense of one Pierce, at Hennepin, Putnam county, where he met for the first time Judge Breese, who presided. Pierce was rather a weak and simple-minded man with a bad woman for a wife, who had become infatuated with a ruffian by the name of Thompson, who was known as a desperado, and between them they formed a plot to get rid of Pierce, and they knew of no better way than to charge him with a crime and send him to the penitentiary. Thompson and Pierce's wife broke into a room near which a Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald were sleeping, and it appears that they heard a disturbance during the night, got up, and, peeking through a crack in the plastering, saw both Thompson and Mrs. Pierce break open a box of goods and then take and put some of the goods in a trunk. When the owner of the store discovered his loss he made inquiries and was soon informed by Thompson who the culprits were, and

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were arrested, and at the examination Pierce's wife persuaded the old man that it was his duty to save her and to say that he did it. This he did and was bound over to the grand jury and sent to jail. Pierce's wife got all the money the old man had and decamped, but Thompson was on hand to prosecute and make good his charges. Pierce was indicted, and Caton and a lawyer by the name of Atwater were appointed to defend. James Grant of Chicago was at that time state's attorney for that judicial district.

Pierce asserted his innocence, but was without a witness, and he could not be a witness in his own behalf as the law then stood. How to unravel the mystery was the problem. Pierce declared he was not anywhere near the store when the crime was committed, but was sick nigh unto death at his home and that there was a doctor and a woman, who was a friend of the family, who attended him. These were hastily hunted up and corroborated everything Pierce said, and he explained how his wife had besought him to say that he did the deed in order to save her. The case excited a good deal of attention, but Thompson was such a desperado that nobody seemed willing to speak out. As Caton was walking along the street, on his way from his hotel to the courthouse, a man came up to him and, in a rather low tone, asked him if he was defending Pierce, and Caton said he was. "Then," said the stranger, "there are a Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, who live on the other side of the river about a mile and a half away, who can give you valuable information in regard to that crime," and then turned and went off.

Caton went back to the tavern and got out his horse, and, without saying a word to anybody, mounted it and rode off as fast as he could, and was soon at the Fitzgeralds'. He introduced himself as Pierce's lawyer to Mrs. Fitzgerald, and asked her about the case, but she was not at first inclined to say anything. Caton told her that if she knew anything that would clear Pierce she ought, as a Christian woman and to save her soul, to tell it. This startled her and she went and called her husband, who was as reticent at first as his wife, for they were afraid of Thompson. Caton told them he would protect them, and finally they made a clean breast of it and told all that they knew. Caton then hastened back, told Atwater of his discovery, and subpoenas were got out for the Fitzgeralds, and the next morning, when the case was called, all the witnesses were in court. Neither Grant, the state's attorney, nor anybody else knew anything about the disclosures, and Grant depended on Pierce's confession and Thompson's testimony and supposed that the case would take but a few minutes, and said so on the opening of the case,—in other words, that the trial would be a mere form and that the defendant would be shown to be guilty and would, of course, have to go to the penitentiary.

Caton asked the court to allow him to postpone his opening until the state had closed, which the court allowed. The owner of the goods gave his testimony, in which he showed that the goods were nailed up in a dry-goods box in an unfurnished room in the hotel and that they were subsequently found in a trunk belonging to the prisoner. Thompson was then called, and took the stand with a swagger and swore positively that he saw Pierce when he took the

goods from the box and placed them in the trunk. He was cross-examined at great length and went into all sorts of details and made out the most complete case ever heard of, but there were certain mysterious circumstances about the case which he did not solve. When the state had closed, Grant, the prosecutor, and Judge Breese looked puzzled, and when Caton arose and made his opening everybody stood aghast. He explained the so-called confession, the flight of the wife, and then paid his respects to the bully and braggart, Thompson, and said that he would show him to be not only an assassin, but an unmitigated liar.

Caton called his witnesses, and one by one explained every fact and circumstance in the most satisfactory manner, and finally he put Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald upon the stand, who testified that on the night of the theft they were sleeping in a room near the head of the stairs and were awakened by a noise in the room below, when they got up and crept softly down the stairs, on which they seated themselves and saw plainly, through a crack in the lath, Thompson and Mrs. Pierce take the goods and put them in the trunk. Piece after piece the plot was unfolded, and before the defense had finished the excitement had become intense, and Thompson had been stripped bare and was shown up in all his wickedness and deformity.

When the evidence was all in the state's attorney was so utterly nonplussed that he made only a few remarks and told the jury that he should leave the case to them. Caton had become thoroughly aroused, and as it was the first case that he had ever tried in Putnam county he conceived it to be his duty to expound the villainy which had been disclosed fully and completely, and he went at it with all the vim and vigor that he possessed. Mr. Caton, in describing the scene in after years, said:

While I was in the midst of this tirade I turned partly around to catch an expression of the audience, and discovered behind me, and not more than two feet from me, this man Thompson, with a heavy bludgeon in his hand, the perspiration pouring from his face, his eye glaring fiercely at me, with a terribly fiendish expression on his countenance. I at once concluded that he had crept up there in order to make a deadly assault upon me when my back was to him. To say that this made me terribly angry is to put it mildly. This was one of the few times in my life when I have been really mad. I felt instantly inspired with a superhuman strength which would enable me to crush any living man to the earth in a moment. I glared upon the supreme scoundrel a look of scorn and detestation and defiance, which I was told later seemed fit to wither a statue. I pointed my finger in his very face and called upon the court and jury to look at the cowardly assassin, who had not the courage to attack a child in the face, but must skulk up behind so he could strike unseen. I then proceeded to pour out upon him denunciations and epithets which rushed upon me faster than I could utter them. Terrible words of execration seemed to coin themselves, and I poured them out with the rapidity of a tornado, constantly emphasizing them by fierce gesticulations right into his face, which was now red and now pale, like the changing flashes of a boreal light. Some of these anathemas have been ringing in my ears ever since. Their bare memory makes me shudder. What, then, must have been their effect when poured out under such excitement?

The culprit stood this for a little while, with a bold, defiant expression, as if looking for a good time to strike, but soon he began to weaken and show doubt and hesitancy. This expression grew upon him more and more for several minutes, when he backed to-

ward the door through the dense crowd, who shrank from his touch as if he had been a slimy snake. I called upon the state's attorney to prosecute the perjured thief, now that he knew who, for a certainty, was the guilty party. I called upon the sheriff to arrest the scoundrel before he should reach the woods and hide his guilty head in the bushes. I called on all good citizens to scorn and spit upon so loathsome a wretch. I advised all decent women, whenever they saw him, to bar their doors and windows as against a leper, whose very breath was contamination, and I kept shouting after him in this unseemly way till he was fairly out of sight. I then paused and turned around and was silent for a few minutes, and then every man in the court room, except the judge, was on his feet and seemed half bewildered. I at length apologized to the court for the unseemly exhibition which I made in a presence where dignity and moderation should always reign, and I hoped he would find in the scene which had provoked me some apology for the breach of decorum of which I was conscious I had been guilty. After a moment's pause Judge Breese remarked: "You can proceed, Mr. Caton." I then turned to the jury and apologized to them for having for a moment forgotten myself and the presence in which I was, under a provocation which might have excited an older man. I then said the evidence had made the prisoner's innocence so manifest that I did not think that his interest required that I should longer detain them.

The state's attorney closed with a short speech which virtually gave up the case. The jury retired without any charge from the judge and returned at once with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with manifestations of approval, and Caton was immediately surrounded by clients who were anxious to secure his services, and it resulted in his being retained in several cases of the greatest importance. Thompson was not heard from for some time, but made his appearance a year or two after at Ottawa, whither he came, as he said, for the express purpose of licking Caton, but Caton, being a stalwart and a giant in strength, put him to flight in an instant and he was never heard of afterward.

Caton was engaged in many other cases which brought him into great notoriety, and he became famous throughout the country, especially in Kendall, Kane, Will, Putnam, and the Rock River counties. It would be interesting to relate more of such incidents, but it is impossible. He prosecuted and defended criminals of all sorts and conditions and was engaged in many important actions at law and suits in equity. He once defended one hundred and twelve citizens of Ogle county who were jointly indicted for lynching some desperadoes, who had shot and killed a well known citizen by the name of Campbell. The judicial annals of our state are his monument, but he has left us precious words of encouragement and an immortal benediction. His domestic life was happy, and in his autobiography, which he put forth only a few years before his death, under the title of "The Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," he pays a graceful tribute to the partner of his joys and sorrows.

John Dean Caton was a man who had great strength of character and was characterized by sound judgment and most excellent common sense. He was not what would be called a skilled pleader and an adroit practitioner, but his plain and rugged manner of presenting every question to a jury was something which was highly commended by the old pioneers and commanded their admiration. He was honest and fair, and despised anything that smacked of

trickery. He was appointed judge of the supreme bench in 1842, and resigned in 1864. He possessed a judicial mind, and was inclined to take an enlarged and comprehensive view of all cases which came before him. It is much to be regretted that his example has not been followed by his successors.

James H. Collins came to the state in 1833 from Vernon, Oneida county, New York, and took up a claim to some land at Holdenman's Grove, in Kendall county, and for a short time engaged in farming, but his tastes led him to the pursuit of the law, which he had studied before coming west, and at the solicitation of Judge Caton, who knew him while residing in New York, and who had studied in his office, he abandoned farming and entered into partnership with him in the practice of the law in 1834. This arrangement lasted but a year, when a partnership was formed between himself and Justin Butterfield, under the firm name of and style of Butterfield & Collins, which soon took a very high rank, not only in the city of Chicago, but throughout the state. They were both well grounded in their profession, and were men of great determination and perseverance. Collins became noted for his skill as a special pleader and for the great care which he bestowed upon the preparation of all cases, and he was as much at home on the chancery side as on the common-law side of a court. Collins died of cholera, after a few hours illness, at Ottawa, in 1854, while attending the supreme court at that place.

Collins was a man of iron will and of great determination. He was one of the earliest and most violent abolitionists in the west, and was, as it has often been said, as tenacious and combative as an English bulldog. He belonged to that group of men like Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Ichabod Coddington, Eastman, Freer, Farnsworth, George Manierre, Carlos Haven, H. B. Hurd, Chancellor L. Jenks, and the Lovejoys. He was engaged in the defense of Owen Lovejoy, the brother of Elijah Lovejoy, who was foully murdered, at Alton, by a pro-slavery mob in 1837, and who was indicted under a statute of this state for harboring slaves. The case was tried in Bureau county, and was of the most interesting and thrilling character. The history of the case, briefly stated, as narrated by J. C. Conklin, is as follows:

At the May term, 1842, of the Bureau county circuit court, Richard M. Young presiding, Norman H. Purple, prosecuting attorney pro tem., the grand jury returned a "true bill" against Owen Lovejoy (then lately a preacher of the gospel) for that "a certain negro girl named Agnes, then and there being a fugitive slave, he, the said Lovejoy, knowing her to be such, did harbor, feed, secrete, and clothe," contrary to the statute, etc.; and the grand jurors did further present "that the said Lovejoy a certain fugitive slave called Nance did harbor, feed and aid," contrary to the statute, etc. At the October term, 1842, the Hon. John Dean Caton, a justice of the supreme court, presiding, the case came up for trial on a plea of not guilty; Judge Purple and B. F. Fridley, state's attorney, for the people, and James H. Collins and Lovejoy, in person, for the defense. The trial lasted for a week, and Lovejoy and Collins fought the case with a vigor and boldness almost without a parallel. The prosecution was argued by the enemies of Lovejoy with an energy and vindictiveness with

which Purple and Fridley could have had little sympathy. When the case was called for trial a strong pro-slavery man, one of those by whom the indictment had been procured, said to the state's attorney: "Fridley, we want you to be sure and convict this preacher and send him to prison." "Prison! Lovejoy to prison!" replied Fridley. "Your prosecution will be a damned sight more likely to send him to congress." Fridley was right. Lovejoy was very soon after elected to the state legislature and then to congress, where he was soon heard from by the whole country.

The prosecution was ably conducted, and Messrs. Collins and Lovejoy not only availed themselves of every technical ground of defense, but denounced vehemently the laws under which the indictment was drawn as unconstitutional and void, justifying every act charged as criminal. A full report of the trial would have considerable historic interest. The counsel engaged were equal to the important legal and constitutional questions discussed. Judge Purple, for logical ability and wide culture, for a clear, concise style, condensing the strong points of his case into the fewest words, had rarely an equal. Fridley, for quaint humor, for drollery and apt illustration, expressed in familiar, plain, colloquial, sometimes vulgar, language, but with a clear, strong common sense, was a very effective prosecutor. Collins was indefatigable, dogmatic, never giving up, and if the court decided one point against him he was ready with another, and, if that was overruled, still others. B. F. Fridley, for fifty-one years a lawyer of the Illinois bar, died May 29, 1898, over eighty years of age. He was admitted to the bar November 19, 1841.

Lovejoy always suggested to me a Roundhead of the days of Cromwell. He was thoroughly in earnest, almost, if not quite, fanatical in his politics. His courage was unflinching, and he would have died for his principles. He had a blunt, masculine eloquence rarely equaled and on the slavery question, as a stump speaker, it would be difficult to name his superior. Collins and Lovejoy, after a week's conflict, won their cause. Lovejoy himself made a masterly argument, and Mr. Collins' closing speech extended through two days. They extorted a verdict from a hostile jury. It is very doubtful, however, if they could have succeeded with all their efforts but for the accidental disclosure of the alleged owner, on his cross-examination, of a fact unknown to the defense. He said he was taking the slave girl Nance from Kentucky to Missouri through Illinois. He was ignorant that by voluntarily bringing his supposed chattel from a slave state to a free state she became free. Messrs. Collins and Lovejoy saw the importance of this fact,—indeed, the turning point in the case. Lovejoy quoted with great effect the lines of Cowper, now so familiar:

Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free—
They touch our country and their shackles fall!

"And," said he, "if this is the glory of England, is it not equally true of Illinois, her soil consecrated to freedom by the ordinance of 1787 and her own constitution?" Mr. Collins, in his summing up, read the great and eloquent

opinion of Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case, an opinion which Cowper so beautifully paraphrased in his poem.

Judge Caton's charge, which will be found in the *Western Citizen* of October 26, 1843, was very fair. He laid down the law distinctly that "if a man voluntarily brings his slave into a free state the slave becomes free."

In February, 1859, at the capitol in Washington, speaking of the acts which led to this trial, there is one of the boldest and most effective bursts of eloquence from Lovejoy to be found in all the literature of anti-slavery discussion. He had been taunted and reproached on the floor of congress and stigmatized as one who, in aiding slaves to escape, had violated the laws and constitution of his country. He had been denounced as a "nigger stealer," threatened by the slave holders, and they attempted to intimidate and silence him. They little knew the man, and his reply silenced them and extorted the admiration of friend and foe. He closed one of the most radical and impassioned anti-slavery speeches ever made in congress by unflinchingly declaring: "I do assist fugitive slaves. Proclaim it, then, upon the housetops; write it on every leaf that trembles in the forest; make it blaze from the sun at high noon and shine forth in the milder radiance of every star that bedecks the firmament of God; let it echo through all the arches of heaven and reverberate and bellow along all the deep gorges of hell, where slave catchers will be very likely to hear of it. Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every fugitive that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible demon of slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the houseless? I bid you defiance in the name of God!"

Grant Goodrich, who died March 15, 1889, occupied a high rank among the pioneer lawyers of Chicago, for he, like Caton, commenced at the "beginning of time," as reckoned in our calendar, and continued with us until all the prophecies concerning our greatness as a city had been fulfilled. He appeared here just as the Indians were abandoning their hunting grounds and before their trails through the country had been obliterated and before roads and highways had been marked out.

At the age of eighteen years he entered the law office of Dixon & Smith at Westfield, New York, and in due time was admitted to the bar, and in a short time after left for the west and became a partner here with Giles Spring in 1834. No one who engaged in the practice here ever pursued his profession with greater diligence and success than he, and no one has a better record for honor and fidelity than he. He was for some time a partner with George Scoville, and in 1854 he entered into partnership with William W. Farwell, who was afterward elected to the circuit bench, and in 1856 Sidney Smith entered the firm, and it became Goodrich, Farwell & Smith. In 1857 he went to Europe and remained there until the spring of 1859. Upon his return he was elected one of the judges of the superior court of Chicago, which he held for one term. He established a large business, and was at various times engaged in some of the most famous cases which were ever brought in our courts. In 1874

he retired from the practice. In 1847 the constitution of the state of Illinois was revised and a new judicial system adopted for the state, in and by which the judiciary was made elective. A county court was established in each county with probate jurisdiction, to be held by one judge, who was to be elected by the qualified voters of the county and hold four years. In the general overturning which took place by the inauguration of a new judicial system and the election of all the judges, provision was made in the supplement to the new constitution that "the Cook and Jo Daviess county courts shall continue to exist, and the judge and other officers of the same remain in office until otherwise provided for."

By an act of the general assembly, approved November 5, 1849, entitled "An act to establish the tenth judicial circuit, and to fix the times of holding courts in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh judicial circuits, and for other purposes," it was provided in the eleventh section as follows: "From and after the first Monday in January next the circuit court in and for the county of Cook shall be holden on the first Mondays of May and December in each year, and that there shall be added to the name and title of the 'Cook county court,' created by an act of the legislature, approved on the 21st of February, 1845, and referred to in the twenty-first section of the schedule of the constitution, the words of 'common pleas,' so that the title and name of said court shall henceforward be the 'Cook county court of common pleas,' and the regular terms of said last named court shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays of February and September in each year, instead of at the time heretofore designated by law; and the said Cook county court of common pleas and the said circuit court of Cook county shall have equal and concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor arising under the criminal laws of this state and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace arising or instituted within said county of Cook, any law in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding, and all appeals from justices of the peace within said county of Cook shall be taken and carried to whichever of said courts the term of which shall be held next after any such appeal shall have been applied for and taken."

By an act of the general assembly, approved February 6, 1849, it was provided by the first section "that on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and every fourth year thereafter, an election shall be held in Cook county, at which election there shall be chosen one judge of the court created by an act entitled 'An act to establish the Cook county court,' approved February 21, 1845, also a clerk of said court, and a prosecuting attorney, to perform the duties provided for in said act, who shall each hold their respective offices for the term of four years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified."

The Jo Daviess county court, which by its organization was to be held by the judge of the county court of Cook county, was repealed February 8, 1849, and all of its business transferred to the circuit court. By an act passed February 6, 1849, provision was made for the election of a judge of the county court on the first Monday of April, 1849, and every fourth year thereafter.

When the constitution of 1848 went into effect, and the election of the judges had been transferred from the general assembly to the people, Judge Hugh T. Dickey, of the Cook county court, was nominated for judge of the seventh judicial circuit by the Democrats, and was elected without opposition. Judge Dickey, soon after his election, resigned the office of judge of the county court of common pleas, and Giles Spring was elected as his successor, and was commissioned April 14, 1849, and held the office until his premature death, which took place May 15, 1851.

Spring was, in his way, a character, and has left behind him a name that will be long remembered for his talents, his keen and cutting intellect, and his eccentricities. Judge Goodrich, who was at one time his partner, in a discourse before the Historical Society a few years ago, among other things said:

"Spring was a phenomenon, a natural-born lawyer. His education was quite limited, and he paid little respect to the rules of grammar, yet he could present a point of law to the court and argue the facts of the case to the jury with a clearness and force seldom equaled. He seemed sometimes to have an intuitive knowledge of the law and mastery of its profoundest and most subtle principles. His brain worked with the rapidity of lightning and with the force of an engine. In argument he possessed a keenness of analysis, a force of compact, a crushing logic which bore down all opposition." He studied law in Ashtabula, in the law office of Giddings & Wade, the historic Benjamin F. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, and removed to Chicago in 1833, and sixteen years after, or in 1849, was elected judge of the Cook county court of common pleas, but died May 15, 1851. On the death of Spring, in May, 1851, Mark Skinner was elected judge of the Cook county court of common pleas and held the office for two years, but owing to declining health did not seek a re-election, and was succeeded by Judge John M. Wilson, one of the most remarkable jurists, in some respects, that ever held a judicial position in the courts of this county. He was a classmate of President Pierce at Bowdoin College, and had had superior advantages in his preparation for the bar. He possessed great grasp of intellect and strong reasoning powers, and was master of the common law and the science of pleading, and was equally at home on the chancery side. He presided with great dignity on all trials, ruled with promptness, and disposed, in the course of a year, of an immense amount of business. When at the very height of his prosperity he engaged in some unfortunate financial speculations which involved him in irretrievable disaster, and his old age was spent in poverty and in distress. He retired from the bench a number of years before his death, and through the influence of his old friends he received the appointment of justice of the peace for North Chicago, but the change in his circumstances was so great that he did not enjoy the position, and it was not very remunerative or in accordance with his tastes, and he gave up the position and removed from the north side to Englewood, where he died in 1884, universally lamented.

He was one of the best trained lawyers who ever sat upon a bench in this city, and, as the late Judge Arrington said, he possessed "an intellect of great

severity, characterized by continuity of logic. All the evolutions of his mind appear to run on regular and systematic sequences, so that it would not be a difficult task to take any of his published or manuscript opinions and throw it into a series of formal syllogisms by merely supplying the suppressed premises." The supreme court paid him the compliment of adopting no less than six of his published opinions as their own. His brother, Solomon, was for a number of years a member of the well known law firm of King, Scott & Wilson, and he died many years ago.

Mark Skinner was born at Manchester, Vermont. His father was a lawyer and a prominent man in that state, as is evidenced by the fact that he held, at various terms, the offices of prosecuting attorney, probate judge, member of the legislature, governor, representative in congress, and chief justice of the state. Mark Skinner spent a year at the New Haven Law School, then entered the office of Judge Ezek Cowen, at Saratoga Springs, a celebrated lawyer, who is known the world over as the author of Cowen's Treatise, and finished his studies under the tutelage of Nicholas Hill, at Albany, who was a master of his profession, and who perhaps never had his superior in this or any other country in analyzing a case and making a brief and presenting the law points which it involved to a court of last resort. Mr. Skinner arrived here in July, 1836. He was soon after admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with George Anson Oliver Beaumont, with whom he continued in business until 1844, and in 1847 he formed a partnership with the late lamented Thomas Hoyne, which continued until he was elected to the bench.

Mr. Skinner was not only a highly educated man, but one of the best trained men in the profession. He was identified with almost every public enterprise and improvement which was projected during his time. He was city attorney in 1840, school inspector in 1842, United States district attorney in 1844, was a member of the legislature in 1846, was chairman of the meeting called by the citizens of Chicago, in 1846, to make the necessary arrangements for the great river and harbor convention in 1847. He helped organize the Young Men's Association and the Chicago Lyceum, and was a member of the United States sanitary commission and president of the Chicago sanitary commission during the war. He was a trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and was long connected with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the Home of the Friendless and the Reform School. Mr. Skinner led a busy life, but it closed on the 16th of September, 1887, while on a visit to the home of his youth, and he sleeps with his fathers, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Justin Butterfield was without doubt one of the greatest lawyers of his time and belongs to that early group who attained national distinction. He was appointed commissioner of the general land office in June, 1849, his rival being Abraham Lincoln. Daniel Webster was a great friend of Butterfield's and Butterfield reciprocated the friendship, dressed like him, and imitated to a great extent his methods. He took part in many noted trials, and many anecdotes are told of his powers and quaint methods. One of the most remarkable cases

that he ever was engaged in was that of Joe Smith, the great head of the Mormon church at Nauvoo. An attempt was made to remove Smith from the state into Missouri on extradition papers charging him with conspiracy against the life of the governor of that state, and also of being a fugitive from justice, but as he had never been in Missouri, it was very properly contended that he was not a fugitive from justice, and accordingly a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge Pope to liberate him. The case excited great interest and on the day set for the hearing Smith appeared in court attended by his twelve apostles, and the court-room was crowded with ladies, who were given seats alongside of the judge. When Butterfield's turn came to address the court he arose with great dignity and, turning to the court, said: "May it please the court, I appear before you to-day under circumstances most novel and peculiar. I am to address the pope (bowing to the judge), surrounded by angels (bowing still lower to the ladies), in the presence of the holy apostles on behalf of the prophet of the Lord." It is needless to say that Judge Pope, after this, was decidedly of the opinion that Smith was not a fugitive from justice and that he was unjustly restrained of his liberty, and discharged him. Butterfield had a sharp, decisive and incisive way in presenting a case to a court or jury which never failed to arrest the attention, and we think that it is the universal opinion of all who were acquainted with him that he was in many respects the foremost lawyer of his time in the state of Illinois, if not in the western states.

There are very many anecdotes told of his wit and acumen, but I will refer to only one or two. Jesse B. Thomas, who was the circuit judge for this judicial district, was a slow man and when puzzled how to decide a question sometimes postponed the matter as long as possible. Butterfield was once interested in a case which Thomas had had under consideration for months, and became greatly irritated by the delay. Coming into court one morning while the court was engaged in trying criminal cases, he arose on the call of motions and said with great gravity: "I believe, if your honor please, this court is called the oyer and terminer. I think it ought to be called the oyer sans terminer," and sat down. The next morning when counsel was called for motions, Mr. Butterfield called up a pending motion for a new trial in an important case. "The motion is overruled," said Judge Thomas abruptly. "Yesterday you declared this court ought to be called oyer sans terminer," continued the judge, "and, as I had made up my mind in this case, I thought I would decide it promptly." Mr. Butterfield seemed for a moment a little disconcerted, but directly added: "May it please your honor, yesterday this court was a court of oyer sans terminer; to-day your honor has reversed the order; it is now terminer sans oyer. But I believe I should prefer the injustice of interminable delay rather than the swift and inevitable blunders your honor is sure to make, by guessing without hearing argument."

Judge Caton says that very soon after the law was passed taking away the right of a nisi-prisus judge to charge a jury orally and substituting therefor written instructions, Mr. Butterfield was asked by Judge T. Lisle Dickey, at the Kendall county court, if he didn't think it was an excellent law, to which he

replied: "Oh, yes," said Butterfield, "it is a most excellent law. Tie up the hands of the court and turn loose the pettifoggers and undoubtedly justice will be done." Judge Caton then adds: "I thought then and still think that this was a forcible way of stating an undoubted truth. If a judge is worthy of the seat he occupies he is entitled to confidence and respect and should be entrusted with the impartial administration of justice in his court. Courts are instituted to administer impartial justice, according to law, to all suitors before them and not to sit by and see justice perverted because one lawyer happens to be smarter than the other, and should not be compelled to act as mere stakeholders between the advocates."

He was very familiar with the Scriptures, and when he was United States district attorney Ben Bond was United States marshal, and one or two of his brothers were deputies, and were quite annoying to Butterfield, whose patience, at one time, was tried beyond endurance. He remarked to someone, "I would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am except these Bonds." Butterfield died in October, 1855. He had two sons who were bred to the law, but who died before he did. Lewis, born in 1817, and admitted to the bar December 16, 1840, died in Chicago October 27, 1845. Justin, born in 1819, and admitted to the bar June 10, 1840, died of consumption, in Washington, March 5, 1852. His oldest son, George, an officer in the navy, died about 1850. His survivors were William, the first graduate of Rush Medical College; and three daughters, Mrs. Sidney Sawyer, Mrs. Frances Getatly and Mrs. William S. Johnston, Jr., who died January 7, 1875.

Isaac N. Arnold, who was himself a lawyer of great ability, said at the time of his death, which occurred on October 25, 1855, "that he was one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, lawyer we have ever had at the Chicago bar. He was strong, logical, full of vigor and resources. In his style of argument and his personal appearance he was not unlike Daniel Webster, of whom he was a great admirer and who was his model."

Thomas Hoyne was one of the most eminent lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar. He came to Chicago in 1839 to meet the early friend and companion of his youth, George Manierre, who had preceded him but a few years. His career is something unique in our history, for, commencing with a clerkship in the circuit-court clerk's office, he afterward filled the office of city clerk, probate judge, United States district attorney, United States marshal and acting mayor of the city of Chicago. He was an intimate friend of the late Judge Breese and had been engaged in writing an introduction to his work, entitled the *Early History of Illinois*, and had completed his task on the 25th day of July, 1883. The next day he left Chicago to pass his accustomed vacation at Saratoga and other eastern summer resorts, when he met his death on the night of July 27th near the village of Carlyon, in the state of New York, in a railroad collision. I served with him as one of the directors on the Chicago public-library board for several years and can truly say that his stal-

wart character, unswerving integrity, his generosity and sincerity of conviction stamped him as one of nature's noblemen.

Among the most enterprising, public-spirited and useful citizens that ever took up their abode among us was Jonathan Young Scammon. He came here in 1833 and was appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Illinois in 1839 and issued four volumes, which bear the marks of great care and industry. The first edition of Volume I of his reports was destroyed by fire in December, 1840, while in the hands of the binder, causing a heavy loss of time and money. That Mr. Scammon labored under many difficulties in preparing his reports for publication is evident by what he says in the preface to Volume I of his series, from which it appears that printed abstracts and briefs were entirely unknown and he had to prowl through the record and briefs of the appellant and then sit by and take notes of the points and authorities of the appellee at the time the case was argued, as no briefs were required to be filed by the appellee.

In many cases counsel neglected to sign their names to the abstracts and the dockets were so kept that it was often impossible to tell who did appear in the case. Some of the opinions of the supreme court had been printed by a Mr. Walters, with marginal notes by a Mr. Forman, and Mr. Scammon says in regard to them that these are sometimes cited as "printed opinions" and sometimes as "Forman." He closes his remarks and explanations in his preface as follows:

The references made in the work are those usually found in law books. It is only necessary to observe that the Revised Laws of 1833 have been uniformly cited as "R. L." and the edition of the statutes published by Mr. Gale in 1839 as "Gale's Stat." The reporter has spared no expense in endeavoring to get the book up in a style not unworthy of the court and the state. It is due to the court to state that during almost the entire period included in these reports the supreme court was holden at a great distance from the residence of the judges, and most of the members of the bar, and at a place but illy provided with accommodations, and in which a good law library was a desideratum not to be realized. The court has, consequently, been often obliged to decide cases without that full argument and consultation of authorities which are afforded to the judicial tribunals of other states and countries.

The notes and references of the reporter, though not so numerous and full as he desired to make them, he trusts will yet be found convenient to the profession. The continuance of these reports will depend upon the patronage of the profession. The work is published upon the responsibility of the reporter, and it has cost him a large sum of money. Should they be continued he hopes that the experience he has had in preparing this volume will enable him to present to the public and to the profession a more desirable production.

Mr. Scammon published four volumes of reports and then resigned and was succeeded by Charles Gilman, who received his appointment on the 30th day of January, 1845. Mr. Scammon was associated in the practice of the law for many years with E. B. McCagg, who still abides among us, honored and respected by all who know him. After pursuing the law for a number of years Mr. Scammon engaged in the banking business. It seemed to be his great delight to aid and assist every project and enterprise which would have a

tendency to develop the city of Chicago and the west, and he lent his assistance to the building of railroads, the establishment of parks, water-works, churches, colleges, newspapers and everything else of the kind.

Henry W. Blodgett, who was one of the early pioneers of Cook county, and who for so many years occupied a seat upon the bench of the United States district and circuit courts, is entitled to more than a passing notice, for his life is identified not only with the history of Chicago, but of the country itself. (See sketch elsewhere.)

Henry Moore came to Chicago in 1834 from Concord, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was a lawyer of fine abilities, a very attractive and interesting speaker and very soon became prominent. He was for a short time a partner of E. G. Ryan. His health was not strong, and he returned east in 1841, and died at his old home during that year.

Henry Brown, who had been a judge of Herkimer county as early as 1816, came here in 1836 and was soon after elected a justice of the peace, and in 1842 became city attorney. He prepared a history of Illinois in 1844, which was published in New York in 1844. He was a scholarly man and devoted a great deal of time to his literary pursuits. He died of cholera in 1849. His son, Andrew J. Brown, now deceased, resided in Evanston, which he made his home for many years.

Next to J. Y. Scammon, Paul Cornell may be regarded as among the most enterprising men ever connected with the Chicago bar. He was born at White Creek, Washington county, New York, August 5, 1822, and came west when nine years old. He studied law in the office of William A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler county. He first came to Chicago in 1845, but did not remain permanently. He went to Joliet and studied for a time in the office of the late Judge John M. Wilson and Judge Henderson, and, after being admitted to the practice, came to Chicago on June 1, 1847. John M. Wilson had recently removed here and had formed a partnership with L. C. P. Freer, and Cornell became a clerk in their office. He was afterward employed in the office of James H. Collins and of Skinner & Hoyne, and when Mr. Hoyne was elected probate judge he acted as clerk. In 1851 he formed a partnership with William T. Barron and they did a large business. In 1856 Barron was elected probate judge, when he became associated with the late Judge John A. Jameison and Perkins Bass, and after that with H. N. Hibbard, the firm being Cornell, Jameison & Hibbard.

He always had great faith in the future of Chicago and invested largely in real estate. He purchased the town site of Hyde Park, laid it out into lots and sold many of them and improved the rest. He also laid out Grand Crossing, built a hotel there and established a watch factory. He took a great interest in schools and churches and contributed largely to their support. He was an ardent supporter of the project for establishing parks in the south division of the city, and was for a number of years one of the park commissioners. He was one of the organizers of the Oakwoods Cemetery Association and has done quite as much in building up and improving our city and its suburbs as any-

one now living. He is a good and valuable citizen and is now, in his old age, enjoying the fruits of his labors. Such men should not be forgotten.

Lyman Trumbull, now deceased, although not a resident of the city of Chicago, or a member of the Chicago bar until within the last twenty-five years, is yet one of the early pioneers of this state and a man of national fame. He was in Chicago when it was nothing but a bustling frontier town and was one of the oldest practitioners in this state. He lived for many years at Belleville, and occupied various public positions in this state, such as secretary of state and judge of the supreme court. He was a member of the United States senate for three terms and served during the entire period of the civil war. He was the contemporary of Lincoln, Shields and Douglas and all of the public men of that time, and was chairman of the judiciary committee while serving in the senate. He was elected judge of the supreme bench in 1848, his associates being Samuel H. Treat and John Dean Caton. He resigned in 1853, on his election to the senate.

Few men that ever lived within our borders have had such a varied experience in connection with the events which have transpired in this state as he. He knew the founders of this commonwealth and took part in some of the most stirring scenes that ever were enacted here. He came among the early pioneers when they commenced to grow weary and continued on the march ever afterward. He was a great lawyer and when he had thoroughly examined any question, which it was his habit to do, his judgment was always found sound and reliable. He occupied a high position at the Chicago bar and was a credit to the profession which he so greatly honored.

The same may be said of the Hon. James R. Doolittle,* who came here from Wisconsin after a long service upon the bench and in the United States senate as the associate of Trumbull, and, although advanced in years, he has the vigor of youth about him in both mind and body, and is to-day a lawyer capable of performing great things.

Calvin De Wolf is one of our old-timers and looks back with smiles over the snows of more than eighty winters. He arrived in Chicago October 31, 1837, and in 1838 entered the law office of Spring & Goodrich. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1854, which office he held up to 1879. In 1879 he resumed the practice, but he did not continue it long, as it was not necessary, and he is now resting on his well earned laurels, with a competency sufficient to satisfy the largest ambition. In his early days he was an abolitionist of the most pronounced type and belonged to that well known school of philosophers and philanthropists of which Dr. Dyer, George Manierre and Owen Lovejoy were types. He has seen much of the world, and knew all of the old lawyers when in their prime. His reminiscences would be valuable.

Harvey B. Hurd belongs to the old regime, although he did not join the Chicago bar until 1848. In 1847 he began the study of law in the office of

* James R. Doolittle died July 27, 1897, on the sixtieth anniversary of his wedding day.

Calvin De Wolf and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He commenced practice with Carlos Haven, who afterward distinguished himself as state's attorney for the Cook and Lake county circuit. He was also connected in business with the late Henry Snapp of Joliet, who was for sometime a member of congress, and also with Andrew J. Brown. He was one of the founders of the flourishing city of Evanston, and took up his residence there in 1855 and resides there now. His career has been most honorable and public-spirited and he has done much first and last to further the best interests of the community. He is a monument of industry and perseverance.

Ezra B. McCagg is one of the links in the remote past of the Chicago bar. He is a native of Kinderhook, and was born November 25, 1825. He studied law in the office of Monell, Hogeboom & Monell of Hudson, at that time one of the best known firms in all that region, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In the summer of that year he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with J. Y. Scammon, which continued many years. Samuel W. Fuller became a member of the firm about 1859, which continued until his death. No one now at the bar has had a more varied experience than Mr. McCagg. He has seen not only the city grow from a great overgrown frontier town to a metropolis, but he has seen the number of lawyers grow from fifty to that of over four thousand three hundred. No lawyer at the Chicago bar has traveled so much as he, and none have had such opportunities to make themselves well informed and well read as he. He was not at the start pinched for money, like many others, but he supplied himself with whatever law books were needed and when I came here in 1852 the law library of Scammon & McCagg was by far the best of any of the lawyers in the city. There is not a spot or place in Europe but what he has visited, some of them many times, and if he were to write out his adventures and give a history of his travels it would be not only very interesting, but thrilling.

Mr. McCagg is, in every sense, not only an accomplished lawyer, but an accomplished gentleman. He is a great lover of art and of books, and at the time of the fire in 1871 had one of the finest private libraries in the west. I lived within a very short distance from him, and having a fine library myself, which was doomed to destruction by the remorseless conflagration, watched to see if it would treat Mr. McCagg's belongings the same way. This was not anticipated, for his house, like that of his brother-in-law (Mahlon D. Ogden), stood nearly in the center of a large block, without any buildings near it, and no one had an idea that the flames would attack it, much less destroy it, but they did. This was the result of the cowardice, panic, fright or utter stupidity of the servants, who never lifted a finger to sweep off the burning coals and fire brands from the porches or around the dwelling, but allowed the fire to come in contact with the house and set it on fire. Mr. McCagg was at that time in Europe, and it made my heart sink when I saw the smoke begin to curl above the roof and knew that all the priceless treasures therein contained, the result of years of collecting in every part of the world, were to be devoured. I could not myself render any assistance, for the wailings of a terrified household

were clinging to me, and everything that I had was at that moment being consumed with "fervent heat" amid the roar of the elements like that of the last day.

When I first came to the city I used to hear a great deal about Colonel James M. Strode, who was at one time state's attorney of the fifteen northern counties of the state in the time of Judge Young, and who rode the circuit with Judge Young, Ben Mills and others. He came from Kentucky and resided for some time in southern Illinois, and then struck north to the lead mines at Galena, where he prospered and flourished to his heart's content for a considerable period. He was our state senator from 1832 to 1836, as well as from a number of the other northern counties, with his residence at Galena. He was register of the land office here from 1836 to 1840. He was a member of the Chicago bar and prosecuting attorney from about 1844 to 1848. He was identified with the bar of Jo Daviess, Cook and McHenry counties, and died within our time, if I mistake not, while residing in McHenry county. His name is attached to a letter signed by the leading citizens of Chicago addressed to Alexander McKinzie, dated October 3, 1838, in which they express their high appreciation of Mr. McKinzie's efforts to entertain the people by a series of theatrical performances and trusted that before he left the city he would allow them to testify their regard for him "by appointing an evening for a benefit for himself." Mr. McKinzie replied to this highly complimentary letter on the 11th of October, 1838, which is addressed to H. L. Rucker, J. M. Strode, Buckner S. Morris and others, acknowledging the receipt of the communication and naming Thursday evening, the 18th, as the benefit night. I mention this to show that the Colonel was not only a devotee of the law, but a patron of the drama.

He seems to have formed, at an early day, a very exaggerated idea of the prowess of the Indians, and among the earliest things mentioned of him was in 1832, when he accompanied Judge Young to this city from Galena to hold court, that he and Ben Mills brought the first intelligence of the atrocities of the Indians on Rock river, and most of the anecdotes extant of him relate in some way to his connection with the aborigines. Thomas Hoyne says that about a year after his arrival in Chicago:

I was standing upon Lake street opposite the old Tremont House, a three-story frame building, or tavern, standing diagonally across from where the present house of that name now is. It was then on the northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, instead of the southeast corner, where it now stands.

The late Governor Ford, then a judge (in 1838) was holding a term of the court, which the mob would have suppressed but for the action of the lawyers, in 1837. He had been to dinner and stood picking his teeth on the front stoop. He smiled significantly as a coarsely-clad country stranger inquired of him and others standing by if he could tell him of a place in this state called "Stillman's Run or Defeat." Ford said: "There (pointing) is a gentleman crossing the street. Colonel Strode is just the man that knows all about that defeat. Quick, hail him." He did so. Strode turned and saw Ford looking at him and watching him. The Colonel, suspecting the trick, abruptly answered the countryman by saying that if there was such a place as "Stillman's Defeat" he could not prove it by him. The point of the inquiry related to an incident of the Black Hawk war

which Ford has preserved in his history of the state, where, at a place now known as Stillman's Run, a small detachment of militia or volunteers, under the command of Colonel Strode, became panic-stricken and ran away. Ford knew that Strode was mortally sensitive about this matter, although he had himself immortalized it by describing it in the most picturesque and graphic manner. The Indians, it appeared, came into view in the offing, and perhaps some shots were interchanged, when the whole detachment (under Strode) took to their horses and rode away at full speed. They all went upon the principle of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. They made for headquarters at Dixon and each one supposed that he was the only survivor of a most terrible massacre. The accounts they brought were of the most blood-curdling nature, and they each averred that the force under Black Hawk could not be less (from appearances) than twenty thousand warriors. It was, according to these stricken and frightened fugitives, a sort of Custer massacre of a later age, and Ford declares that Strode, who arrived promptly on time at headquarters from the seat of war, asserted that all of his companions fell, bravely fighting hand to hand with the savage enemy, and he alone was left upon the field of battle to tell the story. And then he continues: "The gallant Colonel said that at the time he discovered a body of horsemen to his left in tolerable order: 'I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent position upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between the eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that the whole body were gentlemen without hats and then I knew by all the gods they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my former position, where I remained meditating what further I could do in the service of my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me: "Stranger, you have no further business here;" upon which I followed the example of my companions in arms and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran and the horse ran was never equaled in Spain or at Waterloo.'"

Colonel Strode gives another account of what happened to him while on his way from Fort Clarke, now Peoria, to Galena at the time of Black Hawk's appearance with his savage troops on Rock river. The Colonel said: "I was on horseback, having my linen in one side of my saddle bags and Chitty's Pleadings and Blackstone's Commentaries on the other. As I approached Dixon's Ferry, where we usually crossed the river, I espied the advancing host. When I saw they were gentlemen without hats I knew that they were no friends of mine and I whirled and turned my horse's head to the rear and put my stirrups into his flanks. He stumbled and fell, but I did not wait for him to rise or to secure my saddle bags. I was in great haste, and at once escaped to the thicket. But what do you suppose happened the next day? Upon my word, old Black Hawk was seen strutting up and down the banks of Rock river with one of my ruffled shirts drawn over his deer skin, with Chitty's Pleadings under one arm and Blackstone's Commentaries under the other."

Colonel Strode was tall and straight and prided himself upon his Kentucky ancestry. He always wore ruffled shirts, as in the olden times, and was somewhat pompous and grandiloquent. He had resided in the southern portion of the state, and possessed a great fund of information regarding the early history of this state. He was kind and genial in his way and hospitable to a fault. He was in many respects a typical southern pioneer.

William H. Brown was a native of Connecticut, but his father was a native of Rhode Island and his profession was the law, which he practiced for some

twenty-five years at Auburn, New York, and then removed to the city of New York, where he died. His son, William, studied law in his office and on his admission practiced with him for some time. About the year 1817 glowing accounts began to be circulated through the interior of New York of the fertility and future prospects of Illinois, and the great probability of its soon being admitted into the Union as a state. Brown was well acquainted with Samuel D. Lockwood, and he and some other young men resolved that they would go out and explore the country and ascertain the facts for themselves.

Accordingly a party of ten was made up, among whom were Brown, Lockwood, David E. Cuyler, Daniel Curtis and John C. Rochester. They proposed to make the journey by flat-boat down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The place of rendezvous was Olean Point and the time of starting was some day in October, 1818, but the exact date I am unable to ascertain. On leaving Auburn the party changed most of their funds, at the suggestion of a bank president, into new bills of his bank, just from the engraver. At Olean Point payments for a flat-boat for the party and other purchases were made in these bills. When everything was ready for the trip down the river the party spent the night in their cabin, expecting to start early the next morning, but their slumbers were disturbed by the arrival of the sheriff with a posse, who arrested the whole company as a band of counterfeiters. The storm of indignation that arose can be imagined but not described. The young lawyers had a chance to show their oratory, but the sheriff resolved that he must perform his duty. The whole party was marched off to the justice's office. A brief explanation opened the eyes of the justice, and the parties were discharged without trial, but their indignation did not subside and Olean Point never lingered on their memory as a thing of beauty or a fitting location for a summer resort.

Lockwood had been admitted to the bar and so had several others of the party. After this episode they proceeded on their voyage, and without many startling incidents, except passing the first steamboat they ever saw, which was aground in the Ohio, they finally reached Shawneetown, where the party broke up. I do not know what became of any of them except Brown and Lockwood and Rochester. Rochester, after his tour had ended, returned to New York and became a prominent citizen, a member of congress and was a candidate for governor, losing the election by only a few votes.

The arrest for "counterfeiting" had probably passed out of mind of all the persons concerned in it, when Judge Lockwood was in after years reminded of it in this way. He was holding court in Edwards county when a man was brought up for trial before him, who, to the surprise of his counsel and against their advice, insisted upon a change of venue on the ground that the judge was prejudiced against him. When assured by the counsel that this could not be and pressed for the reason for his feeling in the case, he told the story of the arrest of the counterfeiters; that he was the sheriff that made the arrest and was afraid that the judge would recognize him, and if he did, would lay it up against him. The story was, when told, regarded as a good joke, but the venue was changed.

Lockwood and Brown made the trip from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia, at that time the state capital, on foot, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, expecting to reach their destination on Christmas, but being wholly unaccustomed to that mode of travel, the progress was slower than calculated, and they did not enter the village of log cabins until the 26th of December. On Christmas day Brown and Lockwood were overtaken by two young men in some sort of a vehicle, which was probably a cross between a prairie schooner and a buckboard, who, like themselves, were on their way to the capital, to settle and grow up with the country. They stopped and held quite a conversation with them and then passed on, regretting that their rig was of such a nature as to prevent their sharing it with them. These young men were Thoman Mather and Sidney Breese, who afterward became prominent in the history of our state, and in the wayside chat that ensued it was ascertained that these four young men were all from New York and were born and brought up not many miles from each other.

In the spring of 1819 Brown was appointed clerk of the United States court, which office he held for the period of sixteen years. The seat of government being removed to Vandalia, and the law requiring the clerk of the court to keep his office at the capital of the state, Mr. Brown followed it thither in December, 1820. He was innately and conscientiously opposed to slavery, and the constitution of the state had not been in force four years before the pro-slavery politicians began the agitation for calling a convention to revise the constitution and establish slavery. Southern Illinois was at that time just about as much a slave state as Kentucky and Tennessee and most all the prominent men in it were in favor of making the state a slave state. Elias Kent Kane, United States Senator McLean, Judge Phillips, Theophilus W. Smith, Judge Samuel McRoberts, afterward United States senator, A. P. Field, Governor Bond, McKinney, R. M. Young, the Reynolds and many others were all in favor of it; while the opposition was headed by Governor Coles, William H. Brown, Rev. J. M. Peck, Judge Lockwood, Daniel P. Cook, Judge Pope, Morris Birbeck, George Flower, David Blackwell, Hooper Warren, Henry Eddy, George Forquer, George Churchill and others.

The vote in the legislature, submitting the question to the people for calling a convention so as to make it a slave state, was carried by a single vote, that is, the two-thirds majority was carried by a single vote, and that vote was obtained by unseating a member and putting another in his place in the most outrageous and unscrupulous manner. The people, when they heard of this, took fire, and, as the question of calling the convention had to be submitted to a vote of the people, they rose to the exigencies of the occasion and resolved if possible, by the aid of Almighty God, to prevent it. Each anti-convention member of the general assembly contributed fifty dollars to a common fund. Governor Coles gave his whole four years' salary, amounting to four thousand dollars, to the work. Lockwood resigned his office as secretary of state, with its meager fees, and accepted the office of receiver of public moneys in order to earn money to carry on the work, and William H. Brown became the proprietor and

editor of a newspaper and devoted his very soul to the task of averting the awful calamity which threatened our state. Rev. John M. Peck of St. Clair county proceeded to organize every county and every community into a holy alliance; and men, women and children entered into the campaign. There never was such a campaign before or since, but, thanks to God, when the votes were counted, the convention party was beaten by a handsome majority, the vote standing 4,950 for a convention and 6,822 against, being a majority of 1,872 in a total vote of 11,772. Mr. Brown, having accomplished a great work in southern Illinois, was appointed the cashier of a branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, and removed here in 1835 and took the management of the same. The bank went out of business in 1837, and from that time on Mr. Brown did more or less law business, and when I came to the city was associated in business with Mather & Taft, but not as a partner. Mr. Brown was in business for many years with Alfred Cowles, an old pioneer lawyer, who went to California in 1853, and died there a few years ago. The firm of Cowles & Brown appears in the city directory of 1846 under the name of Cowles & Brown, with an office over the old State Bank, at the southwest corner of La Salle street and South Water.

Mr. Brown was for many years school agent, and managed its affairs with great skill and fidelity. In 1846 he, in connection with some others, purchased the original charter of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company from the estate of E. K. Hubbard, and measures were immediately taken to build that road. Mr. Brown invested a considerable amount in the same and became one of its largest stockholders and finally its president.

I was associated with him for several years in the capacity of general solicitor of the road and was greatly impressed with his executive ability and the attention which he gave to every department of the road, even to the utmost details. Frequent applications were made to him at that time for passes and for various favors such as are common to railroad managers. Some he granted and some he refused. I said to him one day: "Mr. Brown, you are the only man I ever knew who can say no as easy as you can say yes." Mr. Brown laughed and said that it was perhaps an acquired habit, for when he was cashier of the old State Bank he was applied to constantly for loans which if he had granted would have bankrupted the institution in a week, and that was how he had acquired the habit.

Mr. Brown was one of the most upright and conscientious men that I ever knew. He devoted much of his later years to the establishment of charitable institutions. He was a leading member of the Second Presbyterian church and a life-long friend of the late Dr. R. W. Patterson, the pastor of that church, with whom he was acquainted before coming to Chicago. In the summer of 1860 Mr. Brown and his wife left Chicago on a tour of Europe and, after traveling through Great Britain and some of the countries on the continent, reached Amsterdam, where he was taken down with the smallpox and died at the Bible Hotel, a leading hotel in that city, on the 17th of June, 1867, aged seventy-two years. He was one of the most useful citizens that Chicago ever had, and

the bar may well be proud of his exemplary character. He was one of the most careful and trustworthy lawyers that ever advised a client or tried a case. His business was strictly an office business, and in his later years he did nothing but attend to his own affairs.

I have spoken at length of Mr. Jouett, the first lawyer who ever took up his abode in Chicago, and who did for a time act as Indian agent. He was succeeded by Dr. Alexander Wolcott. He was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, February 14, 1790. His father graduated from Yale College in 1778 and became a distinguished attorney. Alexander Wolcott, Jr., graduated from the same institution in 1809. He was the third of four children. His eldest sister was married twice, her second husband being Arthur W. Magill of Middletown, Connecticut. Henry, the second child, removed to Chicago in 1836, and died here April, 1846. Henry was the father of the late Alexander Wolcott, who was for many years city and county surveyor. Alexander and Mary Ann were the third and fourth children.

Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian agent, was married to Ellen Marion Kinzie, daughter of John and Eleanor Kinzie, on the 20th of July, 1823, by John Hamlin, a justice of the peace of Fulton county, in which county Chicago then was. In 1820 he accompanied Governor Cass in his famous expedition to the upper lakes, Major Robert Forsythe and Henry L. Schoolcraft being of the party. He was appointed justice of the peace for Peoria county December 26, 1827, in which Chicago then was, and was a judge of election and voter at a special election called to elect a justice, which was held at the house of John Kinzie in the Chicago precinct of Peoria county. He died late in the fall of 1830, and his widow married the well-known orator and old-time lawyer, George C. Bates, of Detroit, who removed to Chicago sometime in the '60s, and was for a time very conspicuous. Mrs. Bates died at Detroit August 1, 1860, leaving one son, Kinzie Bates, who was connected with the United States Army. Mr. Bates was a very handsome man, dressed faultlessly, was courtly in his manners and polished in all of his address. He had been much in Washington before he came here and was well acquainted with all of the public men of his time. After he had practiced here for some years he was appointed United States district attorney for the territory of Utah and took up his abode at Denver, Colorado, where he died a few years ago, well advanced in years. He was one of the most kind-hearted of men. His life was filled with the most striking vicissitudes and his reminiscences of the men at Washington in the days of Webster, Cass, Clay and Calhoun were of the most interesting character. Peace to his memory.

Edward W. Casey of New Hampshire was the fifth lawyer to take up his abode here, in 1833, and was for a time deputy clerk of Richard J. Hamilton, clerk of the circuit court. He practiced for some time in partnership with Buckner S. Morris, the firm name being Morris & Casey. He returned to New Hampshire and died there a number of years ago. He was a strong and vigorous lawyer and able advocate.

James Grant, the sixth member of the Chicago bar, was admitted to practice in this state March 26, 1836. In 1836 he represented Arthur Bronson in

making sales of some seven thousand acres of land at the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal. In 1836 he formed a partnership with Francis Peyton, which continued until about 1839, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he rose to distinction, and where he died a few years ago.

A. N. Fullerton of Vermont came here in 1833 and was for a time a partner of Grant Goodrich. He drifted into commercial pursuits, and died September 29, 1880, possessed of a very large fortune.

The names of Royal Stewart, William Stuart and Hans Crocker appear on the records as lawyers at a very early period, but I do not know much about them. Hans Crocker removed from here to Milwaukee and became prominent in business circles. He took an active part in the great river and harbor convention which was held in Chicago in 1847.

James Curtis came here early, and was a shrewd lawyer and man of ability, but very much inclined to be a demagogue. He was, as the common expression is nowadays, just "built that way." He set himself up as the champion of the people and was more inclined to talk politics than practice law. He had many good traits in his character and drew around him many friends and adherents. He was elected mayor of the city in 1847 and again in 1850. He was appointed by Judge Hugh T. Dickey the first clerk of the old Cook county court, now the superior court of Cook county. In 1837, when the panic came, he was in favor of all the courts suspending, so that the poor debtors could have a chance to recuperate, and at a public meeting called to consider this question he said that he had, out of regard to the unfortunate condition of the people, who were fast going into bankruptcy, ceased to resort to the courts to oppress them, at which E. G. Ryan said that that might be so, but it had long been a question whether he had left the profession of the law or the law had left him, but he rather thought it was the latter. Thomas Hoyne, in his reminiscences, gives a somewhat different version of this matter and, as it is a matter of considerable interest, we transcribe it in full:

One of the scenes which took place in the fall of 1837 I have never seen referred to by anyone. Hon. Thomas Ford (afterward governor) had just been appointed judge of the municipal court of this city, which had been created by the first charter. It was a court of superior or general jurisdiction within the city. It was to be held that winter for the first time. It was a time of great pecuniary distress and all obligations created during the speculative times were just maturing and unpaid and there was no money to pay them. The dockets were crowded in both the circuit court and municipal court, and something must be done. Some of the debtors resolved that no court should be held; a public meeting was called to prevent it. It was held at the New York House, a frame building on the north side of Lake street, near Wells. It was held at evening, in a long, low dining-room, lighted only by tallow candles. The chair was occupied by a state senator, the late Peter Pruyne. James Curtis, nominally a lawyer, but more of a Democratic politician, who had practically abandoned his profession, was active. But the principal advocate of suspension of the courts was a judge of the supreme court of the state, Theophilus W. Smith. Upon the other side were Butterfield, Collins, Ryan, Scammon, Spring, Goodrich, M. D. Ogden, Arnold and others. And among them was Hon. William B. Ogden, the mayor of the city, who was subsequently admitted to the bar of the state. We will count him in, for he did manly service at the meeting in sustaining the law and its regular

administration and in repudiating and denouncing any interference with the courts. He was a noble, generous man, whose hand was seen in all public works. The battle was bitterly fought. It was shown by the opponents of courts that it meant ruin if they should be held and judgments rendered against the debtors, that twenty million dollars were then in suit against citizens, which was equivalent to a sum of five hundred dollars against every man, woman and child in Chicago. What was to be done? "No one was to be benefited," Curtis said, "but the lawyers, and he had left that profession some time before." Then Ryan, a man of large muscular frame, eyes large, wide open, as great lights in his luminous intellect, great as he ever was in debate, but then active, and in his wrath, like Mirabeau, "fierce as ten furies and terrible as hell," when he rose to the full height of his great argument, pointing to Curtis, asked that body of debtors if that was the kind of a lawyer they expected to save them. If so, it had long been a question whether he had left the profession of the law or the law had left him; but of one thing they could be sure, that if he succeeded in his present unlawful attempt he (Ryan) would guarantee them justice, and the sooner the law discharged that obligation the better it would be for the community. Butterfield, tall in stature, stern of countenance, denounced the judge of the supreme court who could descend from that lofty seat of a sovereign people, majestic as the law, to take a seat with an assassin and murderer of the law like Judge Lynch. Others followed, but the good sense of the meeting laid the resolutions on the table, and the courts were held, as they have been ever since.

One of the most brilliant men ever connected with the Chicago bar and who is numbered among the pioneers is James A. McDougall. He was attorney general of Illinois in 1842. The exact date of his arrival here I do not know, but he rode the circuit with the other Chicago lawyers in early days and was identified with them in all of their acts and doings. When the gold craze broke out he went to California, and had a terrible time in getting there. He lost his way and wandered long among the mountains, barely escaping starvation, and when he finally reached San Francisco was clothed in skins and rags. He went to the best hotel in the city and was at first refused admission. He sent for Hiram Pearsons, once a resident of Chicago, and at that time a California millionaire, and formerly a client of McDougall's, and he furnished him a wardrobe and everything that he required. He was soon after given a number of cases in court and was in a short time elected to congress and in due time a senator. Charles Sumner once said of him that he spoke better English than any man in the senate. It is sad to think that this man, who was gifted as an orator and as a statesman, should have closed his career groveling with sots and borne down with the demon drink.

Ebenezer Peck filled for a considerable period a large place in the public affairs of this state. He was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1808, but his parents removed with him to Montreal at a very early age, where he was educated and where he was admitted to the bar. He rose to the position of king's counsel and was elected a member of the provincial parliament of Canada East. He came here in 1835 and soon showed his forcible manner. In 1837 he engaged for a short time in the iron trade. He was elected to the state senate in 1838, to fill the unexpired term of Peter Pruyne, deceased. He was elected to the house in 1840, then chosen clerk of the supreme court. In 1846 he formed a partnership with the celebrated James A. McDougall, who was at one time

attorney general of the state. The partnership was McDougall & Peck, and so continued until McDougall went to California, where he became United States senator, as already stated.

Charles Gilman, state reporter, died July 24, 1849, and was succeeded by Mr. Peck. Sidney Breese had published one volume of reports, Scammon four and Gilman five, so when the first volume of Peck's reports appeared, in 1850, it was termed the Eleventh Illinois. His series closed with Volume XXX, in 1863. In 1853 he was associated in business with Charles B. Hosmer and his son-in-law, Edward Wright, under the firm name of Peck, Hosmer & Wright. He was elected to the twenty-first general assembly, resigned his office of reporter in 1863, and was appointed by President Lincoln one of the judges of the court of claims. He died May 25, 1881.

George W. Meeker, who was for some time a partner of George Manierre, was in many respects a very brilliant man. He was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1817, and from infancy one of his limbs was paralyzed, so that he always had to use crutches. He was well educated and possessed a good knowledge of the French and the Greek and Latin. He came to Chicago in 1837, studied with Spring & Goodrich, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Mr. Manierre. He was for a time clerk of the United States court and was for many years United States court commissioner. He was considered a very fine office lawyer; was well versed in the statute law of the state and especially the statutes of the United States, and was an authority on all points of practice arising in the federal courts. He died suddenly, in April, 1856.

Thomas Shirley started out in life as Thomas Fleishman, and some time after he had taken up his residence in Chicago, which was in 1849, changed his name from Fleishman to Shirley for domestic reasons. The family names of his grandparents were Shirley and Fleishman. He was born in Virginia, graduated from Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. He afterward studied law at the University of Virginia and graduated from that in 1848, and then came to Chicago. Mr. Shirley was an able lawyer and a fine orator. He was a profound student of Shakespeare and could repeat many of his best thoughts and sayings with great effect. In his youth he was devoted to military tactics and was for a time captain of the crack company of the city known as the Chicago Light Guards. He was formed like a giant and graceful as Apollo. His military bearing was superb and commanded the admiration of all who ever saw him in uniform. Mr. Shirley was a very popular man and a lawyer of fine talents. He died a number of years ago, and he is gratefully remembered by all old-timers who knew him.

Mason Brayman was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1813, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He then went to Louisville, where he edited a paper and practiced law. He came to this state about 1842 and was admitted to the bar on March 8th of that year, and was for a number of years the editor of the State Journal, at Springfield. He revised the statutes of this state in 1845, and such was the skill that he displayed and the care that he bestowed upon it, that

it was regarded as a masterpiece. He took a prominent part in the Mormon war, when Ford was governor, and when the civil war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted as major in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry and was promoted to brigadier general, and finally brevetted major general March 13, 1865, for his faithful services. General Brayman, very soon after the Illinois Central Railroad was chartered, was selected as its general solicitor, and from 1852 up to the breaking out of the war had charge of the legal department of that corporation. He obtained the right of way into the city of Chicago and drew the ordinance, I believe, that gave it permission to reach the down-town region and exercise its privileges within our city. He was a most careful, painstaking lawyer, and understood real-estate law and our statutes relating to the same as well as any man I ever knew.

He was always very much interested in the history of this state and was one of the charter members of the Chicago Historical Society of this city. In 1894 as chairman of a committee on historical matters of the Illinois State Bar Association, I made a report to that body which, among other things, recommended that "someone be selected to write a sketch of the constitutional convention of 1818 and another of 1847." This attracted the attention of the General, who was at that time living in Kansas City, and on the 7th of February, 1894, he wrote a letter in which he said: "When the writer is selected to write an account of the convention of 1847 I may be able to furnish able material in aid of his work. The convention sat eighty-five days, June 7th to August 31st, inclusive. I was employed to write each day a letter to the St. Louis Union. I sat in the convention, writing seventy-six letters, intended to be discursive and popular, rather than dry and formal reports of the proceedings. I have these letters preserved in a blank book. My unabated interest in all that relates to Illinois leads to this suggestion."

This was a matter of great surprise to me and a most valuable discovery of historic worth, and, having in the meantime been elected president of the bar association, I lost no time in extending an invitation to him to prepare a sketch of the constitutional convention of 1847 and to read it before the association at its next annual meeting in January, 1895. He accepted the invitation, but said at the same time (July 19, 1894): "For more than a year I have been an invalid, confined to the house a portion of the time, unable to write. This, with my many years, eighty-one, must qualify my acceptance. But you may expect a paper in compliance with your wish. If unable to be present I can forward it to be read. To attend will afford great pleasure, to be presented by the reminiscences I can furnish will be gratifying."

As time wore on we became anxious to know how he was getting along and whether he would be able to attend the meeting. His reply is dated Kansas City, January 21, 1895, only a few days before the appointed time for the annual meeting of the bar association, and is as follows:

President of the Illinois State Bar Association:

Dear Sir: On the 11th I informed you by letter of my inability to attend your annual meeting. It is with deep regret and many apologies that I have now to advise you that

I cannot forward my promised address to be read in my behalf. Compelled by the condition of my health to write at intervals and slowly, I have not found the end of it.

The subject had deeper interest and required wider investigation than was anticipated. I respect the Bar Association (and myself) too much to present the matter in a crude and careless form. I will, as I am able to, complete the paper to be read at your next meeting. Your programme is so ample and your men of such ability that the absence of that which I would present will cause no embarrassment. With kind regards,

MASON BRAYMAN.

Alas! for him there was to be no next meeting, and he was destined never to appear before that association, which would have welcomed him with open arms and listened with rapt attention to every word that he might utter, for he had, like many others whose life work was incomplete, passed away. He died, as we have said, on February 27, 1895, and the reminiscences which he was to furnish us were left untold.

James B. Bradwell has long filled a large space in public estimation, and, although he can hardly be classed with the lawyers of the old regime, yet he properly belongs among the old settlers and pioneers, as he has passed almost his entire lifetime among us.

Elijah M. Haines, although he cannot be classed among the pioneer lawyers, was among the very early settlers in this region and was identified with Chicago to a great extent most of his life. He was born in Oneida county, New York, April 21, 1822, and came west in the month of May, 1835. He did not join the Chicago bar until after 1851. His residence was at Waukegan, where he died on the 29th of April, 1889, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His early life was a struggle, and without any extrinsic aids he set about acquiring an education. He read extensively and stored his mind with a mass of information which in after years made him a man of great resources. When the country was new he took up the study of surveying and made some of the earliest surveys in Lake county. He mastered the laws of congress relating to the public domain and the land-office regulations relating to the same, and became an authority upon them. He early developed a genius for debate, and became greatly interested in parliamentary law and the rules governing deliberative assemblies, and his work upon parliamentary rules is a most interesting book. He was several times a member of the legislature, and twice speaker of the lower house. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 and took a leading part in its deliberations. He wrote and completed several books relating to justices of the peace and township organization that have become standards throughout the country. He was a keen and sharp lawyer and no mean adversary for the strongest advocate before a jury. He passed through some of the most trying times in our country's history, and was loyal and true. He was always a friend of the oppressed and downtrodden. For years before his death his health was frail, and he frequently labored when suffering intense pain. He was a man of great industry and an indefatigable worker.

His book upon the American Indian (Uh-Nish-In Na-Ba) is one of the most complete works upon this interesting portion of the human race ever

published. It comprises the whole Indian subject in complete and comprehensive form and abounds in varied information regarding the barbarous Indian nations and tribes, their language, and their history, and their relations to the United States government. It gives an account of the meaning and significance of many of the Indian geographical names, and is especially interesting to the ethnologist and those who desire to study the customs and habits of the aborigines. It was the crowning work of his life and was the result of years of study and research.

The oldest lawyer who is now living among us is William H. Stickney.* He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 9, 1809. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1831 and became the partner of Hon. Robert T. Lytle, then a member of congress. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois February 17, 1834. He was elected state's attorney by the legislature in 1839, for the circuit which was composed of Marion, Jefferson, Perry, Franklin, Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and Hamilton counties. Judge Scates was elected judge of the circuit at the same time and they rode the same together. He was a great friend of Henry Eddy, and rode on horseback with him from Shawneetown to Vandalia to obtain his license to practice law. He was for a short time the editor of the Gallatin Democrat and Illinois Advertiser, in 1835-6, at Shawneetown, and was elected to the legislature in 1846. He came to Chicago some time in 1848. He was elected an alderman from the eighteenth ward, in 1854, police justice in 1860, and held that office for thirteen years. Mr. Stickney is a man of a very high sense of honor and of the strictest integrity. In order to show this we will cite one instance which is worth remembering.

In 1854 a system of police magistrates was established for the whole state. At the municipal election in 1855 police justices were voted for under an old act relating to Chicago, without any regard to the new act, although there were very many who believed that by the law as it then existed police magistrates alone should be voted for. The consequence was that both police magistrates and police justices were voted for. The police justices received an overwhelming vote. Mr. Stickney, Calvin De Wolf, and Nathan Allen received a few votes, having been voted for as police magistrates. A case was taken to the supreme court, and it was decided that under the circumstances either title would comply with the true intent and meaning of the law, and Mr. Stickney was offered a certificate of election and a commission, but he said that the citizens having so unmistakably indicated their preferences, he would not take advantage of any technicality, and therefore refused the commission offered to him. Mr. Stickney was elected to the legislature in 1875-6 and served his constituents well. He is about the only survivor of the old regime in this part of the state, and forms the connecting link between the remote past and the present. He is still living, at a ripe old age, in North Chicago in full pos-

* William H. Stickney died in Chicago, February 14, 1898, and at the time of his death was the oldest lawyer in commission in the state.

session of his faculties. He is a man possessed of many sterling qualities, and, although he may not have reached the highest rounds in the ladder of fame, he is justly entitled to our profound respect.

CRIMINAL LAWYERS.

The criminal law was, from the time that Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, most assiduously cultivated, and there is scarcely one of the old pioneer lawyers but what had more or less to do with the trial of criminal cases, and many of the foremost men at the bar obtained their start in life by either acting in the capacity of public prosecutor or defending persons charged with the commission of criminal offenses.

In our city this was emphatically the case, and as this class of business increased a separate court was established, in 1852, called the recorder's court, with Robert S. Wilson judge, who was engaged almost entirely in trying criminal cases, and this continued up to 1870, when our new constitution went into effect, and the then existing court had its powers and jurisdiction enlarged so as to embrace every kind of a criminal and quasi-criminal case throughout the county. The first murder trial which ever took place in Cook county, according to the late Judge Caton, occurred in 1834.

The next murder trial, which, in the ordinary course of affairs would have taken place in Cook county, had not a change of venue been granted to Iroquois county, took place September 28, 1835. The murder was committed in Cook county in the month of May, 1835, when a man was found dead on the prairie near the roadside between what was then known as Lawton's Ford, on the Desplaines, and Elijah Wentworth's, near Buckhorn's tavern, seventeen or eighteen miles southwest from Chicago, on the traveled trail to Ottawa. A knife wound on the body showed that the man had been stabbed to death.

Stephen Forbes, the sheriff of Cook county, lived on the west side of the Desplaines at Lawton's Ford, and between his house and Wentworth's, a distance of about six miles, there was no dwelling. James Grant, then in his twenty-second year and just from North Carolina, had succeeded Ford as prosecuting attorney of the fifth judicial circuit, and Thomas Ford was elected judge of the new circuit. Grant went to the scene of the murder, and he and Forbes immediately commenced an investigation, and in a few days had ascertained facts and circumstances sufficient to implicate a man calling himself Joseph F. Morris, or Norris, and he was indicted by the grand jury of Cook county at the June term of the circuit court. On his being arraigned, being without counsel, Henry Moore, a very bright and promising young lawyer, was appointed to act for him, and upon his investigating the case he thought that the prejudice of the people of the county was so great against him that he moved for a change of venue, which was granted, and the case was sent to Iroquois. He was tried, convicted and executed. James Grant on this occasion exhibited great energy as a prosecutor, and Henry Moore literally astonished everybody by the skillful and brilliant defense which he interposed, but the facts were against him.

The trial took place before Stephen T. Logan, who had exchanged, for the time being, circuits with Ford, and, it is needless to say, was conducted in the most decorous and dignified manner. The criminal is described as a large, fine-looking man of great determination. He refused to disclose who he was or what his history was. The sheriff was much in fear of him, and, as there was no jail in which to confine him, he was ironed and confined in one of the houses near by until the day of his execution. Morris was taken to the blacksmith's shop to have irons riveted on him, and while it was being done he picked up some kind of a missile and threw it into the crowd at the door of the shop, and it struck Mr. Edward Mulford, the jeweler, in the face. With the utmost diligence he came near escaping. He managed to weaken his fetters and would have escaped if the noise which he made had not attracted attention. Among the accounts given of his execution it is said: "A large crowd of people came from long distances to witness his execution. The day was one of rain and storm. The place selected was a walnut tree just across the bridge, north of Bunkum, and the rope was attached to a limb of the tree about thirty or forty feet from the ground. The criminal walked part of the way smoking his cigar with great fortitude. When mounted on the box in the wagon which served for a scaffold he made a short speech in which he justified his past life, saying that he had stolen from the rich and given to the poor, etc., etc. When the sheriff adjusted the noose he said: "That rope would hang a steamboat." When life was extinct the body was taken down and buried at a point a little southeast of Bunkum, but was afterward taken up and used for anatomical purposes.

Among the early public prosecutors in Cook county was Alonzo Huntington, who came to Chicago as early as 1835 from Vermont, became state's attorney in 1837, and served in that capacity until 1841. He prosecuted John Stone for the murder of Lucretia Thompson, which was tried at the April term of the circuit court of Cook county, 1840, before Hon. John Pearson, who presided. Stone was defended by Justin Butterfield and S. Lisle Smith, and from beginning to end the trial was attended by many dramatic incidents. Stone was convicted and finally executed. The case was, however, taken to the supreme court, and is reported in full in the second volume of Scammon, commencing on page 326. The opinion in the case was written by Theophilus W. Smith, and is a leading case in this state upon several points, especially in regard to bills of exceptions in criminal cases and the inherent powers of circuit judges in discharging jurors who were not qualified to serve, on account of alienage, after they had been accepted and sworn to try the case. This case is also very important in treating of the common-law powers of all circuit judges, and shows that they are commensurate with the performance of judicial duties, and in the furtherance of public justice they should not only be recognized, but exercised.

In 1851-2 Daniel McElroy and Patrick Ballingall were the leading criminal lawyers, and Mr. McElroy was at that time state's attorney and prosecuted George W. Green for poisoning his wife with strychnine. He was succeeded by Carlos Haven, who proved to be one of the most successful prosecutors

that we ever had. He was the very embodiment of honesty and integrity, and never insisted upon a conviction when he became convinced that there ought not to be one, but he was the terror of the wicked and they fled before him. His sudden demise was universally regretted, as he was considered one of our best citizens. He died from an attack of typhoid fever, May 3, 1862.

Patrick Ballingall was a man of unusual acumen and shrewdness, and, considering the great disadvantages that he labored under in his youth, it is quite wonderful what success he had and what a reputation he established. He was not a man of very much education, and commenced his career as a bartender. He left that to engage in study and, as he declared, to become a lawyer, and he succeeded. That he attained distinction is evidenced by the fact that he was more than once elected to the office of state's attorney, and was one of the delegates from this county to the constitutional convention in 1847. His death was sudden, and the manner in which it was announced to the bar was dramatic. Elisha W. Tracey, to whom we have already referred, was one of his bosom friends, and on his being informed of the death of Ballingall proceeded to the court-house in a somewhat maudlin condition.

Judge Manierre was holding court, and the bar in attendance was quite numerous. Tracey entered the court-room, and, walking forward a little distance from the door, steadied himself by placing his hand upon the back of a chair, and, without regard to what was going on, lifted up his voice and said: "May it please the court, Patrick Ballingall is dead." Then, pausing a moment and looking around, said: "Patrick Ballingall, who has been so long among us and who is so well known by everybody, is dead. He was an officer of this court and a member of this bar. In the midst of life we are in death. I move that this court do now adjourn." All was silence for a moment, and not a word was spoken. Judge Manierre looked at Tracey and then around to the bar, and, rising from his seat, stood for a moment, and in slow but solemn tones said: "This court is now adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock." The manner in which all this was done and the circumstances attending it made a scene long to be remembered.

Daniel McElroy was a native of Tyrone county, Ireland. He was highly educated, and when he came to Boston kept school for two or three years, then entered Cambridge University, and afterward studied law with Judge Story. He came to Chicago in 1844, and was twice elected state's attorney. He died August 25, 1862.

Among those who figured conspicuously in criminal matters at an early day was Robert S. Wilson, to whom we have already referred. He had been bred to the bar in Michigan, and came to Chicago in 1850 and was of the law firm of Wilson & Frink for a few years, when he was elected judge of the newly created recorder's court in March, 1853. His eligibility to the office was questioned, he not having resided here five years before his election, and quo-warranto proceedings were commenced against him, and on the relation of the late William T. Burgess, a very keen and able lawyer, but the question was, after quite a long contest, decided by the supreme court in his favor. He was a man

who was possessed of great energy and ability, but was not what might be termed a well trained lawyer, but was at times very boisterous and imperious in his manner. He lacked equipoise and was very capricious, and whenever he took a like or dislike to any lawyer, or to anybody else, he carried his favors or hatred to extremes. At times he was revengeful and acted like Scroggs or Jeffreys, and again he was as mild and considerate as it was possible for the most humane judge to be that ever sat on a bench. He was not a very high type of a man, and it is but the truth of history to say that his example was not one to be followed. He died in the month of February, 1883.

Carlos Haven was succeeded by Joseph Knox, Charles H. Reed (now deceased), Luther Laflin Mills, Julius H. Grinnell, and Joel Longenecker as public prosecutors.

George C. Ingham, who was the assistant prosecutor under Mills, was possessed of the most wonderful gifts, and his earnestness and directness always attracted attention. He died February 26, 1891. Charles G. Neely, who is at the present time on the bench and who was an assistant under Longenecker, also achieved a wide reputation while acting on behalf of the state.

Joseph Knox was appointed state's attorney by Governor Yates to fill the unexpired term of Carlos Haven, deceased, and acted from May, 1862, to December, 1864. He was born in Blanford, Massachusetts, in 1805, and was admitted to the practice in 1828. He came west and settled at Rock Island and entered into partnership with Hon. John Wilson Drury, and for years the firm of Knox & Drury was one of the leading firms in western Illinois. Knox was a natural-born lawyer and was one of the most effective jury lawyers that ever practiced in the Rock river valley. He was very direct and at times very dramatic in his presentation of a case, and was for years engaged in the trial of more cases than any other lawyer of his time. He was great as a prosecutor, and equally so when on the defense. He prosecuted and convicted the murderers of Colonel Davenport, at Rock Island, in 1845. He died a number of years ago.

My first introduction to Mr. Knox was under the following circumstances: I came west a very short time after I was admitted to the bar, in 1851, and for the time being took up my residence at Sterling, at that time the county-seat of Whiteside county, where I had a brother residing who was a physician. I arrived there somewhere about the middle of June, and the next day after my arrival was called upon by an old man by the name of Cantrell, who had the day before engaged in a fight with a young man by the name of Adams, the son of a well known and influential citizen by the name of Van J. Adams, who was afterward a member of the general assembly, and had whaled him with a hoop-pole and had been arrested, and Adams had retained about all the lawyers in town to prosecute him. He had expected to have Hugh Wallace, a lawyer of considerable distinction in that community, to aid and assist him, but he was not at home. He said he had no money to pay me, but would give me a yearling steer if I would help him. I told him I could do nothing with the steer, but would assist him all I could and he could pay me when he got ready. We

went before the magistrate and procured a continuance until Wallace returned, which was, I think, the next day, when the examination came off. He was prosecuted by Henry B. Stillman, the state's attorney, the son of General Stillman (who is so well known in Illinois history in connection with Stillman's Run), and Miles S. Henry, at that time one of the foremost lawyers in the country. Cantrell was bound over to the grand jury, and as Adams threatened to make it so costly to the old man as to make him lose his farm, he thought it advisable to immediately retain Joe Knox of the firm of Knox & Drury, and did so. The circuit court was held a few weeks after, and Judge Ira O. Wilkinson presided.

The grand jury promptly found an indictment against Cantrell, and I obtained a copy of it and proceeded to examine it in the most thorough manner before Knox and Drury appeared on the scene of action. Knox was then in his prime, and had a reputation of being the greatest trial lawyer and orator in the Rock river valley. When Knox arrived I was introduced to him and his partner, and was treated in the most courteous manner. He asked me where I was from, and where I was educated, and how long I had been admitted to the bar, etc., which I answered. He then asked me what I knew about the Cantrell case and if I had examined the indictment against the old man. I told him what I knew of the case and informed him that I had examined the indictment, and that in my judgment it was fatally defective.

The indictment was based upon the statute, and was for an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit a bodily injury, and it utterly failed to allege in it that the hooppole was a deadly weapon, and I produced a recent decision of the supreme court which held that such an averment was absolutely essential. Knox & Drury examined the case and declared it was exactly in point, and they decided to make a motion to quash the indictment, and gave notice to the state's attorney that they would call it up the next morning. Knox then turned to me and said: "Now, young man, as you have discovered this point you shall have the credit of it, and you must argue the motion." I protested that I had never appeared in a court of record and that he must do it, but he said: "No, for it will redound greatly to your credit." The next morning, on the opening of court, Mr. Knox arose and stated that they had made a motion to quash the indictment in the Cantrell case; that they would rely upon a single point, and as that point had been discovered by his young friend then in court, who had just come among us to practice his profession, that he would present it.

I read the indictment to the court, then the decision of the supreme court, and submitted that in accordance with that case the indictment was fatally defective. The court took the case, and after examining it asked the state's attorney if he had anything to say, and he said that the case knocked him out and that all he could say was *nolo contendere*, and sat down. The court quashed the indictment, and instead of the old man Cantrell losing his farm he went out of court with flying colors, and I achieved considerable renown.

Mr. Knox and his partner had to go to another circuit before the court

closed, and he entrusted to my care a number of cases, and I was soon on the highway to a fair practice, when I resolved to go to Chicago. I always felt deeply grateful to Mr. Knox for his kindness and never forgot it of him.

Charles H. Reed was born in Wyoming county, New York, October 27, 1834, came west and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and soon after became a partner of Joseph Knox. He removed with Knox & Drury from Rock Island to Chicago in 1860, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney, and was re-elected two successive terms. In the winter of 1882 he was associated in the defense of Charles Guiteau for the murder of Garfield.

He was a man of great natural abilities, and was considered a great Greek scholar. He was a most efficient state's attorney, and had he possessed those moral qualities which lift men above temptation he would have approached greatness and could have filled almost any office of public trust, but unfortunately he was subject to the law of human depravity, and committed many errors that brought him into disrepute and ruined his prospects.

The success of Julius H. Grinnell* in modern times as state's attorney is something phenomenal. During his term of office he was called upon to prosecute a number of the most remarkable criminal cases that ever have occurred in this country. He prosecuted with success the anarchist cases and what are known as the hoodle cases, which involved a number of the county commissioners in Cook county in corrupt practices, and was triumphant in all of them. He is a man of great shrewdness and foresight, and above all is a man of wonderful judgment and common sense. On his retirement from the office of state's attorney he was elected a judge of the circuit court of Cook county, from which position he resigned to become the general counsel of the Chicago City Railroad.

John Van Arnam, one of the most noted criminal lawyers of the country, came to Chicago from Michigan in 1859, and practiced with distinction here for many years. He died at San Diego, California, on the 6th of April, 1890, at the age of seventy. He obtained great notoriety by his exposure of the celebrated conspiracy against the Michigan Central Railroad to wreck its trains. He was employed by the railroad company to ferret out the conspiracy, and in doing so exhibited detective powers of the very highest order. In order to get at the facts in the case he pretended to be against the railroad and joined the organization which had been formed by the conspirators to destroy the railroad, shared in its councils and plans, and in this way possessed himself of the secrets. William H. Seward acted as leading counsel for the defendants. He took part in many of the most celebrated criminal trials in Chicago, but his health became impaired, and he went to the Pacific coast, where he died as above stated.

We think that John Van Arnam was one of the most ingenious and effective men to unravel and explain the intricacies of a complicated criminal case that we ever knew. He did not ordinarily undertake to play upon the passions of a jury, but appealed directly to their reason and common sense, and his presenta-

* Julius H. Grinnell was admitted to the bar December 21, 1870, and died suddenly June 8, 1898.

tion of the case was so plausible that it did not seem possible that there could be any other side to it. He won his cases not alone by eloquence, but his powers of reasoning. Emery A. Storrs was a great criminal lawyer, but he did not make it a specialty.

William O'Brien was another great criminal lawyer. He was a man of great natural abilities and brain power, but was at times very aggressive and overbearing, and was almost always in a row with the court or counsel. His great effort seemed to be to have the jury believe that he had arrayed against him the prosecuting officer, the court, and the whole power of the state, and that he was fighting for his rights. At times these tactics succeeded, while at others they did not. In every encounter he dealt smashing blows, and at times his oratory rose to sublime heights. He was undoubtedly a great criminal lawyer, but he was not the equal of Van Arnam, although wonderfully successful.

E. G. Asay, for a considerable period antedating the fire, did a large criminal business, and was very successful. He had received a very fine education in his youth, and was a polished speaker and fine trial lawyer. His tastes were highly cultivated, and he at one time collected one of the very finest private libraries in the west. He has been for a number of years retired from the practice, and is now living on a farm bordering upon Rock river, in Ogle county. Augustus H. Van Buren, his father, Evert Van Buren, A. S. Trude, and Charles M. Hardy have all attained celebrity in the management of criminal cases, but there is one man of the very highest type who in some respects was a model criminal lawyer, and that man was Leonard Swett. He was a man who pursued a lofty ideal and was above trickery and chicanery. He was in appearance almost the counterpart of Abraham Lincoln, and was his intimate friend and practiced with him on the circuit long before his removal to Chicago. Mr. Swett lived for many years at Bloomington, in this state, and acquired a great reputation as a criminal lawyer.

In addition to the above there are now on the stage of action William S. Forrest, Russell M. Wing, Daniel Donahue, William J. Hynes, Kickham Scanlan, Daniel Munn, and William S. Elliott, who have all attained distinction in the practice of the criminal law. Mr. Forrest has made criminal jurisprudence a specialty, and has studied the subject scientifically, and the same may be said of Mr. Wing and several others who are referred to.

There is no branch of law so much neglected and so illy understood as that of the criminal law. In cities like Chicago the office of state's attorney has risen to the importance of the home department in England and should be filled by not only a learned and experienced lawyer, but one of the greatest integrity and well versed in public affairs.

The administration of the criminal law during the pioneer period was attended with far more certainty than at the present time, and there was far less nonsense and trifling indulged in than characterizes the trial of cases of this character in our courts at the present time. If we are to judge of the manner in which criminal cases are disposed of by an examination of the reports of this

state, it would appear that all criminal cases are determined by an equation of errors instead of on their merits, and that we have made no progress at all since Judge Lockwood made his celebrated decision in the case of McKinney versus People (2 Gil., 248) in 1845. The criminal law at the present time is the least studied and the least understood of any branch of the law, and our courts seem to have but one idea about it, and that is to be guided solely by the technical rules of the seventeenth century, to rule everything against the state and to not only give the defendant the benefit of every doubt, both reasonable and unreasonable, but also every possibility of a doubt. In the pioneer period penitentiaries were not regarded as summer resorts which were to be run on the European plan, but a place of penance, and persons when convicted were sent there to do something besides sit around and calculate their chances of being set at liberty by those who are "in the push" or be pardoned outright by a sympathetic governor.

PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The holding of the important terms of the United States circuit court here by Judge John McLean, of the United States supreme court, was always an event of transcendent interest, and many cases were tried before him which excited great attention. Among the first important cases which I recollect was one involving the right of bridging the Mississippi river at Rock Island by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, which first came up on an application for an injunction, which he refused, and in doing so rendered a memorable opinion in which he said that there was such a thing as "land commerce as well as water commerce," and that one could not be protected to the exclusion of the other. This opinion, when announced, was considered as the harbinger of a new era, and from that time we can date the progress of our railroad system, which now recognizes no obstacle, whether mountain, plain or river. Another great case, which was participated in by John A. Wills and a son of Judge McLean for the plaintiff and James F. Joy, of Detroit, for the defendant, was the case which involved the title to certain lands near the mouth of the Chicago river, owned either by the Michigan Central Railroad Company or the Illinois Central Railroad Company and which were claimed by outside parties, who were represented by John A. Wills and a son of Judge John McLean. It was in this case that Joy created a sensation of large dimensions. He took exceptions to the presence of young McLean in the case, and one morning, when somewhat exasperated, arose, and, addressing the court, said that he regarded it highly improper for his son to be employed in that case, and that it looked as if he had been so employed for one purpose, and that was to either influence his honor to make rulings favorable to the plaintiffs or that the court might be held in restraint in expressing its full and unbiased opinions upon the various questions which might arise in the case, and he protested against it. Mr. Joy said that he felt that he was obliged to make these observations, for, knowing as he did the high character of the court, he wanted nothing to occur which would embarrass the court in a fearless discharge of his duties, and he

felt that the parties which he represented were not only entitled to this, but they ought to feel that this was the case, and he thought if his son had a proper appreciation of the proprieties of the case he would instantly retire from the case and relieve the court from all embarrassment. This announcement, when made, was like the shock of an earthquake, not only upon the court, but upon the son, and the whole legal fraternity, and for the time being produced not only a sensation, but a scene of confusion and consternation never before known in legal circles or in our legal annals. The judge was for the moment astonished and crushed, and the son squelched. John McLean was at that time an old man and one of the most learned and respected jurists of the age. His reputation for honesty and integrity was beyond all question, but it was evident to all that the court was in a most embarrassing situation. The court soon rallied and explained that he had nothing to do with his son's employment and that it was very embarrassing to him to find himself in such a situation, and although such a matter was, to a certain extent, beyond his control, he would try to perform his duties fairly and impartially to the best of his ability and with due regard to the rights of all. Mr. McLean's son was an able lawyer and had been retained in the case, it was said, by Wills, who was something of an adventurer, but an able, daring man, and who had promised young McLean great wealth if they won.

Young McLean had in the course of the trial, which had proceeded several days when the episode we are narrating occurred, very injudiciously taken a very active part in the proceedings, and had incurred the hostility of Joy when Joy broke on him and the family. From that moment fell disaster overtook the plaintiffs, and it is needless to say that the plaintiff was discomfited, beaten, and overthrown completely and entirely. It was a case which was engineered by Wills, and was one of that series of cases which have from time to time been commenced and carried forward for no other purpose than to steal the lake front or the riparian rights by some one who had the audacity to trump up a claim founded on the claims of the Beaubiens or the claim of some squatter or that of some one who had located on the same by the use of Valentine scrip.

If any one wants to know who James F. Joy* is he need only refer to any history of Michigan, whether legal or otherwise, for he was one of the foremost lawyers of that state for over fifty years. His career was remarkable. He was repeatedly mentioned for one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, filled all manner of local offices, and was the leader of the bar in Michigan, if not the northwest. He nominated James G. Blaine for president in the national Republican convention of 1880.

The district court of the United States for the state of Illinois was established March 3, 1819, and Nathaniel Pope was appointed district judge. He died in 1850, and was succeeded by Thomas Drummond, who continued to fill that office until he was appointed circuit judge, in December, 1869. The district court of the United States had and exercised circuit-court jurisdiction, and the district judge held the circuit court for a long period, although Judge Mc-

* Died September 24, 1896.

Lean of the United States supreme court was the judge of this circuit, which was called the seventh, from 1837 down to the time of his death in 1861.

Judge Nathaniel Pope is identified with perhaps one of the most important measures ever adopted as an act of successful statesmanship; and although it has been often told it is worth telling again, as it is to his efforts and through his influence that Chicago is now the great city of Illinois instead of a part of Wisconsin. Judge Pope was first secretary of Illinois territory in 1818, and as such received the petition from the inhabitants to enter the Union as a state. By the ordinance of 1787 it will be remembered that it was provided in the fifth article that there should be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five states, and the ordinance defines the boundaries of the three states of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. But there is a proviso which declares that if congress at any time shall find it expedient "they may form one or two states in that part of said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan."

It became evident to Judge Pope that, as Wisconsin was to be erected north of that line, Illinois would be excluded from any port on Lake Michigan, and the port of Chicago being north of the line, Chicago would be in Wisconsin, and the Illinois and Michigan canal (which then had become a near certainty) would be partly in and partly outside of the state of Illinois unless the line of the latter state could be extended further north. He at once consulted with senators and representatives and induced them to agree to the ordinance which he had drawn for the admission of this state into the Union with a new northern boundary line, which he located at 42° 30' north latitude, the present northern line of our state. Could he, or could others, have looked into the future, even twenty-five years, there might have been many objectors found, as there have been since, but no prescience could have supposed that in seventy years the part of Illinois included by that change of boundary would have given her the second largest city of the Union, and that in the fifteen counties organized out of the territory then taken from Wisconsin there would be a majority of the population of this state, by the census of 1880, while three-fourths or four-fifths of all the wealth of the state would be found north of the southern bend of Lake Michigan.

Before the state was divided into two circuits we used to have in attendance upon the various terms of the United States court, held by Judge Drummond, many of the leading lawyers in the central and southern portion of the state, such as Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Edwards, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, H. M. Wead, and Charles Ballance, of Peoria. Mr. Ballance had for a number of years pending in the United States courts a series of cases involving the title of a large quantity of land and town lots at Peoria which required an investigation into all the old French claims and conveyances, and they took up a great deal of time, but he became such an expert in the trial of these cases that scarcely anyone could cope with him without having taken a regular course of study in these matters. He very frequently made use of the American state papers, and sometimes filled the court with witnesses to prove the condition of

things at an early date at Peoria. His adversary was one Forsythe, who had, when we saw him, become bronzed in the war which he had waged for years in these matters. Ballance and Judge Drummond came frequently into collision over law points, but in the final round-up Ballance most always came out ahead.

Nathaniel Pope was the first judge to hold a federal court in Chicago, which was in 1837, over George W. Meeker's store, on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. Judge Drummond also held court for a short time in the same place, but very soon after Judge Drummond removed from Galena to Chicago, and perhaps before, the United States courts were held in what was known as the Saloon building, at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets. In 1857 the United States courts were removed to the Larmón building, corner of Clark and Washington. Immediately after the fire the courts, with the custom house, were removed to Congress Hall, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, then they were transferred to the Republic Life building, on La Salle street, and finally to the government building, at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

Thomas Drummond, who succeeded Pope, was one of the most industrious, painstaking and laborious judges who ever sat on a bench. He died May 15, 1890, at his country home at Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, at the age of eighty years. For over thirty years he sat on the federal bench and administered justice in a firm and impartial manner. He was born in Maine in 1809. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1830, studied law in the office of William T. Dwight, a son of President Dwight of Yale College, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. In 1835 he removed to Galena and there entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued for about nineteen years. In 1850 he was appointed by President Taylor judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Illinois. In 1856 he removed to Chicago. In 1869, when the federal circuit courts were created, he was appointed by General Grant to the office of circuit judge, which office he filled to the time of his death.

Abraham Lincoln, prior to 1860, tried many cases here in the United States district courts. I had made his acquaintance as early as 1856, and had, as a young and ardent Republican, frequently occasion to consult with him in regard to political matters while acting as secretary of one of our young Republican clubs. I recollect that one time while Judge Drummond was holding court in the old Saloon building, Norman B. Judd and myself were sitting chatting together on one of the front benches in the court-room, and Lincoln was walking backward and forward across the court-room, waiting for the call of a case in which he was interested. Robert S. Blackwell was making a most elaborate address to a jury, and was, it seemed to us, at times rather incoherent, as he talked of many things entirely foreign to the subject, and to illustrate some point in his discourse proceeded to narrate at great length the habits of the storks in Holland, which lived, he said, among the dykes and destroyed insects, which would, if not disposed of, eat through and destroy the same. Lincoln stopped and listened for a few moments to what Blackwell was saying, and, coming

to where we were sitting, hit Judd on the knee with his hand and said: "That beats me! Blackwell can concentrate more words into the fewest ideas of any man I ever knew. The storks of Holland! Why, they would eat him up before he began to get half through telling that story about them."

The last case that Mr. Lincoln ever tried in any of the courts in Cook county that we remember anything about was what is known as the "Sand-bar" case, which involved title to a large amount of "shore" property on Lake Michigan, north of the Chicago river. It had been tried three several times previously, and came on for the fourth time before Judge Drummond and a jury in the Larmon block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets, on March 19, 1860, two months prior to the great Chicago convention. Lincoln stopped at the Tremont House, and he never was in Chicago but twice afterward; once on November 24, when, as president elect, he came to meet the vice-president elect; and again in May, 1865, when all that was mortal of him lay in state in the court-house. The title of the case was William S. Johnson versus William Jones and Sylvester Marsh. The counsel for the plaintiff were Buckner S. Morris, Isaac N. Arnold and John A. Wills. The counsel for defendant were Abraham Lincoln, Samuel W. Fuller, Van H. Higgins and John Van Arnam. The trial closed April 4, by a verdict for defendants, and it is a most curious thing that everyone who was concerned in that case or had anything whatever to do with it,—the judge on the bench, the clerk of the court, the parties, and every lawyer engaged in it,—are all dead and in their graves.

There have been very many elaborate attempts made to analyze and expound Mr. Lincoln's character as a lawyer, but for myself, having both seen and heard him try a number of cases in the United States courts, I think Judge Drummond has succeeded in making plain his true status at the bar better than anybody, for he says: "With a voice by no means pleasant, and, indeed, when excited, in its shrill tones sometimes almost disagreeable; without any of the personal graces of the orator; without much in the outer man indicating superiority of intellect; without great quickness of perception, still his mind was so vigorous, his comprehension so exact and clear, and his judgment so sure that he easily mastered the intricacies of his profession and became one of the ablest reasoners and most impressive speakers at our bar. With a probity of character known by all; with an intuitive insight into the human heart; with a clearness of statement which was itself an argument; with uncommon power and felicity of illustration,—often, it is true, of a plain and homely kind,—and with that sincerity and earnestness of manner which carried conviction, he was perhaps one of the most successful jury lawyers we have ever had in the state."

One great source of litigation at that time was tax title litigation over lands situated in the military tract, and in this species of litigation Archibald Williams, Robert S. Blackwell, O. H. Browning and Bushnell, of Quincy, were experts. The well known treatise on tax titles by Robert S. Blackwell is quoted as authority upon the subject to this day. The admiralty law was assiduously cultivated commencing about the year 1852, and Robert Rae and A. W. Arrington were the leading proctors and settled many interesting questions relating to inland

navigation, although Grant Goodrich and Joseph N. Barker did a large business in that line. All of the lawyers of that time took admiralty cases or any other cases which were brought to them, and scarcely one but what was at home in any department of the law. From this time dates the growth and development of the great subject of corporation law, but it is unnecessary to pursue this subject further.

We have deemed it proper, in giving a sketch of the early bench and bar, to refer to these matters in order to show the great progress which has been made since that time in every direction and in every department of the law, for at that time interstate law, municipal law and railroad law were almost unknown.

THE LAWYERS OF A LATER AGE.

For a number of years immediately succeeding the great panic of 1837 the Chicago bar increased slowly, and we may safely say that it was not until about 1851 or 1852 that a simultaneous movement seemed to commence which resulted in the location here of a large number of lawyers of the very highest mental endowments and training in their profession. These men, by all the standards, must be classed with the early bench and bar, although not present at the founding of the city.

The business directory which was published by J. W. Norris in January, 1846, contains the following list of attorneys, with their place of business:

Abell, Sidney, 37 Clark street; Arnold (Isaac N.) & Ogden (Mahlon D.), 123 Lake street; Brown, Henry and Andrew J., 126 Lake street; Brown, John, 90½ Lake street; Butterfield, Justin and J., Jr., 70 Lake street; Clarke, Henry W., southwest corner Clark and Lake streets; Cowles (Alfred) & Brown (William H.), State Bank building, southwest corner La Salle and South Water streets; Curtis, James, court-house, southwest corner Randolph and Clark streets; De Wolf, Calvin, 71 Lake street; Dickey, Hugh T., 102½ Lake street; Freer, Lemuel Covell Paine, 53 Clark street, opposite City Hotel; Gardiner, Charles, 71 Lake street; Gregg, David L., United States attorney, 65 Lake street; Hamilton (Richard Jones) & Moore (Thomas C.), 59 Clark street; Hoyne, Thomas, 51 Clark street, opposite postoffice; Huntington, Alonzo, 98 Lake street; Leary, Albert Green, 53 Clark street; Lee, David, 103½ Lake street; McDougall, James A., 118 Lake street; McIlroy, Daniel, court-house basement; Manierre (George) & Meeker (George W.), 100 Lake street; Morris (Buckner S.) & Greenwood (George W.), 59 Lake street; Phelps, Pallas, Clinton between Madison and Washington streets; Scammon (Jonathan Y.) & Judd (Norman B.), 23 Lake street; Skinner, Mark, 92 Lake street; Spring (Giles) & Goodrich (Grant), 124 Lake street; Stuart (William) & Larrabee (Charles R.), 59 Clark street; Thomas (Jesse Burgess) & Ballingall (Patrick), 92 Lake street; Tracey, Elisha Winslow, 123 Lake street; Wright, Walter, 94 Lake street.

Soon after 1846 business revived and days of prosperity came. The west began to attract great attention, and the fertility of the prairies of Illinois and the comparative ease with which the soil could be subdued and cultivated became noised abroad, and the farmers of New York and New England turned

their steps hitherward in great numbers. Soon the merchants followed, and the lawyers of the country were not backward. They had all heeded the advice of that great philosopher who said: "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." Chicago became in a very short time the great objective point, and among the "sooners" were such men as Melville W. Fuller, S. K. Dow, Samuel W. Fuller, A. W. Arrington, B. F. Ayer, Cyrus Bentley, William C. Goudy, M. F. Tuley, Lambert Tree, Robert Hervey, Richard Merrick, Joseph P. Clarkson, E. W. Tracey, John Van Arnam, Emery A. Storrs, Wirt Dexter, James M. Walker, Charles Hitchcock, B. F. Gallup, John A. and George W. Thompson, Thomas F. Withrow, John P. Wilson, E. W. Evans, H. T. Helm, Alexander S. Prentiss, B. F. Strother, Sidney Smith, William W. Farewell, James L. High,* William K. McAllister, Corydon Beckwith, H. G. Miller, Penoyer L. Sherman, William H. King, Ira W. Scott, George Payson, Joseph E. Gary, Henry M. Shepard, Van H. Higgins, John N. Jewett, John M. Douglass, James P. Root, A. M. Pence, D. L. Shorey, John A. Jamieson, Homer N. Hibbard, Robert S. Blackwell, Henry Frink, Henry S. Monroe, and many others.

Richard Merrick came here from Maryland, and was for a time a partner with Corydon Beckwith, but left here and took up his abode in the city of Washington, where he died a few years ago. He possessed great oratorical powers and attained great distinction at the bar in the District of Columbia.

Corydon Beckwith was, without any question, one of the greatest lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar, and he had as worthy compeers such men as William C. Goudy, Wirt Dexter, B. F. Ayer, Henry G. Miller, John A. Jewett, Melville W. Fuller, Emery A. Storrs, Sidney Smith, William K. McAllister, A. W. Arrington, William H. King, Charles Hitchcock, John A. Jamieson, Robert Hervey, Joseph E. Gary, Van H. Higgins, and many others who would compare favorably with the members of any other bar in the United States. We have not singled these out as being all those who have achieved eminence, because there were many who devoted themselves more or less to special branches of the law, such as real-estate, insurance, admiralty, and corporation law, who became distinguished, and they would, if it were possible, receive at our hands particular attention for their knowledge, skill and ability in the profession. On other pages of this work will be found the individual biographies, however, of very many who are not referred to here at all and who are justly entitled to be classed with the early bench and bar, but it is not possible to go into details in regard to them.

H. F. Waite,† long at the head of the well known firm of Waite & Towne, was in full tide of practice in 1851, and so were Paul Cornell and William T. Barron. Barron met a sudden and tragic death in January, 1862, in a railroad collision in Hyde Park by having his head severed from his body, dying instantly. I made the acquaintance of John H. Kedzie on board the old steamer Ocean on a voyage from Buffalo to Detroit in 1852, and my first meeting with

* James L. High died October 3, 1898.

† Horace F. Waite died April 30, 1898.

George Manierre was on a steamer, during the same year, while going from Chicago to Milwaukee, as we were setting out on a reconnoitering expedition through the west. Arno Voss, Joshua Marsh, Henry E. Secley, John W. Waughop, O. R. W. Lull and George Scoville had, I believe, commenced practice here before the year 1850.

H. G. Miller came to the city in 1851, and very early became known as a powerful advocate and strong trial lawyer. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1849, and studied law with Ward Hunt, who was for a number of years an associate justice of the United States supreme court. He first opened an office with Alexander S. Prentiss, a son of the well known John Prentiss, at one time a member of congress from Otsego county, New York, but soon afterward went into partnership with Thomas Hoyne. Alexander S. Prentiss possessed every qualification for a successful lawyer, but was cut off in his prime, by an attack of cholera, in 1854.

Penoyer L. Sherman, who came here from central New York soon after Miller & Prentiss, had a very fine training as a lawyer, having graduated from Hamilton College in 1851, and having studied law under that well known lawyer and able advocate, Daniel Gott, of Syracuse, New York, and after coming here studied for some time in the office of Collins & Williams. Mr. Sherman was for some time associated in business with Francis Kales. He has long made chancery practice a specialty, and is among the very best posted men in that department of the law of anyone at the bar. He has been for many years master in chancery of the superior court of Chicago, and has discharged the duties of that office with eminent ability. Arthur W. Windette, the late William T. Burgess, John Woodbridge and Edward Roby have always been noted for their skill in chancery and have all done a large business in that line.

Sidney Smith (now deceased) and William K. McAllister were not only great lawyers, but men of force and brain, who came here from New York and very soon made their presence felt. They very early became noted as trial lawyers, and were also especially strong in arguing cases before the court.

I knew Melville W. Fuller well almost from the day when he arrived here until he left us for that higher sphere of usefulness which he is now filling with such honor and satisfaction. I have tried many cases against him, and I can truly say that he was always fair and always prepared to maintain his side of the case as becomes a lawyer, a gentleman and a scholar. He was both adroit and resourceful. His arguments before a jury were bright and sparkling, and at times very interesting and instructive. He was not an orator who could deal out tropes and figures and imagery by the yard, but was very direct, and often didactic. He did not gleam and glitter like the scimiter of Saladin nor crash and demolish like the battle-ax of Richard, but dealt with all questions like Melville W. Fuller, of Augusta, Maine.

He served a term in the legislature, was a thoroughbred Democrat in politics, and a follower of Douglas. I served with him in the constitutional convention at Springfield in 1862, and it was there that he delivered his great eulogy upon Douglas at the same time that John Wentworth paid his tribute to that

departed statesman. These eulogies, though differing in style and in the methods adopted, were masterpieces. Wentworth's was not as polished as that of Fuller, but it was more interesting, because he narrated his personal recollections of Douglas' early career, with which he was conversant, and indulged in many reminiscences relating to men and to things which had occurred, which were very interesting. It has always been a wonder to me that these two speeches have never been published by those who have undertaken to write a biography of Douglas, for Fuller's speech was the result of many weeks', if not months', preparation, while Wentworth's was the result of personal knowledge of Douglas' life and times which few then living possessed.

S. K. Dow, who was for many years the partner in business with Chief Justice Fuller, but now stricken with almost total blindness, is not only a most worthy citizen, but is a well trained lawyer and highly cultured gentleman. He was born in Hollis, Maine, in 1831, entered the Dane Law School, at Harvard, Massachusetts, in 1852, and graduated in 1854. He was soon after admitted to the Suffolk bar, Boston, on motion of the late Rufus Choate. Chief Justice Shaw presiding. He removed to Chicago very soon after and commenced practice here in 1855 and entered into partnership with Melville W. Fuller, the firm being Dow & Fuller, and they did a large business. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate. At the expiration of his term of office he continued steadily in the practice. The firm of Dow & Fuller was dissolved and other connections were formed, but he has continued right on the even tenor of his way. He is a great lover of horses and for a time took a great interest in the gentleman's sport of owning and driving fast trotters. He was for some time president of the Chicago Driving Park and his connection with it was a guarantee that everything would be conducted honestly, and it established through his influence a fine reputation throughout the country. Mr. Dow has been engaged in many celebrated cases and acquired a great reputation as a cross-examiner of witnesses. He was stricken with blindness while on a visit to the city of Mexico a few years ago and, while his sight has been partially restored, his eyes are yet deprived of their full power and he will never be able to make use of them as before. Mr. Dow is a most genial companion and is universally beloved and respected by all who know him.

William C. Goudy was one of the great lawyers of this state and in many respects had no superior. He was one of the best "all-around" lawyers that I ever knew, for he seemed to be at home in every department, whether civil or criminal, common law or chancery, real-estate or corporation law.

Samuel Snowden Hayes came to this city in 1850 and was, very soon after his arrival, employed as city solicitor. He had been prominent in politics long before his arrival, had been a member of the general assembly, a member of the constitutional convention of 1848, and was prominent in advocating reforms in the law and pushing forward public improvements. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 25, 1820. He married a daughter of Colonel E. D. Taylor, who claimed that he was the author of the greenbacks. Mr. Hayes was a Democrat of the Douglas school and was a very high-toned, patriotic gen-

tleman. He was city comptroller in 1862 and again in 1873. I served with him in the constitutional convention of 1870 and he was regarded as a useful member and safe counselor. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and a model type of those early lawyers that followed close upon that early group who were beginning to grow tired when he appeared. He died but a few years since, honored and universally respected.

Van H. Higgins, who died suddenly in 1893 at Darien, Wisconsin, although not one of the pioneer lawyers of Chicago, was one of the early settlers in the state and became identified with our city and a member of our bar in 1852. He was born in 1821, came west when a very young man, taught a district school, studied law and began practice in St. Louis in 1844, but removed to Galena in 1845, where he distinguished himself for his great industry and wonderful knowledge of decided cases. He soon took a prominent part at our bar, was elected a member of the general assembly of 1857-8, and in 1859 was elected a judge of the superior court, which he resigned in 1865 and went into the practice with Leonard Swett and Colonel David Quigg. In 1872 he left that firm and became president of the Babcock Manufacturing Company. He then became the financial agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, then president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and at the time of his death was senior member of the law firm of Higgins & Furber. He had a genius for money-making, and died possessed of a large fortune.

Henry S. Monroe was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 9, 1829, graduated at Geneva College, studied law with Henry R. Mygat at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and came directly to Chicago, where he has been pounding away ever since. He is an excellent trial lawyer, strong and vigorous, and has been engaged in many celebrated cases.

Chancellor L. Jenks, who is now enjoying the fruits of a most successful practice and of judicious investments in real estate made at an early day, came to Chicago in 1850.

Joseph N. Barker was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1824. He came to Chicago in 1845 and studied law in the office of B. S. Morris and John J. Brown, and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1848. He took the census of Chicago in 1850, entirely alone, when the city was found to contain 28,250 inhabitants. He established a very large admiralty practice and from 1854 to 1860 was the leading lawyer in that department. He was at one time associated with George A. Meech, then with L. H. Hyatt, and then with Judge Tuley, afterward with H. F. Wait and Ira W. Buel. Both he and his partners were most worthy men, and no better man than Ira W. Buel ever lived. I have known him since he came among us in the '50s, and he has always maintained a high position at the bar and in the community.

John M. Douglass, a great lawyer and advocate, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, August 22, 1819. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841 and opened an office at Galena, where he distinguished himself in mining cases. He joined the exodus from that city for Chicago in 1856, became the general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and afterward its president. The Hon. Robert H. McClelland says that he was the deep-

est thinker and the profoundest lawyer of his time. "He was a powerful and successful advocate and his earnestness when aroused was something terrible. In criminal cases his defenses were exceedingly able and ingenious and he seldom failed to acquit his clients." He died only a few years since.

Benjamin F. Ayer, who is now and has been for many years the general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, belongs to the old regime and is one of the most accomplished lawyers that ever practiced at the Chicago bar. (See elsewhere.)

Charles Hitchcock, who was president of the constitutional convention of 1870, which framed the present constitution, was, in some respects, one of the ablest lawyers who ever practiced at our bar. He was born at Hanson, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, April 4, 1827, graduated from Dartmouth College and from the Dane Law School, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, taught for two years Latin and Greek and gave lectures on scientific subjects in one of the academies at Washington city; came here in 1854 and was for a number of years a member of the firm of Gallup & Hitchcock. He possessed a wonderfully comprehensive mind, and weighed every question presented him with judicial fairness and impartiality. His grasp of legal principles was great and he could enforce his views in the most luminous and logical manner. He was always calm and self-poised in his way, yet he possessed great force. He was a model presiding officer and he displayed great knowledge of parliamentary law. He attained a very high place at the Chicago bar and when he died great honors were bestowed upon his memory. He died at his home in Kenwood, a suburb of Chicago, May 6, 1881.

Benjamin D. Magruder has attained a well earned position in this state as a judge and jurist. He was born on a plantation in Jefferson county, Mississippi, September 27, 1838. (See elsewhere.) His ideas are those of the nineteenth century, rather than those of the seventeenth century, as may be discovered by his dissenting opinion in the well known Sykes case, and especially in the Coughlin case (144 Ill.), where the majority of the judges went back upon almost everything that they had ruled in the Spies case in regard to the force and effect of the statute relating to the competency of jurors, who had formed and expressed opinions based upon rumor and from reading the newspapers. Mr. Magruder has dissented in several other criminal cases where technicalities were exalted above the merits of the case, but his opinion in the Sykes case and in the Coughlin case are masterpieces of logic and good sense.

Kirk Hawes is another gentleman who was not only well and favorably known as a lawyer of distinction, but as an orator of great power. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1838, and spent his early years as a sailor in the East India trade. He went into the war first with the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and was afterward in the Forty-second. He graduated from Williams College in 1864, studied law in the office of Bacon & Aldrich at Worcester, came west soon after, and went into partnership with H. T. Helm, was elected one of the judges of the superior court in 1880 and re-elected in 1886, but was

defeated by the Democratic cyclone which swept over the country in 1892, and is now engaged in private practice.

Henry T. Helm belongs on the list of the old regime. He is a native of Tennessee, born in Carter county May 4, 1830; lived there till he was five years of age, then removed with his parents to Ohio; graduated from Miami University in 1853, studied law with Hon. John U. Pettit, and came to Chicago in 1854, when he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He entered into partnership with George K. Clarke, and soon established a large business. Mr. Clarke died some years since. After that he became in turn a partner of Kirk Hawes, E. S. Taylor, John L. Manning, A. M. Pence and Walter Howland. He is a strong and well grounded lawyer and has a large experience in many directions. He is a good mining expert and an authority upon trotting horses, having written one of the best books upon the Trotting Horse in America that has ever been brought out. He has been an agriculturist, a raiser of blooded stock of the trotting variety, and was candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket. Having completed his ventures and experiments in all these departments of learning, he has settled down to the law and is now attending strictly to that and the church, which are ordinarily enough to engage most, if not all, the powers of the human mind. Mr. Helm is not only a "thoroughbred" himself, but is a gentleman and a scholar. He stands high at the bar, and that, too, deservedly so.

H. M. Shepard, who has been for many years on the superior-court bench, and who is now a member of the appellate court of the first district of Illinois, is an accomplished jurist and very able lawyer. He was born December 12, 1839, at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; was a partner of Melville W. Fuller and Charles H. Ham from 1864 to 1868; studied law first with General Divens, at Elmira, New York, and afterward with John K. Porter, of Albany. He is regarded as a very fine chancery lawyer, and his decisions are characterized by being broad and well considered. His associates on the bench are A. N. Waterman and Joseph E. Gary, both well known to the profession and practitioners of long standing, and whose biographies abound in the most interesting incidents.

Judge Gary was elected to the superior-court bench in 1863 and has continued without a break from that day to this. He succeeded Judge Grant Goodrich. I was the president of the Republican convention at the time of his nomination and was an eye witness of the contest which ensued and which resulted in the defeat of Judge Goodrich and the success of Gary. It is much to be regretted that both could not have had seats upon the bench, for both were able men and in every way fitted to adorn the ermine. Judge Goodrich fell a victim to a most unworthy prejudice which had been created against him by releasing from custody a United States officer who had killed a private under peculiar circumstances at the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot preparatory to the departure of a company of United States Infantry to the far west, to which company the private belonged. The nationality of the soldier and race prejudice were invoked and the delegates to the convention, partaking of this feeling, sacrificed the judge and selected Judge Gary as his successor. Judge Gary has not only proved himself a great judge, but one of the best posted men in his pro-

fession. He presided at the celebrated trial of the anarchists and in accordance with the verdict of the jury condemned them to death. No judge ever worked harder or has performed greater services on the bench than Judge Gary. The weight of years has not borne him down, and all of his powers are unabated. He is well known throughout the United States, and on a recent visit to the city of Mexico was entertained by President Diaz with distinguished honors.

Henry E. Seelye is another old-timer. He is the brother of the late Julius Seelye, so long the president of Amherst College. He was born at Bethel, in the state of Connecticut, June 20, 1829. In 1850 he removed to Chicago and commenced reading law in the office of Morris & Goodrich and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and from that time to this has pursued the even tenor of his way, without startling the world by any remarkable discoveries or any wonderful achievements except such as enter into the life of one who is devoted to his profession and who tries to make the world better and mankind happier. He was for a long time the secretary of the Chicago Orphan Asylum and a trustee of Lake Forest University, and during the war was connected with the sanitary commission. He is a man of kind heart, of noble instincts and a most worthy citizen. He has had to go through what few have ever been called upon to endure, and that is to sacrifice a fortune to pay the debts of others whom he had befriended, but he has borne up with fortitude, although his trials have been mingled not only with misfortunes but ingratitude.

Robert Rae has made insurance and admiralty law a specialty and at one time did a larger business than any other lawyer at the bar. In 1882 he went to London and argued a case in the English court of commissions involving a large amount of money, and was successful. He was employed by the American Board of Underwriters and was the first American lawyer that ever appeared in any case in that court. He has in his lifetime settled some very interesting commercial questions and questions of admiralty, and has by his researches contributed much to settle the admiralty practice in matters pertaining to our inland seas. He has, by long and faithful services, earned his right to be classed with the old regime.

William T. Burgess, who passed away only a few years ago, was among our oldest practitioners. He was a native of Canada, but studied law in Buffalo and came west and was admitted to the bar in this state in 1844. He lived for a number of years at Belvidere, in Boone county, but came here in the '50s, and never wasted a day, hour or minute upon anything except the law. He was diligence itself, and was one of the best posted all-around lawyers that ever lived among us. He was skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and black-letter lore, and was one of the very best practitioners on either the common-law or equity side.

Another lawyer who was somewhat like him, although personally "at daggers drawn," is Arthur W. Windett. He is not only a fine lawyer in every way, but is a great chancery lawyer. His knowledge of equity jurisprudence is profound and he has pursued that branch of the profession for many years. I found him here when I came, and, although he has grown gray and somewhat

grizzled, he still keeps up the fight, although fortune has not favored him as his merits deserve. In attempting to build up Chicago he fell into the hands of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in the contest which ensued New England thrift triumphed over the debtor and he not only sacrificed much wealth, but much valuable real-estate holdings in the very heart of our city. Moral,—in times of need keep out of the hands of money-lenders or else provide for indefinite extensions in advance, with a moderate rate of interest.

Cyrus Bentley is another lawyer of great merit and of the most exemplary character who deserves recognition and the most kindly remembrance. He came here in the '50s and established a fine practice, and was not only a gentleman of the highest type, but was a jurist fit to adorn the bench or any other position. He passed away many years ago.

Frederick Hampden Winston became very early, through his connections, interested in railroad law and railroad business and prospered finely. He has been prominent in Democratic circles and is one of the very best type of American citizens. He is a high-minded and honorable man in all the walks of life. In later years he has traveled much in Europe and was at one time United States minister to Persia, but the place and position were not to his liking and he resigned long before his term expired. With an abundance of this world's goods at his command, he is now enjoying the fruits of his labors, and as President Taylor once said, "At peace with all the world and the rest of mankind."

Some of the most prominent lawyers who died from 1858 to 1867 were: Bolton F. Strother, 1862; Andrew Harvie, 1863; Lorenzo D. Wilkinson, 1863; George W. Roberts, killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, January, 1863; John A. Bross, July 30, 1864; Charles M. Willard, 1866; Edward P. Towne, 1866; Henry L. Rucker, 1867; Solomon M. Wilson, 1867.

THE FIRE PERIOD.

The great Chicago fire of October 9, 1871, forms a most important epoch in the history of our city and of the country, for its effects were far-reaching and ramified. The lawyers, like the great mass of their fellow-citizens, suffered immensely, but they never murmured, nor lost heart. Their courage never failed them. The world was appalled at the disaster, but never did mankind exhibit such noble qualities and such heartfelt sympathy for a stricken people as did the entire civilized portion of it exhibit toward us in the hour of our distress. The people of our country came to our rescue at once, and special trains loaded with supplies were given the right of way and came speeding to our relief. The English-speaking people proved to us that blood was thicker than water, and the noble Thomas Hughes of Rugby, the well known author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," made an appeal to English authors for books to supply our libraries, which received a ready response and which led to the organization and establishment of our Chicago public library. The English government sent us many valuable works, printed at its expense, and those connected with our own profession contributed many law books to help build up

again the Law Institute. Governor Hoffman of New York sent us nearly a complete set of all their reports, and Indiana sent us, I believe, nearly a complete set of her reports, while many other states and many individuals remembered us. To go into details would be impossible, for "the world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what we did here."

"Here from the trackless slough its structures started,
And one by one in splendor rose to view:
The white ships went and came, the years departed,
And still she grandly grew.

"Till one wild night—a night each man remembers—
When round her homes the red fire leaped and curled
The sky was wild with flame and flying embers
That swept them from the world.

"Men said: 'Chicago's bright career is ended,'
As by her smoldering stores they chanced to go,
While the wide world its love and pity blended
To help us in our woe.

"Oh, where was ever human goodness greater?
Man's love for man was never more sublime;
On the eternal scroll of our Creator
'Tis written for all time.

"Chicago lives, and many a lofty steeple
Looks down to-day upon this western plain;
The tireless hands of her unconquered people
Have reared her walls again.

"Long may she live, and grow in wealth and beauty,
And may her children be, in coming years,
True to their trust, and faithful to their duty,
As her brave pioneers."

THE ORATORS OF THE BAR

Every bar has a number of natural-born leaders of men, great advocates, skilled trial lawyers, successful verdict-getters and brilliant orators, and the Chicago bar forms no exception to this rule. If anyone wanted to know in olden times what form of action to adopt or what pleas to put in in any common-law case he would be told without hesitancy to go for advice to James H. Collins, to George W. Lay (the partner of Arnold), to Ezra B. McCagg, to Grant Goodrich, to J. Y. Scammon, or John M. Wilson; or, if it should be a complicated matter, coming within the chancery jurisdiction, it would be Collins, or Goodrich, Mark Skinner, George Manierre, Hugh T. Dickey, Erastus S. Williams, John Woodbridge, George Meeker, or N. B. Judd; but if a case was to be tried and it required skill, shrewdness, adroitness, a knowledge of the rules of evidence and eloquence, then it was Justin Butterfield, Thomas Hoyne, E. W. Tracey, E. G. Ryan, Isaac N. Arnold, E. C. Larned, Buckner S. Morris, or Grant Goodrich, or J. Y. Scammon. There were others who were great in their way, but these men were strong and tried every case with the most wonderful skill and power. They were at the head of the bar as it existed

under the old regime and most worthily filled the positions universally awarded them, and they could be relied upon in any emergency.

John M. Wilson and Norman B. Judd were always regarded as not only first-class lawyers, but among the very best trial lawyers, although they did not plume themselves on their powers of advocacy or rhetoric. Justin Butterfield, E. G. Ryan, Thomas Hoyne, Isaac N. Arnold and E. C. Larned were not only great lawyers, but were great orators, and could at times carry all before them. Isaac N. Arnold was, in my judgment, one of the finest trial and jury lawyers we ever had, and for many years his success was phenomenal. He was possessed of polished manners, was courteous to court and counsel and never failed to get on the right side of the jury. Corydon Beckwith, although not in one sense an orator, was a great trial lawyer and his presentation of any case and argument made in regard to it was as effective as the most powerful advocacy. Robert Hervey was, in his prime, I think, the equal of Arnold in almost every respect, and he had this advantage over him,—he was a Scotchman, highly educated, with a great knowledge of English and Scotch literature at his command, and when he could not bring down the house with "Tam O'Shanter" he was sure to do so with Walter Scott. He had at his command a great fund of quaint stories and ludicrous incidents which he could readily refer to on an instant, and in this way was sometimes very effective.

Tradition has invested the name of Samuel Lisle Smith with a halo of glory. It is claimed that he was possessed of the most extraordinary mental endowments and the highest oratorical powers. At first he was likened to Curran or Grattan, but that claim has been surrendered, and it is now asserted that he was the S. S. Prentiss of the Chicago bar and was without a peer. I would not detract one iota from his well earned fame now that he has gone, but it is evident that a good deal of extravagance has been indulged in in regard to him and that if I were now to pass upon his capabilities, his accomplishments and his achievements a juster estimate would probably be arrived at, which would reduce somewhat the claims of those who have declared that he never had his equal in the forum or on the platform, and was positively without a peer. He arose at a time when effusive speaking, or what is known as stump oratory, was at its height; when Tom Corwin, Tom Marshall, Ed. Baker and Henry Clay had been exalted to the very highest places in the pantheon of fame, and a great wave of eloquence was sweeping over the land. The competitors for public favor were numerous and no one would be long listened to who could not thrill them with delight or hold them spellbound in his grasp. The style for all popular assemblies was florid and an unlimited command of words indispensable. Mr. Smith's style was florid, and he knew how to touch the fancy of an audience as well as Paderewski does the piano or as Ole Bull did the violin. Naturally of an imaginative and poetic turn of mind, his thoughts were clothed in the most beautiful imagery. He was a word-painter before he was an orator. Everything that he read was treasured up for a purpose and that purpose was to construct beautiful and striking sentences. His stock of words was great and his command of language wonderful. His manner was charming and he was often enchanting, but he lacked

the power of expressing great thoughts or of making a great argument. He dazzled and hypnotized his audiences and then held them spellbound. He was in no sense either a Choate or a Webster, and he could not be ponderous if he had tried never so hard. He dealt with complicated questions somewhat after the manner that Michael Angelo painted the walls and ceilings of the Sistine chapel, and when the painter's brush had passed over them, covering them with "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun," they became like the floors of heaven, "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold" with "angels quiring to the young-eyed cherubim." He was gorgeous in perspective and sometimes rose to sublime heights, caroling as he rose. Knowledge, to him, "her ample page rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll" without there was spread out before him the changing pictures of the starry heavens and visions like those which John the Revelator saw in his last hours at Patmos or sounds of heavenly music ravished the ear like those

"Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

He possessed, it is said, a marvelous power of memorizing, and, like S. S. Prentiss, sometimes made use unconsciously of the words and sentences of others without knowing where they came from, but this was not strange, for he had been an extensive reader, and anything that took his fancy became imbedded in his memory. His perceptions were quick and his flow of language great. In stature Mr. Smith was about medium size, with a slightly florid complexion, rather light hair, active in his movements, rapid in speech and graceful in his gestures. His imagery was fine and he was capable of holding an audience spell-bound by his pathos. None of his speeches have, to my knowledge, been preserved, but it is said that he made one at Springfield, before a political convention, of surpassing eloquence, and the one that he made at the great "harbor and river convention" has always been referred to as something wonderful, taking precedence over that of Edward Bates, of Missouri. Some have gone so far as to affirm that Henry Clay once said that Smith was the best orator he had ever heard, but I think that is doubtful. Ordinary litigation of suits at law was not to his taste and the trial of lawsuits was evidently out of his jurisdiction. I never heard him say anything in court but once, and that was upon a motion to quash an indictment when his wings were folded. It was altogether too dry a subject to excite his fancy, for it was treated in the most commonplace and perfunctory manner and attracted no attention whatever. He delivered one lecture in the old Warner's hall, I think (on Randolph street between Clark and Dearborn, on the south side of the street), on the escape of Kinkel, the revolutionist, from a German prison, which excited a good deal of admiration. But his days for oratorical display were about over in 1853, and he did not figure much in public after that date. He died suddenly, of the cholera, in 1854. He was naturally very polite and polished and was generous to a fault. It is no wonder that tradition should have invested him with almost supernatural powers, and that his memory is cherished with such affection by all who knew him.

John J. Brown was, in some respects, as noted as S. Lisle Smith and possessed oratorical powers of the very highest order. He was a Virginian by birth and originally settled at Danville, as early as 1839. He was the opponent of William Fithian for state senator, but was defeated by a most despicable trick on Fithian's part, but was elected to the same general assembly. He removed to Chicago about 1846 and for a time taught a law school. He was regarded as a well trained lawyer and capable of great things, but life with him was not cheerful, but was always clothed in a dark and somber robe. He was naturally a retiring, misanthropic man, and, as one who knew him well, said, "the lenses through which he looked at life seemed to be ever clouded, the glimpses of sunshine rare." In all of his forensic efforts, when mounting to the very highest flights of fancy, his golden wings were mottled with dark and somber colors. His countenance was leonine and his hair tawny. His eyes, when excited, burnt like coals of fire. His tongue was keen like a razor. His sarcasm was withering and his irony remorseless. His gestures were sometimes vehement and his powers of denunciation tremendous. Had his natural temperament been different life would have undoubtedly been more roseate and he might have made for himself a highly honored name. We know not the particulars of his death.

Usher F. Linder was one of the most unique characters that have ever figured in public affairs in this state. He was a natural-born orator, having a great fund of wit and humor, and was one of the greatest trial lawyers of his time. He was born March 20, 1809, at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, not far from the birthplace of Lincoln. He came to Illinois in 1835, when the population did not much exceed one hundred and fifty thousand, settled in a little village called Greenup, in Coles county, named after Col. William C. Greenup, the secretary of the constitutional convention of 1818, and knew personally most all of the leading men of that day. He served several terms in the legislature with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, James Shields, Archy Williams, Ninian Edwards, John J. Hardin and Sidney Breese, and was elected attorney general in 1836. Mr. Linder was attorney general of the state at the time of the Lovejoy riots, and at the time when Elijah P. Lovejoy was killed by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, on the night of November 7, 1837, and the course that he pursued on that occasion subjected him to the gravest criticism and censure. Lovejoy was a man of education and a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination. He had most decided convictions upon the subject of human slavery and had established a paper at Alton called the Alton Observer, in which he expressed his opinions freely, but temperately, as he had a right to. Three presses had been destroyed in succession, and a fourth having been procured, public meetings were called to determine whether Mr. Lovejoy should be permitted to set up that press and re-establish his paper and pursue his business like that of any other citizen. Linder sympathized with the pro-slavery element, which was not only low and mean, but desperately wicked and revengeful. He was a fluent speaker, and in one of his addresses to the people he, among other things, said that "it was a question whether the interest and feelings of the citizens of Alton should be consulted or whether we were to be dictated to by foreigners, who cared nothing but for the

gratification of their own inclinations and the establishment of certain abstract principles, which no one, as a general thing, ever thought of questioning," and concluded by offering the following resolution :

Resolved, That the discussion of the doctrines of immediate abolitionism, as they have been discussed in the columns of *Alton Observer*, would be destructive of the peace and harmony of the citizens of Alton, and that, therefore, we cannot recommend the re-establishment of that paper or any other of a similar character and constructed with a like spirit.

This resolution was adopted by the pro-slavery citizens, who had obtained control of the meeting, and either that night or the next night after, the warehouse where the printing press was stored was broken into and while Mr. Lovejoy was protecting his property he was shot and killed. Not long after this a grand jury, composed wholly of pro-slavery men, was organized and a judge, who, from all accounts, was rightly named, known as Judge Lawless, harangued the jury, and they proceeded to indict the owner of the warehouse and eleven others who were with Lovejoy in the building, or who were associated with him, and when they were arraigned Linder appeared to prosecute them, in connection with the prosecuting officer of the local municipal court of Alton. George T. M. Davis, Esq., and Alfred Cowles appeared for the defense and demanded a separate trial for Winthrop S. Gilman, the owner of the warehouse, which, after considerable trouble, was granted, and, after a long and tedious trial, he was acquitted, when the prosecuting officer, becoming convinced that nothing would result from prosecuting the others, entered a *nolle prosequi* on their indictments and the matter was then dropped; but the infamy of the whole proceeding, from beginning to end, was in strict accord with that which characterized the persecution and assassination of Lovejoy, and was disgraceful in the extreme to all concerned and to everybody who had anything whatever to do with it. This occurrence proved to be a most disastrous thing for the prosperity of Alton, but was the beginning of one of the greatest conflicts that the world ever saw.

Owen Lovejoy went to his brother's grave and, kneeling down by it, lifted up his voice to Almighty God and cried for vengeance upon his murderers. A wave of indignation swept over the land, and a great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to denounce the outrage, but the "dough-faces" and southern sympathizers obtained control of the meeting, and the attorney general of the state not only apologized for those who had destroyed Lovejoy's printing press, but claimed that if men would become agitators they must take the consequences. Then it was that the voice of Wendell Phillips was for the first time heard, and he denounced the pusillanimous course of the attorney general in such language as had never before been heard within the walls of that grand old cradle of liberty. Then it was that John Quincy Adams declared that if this country was to be preserved in its integrity that the essential principles of the Declaration of Independence must be upheld, and from that day to the close of the late civil war the agitation against slavery was kept up and never ceased until that accursed institution was annihilated and swept from the face of the earth. Mr. Linder was a

well trained lawyer. He rode the circuit and tried cases in many of the southern counties of the state and was probably the most renowned advocate that ever appeared in that region. His experiences on the circuit and during his life would, if written out, fill volumes. He was a great stump orator and was in many respects more like Thomas Corwin of Ohio than any man that I ever met. He removed to Chicago in 1860 and died here on the 5th day of June, 1876. His "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which relate principally to those who flourished in the southern portion of the state, abound in the most interesting incidents and are a valuable contribution to our early history. The late Joseph Gillespie says in his introduction to "Linder's Reminiscences" that he was "a man of transcendent abilities in the forum and at the hustings. He had his failings and he was his own worst enemy, but he was a good citizen, a kind friend and an affectionate husband and father. He filled a large place in public estimation and rendered an important service to the country, which will be better known and appreciated hereafter than it is now or has been during his life."

Mr. Linder made one of the most thrilling and remarkable speeches at the bar meeting of the Chicago bar (which was called to give expression to their feelings at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln) that I ever listened to. He knew Lincoln well and had been at various times engaged in public service with him, and his references to those whom he had known and had passed away, and of the great kindness that he had at various times received from Mr. Lincoln, were very interesting. It abounded in pathos and was a masterpiece of eloquence. It was the speech of the occasion and no other compared with it.

E. W. Tracey was another man who was possessed of great natural endowments, but he neither husbanded his resources nor applied himself diligently to business, but gave way to drink, and in this manner threw away both fame and fortune, which only awaited his stretching forth his hand and grasping them. He was highly educated, of commanding presence, and Websterian in his command of language and reasoning powers. He had a wonderful capacity as a reasoner and expounder of the law. I recollect one incident in his career which I think has never been related. In 1853 or 1854 Mr. Tracey had an office at 42 or 44 Clark street, with the late Charles S. Cameron, while I was located in the Davidson block, at the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. The telegraph office was at that time in an office next to mine and the next one to the corner office. Emory Cobb was the manager. Jules Lumbar and Bob Rankin were operators. A contest had arisen among the stockholders as to the right of control over the line and, if I mistake not, Judge Caton was interested in the same.

Ezra Cornell, after whom Cornell University is named, and an old gentleman by the name of Stone undertook to obtain possession of the telegraph line and the office one day while Mr. Cobb was at dinner. He was surprised on his return to find Cornell and Stone in complete occupation and control of the same and doing a flourishing business. Cobb consulted me, and as Tracey was a man of large experience and had a level head, he was called in to advise what should

be done in the emergency. Cobb was a man of nerve and Lombard a stalwart, and it was resolved, after due deliberation, that the correct thing to do was to go in and throw them out. Cobb assembled his forces in my office and it was arranged that Cobb should go in and engage in an argument with the "marauders," and at a given signal that Lombard, Rankin and one or two others should rush in and overpower them and put them out bodily at any and all hazards. Cobb went in and it was not long before he raised a warwhoop. The reserves were ordered up; Tracey and myself advised moderation in the onset and not to resort to physical violence, but to seize Cornell and Stone around the waist and carry them out. This programme was followed to the letter and in five minutes the cruel war was over, and Cornell and Stone, with hats off and hair disheveled, stood panting outside of the office, while Cobb and his cohorts were in full and complete possession. This action led to serious litigation, but it was settled and compromised, and Mr. Cornell afterward became a millionaire and a philanthropist, and is so known to this day.

Mr. Tracey was in his time a very sharp practitioner and at one time was pitted against Isaac N. Arnold in a trespass case which had been taken by change of venue for some reason to Naperville. In the course of the trial it became necessary to introduce a certified copy of a summons or writ of *capias* with the sheriff's return upon the same, and Mr. Arnold argued that it was defective and that something had been omitted, and that the only thing that could be done was to introduce the original, and that was not there, so that it seemed that the case would be thrown out of court. The court sustained Mr. Arnold's objection, and when that was done business ceased for a moment, and the court very blandly asked Mr. Tracey what he proposed to do next. Mr. Tracey said that he proposed to proceed by "due course of mail," and, reaching his hand around to the pocket in his swallow-tailed coat, remarked that he was not accustomed to go to sea without his sailing papers, and that he would now introduce the original which Mr. Arnold was so desirous of obtaining. This was, after some sparring and bantering, admitted and the case proceeded and he obtained a verdict. Tracey was a man not easily taken aback and could he have controlled his appetite might have achieved great things, but he could not, and so died miserably.

Henry Frink, Robert S. Blackwell and Andrew Harvie, of a later period, were men of a somewhat similar cast of mind and for a time commanded great attention, but finally yielded to temptation and laid down their lives without having reached the goal of their ambition. Wirt Dexter and Leonard Swett were fine trial lawyers and men of great resources and would rank high anywhere. Edwin C. Larned was not only a very fine lawyer, but a most cultivated and scholarly man, and at times rivaled Wendell Phillips in his presentation of any popular question of a philanthropic or patriotic character. He did great service in arousing public opinion against slavery prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, and when the war came devoted all of his energies in upholding the government.

Wirt Dexter died in the month of June, 1892, while yet in his prime, in the midst of his life work, from heart disease. The shock to the community was

great, for no warning had been given and no one suspected that such a massive and compact form could be shaken and fall without a struggle, but death came unheralded and stole noiselessly into his apartments and beckoned him away. It was my fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Dexter almost from the day of his arrival in our city, and our friendship remained unabated until his life was closed. He was the son of Judge Samuel Dexter, a pioneer jurist of Michigan, and was born at a town in that state bearing his father's name,—now somewhat over sixty years ago. His grandfather was Samuel Dexter, of Boston, secretary of the treasury during the administration of John Adams, and he was distinguished both as a lawyer and statesman.

Wirt Dexter studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native state by the time he had attained his majority. He had spent some time in the lumber camps and was interested in the lumber business, but however engaging that business might have been to him, he was fascinated with the law. His taste was for the law and he sought a wider field and for a location more favorable to his tastes than the small town where he was born, in order that he might exercise his talent and make his influence felt. He came to Chicago in 1853 and, joining the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, soon became prominent. I was very early thrown into his company by being associated with him in the defense of Devine, an iron foundryman, who had shot one of his employes in an altercation, and was struck with his great powers as a lawyer and an orator. The case referred to was one that excited a great deal of attention in the community, and was brought to my partner and myself, owing to the fact that the parties were Scotch and my partner, Robert Hervey, was the leading Scotch lawyer in the city of Chicago and the northwest. His speech at the trial was one of great power and excellence, and carried all before it and gave him great eclat. He was next engaged with Van Arnam in the celebrated Jumpertz case and distinguished himself in that case, and then in the Hopps case, which is the leading case involving the doctrine of insanity and the rule relating to the burden of proof.

As time wore on he was engaged in several civil cases of great importance,—notably Ward's will case at Detroit and the Newberry will case in this city. His partners, J. M. Walker and Mr. Van Arnam, had been in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad before coming here, and he soon drifted into railroad and corporation law. Mr. Walker was chosen the general solicitor for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and he succeeded him upon his death. But Mr. Dexter did not confine himself strictly to law business, but took part in almost all of the great public movements, educational, charitable and religious, that engaged the attention of our people. He was liberal in his views and was one of Professor Swing's mainstays and backers, when he withdrew from the Presbyterian church and set up an independent church, with services at Central Music Hall.

He became president of the Relief and Aid Society at the time of the great Chicago fire, in 1871, and performed invaluable services in ameliorating the condition of the people, who suffered the untold miseries arising from that great calamity. He possessed not only a kind heart, but a great heart, and, as one of

his biographers has said, "No great work for the upbuilding of Chicago or for the establishment of her libraries, schools or her hospitals during the last thirty years has progressed without his helping hand and persuasive tongue." He read much and enriched his stores of knowledge by extensive foreign travel, but what was the most wonderful thing about him was his steady growth as an orator and public speaker. He was endowed by nature with a fine physique, a commanding and noble presence and a magnificent voice, which could penetrate easily into the farthest recesses of our largest halls, and when he spoke he not only arrested the attention, but impressed everyone by his power. He resembled more nearly Edmund Burke in the wealth and exuberance of his fancy and the majesty of his oratory than any man which history describes, and had he lived he would unquestionably have achieved a national reputation. He sometimes spoke as if inspired, and rose to sublime heights. The last time that I heard him was in Battery D, soon after his return from abroad and soon after he had made a visit to Ireland, when he spoke with great power on the wrongs inflicted by England upon that unfortunate and unhappy country. It was in this speech that he quoted with such telling effect, "John Anderson, my Joe John, what have you been about?" and then turning suddenly spoke of the great power which the public press exerted upon the opinions of the people in keeping them informed upon the current events taking place in the world, and said that its position here was entirely unlike what it was in Europe, for with us it had long been settled that:

"Here shall the press the people's right maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here Patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty and law."

He was the foe of corruption in every form, and all of his gifts and influence and power were enlisted in behalf of public virtue and the public good. He was, in short, a model citizen and in many respects one of the greatest orators that ever arose in our midst. He differed essentially and entirely from the versatile Storrs and was much more Websterian in his manner and in his utterances. I doubt whether he ever had a superior as a debater in this state, and I further doubt whether many men have arisen among us who possessed such natural gifts of oratory and such magnificent intellectual powers. Every aspiration of his nature was for a higher life and a nobler existence. His integrity was never questioned and when he died he left a memory without a stain.

James A. Mulligan, who enlisted at the very opening of the war and did such signal service in behalf of his country, and who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Kenstown, near Worchester, on the 24th of July, 1864, also was an orator of great power, and distinguished himself on many occasions.

Thomas B. Bryan and Luther Laflin Mills have always been regarded as among the most polished and able public speakers in the country, and Captain W. P. Black and his brother, General Black, until recently United States district attorney; William J. Hynes, William E. Mason, and Kirk Hawes, now and for some years members of the Chicago bar, are not easily outclassed; neither is

E. B. Mason or James S. Norton, both most excellent types of university men and university oratory. Mr. Norton died June 25, 1896.

General Israel Newton Stiles was another lawyer who was a master of persuasive and inspiring eloquence, as well as of logic, humor and irony. He began practice in 1854 at Lafayette, Indiana, but when the war broke out enlisted in the Union service and fought on the peninsula, before Richmond, but was taken prisoner and spent some six months in Libby prison. He came to Chicago in 1869 and entered into partnership with Judge Tuley and Mr. Lewis, which continued until Tuley was elected to the bench, in 1879, when the firm became Stiles & Lewis. He was one of the truest, most appreciative and public-spirited citizens that ever took up abode among us, and the community owes much to his example. He hated vice and dishonesty in every form and his denunciations of faithlessness in public servants were unceasing. He was engaged in behalf of the public in many very noted public trials and his eloquence was always employed in behalf of the public. His success was great, but, being suddenly stricken with blindness, he passed the closing years of his life in total eclipse, yet cheerful and patient to the last.

A. W. Arrington was another lawyer who was not only profoundly versed in his profession, but possessed of oratorical powers of the very highest order. He was also a poet of no mean ability, and some of his poems abound in descriptions of great beauty and pathos. His career was not only unique, but picturesque. He was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, September 10, 1810, but his father moved from there to Arkansas, and when he was eighteen years of age he entered upon the life of an itinerant Methodist preacher, which for a time enabled him to employ his imaginative powers in gorgeous word-painting and poetic imagery. Tiring of this, he gave it up and commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1835. For the next twelve years he practiced in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. He then came north and spent some two years in literary pursuits in New York and Boston, at which time he wrote "Sketches of the South and Southwest," "The Mathematical Harmonies of the Universe," and that celebrated "Apostrophe to Water" which John Gough was accustomed to declaim with such power and effect in his temperance addresses. He returned to Texas in 1849 and became a circuit-court judge.

He came north in 1852 or 1853 and wrote a novel entitled "The Rangers and Regulators of Tanaha," and finally took up his abode here in 1856 and entered into partnership with Thomas Dent, the partnership being known as Arrington & Dent. He soon achieved a great reputation as lawyer and orator, and some of his efforts were of the most pronounced success. I call to mind several occasions when he surpassed all expectations. He was engaged in many very noted cases and, although sometimes eccentric, yet his briefs were models and his arguments convincing. He died December 31, 1867, greatly lamented. The bar meeting which was held in his honor was one of the most remarkable and fully attended of any one ever held. It was presided over by Corydon Beckwith, and elaborate eulogies were pronounced over him by Judge John M. Wilson, Judge Drum-

mond, Edwin C. Larned, Thomas Hoyne, Thomas Dent, Melville W. Fuller and others.

But of all those who have been distinguished for oratory at the Chicago bar none perhaps can compare in brilliancy and versatility with Emery A. Storrs. No one whom I ever knew was so ready on all occasions to respond to the popular demand as he, and no one ever surpassed him in his ability to adapt himself to any occasion or any emergency, however sudden and unexpected it might have occurred. Nature had endowed him with gifts of the very highest order and he had a genius for eloquence as marked as Cicero himself. His memory was tenacious and his powers of description were wonderful. He was as great in the forum as he was on the stump. As a political speaker he was not only effective, but fascinating. As a jury lawyer he stood without a rival. He was one of the readiest men at repartee I ever knew, and his witticisms would fill a volume. He was once employed in a case which involved the question of a lawyer's fee, and, being asked if his own charges were not apt to be rather large, he turned to the court and said: "I do not propose that the inadequacy of my charges shall ever be a disgrace to my profession." Again, someone remarked in his presence that our climate was very changeable, when he said that he thought that was a mistake, for, so far, he had never observed but three seasons, "July, August and winter." He was engaged in some of the most exciting and celebrated cases which were tried in our courts or in the west. The last time that I ever saw him I met him in the street and remarked to him that it was very strange that we had not seen him before for months. "Ah, me," said he, "there is nothing strange about that, for don't you know that we are all moving on parallel lines?"

In the elaborate memorial which was drawn up and adopted by the Chicago bar at the time of his death, Judge Henry W. Blodgett presiding, it is stated that in their judgment Mr. Storrs occupied the very front rank as an advocate at the American bar.

Upon the foundation of a native talent for advocacy, amounting to genius itself, he added the elements of a varied and extensive culture, a copious diction, a memory which treasured all that he ever heard or read, a keen and incisive wit, a severe logic, a marvelous fertility in anecdote and illustration, and a power of persuasion perhaps unsurpassed among his contemporaries. In him were blended also many of the characteristics of the great advocates, English and American, whose names have become household words in the profession. He had the courteous presence, the elegant diction and the wonderful mastery of pure English which were displayed in Erskine in his best days. He possessed, too, in a marked degree, the dauntless courage so often shown by Erskine in asserting the rights of a client against a hostile court or in defending an unpopular cause. He had that unswerving devotion to his client of which Brougham perhaps affords the finest example at the English bar, and which was so well displayed by that great advocate in his defense of Queen Caroline. He possessed the tireless capacity in preparation, the nervous, magnetic energy in execution and the fertility of resources in trying emergencies which were displayed in Choate, and he had the rare powers of analysis, of generalization and of persuasion which were combined in Carpenter.

But while familiar with the great advocates who had preceded him, he built upon no model but his own; he needed no other, and while we saw in his best efforts at the bar some or all of the characteristics of those great leaders, we saw also an indefinable

something which, for want of a better name, we still call genius; an indescribable blending of wit and wisdom, of fancy and of persuasion, of pathos and of invective which were all his own, distinct, individual, inimitable, at once the admiration and the wonder of all who heard him. It is related of Erskine that when taunted with his lack of attainments as a lawyer, he replied: "No one can be a great advocate without being a good lawyer; the thing is impossible." What was true of Erskine was true of Storrs. He was an able lawyer, as well as a brilliant advocate, or, rather, he was a great advocate because he was a thorough lawyer. He died in a few hours after he had made one of the finest efforts of his life, in an argument before the supreme court. The awful summons came to him almost in the very presence of the court in which his eloquent voice had just been heard. Summoned, without a moment's warning, from the bar of human to that of Divine justice, we invoke for all his faults that merciful charity which soon or late we must crave for our own short-comings. May it be our grateful duty to cherish with just and lasting pride the memory of his brilliant achievements in the profession which he so long adorned.

DISADVANTAGES AND DEVELOPMENT.

Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, himself a veteran, in an address before the Chicago Bar Association January 12, 1881, said:

Forty years ago the wants and necessities of the profession did not afford an opportunity for a minute investigation into the records of the past or a profound study of legal principles. There were but few libraries of a respectable size, either public or private, in this state. In Springfield there were not more than two or three that contained over fifty volumes. In Peoria, Quincy, and Belleville the profession was not better supplied. In Chicago not more than half a dozen libraries contained over one hundred volumes. The Revised Statutes, the Illinois form book, and a few elementary treatises constituted the usual outfit in the smaller towns. Fortunate was the attorney who could boast of a few English reports or those of New York, Massachusetts, or Kentucky, which were then considered of standard authority. There were but few cases in the courts that required an extraordinary amount of learning to manage. There was no necessity for the application of the rule, *stare decisis*, for there were few or no decisions to stand upon. Good, sound common sense, the gift of speech, a mixture of natural shrewdness with politics, and a regular attendance upon the courts in the circuit were the principal requisites for success. Forty years ago business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous or so important as to afford a support for himself and his family. He engaged in political life as an employment, and solicited office to improve his slender income. A much larger number of the prominent members of the legal profession then became members of the state legislature or congress than at present. The people demanded their political services, and they were happy and anxious to accommodate the people. A political contest gave them notoriety among the masses and afforded them an opportunity to display their abilities. A reputation for eloquence and skill in debate was a recommendation as lawyers in the practice of their profession. Hence we find the names of Reynolds, Edwards, Cook, Casey, Breese, Browning, Hardin, Baker, Williams, Shields, Douglas, Trumbull, Lincoln, McClelland, and numerous others almost as frequently in the political annals of our state as upon the records of our courts. As lawyers they were eminent. As statesmen many of them became illustrious. Forty years ago the suits that were instituted were generally simple in their character. The terrible crash of 1837 had left the country in a state of bankruptcy. The vast system of internal improvements which had been projected in this state had been left unfinished. Contractors were unable to perform their obligations. Merchants found it impossible to collect their claims and could not satisfy their own creditors. The masses of the people were poor and deeply involved

in debt. The two-thirds law was invented for their protection, and the bankruptcy law became a refuge for those who were hopelessly insolvent. A very large proportion of suits was for the collection of debts and to set aside fraudulent conveyances. Actions of slander and trespass, for assault and battery, engendered by the state of feeling incident to pecuniary embarrassments, were frequent. The records of our courts and the earlier volumes of our reports were not burdened with many cases of a very serious or complicated character. The history of the law, as included in these reports, affords a striking illustration of the remarkable growth of our state in population and wealth. The rapid publication of the former has been commensurate with the enormous development of the latter. The sums involved in the earlier actions were small and trifling when compared with those of recent years, which have frequently been colossal in size, amounting to millions of dollars, while the questions to be decided have been of the most difficult and intricate character.

Almost an entirely new system of law has been developed, which has required the exercise of sound judgment, clear perception, profound study, and extensive research by our legal tribunals. The rapid increase of municipal corporations has required the establishment of discriminating rules by which to regulate their complicated interests and determine their relative rights and duties. Questions concerning the validity of bonds involving many millions of dollars had to be decided in such a manner as to protect the people against the imprudence or the villainy of their public agents upon the one hand, and maintain the rights of innocent purchasers upon the other.

The vast increase of life and fire insurance institutions has occasioned investigations of the most complicated kind, while our commercial transactions have multiplied to an almost infinite extent, affecting every department of industry and enterprise and continually presenting novel questions for settlement by the courts. The enormous expansion of our railroad system has also demanded the utmost prudence in determining how far the right of condemnation, founded upon the doctrine of eminent domain, should be exercised, and how far the power of the legislature extends in establishing a system of rates and freights, and when it may become necessary and proper to curb the fearful demands and exactions of these overgrown monopolies upon the rights and interests of the masses.

Within my time the law relating to both municipal, railroad, manufacturing, and all corporations for profit has been developed, expanded, and expounded to an extent unheard of in the history of the world. Our courts have gone to extremes in holding municipalities responsible for accidents, and great frauds are being perpetrated in getting up cases against them. The law of admiralty has been extended from salt to fresh water, and interstate commerce has been placed upon an equal footing with that of commerce carried on upon the high seas and the lakes. The law of negligence as applicable to railroad and municipal corporations is of comparatively recent origin, and the same may be said in regard to the liability of telegraph companies and of horse, cable, and electrical railroad companies. The law in relation to conspiracies, strikes, and boycotts and the preventive remedies which courts of equity have been called upon to exercise are of very recent origin, although the principles applicable to them are old.

Fifty years ago there was no necessity for resorting to the courts or to the

general government to protect property against strikes and boycotts such as the public have become familiar with in these modern times, for none such took place. It is now held that whenever a strike takes place which involves public transportation of either freight or passengers, then public interests become affected, and the power of the United States can be invoked to prevent interference with the transportation of the mails or with any interference with interstate commerce, for the reason that railroads which reach from state to state become national highways, and the United States is bound to protect them.

Many of the strikes in modern times have many of the features of insurrections, and have never yet taken place without they have been accompanied by the wanton destruction of property and with physical violence. Under these circumstances the supreme court says: "We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. The government must exercise its powers or it is no government." (*Ex parte Seibold*, 108 U. S., 371-95.)

So far as the mails and commerce are concerned, Chief Justice Waite said, in the case of *Pensacola Telegraph Company versus Western Telegraph Company* (92 U. S., 1-9): "They (the powers of government over mails and commerce) extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach, from the sailing vessel to the steamboat, from the coach and the steamboat to the railroad, and from the railroad to the telegraph, as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth. They were intended for the government of the business to which they relate at all times and under all circumstances."

The law relating to patents has grown into mammoth proportions and absorbs a great deal of time in all of the United States courts throughout the country. The law of trusts and the creation of monopolies by the combination of capital and artificial means is something new in this country, although instances of monopolies created and sanctioned by the governments of Europe are not rare. The rise and development of equity law and equity jurisprudence is one of the marvels of the century, but it only shows that every age will devise such methods as are necessary to transact the business of our courts, however slow or however cumbersome.

The number of volumes which is showered upon the profession each year is something appalling, and the number and kinds of cases which are decided by our courts of last resort during each and every year correspond with the vastness of our country and the variety and complication of its business. In the olden time, when books were few, they were thoroughly studied and mastered. The old common-law reports and treatises were, when within reach, at the fingers' end of all lawyers, and such works as *Chitty's Pleadings*, *Saunders on Pleading and Evidence*, *Phillips on Evidence*, *Tidd's Practice*, *Viners', Rolls', Bacon's*, and *Gilbert's Abridgment* and Chief Baron *Cormyn's Digest* and *Coke's Institutes* were the standards, and when anyone had these and the English common-law and chancery reports they were "rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

The practice of the law is now fast becoming, if not a trade or commercial agency, a great business organized into bureaus, and those who are the most successful and who attain the greatest renown in it are not those who alone try cases in court, but they are the negotiators, the legal advisers, of the managers and directors and the promoters of great enterprises and who take care of the legal aspects of the same and pass upon the legal questions which arise in carrying them out. Such things as these require not only great learning and ability, but an extensive knowledge of the laws of trade and commerce, both in this country and in Europe, and of the powers of the government under both the United States and the various state constitutions, and the decisions which have been rendered in regard to them.

The schoolmaster is everywhere abroad, and almost every citizen has become a constitutional lawyer, and there are more John Marshalls and Daniel Websters found on the hustings, and at every political headquarters, and at primary meetings and ward caucuses, than were ever before known in the history of the world. The relation of the lawyer to the community and the state ought to be one of great responsibility, and he should be able not only to advise but to direct in every good work which relates to the upholding and maintaining of our institutions. We live at a somewhat advanced age of the world's history, when the requirements of the people are such as to not only demand careful consideration but enlightened treatment, and there never was in the annals of the world such a demand for wise and able counselors as at the present.

REMUNERATION AND ESTIMATE OF CHARACTER OF EARLY LAWYERS.

The remuneration which the lawyers received for their services in important matters in the olden times would hardly pay for meal tickets from day to day at the present time. Before the fire the records of Chicago as a village and Chicago as a city were pretty complete, and from the records as a village it appears that on the 16th day of August, 1834, Mr. Collins was applied to, to give his opinion as to the right of the village to lease certain water lots, and that after due deliberation he gave an opinion, for which he charged and received the sum of five dollars; that on the 7th of October, 1835, John Dean Caton rendered a bill against the corporation for counsel fees and other services during the years 1833-4 for the amount of seventy-five dollars, which was paid. Times were hard, and the services rendered were real and were not estimated at fancy prices. Every case was examined and investigated in the most thorough manner, and, when heard, was used for all that there was in it. Lawyers were at that time, as a general rule, economical, and lived within their means.

Many of those who engaged in the practice of the law at an early day acquired large fortunes, which were the result of their industry and foresight and judicious investments in real estate. Among those who were thus fortunate may be mentioned Justin Butterfield, John D. Caton, George Manierre, Mark Skinner, Isaac N. Arnold, Thomas Hoyne, Grant Goodrich, Hugh T. Dickey, L. C. Paine Freer, John H. Kedzie, E. B. McCagg, W. C. Goudy, and a num-

ber of others. J. Y. Scammon was at one time possessed of a colossal fortune, but met with many and severe reverses toward the close of his life and at the time of the great fire, so that at the time of his death he had only a moderate competency. John Dean Caton was, at the time of his death, a millionaire, and the same, I think, may be said of Hugh T. Dickey. Among those who belong to a later age and who acquired great wealth may be mentioned Lambert Tree, Wirt Dexter, Melville W. Fuller, J. M. Walker, Perkins Bass, Arthur Ryerson, Van H. Higgins, Charles J. Hull and Chancellor L. Jenks.

Charles J. Hull was a unique character. He was born near Hartford, Connecticut, March 18, 1820, and died at Houston, Texas, February 12, 1889. He first studied medicine, graduating from Rush Medical College in 1851. He then went to Cambridge and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1853. During the same year he was admitted to the United States supreme court, on motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore. His success was phenomenal, and by investing his earnings in real estate in this and other cities, and building tenement houses and selling them on time he amassed a colossal fortune. He, Chancellor L. Jenks and Van H. Higgins each seem to have had a genius for money-making. They all dealt largely in real estate, and the rise in value made them rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The city of Chicago has been quite as much indebted to the legal profession for its progress and its advancement as to any other class of citizens which can be named. It is quite true that whenever any great public measure has been proposed, the people, after due deliberation and consideration, have worked together for the public good, and we have always, I think, been more united than the people of any other great city in this country, and in carrying forward these enterprises the legal profession has always led or been at the front. We regard it as something to the credit of our profession that this should be so, and we think that it is no more than right and proper that this record should be made before the present generation shall have passed away and been forgotten.

Many of our pioneer lawyers have achieved national fame, and such men as John Dean Caton, Henry W. Blodgett, Jonathan Young Scammon, Justin Butterfield, Norman B. Judd, Isaac N. Arnold, Thomas Hoyne, Hugh T. Dickey, Mark Skinner, E. B. McCagg, Edwin C. Larned, Grant Goodrich, James H. Collins, George Manierre, Giles Spring, and many others of that era, will take rank with the most renowned who have figured in the annals of our profession. John Wentworth, William B. Ogden, and his brother, Mahlon D., were lawyers, and while Wentworth and William B. Ogden did not follow the profession to any extent, they both attained great eminence. Mahlon D. Ogden was for a number of years the probate judge of this county. Thomas Drummond and E. B. Washburne spent their early years in the practice of the law at Galena and removed here later in life, but they both became eminent. This is true also of John M. Douglass, who removed from that city and became first the general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad and then its president. Van Higgins, John N. Jewett and Edwin A. Small were also immigrants from Galena and have

sustained to the fullest extent the reputation of the Galena bar, which at one time was second to none in this state.

The early bar of Chicago was composed of a class of strong-minded, able men, who utterly despised meanness and trickery. They were men of honor, and when they had passed their word you could always depend upon it. I came among the pioneers when they were yet in their prime, and joined them when they were in full and complete possession of the field, but I always received fair and courteous treatment at their hands; and now, after the lapse of years, I wish to enter up this verdict,—that they were not only wise and honorable men, but men who are entitled to be remembered as long as our history endures.

Thomas Hoyne said, in an address before the Chicago Bar Association on February 10, 1881: "It has been my lot, after enjoying their friendship personally, to stand at the graves of many who have passed away. I studied my profession among them, and never wanted for encouragement in my needs, nor in the instruction which they taught did I miss the very highest motives of honorable ambition in the struggle upon which, alone and unfriended, I was entering. Whatever ambition they entertained and whatever worldly objects they aspired to master, they seemed to have remembered what Judge Henry Brown was accustomed to write in his lectures: 'They were just and feared not, and all the ends they aimed at were their country's, their God's, and truth's.' While the weather-scarred tombs and headstones of many of them have been removed from the old cemetery to plant Lincoln Park on the spot where their virtues were commemorated, their memories live in the hearts of all who knew them. I sincerely trust they may ever be cherished by the profession which they honored and the city which their lives adorned." This tribute to the memory of the pioneer lawyers who composed the early bench and bar is not only well deserved, but is just and true, and I indorse every word of it.

It is now several hundred years since Jack Cade arose and announced to the world that as soon as he and his followers got into power they would kill all the lawyers. Jack was doubtless a great reformer, but that threat proved his ruin, for instead of killing all the lawyers he got killed himself, so that the race survives and flourishes in undiminished splendor. We have now about one lawyer to every one hundred of the inhabitants of this state, and yet they are not happy. If those who constitute the profession were properly educated and entertained correct ideas of their relation to the community and the state, they could, if united, not only advance the science of jurisprudence, but promote the administration of justice in the most enlightened manner. But do they or will they? The late Judge Jameison, in a discourse before the State Bar Association in 1879, said that he "could not recall any important change, either in the common or the statute law, which had ever been brought about by the united efforts of the bar, and that it alone has never combined for any useful purpose, moral, benevolent, or scientific." This was a somewhat drastic criticism, but yet it is too true that lawyers are apt to be the conservators of ancient barbarous usages rather than advocates of those more enlightened methods which are demanded by an enlightened age. Maine says:

It is indisputable that much the greatest part of mankind has never shown a particle of desire that its civil institutions should be improved since the moment when external completeness was first given to them by permanent record. One set of usages has occasionally been violently overthrown and superseded by another; here and there a primitive code pretending to a supernatural origin has been greatly extended and distorted into the most surprising forms; but, except in a small section of the world, there has been nothing like the gradual amelioration of a legal system. There has been material civilization, but instead of the civilization expanding the law the law has limited civilization.

The world is filled with charlatans, and very many things are proposed for the amelioration of the wants of the people which are not only impracticable but if adopted would prove deleterious to the best interests of those whom it is sought to benefit. There never was a time when there was such a need of good, sound lawyers as there is to-day, and if the profession is to maintain its high and exalted position in the state it must keep pace with the requirements of the age and be well grounded not only in the science of jurisprudence in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, but in the science of government and in the science of legislation.

It is often said that this is a country of law, and that in the complex affairs of life involving the duties and obligations of citizenship and the intercourse of man with man in a civilized state, differences and contentions must unavoidably arise, and when they do, then lawyers are called upon for advice and counsel, and are often intrusted with the most valuable and important interests, and become repositories of the most sacred and confidential trusts. Under such circumstances a perpetual obligation rests upon them to not only perform their duties with fidelity, but to see to it that the administration of the law itself shall be so improved as to produce substantial results. Who is there who knows the wants of the community any better than the members of our profession, and who knows so well the defects in our laws and in their administration as we? Why should not we join with our fellow citizens in altering, enlarging, and adopting the processes of the law to the changing condition of things, and why should not this state become the model state in its practical methods of administering justice and in the attainment of the same?

The practice of the law ought not to be reduced to a simple trade or an ordinary collecting agency, but those who engage in it should regard themselves ministers of state, and in all the storms and stress of social agitation teach their fellow citizens reverence for law, and so conduct themselves as to make it worthy of their reverence. Under our system of government we have dispensed with almost every guard against danger or ruin except the intelligence and virtue of the people themselves. Here every citizen is himself in some measure intrusted with the public safety, and acts an important part for its weal or woe. In the days that have passed and gone the legal profession have always been the leaders of men, and the great majority of those who have occupied the presidential chair and who have done yeoman service in the senate and house of representatives have been lawyers.

"We belong to a learned and noble profession which has held in its ranks

some of the greatest men in all time, from Cicero to Bacon, from Bacon to Mansfield, from Marshall to Story, to the great judges and lawyers of our day. Let us show ourselves worthy of them. Let us act as becomes their brethren and do all that we can to elevate the profession which is our pride and boast, and make it a means of beneficence to all the people of the land."

We may ignore the past and disregard its teachings; but "in that unceasing march of things which calls forward the successive generations of men to perform their part on the stage of life we at length are summoned to appear. Our fathers have passed the hour of visitation; how worthily let the growth and prosperity of our happy land and security of our firesides attest."

In looking over a legal directory of this city which was issued in 1857, out of some three hundred and five names only about forty remain, and but few of those are now in practice. Of those who came here in the '30s and who lived beyond 1850 scarcely one survives. Those who have passed away have, we are proud to say, left us the legacy of a good name and the splendid example of honest men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MADISON COUNTY BAR.

JOHNS GORDON IRWIN, Edwardsville.—The names Irwin, Irvin, Irving and Irvine, when first known to written records, were spelled "Erevine." That name is first found in Ayrshire, Scotland, among the descendants of the original Scots of history. A man of note among them was Crine Erevine, who married a daughter of King Malcolm II, and who was the father of Duncan I, also king of Scotland. He is the accredited progenitor of the Dumfriesshire Irvines, who at a later period were known as the Irvines of Bonshaw. Rev. Dr. Christopher Irvine, of Mountjoy, Omagh, Ireland, a man of letters, is authority for the following account of the origin of the family in Ireland: "The Irvines, Irvings or Irwins were one of the ancient original families or clans of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. They were located in Annandale, Evisdale, Eskdale and Wanchopdale, on the coast of this shire. They developed into five separate divisions or sub-clans by the year 1500, or the sixteenth century, and from the year 1600 became widely spread through England and Ireland. Between 1610 and 1668 the chief exodus to Ireland took place. Members of the different sub-clans settled in Ulster, in the northern counties of that province. The Irvings of Bonshaw were the first or chief sub-clan, and the Laird of Bonshaw was recognized as the chieftain of the whole Dumfriesshire clan or name. King Robert Bruce made one of this family, Sir William Irvine, his secretary, and gave him the forest of Drum, in Aberdeenshire, and thus the various branches of the name were derived in the north of Scotland. The Irvines of Drum, the lineal descendants of Sir William, still retain the possessions granted to him by Robert Bruce." From the same authority we learn that Edward Irving of Bonshaw was a "turbulent chieftain" whose son Christopher married a Johnston. Clan alliances resulted from this marriage strong enough to compel the king to make peace with them and appoint a Johnston his head warden. The descendants of this Christopher still reside at Bonshaw. The writer just mentioned says: "Though it may be hard to trace the several families of the Irvines who settled in Ireland, yet they mostly all belonged to the Dumfriesshire clan, though some may have come from Aberdeen and the north of Scotland." Edward Irving had a brother Christopher who was known by the border name of "Black Christie." He was a zealous adherent of Mary, Queen of Scots, and made himself offensive to the Reformers by the part he took in the turbulence of his times, and they gave him his nickname. His son John had a son Christopher who obtained a grant from James I and settled in the county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1613. This Christopher was a lawyer, bred at the Temple, in London, and his descendants still



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John G. Irwin

occupy the estate granted to him. The arms of this branch of the family are identical with those described below.

John Gordon Irwin, whose name heads this review, is of the fifth generation of the descendants of James Irwin, of Acres, Ballybay, county Monaghan, Ireland. This ancestor settled at Acres more than two hundred years ago. The circumstance which is said to have driven him to that locality implies that it must have been about 1641, as the tradition is that it was for safety at the time of an uprising against the Protestants of Ulster. How long he or his ancestors had been in Ireland before his removal to Acres is uncertain, but before that he resided in the vicinity of Rockcurry, in the county Cavan. The proximity of Acres and Rockcurry to the locality of the grant made to Christopher Irwin suggests, but does not certainly prove, him to have been the first of the family to settle in Ulster. It is impossible to trace the connection between the different branches of the family in this country, or between them and the parent stocks in the old country; but such facts as are certainly known all tend to prove the descent of all of them from the Bonshaw clan. The first migrations to this country were to Pennsylvania, about 1729, whence the first comers spread into Virginia. The next generation spread through the south, into Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and doubtless into other states. The Mecklenburg colony in North Carolina was the radiating center of other branches whose ancestors came from Ulster a few years later than the coming of the first pioneers of the family to Pennsylvania and Virginia. One Christopher Irwin, a son of William Irwin, of Virginia, settled in Wilkes county, Georgia, at the close of the Revolutionary war. He was a captain in the Continental army, and his youngest son, David Irwin, attained distinction in Georgia as a district judge, and as one of the compilers of the first code of that state, which he afterward revised and which became known as the "Irwin Code." Jared Irwin, twice governor of Georgia, and otherwise very conspicuously identified with the pioneer history of that state, civil and military, was the son of an Ulster colonist who settled in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about thirty years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. He had two brothers, whose names were William and John. All three of them went with their father to Burke county, Georgia, when Jared was seven years old. The families of Jared and David acknowledged kinship, but their descendants of the present generation do not know who the common ancestor was. Another kinsman of Jared Irwin's father was Robert Irwin, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and afterward colonel of a regiment of Mecklenburg militia, who fought with great distinction under General Sumter at Hanging Rock. The descendants of these branches of the family are numerous in the south. Three of those we have named and others of the family found opportunity to gain honorable distinction in support of the cause for which the fathers of the republic pledged life, fortune and sacred honor. Others of later generations have occupied positions of honor and trust in public and professional life, and many of them made enviable records for their patriotic support of state and country in connection with the military history of the south, in-

clusive of all the Indian campaigns of that part of the country, the war for independence, the war of 1812, and the Confederate side in the civil war.

A digression at this point to bring out the historic antecedents of the Scotch-Irish will be pertinent to many of the sketches this work contains. The legal profession is perhaps as largely made up of this element as of men of different lineage. Those of this stock who came to this country in colonial times took no pains to register their descent, or transmit an account of themselves or their ancestors to their posterity. If they had any ancestral pride it was not so much the pride of family lineage as in the achievements of Wallace at Stirling, of Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn, of the Earl of Mar at Harlaw, of Knox and the Reformers during and following the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of William of Orange at the Boyne. The memory of these great events, which successively contributed greatly to the glory of Scotland, in the overthrow of mediævalism and the establishment of civil and religious liberty, they cherished as the proudest distinction of all classes of their native land. They cared far less for family antecedents than for the perpetuation of the principles for which their countrymen fought on battle-field and rostrum until their supremacy was conceded. Family and tribal and clan supremacy were mile-posts which they had left behind them on the way toward republicanism, the goal of civilization. These mile-posts were but reminders of the putrescent remains of feudalism, which they remembered with no feelings of pride. Experience in the school of adversity had developed in them hatred of caste and class, and of everything which savored of aristocracy, and had molded them into a homogeneous body of compatriots of strongly republican principles and tendencies long before any of them emigrated to this country. As an illustration of the sort of provincialism generally cultivated by them, it is current tradition in Virginia that the father of President Tyler boasted that he cared nothing for any of his ancestors except Wat Tyler, the blacksmith, who had asserted the rights of oppressed humanity, and that the device on his shield should be a sledge hammer raised in the act of striking. Another Virginian of literary distinction said he could not help looking with contempt upon the miserable figment which sought to trace the distinguishing points of Virginia character to the butterflies of the English aristocracy. Such expressions as these, coming from such men, no doubt exerted a wholesome influence in favor of republicanism at a time when it was by no means certain that republican principles could gain ascendancy in this country. But it is not to be inferred from them that all of the English aristocracy who became pioneer settlers in Virginia were of the butterfly order of creatures, or were so considered by their fellow citizens of other classes. Neither socially or politically was there ever a sharply drawn line between the upper and middle classes, or between the latter and their countrymen of lower station, in either England or Scotland. Marriages between the children of families with titles and those of families without titles were not infrequent. As a class peers enjoyed no exemptions from public burdens and no civil immunities. All the peerages were not hereditary, and many of those that were, lapsed by attainders and forfeitures, and by extinction of the line of succession. Only

the eldest son of a lord could succeed him in a peerage when it was hereditary. The younger sons of noble families were on a political level with commoners, and in the honorable pursuits had no advantage over them. If they wanted seats in the house of commons, they had to compete with commoners to get them. In the towns and cities tradesmen and craftsmen were organized into guilds, in which commoners, gentlemen and lords mingled on terms of industrial equality. Members, regardless of rank, had to serve an apprenticeship to obtain the advantages to be derived from them, and commoners were often the superior of lords and gentlemen while they were learning their trade. A great many upper-class men entered guilds as apprentices during the periods of the migrations to this country, to fit themselves for usefulness and success in the new world. The consequence of the mingling of gentlemen and yeomen in rural pursuits, and of the upper and middle classes in trades and crafts and in professional vocations, was that there never existed in England or Scotland a public sentiment like that which separated the aristocratic and industrial classes in the south during the slave regime in this country. There was no pernicious discrimination between gentility and industry. Such a sentiment as that was condemned. It was not in accord with the predominant spirit of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and is a sort of provincialism for which slavery must be held accountable. It is not yet extinct either north or south of the old color line. But for the intermingling of the blood of the middle and lower classes with that of the aristocracy the latter would long ago have shared in the inanition which has overtaken all the royal families of Europe. Their best blood is not that derived from baronial ancestors, but has come from the bone and sinew of the land.

All lawyers and all students of history know what the fruits and consequences of feudalism were. It developed abuses of power on the part of the crown and great barons and tenants in capite, which resulted in making multitudes of men of noble and gentle blood, and many a knight, who was but a commoner in rank, too poor to hold the estates or titles of their ancestors. Revolt against these abuses had a leveling influence upon the masses: The religious reformation of the sixteenth century, and progressive changes in industrial conditions co-operated to the same end. Finally industrial achievement took precedence over feudal honors and advantages, and the principles of civil and political equality gained ascendancy. The Scotch-Irish element of our population is the product of the agitation and conflict, and race and class fusion in Scotland and Ireland out of which these principles came. Industrial ambition and enterprise and religious zeal led their forefathers to Ireland, whence they were driven to this country by industrial as well as religious tyranny and oppression and the biting poverty resulting from these causes. They transformed Ulster from fens and bogs into fruitful fields and built up wealth-producing industries in manufacturing lines, only to be deprived of the benefits of their thrift and toil and enterprise by rapacious landlords, and the greedy and unscrupulous commercial policy of England. These were the experiences which taught them to hate aristocracies and made them ardent re-

publicans at heart before coming to this country. They were poor, but had none of the spirit of serfs or underlings in them. Their contempt for aristocracy of the butterfly variety inspired the pen of Burns when he wrote "For a' that and a' that." The man who hung his head because of "honest poverty" was but a "coward slave" in their estimation. Rank worthily gained was but the "guinea's stamp," "The man's the gowd for a' that."

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts and stares, and a' that;
Though hundreds worship at his word
He's but a Coof for a' that;
For a' that and a' that;
His riband, star and a' that;
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree for a' that;
For a' that and a' that;
It's coming yet for a' that,
When man to man the wide world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

The spirit which inspired these lines was abroad in all lands where Scotchmen dwelt before it broke forth from the pen of Burns. Only recently have writers of history begun to trace its influence in the early history of our country.

John Fiske, in his latest historical work, speaks of the Ulster colonists as "picked men and women of the most excellent sort." As an evidence of their exceptional intelligence he mentions that a document, signed in 1718 by a miscellaneous group of three hundred and nineteen men, contained the genuine autographs of three hundred and six of them, and that only thirteen made their mark. "Nothing like that," writes Fiske, "could have happened at that time in any other part of Great Britain, hardly even in New England." But as early as 1650 the Scotch Reformers had adopted measures for the establishment of a school in every parish, and requiring the schoolmaster of every burg and populous village to be qualified to teach Latin. They further proposed that in every considerable town there should be a college. After a college course of six or eight years, students were considered fitted to enter the Scotch universities. These plans were not at once carried out, but in 1653 every village had its school, and in most of the country all the children of age could read. These are historic facts which account for the document of 1718, which to a man of wide historical knowledge denote a remarkable diffusion of the benefits of education for that early period.

This brief outline of the antecedents of the Scotch-Irish accounts for their influence in early times in this country. The author we have referred to says it "affected all the colonies south of Pennsylvania most profoundly, and did more than anything else to determine the character of all the states afterward formed west of the Alleghanies and south of the latitude of middle Illinois." He speaks of the exodus from Ulster to America as "an event of scarcely less

importance than the exodus of the English Puritans to New England, and of the Cavaliers to Virginia." Their advent in Virginia was the beginning of an agitation which continued through two generations and finally resulted in the separation of church and state, complete religious toleration, the abolition of primogeniture and entails, and other important reforms, all in the direction of the self-evident truths enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. Fiske says that "without the aid of the Valley population" these reforms would not have been accomplished; that if Jefferson was the father of Democracy, the Shenandoah valley and adjacent regions was its cradle; and that the beginnings of Jeffersonian Democracy can nowhere else be so well studied as in the records of the Presbyterian population of the eighteenth century, in the region of the Appalachian mountains. He attributes the facts that Kentucky did not secede in 1861 and that Virginia was split in two by secession agitation, and that a large portion of Tennessee was loyal to the flag during the civil war, to the influence and power of this element of the population of those states. In the border states it was a bulwark of strength to the Union, but in the cotton states was untrue to the teachings of the fathers, and of Jackson, the greatest exponent of Democratic doctrines after Jefferson's time. But while the region pointed out above was the chief seat of this influence, wherever it was felt it left ineffaceable impressions which others beside Fiske mention.

In Butler's Book, the Londonderry settlement in New Hampshire is said to have been a "remarkable accession to its population, and the one which has had the best effect on the character of the people;" and that "the many great men who have stood out before the country as representative of New Hampshire, were descendants, lineally or collaterally, from these progenitors." To these testimonials may be added a list of distinguished names connected with our history. Among them are Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson and U. S. Grant, presidents of the United States; and the Breckinridges, Alexanders, Prestons, Stuarts, McDowells, Calhouns, Pickens and others of the south; and Anthony Wayne, General Sumter, John Stark, George Rogers Clark, Thomas Benton, Sam Houston, Daniel Boone and hosts of others no less creditable to the ancestry from which they sprang.

Returning to the history of the Irwin family, Andrew Irwin, a grandson of James, returned to Scotland. His descendants resided in the vicinity of Kilbirnie and Irvine in the west of Scotland as late as 1871. A letter written by Andrew's son David, July 21, 1829, to Francis Irwin, of Ballybay, Ireland, was accompanied by a sketch of the armorial device of the first Scotch ancestor of the Ulster pioneer known to the family. The writer of the letter signed his name "Irvine," but addressed it to "Francis Irwin:" they were cousins. Speaking of the sketch, the writer said: "It was the badge of my father; and as you (Francis) are an Irvine by father, I believe you will think more of the Irvines on that account." Francis was the grandson of the James of Acres, who had a son named Samuel, who also had a son Samuel, who was the father of John and the grandfather of John G. Irwin. These fragments of evidence, corroborated by family tradition, connect the Irwin family, remotely, with the Irvine

to whom the Bruce granted the forest of Drum in Aberdeenshire. Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Science of Heraldry*, says: "The Bruce had for his badge and device three such leaves (holly) which he gave for arms with the forest of Drum to one Irvine, who sprang from a very ancient and principal family, and from whom spring the Irvines in the west of Scotland; who carried fesse, gules, between three hollin leaves, vert. Crest: a gauntlet issuing out of a cloud, holding a thistle aloft. Motto: *Dum memor, ipse mei.*" The antiquity of the family in Scotland is further attested by the river and town and castle ruins in Ayrshire named Irvine.

The genealogical data contained in this sketch is taken more largely from letters written by Thomas Irwin, of Annanice, Ballybay, Ireland, than from any other source. He still resides upon a "townland" contiguous to the one which James Irwin occupied, which Thomas fell heir to and owned until a few years ago. He is the only lineal descendant of the Samuel Irwin branch of the family, or perhaps we should say male descendant, now remaining in Ireland. His brothers and sisters, and the descendants of the four brothers of the first Samuel, are scattered all over the United States and Canada. The researches of southern members of the family have resulted in the gathering up of quite a volume of evidence confirmatory of the genealogy above outlined.

The Irvine to whom the forest of Drum was granted was a valiant supporter of the Bruce in his struggle for the crown and for the independence of Scotland. A century after Bannockburn, lacking three years, Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum was the most conspicuous of the slain knights whose blood was shed on the "sair field of Harlaw,"—a battle which historians say "made a deep impression on the national mind." It lives yet in the ballads of Scotland, and in *The Antiquary*. It was one of the fiercest of the battles between the highlanders and lowlanders, the former led by Donald, Lord of the Isles, the latter by Sir Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar. Sir Alexander Irvine followed the Stuart banner. Harlaw was the decisive battle for national union under Saxon supremacy, though the immediate cause of the invasion of the lowlands at that time was a dispute as to the right of succession to the earldom of Ross.

On both sides of the family line Judge John G. Irwin is Scotch-Irish. His paternal grandmother was a Gordon, and all his maternal ancestors were of the same stock. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Powers, and her mother was Hester Thompson. All his grandparents came from Ireland to this country excepting his father's father, who died in Ireland when a young man.

John Irwin, father of Judge John G. Irwin, was a weaver. When eighteen years of age he came to this country, where he followed his trade, first in New York city, then in Philadelphia. In 1836 he came to Edwardsville, Illinois, where for several years he was a partner of Erastus Wheeler in the manufacture of fanning-mills, then a new and useful invention. In July, 1849, while away from home on a business trip he died of cholera, then epidemic in this part of the country. He was a Whig and took an active interest in politics, while in religious belief he was a Presbyterian. He married Elizabeth Thompson Pow-

ers, of Scotch-Irish parentage and a native of Baltimore, Maryland. She survived him, and afterward married Daniel A. Lanterman, of Edwardsville, whom she also survived. She died in 1874, leaving four children, the others besides our subject being Samuel P., a resident of Los Angeles, California; Mary D., wife of H. C. Lanterman, of Edwardsville; and Joseph F., who died in October, 1874, leaving two children, Frank and Clara, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Irwin, was a woman of great moral strength of character, which she never failed to exert upon her family and friends when she thought its use called for. She was reared in New York and Philadelphia, where she acquired a good education in public and parochial schools. She always took a keen interest in all matters of general public concern, and in the controversies which divided the church of her choice into two denominational bodies in her time. She had the privilege of attending all the sittings of the general assembly whose angry debates resulted in the formation of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church. She adhered to the old-school branch, but was not averse to the most cordial fellowship with the adherents of the new-school branch, or with members of other evangelical churches. The agitation of doctrinal differences and of slavery in church assemblies in her day were of great educational value to those who took the interest in them which she did. She often remarked that the debate of the Philadelphia assembly was enough to persuade any one "that ministers were but men;" but she always held the clergy in high esteem and found particular pleasure in showing them hospitality that she might enjoy conversation with them on topics associated with church progress and history, and listen to and relate reminiscences of its prominent preachers and teachers.

Judge Irwin was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, January 21, 1842, and his early boyhood antedates the introduction of free schools in Madison county. He spent several years in attendance upon private and parochial schools, and in them obtained a thorough rudimentary education. He also attended the old Edwardsville Academy, similar to the graded public schools of to-day, and formulated plans for attending college; but the war came on and like many other young men of that time he concluded to take a three-years course of study in a practical military school. On the 19th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until August 20, 1864, when he was mustered out, at Springfield, Illinois. His company and regiment entered the service at Cairo, thence went to Paducah, Kentucky, and with Grant's forces participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, the Ninth Illinois taking an active part in the fore-front of these battles. Its losses in killed and wounded were among the greatest known to the annals of war. It also participated in the second battle of Corinth, where it was again in the front of the lines during the two days occupied by the attack on that place. That was one of the most important strategic points of the seat of the war, and the defense was both triumphant and sanguinary. This battle resulted in a disastrous repulse of the enemy, who greatly outnumbered the Union forces. The Ninth Illinois was afterward mounted and served until the close of the war as mounted infantry.

During the spring and summer of 1863 the members of this regiment were occupied in scouting and raiding service in western Tennessee, northern Mississippi and in Alabama, with headquarters at Pocahontas, Tennessee. In the fall of that year they were transferred to Athens, Alabama, where they remained through the following winter, and from Athens crossed the Tennessee river in flatboats and captured Decatur, Alabama, a fortified post of the enemy, remaining there until the opening of the Atlanta campaign. From that time until the close of the war they were with Sherman's army, taking an active and conspicuous part in the marches, battles and skirmishes of that great movement which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, followed by the march to the sea, the campaign of the Carolinas and the final collapse of the Confederacy. Judge Irwin never missed a duty on account of illness during his three years of service. He was in all the marches, raids, skirmishes, battles and sieges in which his regiment was engaged with the exception of the battle of Shiloh, the cavalry engagement at Salem, Mississippi, and at Moultonville, Alabama. Disabling wounds, received at Donelson, prevented his participation at Shiloh. When he heard of the battle, however, and before his furlough had expired, he returned to his regiment to do what he could for his brother and other comrades of his company, and relieve the anxiety of friends at home about them. The siege of Corinth followed the battle, and in that he participated, resuming his duties as soon as he arrived upon the field. The engagement at Moultonville occurred while he was at home on a recruiting furlough in the winter of 1864, and the engagement of Salem was in progress at a time when he was bearing dispatches of great importance from Colonel Phillips to Grand Junction, Tennessee, the object being to obtain reinforcements to rescue his regiment, which was in imminent peril of being captured by a force of the enemy that greatly outnumbered them and was threatening an attack. This episode illustrates the kind of service in which the Ninth Illinois Regiment was engaged after it was mounted. Judge Irwin enlisted when he was only nineteen years of age. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant and was honored by his superior officers by being chosen for important confidential service on a number of occasions. Twice was he offered a commission, but both times declined.

In December, 1864, Judge Irwin began the study of law under the tutelage of Judge David Gillespie. Two years later he was examined for admission to the bar and on the 30th of January, 1867, he was licensed by the supreme court. During the first year of his practice he was in partnership with Hon. A. W. Metcalf. He then became a partner of William H. Krome, under the firm name of Irwin & Krome, which connection continued until April, 1874. In March of that year a vacancy in the office of county judge of Madison county occurred, caused by the tragic death of Judge William T. Brown. No nominations were made to fill this vacancy, but Judge M. G. Dale, a former incumbent of the office, Judge A. H. Gambrell, of the city court, of Alton, and John G. Irwin,—all became candidates for the office. The last named was elected by two votes, Judge Dale being second in the race according to the returns. The latter contested the election, and in the circuit court the contest was decided in favor of

Irwin, but on an appeal to the supreme court this judgment was reversed and Judge Dale was declared to be entitled to the office. The contest turned upon the question of the right of certain students of Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, to vote. The fallibility of human judgment, and even of men who would fain be considered sages and statesmen, is well illustrated by the fact that by the opinion of Judge Breese in this case men who were married and resided with their families in Upper Alton, and who after graduating continued to live there, and some of whom have since died there, and who were born citizens of the United States, and were over twenty-one years old, were disfranchised for the purpose of that election, for the sole reason that they were students; and this regardless of their sworn declaration that Upper Alton was their home, and of other facts and circumstances which should have controlled the decision of the court.

While Judge Irwin was the incumbent of the office he gave his time diligently to the settlement of a number of quite complicated estates. Previous to that the county judge had been not only the judge of the probate court, but presiding judge of the county commissioners' court, to the duties of which position more attention had been given than to probate matters. Among the important cases upon which he was called to pass judgment was the settlement of the estate of his predecessor, against which the county had filed a large claim for public funds for which he had not previously accounted. The case was under investigation for nearly two years, and resulted in a judgment for the claimant for upward of thirty-nine thousand dollars. Being a case in which the public interests were involved, a few of the partisan friends of the deceased were at first disposed to criticise the amount of the judgment, but the law gave an appeal and the right of a trial *de novo*. An appeal was taken, not on the ground that the amount of the judgment was excessive, but because of the classification of the claim, giving it preference on the theory that the claim was for trust funds. The judgment was affirmed by the circuit court and this ended the case. A written opinion was filed by Judge Irwin, an examination of which will show that the estate got the benefit of all contested items of doubtful credits, and that the judgment could not have been smaller without doing violence to well settled rules of law. There was no contention as to the amount of money and funds which had gone into the hands of the deceased, and the burden of proof was upon his administrators to show what had been done with it. The judgment represents what they were unable to account for after a long investigation, in which the representatives of the estate had the best of counsel, who were favored by the court with all the time they asked in which to do their work, and they did it as faithfully as it could be done.

Upon his retirement from office the political opponents of Judge Irwin publicly acknowledged that his administration had been impartial and fair in a judicial sense, and his record highly creditable to him in point of ability and integrity. He passed upon many important cases and there were few appeals from his decisions, none of which were reversed. On leaving the bench Judge Irwin resumed the practice of law, entering into partnership with E. C. Springer, under the firm name of Irwin & Springer. That connection was continued until 1882,

since which time he has been alone in business. He has had a select practice and a clientele who show their faith in him by the long terms for which he has been in charge of their litigated interests. He confines his practice to civil cases, having an aversion to criminal practice. With this exception he is an "all-round" lawyer, and is considered an expert corporation attorney. He has been one of the most successful practitioners of his district and is wholly devoted to his profession.

In youth Judge Irwin became an ardent Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. Until 1872 he considered it unpatriotic and disloyal to his country to vote any other ticket, but since then has been more liberal in his political views, although he still believes in the fundamental principles of the government which gave rise to the Republican party, and is in hearty accord with its record upon financial and economic questions.

On the 30th of March, 1869, Judge Irwin married Miss Nancy M., daughter of Bezaleel and Hulda M. (Baldwin) Day. She was born in New York, of which state her mother was also a native. Her father was born in Connecticut, and her ancestors on both sides came to this country long before the Revolutionary war. Her parents came to Edwardsville in 1867, three years after she had taken up her residence here. She had a younger sister, who also resided in Edwardsville, and died in 1877. The members of the family have all passed away, but are remembered in this city as devoted Christian people whose exemplary lives caused them to be sincerely mourned when they were called to the home beyond. Mrs. Irwin died in March, 1893, and on the 9th of October, 1895, the Judge married Miss Luella Nichols, a daughter of W. H. H. and Sallie (Nichols) Nichols. Judge Irwin is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of dignified presence, of genial, social nature, fond of good books and old friends, a successful lawyer and an able judge, and as a citizen is much esteemed and highly respected.

Hon. Levi Davis was a native of Cecil county, Maryland. He was born July 20, 1808. His father was a Pennsylvanian of Welsh descent, his mother a native of Scotland and a descendant of Scotch ancestors. From infancy to manhood he was a fatherless orphan whose training and development was wholly under the guidance of his mother. He was educated at Newark Academy, Delaware, and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He obtained the degree of B. A. at graduation, when he was but twenty years old, and immediately began the study of law under Levine Gale, at Elkton, Maryland. Two years later he was examined and licensed to practice law, at Baltimore, Maryland, and the following spring began his professional career at Vandalia, Illinois, then the capital of the state. An incident of his life while there was a short period of service as a volunteer in the Black Hawk war. In 1832 he was married to Miss Lucy Ann Staph, who died in 1860. Eight children were born to them, but three of whom survive the father. In 1835 a vacancy occurred in the office of auditor of public accounts. Governor Duncan appointed Mr. Davis to fill it, and he was twice elected to the same office by the general assembly. Upon removal of the cap-

ital to Springfield he became a resident of that place, and continued to reside there until 1846, when he removed to Alton, which was ever after that his home.

Before going to Springfield he had gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer. When he was succeeded in office by General James Shields he engaged in the practice of law in the state and United States courts, at Springfield. At that time Lincoln, Browning, Butterfield, Norman B. Judd, David J. Baker, Stephen T. Logan, E. D. Baker and others of equal eminence as lawyers, practiced in the same courts. Levi Davis was in intimate relations with them as long as he practiced law in Springfield. He was often associated with them, and as often their opponents in the trial of cases, and was the peer of any of them as a lawyer. After his removal to Alton he was for several years the attorney of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and was also attorney of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, and was for a long time a director of the last named company. His connection with these roads brought him into intimate relations with business men, lawyers and capitalists who were among the foremost men of their times in business and political circles.

In one respect he may justly be accorded pre-eminence among all his fellows, and that is for unselfishness, rectitude of purpose, and fidelity to all that is highest and best in the ethical standards of the legal profession. This disposition made him a peacemaker. He probably made more amicable settlements of law suits than any of his contemporaries, and this was especially true of suits against the railroads which he represented. He could not tolerate, much less countenance or encourage trickery, deceit, meanness or corruption in the practice of law, or in the rivalries of business or politics. Though born and reared in a slave state, until the defeat of Henry Clay as a candidate for president, he was an ardent supporter of all public measures which looked to the immediate restriction and ultimate extinction of slavery. When Clay was defeated he foreswore active participation in party politics for the rest of his days, and kept the vow. While Levi Davis held the office of United States commissioner, a fugitive slave was brought before him on an application to have her restored to her master. The case stirred up abolition sentiment in Alton to a frenzy of excitement. The woman had lived in Illinois for years, and public clamor against sending her back to her owner became furious. Judge Davis was himself at heart an abolitionist, but he knew that when acting officially he was the mere agent of the law. His oath required obedience to the will of the law-maker, and did not permit him to make his own will the law. Odious as the fugitive-slave law was to him, it was clearly and plainly his official duty to enforce it in case the evidence proved the woman to be a fugitive slave. Though every impulse of his nature revolted, though friends importuned him and a mob threatened him in behalf of the fugitive, he was unyielding in the discharge of his official duty. Tradition says that nothing more dramatic than the delivery of his opinion in that case ever occurred in any court. He reviewed the evidence and found that it made out a case clearly within the provisions of the law. He then gave indignant expression to his abhorrence of slavery, and his detestation of laws that deprived human beings of God-given

rights, and compelled the enemies of slave power to become their instruments for enforcing them.

The death of Judge Davis occurred when he had reached the age of eighty-nine,—in the fullness of years and well earned honors.

Joseph Gillespie, an historic figure in the annals of Illinois, was one of the heroic band of pioneers who in the formative period of the state, as well as in its later progress and advancement, left the impress of his strong and upright character upon the public life of the commonwealth. Only a year after the admission of Illinois to the Union he took up his residence within her borders and for sixty-six years he exerted an influence in public affairs that largely shaped her destiny. In legislative halls, at the bar and upon the bench he won high honors and his name is inscribed high on the roll of eminent men who made Illinois one of the brightest stars in fair Columbia's crown. Therefore an enumeration of those men who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. He held distinguished precedence as an eminent lawyer and statesman, a man of scholarly attainments, a valiant and patriotic soldier, and as one who occupied a trying position during one of the most important epochs in our political history, in which connection he bore himself with such signal dignity and honor as to gain him the respect of all. He was distinctively a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality rendered him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion.

His life was noble, and the elements so mixed in him
That Nature might stand up and say to all the world,
"This was a Man."

Judge Gillespie was born in the city of New York, August 22, 1809. His parents had emigrated from Ireland to America two years previously, and in 1819 they came to Illinois, locating in Edwardsville, Madison county. Their son Joseph was then a lad of only ten summers, and Illinois had been a member of the Union for only one year. Its vast prairies were largely uncultivated, its rich natural resources were undeveloped, and even the most farsighted could not have dreamed, much less realized, the wonderful changes which were so soon to transform it, making it the leader of the nation in many of the most important interests of the entire country. In Madison county schools were the exception, rather than the rule, and the teachers were largely unprepared for their responsible task of training the young minds. For this reason, and also because of the cramped financial condition of his parents, Judge Gillespie completed his education within the walls of a school-room when in his eleventh year. He was, however, an earnest student throughout his entire life, and his extensive reading, quick observation and wonderful power to assimilate what he read made him one of the scholarly men of the state. Like Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend, his youth was one of poverty,

but in the school of experience they learned the lessons which fitted them for duties that made the one the deliverer and preserver of his nation, the other a most important factor in framing the policy of his state. Judge Gillespie always ascribed to his mother the credit of giving his mind a literary turn, and by her encouragement a thirst for knowledge was awakened in him. At the same time she laid the foundation of his moral character, without which all his subsequent acquisitions in the field of knowledge would have been injurious rather than a blessing to his country and to society.

Thus engaged at labors which enabled him to provide for his own maintenance the childhood and youth of Judge Gillespie passed, but his earnest purpose and upright life attracted the attention of Hon. Cyrus Edwards, who in 1831 became his benefactor and warm personal friend. Mr. Edwards was a lawyer whose reputation extended far beyond the confines of this state and was a ripe scholar and a polished gentleman of the highest social and political connections. For two years he directed Judge Gillespie in a course of law reading, and at the same time our subject pursued two terms of lectures in Transylvania University, of Kentucky, acquiring a ready familiarity with the elemental principles of the law, upon which in after years, at the bar, and on the bench, he was wont to rely. In no instance had Mr. Edwards cause to feel otherwise than gratified with the course of his protegee. From the time he entered the lists of the profession, his conduct, his ambition and purpose were a protracted vindication of the good opinion formed of the inexperienced and uneducated lad. They sat together in the state legislature in 1840, and their mutual confidence, friendship and esteem, begun so early, was maintained during their respective lives, and in 1877, when Mr. Edwards died, at an advanced age, and his will was probated in the county court of Madison county, it was found to contain a parting testimonial of continued confidence in his early pupil by nominating Joseph Gillespie as one of the executors of said instrument.

On the 6th of December, 1836, Joseph Gillespie was admitted to the bar. At that time but one of the one hundred and eighty volumes of Illinois reports had been published, and it was six years before the second volume appeared, containing decisions of the supreme court up to 1840. This indeed was a slender foundation for a case lawyer, one depending upon precedent for his legal opinion. It is needless to say that no lawyer in that early day could possibly have been successful in his profession except by a thorough familiarity with the text-books, and Mr. Linder, himself a most prominent attorney, said of Judge Gillespie: "He had read Coke's Commentaries on Lyttleton, and had made himself familiar with the black-letter law of England. He had studied Chitty on Pleadings with passionate fondness and was perfectly at home in the science of pleading." Immediately after his admission to the bar Judge Gillespie opened an office in Edwardsville and continued in active practice save when official duties claimed his attention. The year following his admission he qualified as probate judge of Madison county, which position he occupied for two years, and then became an active practitioner in those early days when the

lawyers and the judge rode the circuit, necessitating an absence from home of several months.

There were no railroads in those days and court was held in various centers to which the lawyers would travel, sometimes in buggies, but more frequently on horseback, a pair of saddlebags containing all the needed law books, and their clothing as well. Judge Gillespie once very forcibly contrasted the older mode of travel with what we now enjoy. He said he remembered the time when, in going to Springfield to attend sessions of the legislature and supreme court, he was as long on the road as Jonah was in the whale's belly; and all the time he would gladly have exchanged places with Jonah! "Now," he would add, "I can leave home after breakfast, get to Springfield in time for dinner, and all the while be quite as comfortable as I would have been in my own parlor." But aside from the discomforts of travel those were very pleasant days, for the lawyers made the journeys together, stopped at the same hotel or tavern, ate together, and often slept in the same bed, and, of necessity, were more social and better acquainted with each other than lawyers at the present day. Their mutual hardships begot a brotherly attachment for each other akin to that which the soldier feels for his comrade. This is borne out in the statement made by General U. F. Linder, mentioned above, who said: "We formed an acquaintance and friendship which lasted through many years and has grown with our age; and if there is any man in Illinois who is not a blood relation of mine, whom I love and esteem more than Joe, I cannot call him to mind at this moment. Joe and I were more like brothers than any two men who ever lived who were not brothers."

Judge Gillespie early attained eminence as a practitioner by reason of his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his ability to apply them to the points in litigation. For many years he was connected with the most important suits heard in his section of the state and in the supreme court, and in the Illinois Reports his name frequently appears in connection with those of Abraham Lincoln, S. T. Logan, Lyman Trumbull, O. H. Browning, William H. Bissell, David J. Baker, W. H. Underwood, Gustavus Koerner, U. F. Linder and others whose distinguished ability made the bar of Illinois famous even in the first half of the century. That his legal ability was recognized by the greatest man this century has produced is shown by the following letter:

Springfield, January 19, 1858.

Hon. Joseph Gillespie:

My Dear Sir:—This morning Colonel McClernand showed me a petition for a mandamus against the secretary of state to compel him to certify the apportionment act of last session, and he says it will be presented to the court to-morrow. We shall be allowed three or four days to get up a return, and I, for one, want the benefit of consultation with you. Please come right up.

Yours as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

He had a high sense of his duties and obligations as a lawyer and never hesitated to discourage litigation when there was a chance of settling the matter in dispute outside the court-room. He attached more importance to the honor

and dignity of his profession and its instrumentality for good than he did to the fees he could make. Had he practiced law for the money there was in it he would have left his loved family as rich as his memory is honored; but they are richer in the possession of that which wealth cannot buy,—the inheritance of an honored and untarnished name. On the occasion of the meeting of the Illinois Bar Association in 1884, the Illinois Register, of Springfield, said: "The most prominent of the lawyers in attendance at the present session of the Illinois Bar Association is the honored pioneer, Judge Gillespie."

In 1840 he was elected a member of the twelfth general assembly of Illinois, and in 1846 was elected to represent Madison county in the state senate. In 1849 the constitutional convention redistricted the state, adding Clinton county to the district, which he represented in the senate of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth general assemblies. The apportionment of 1854 added Montgomery county, and the new district re-elected Judge Gillespie to the senate of the nineteenth and twentieth assemblies. He therefore had fourteen years' experience as a legislator, extending over the most important period in the history of the state,—the period when the laws were molded and crystallized into permanent form; the period when her railroads and colleges were chartered and built, and her charitable institutions created. His ten years' service in the senate began at a time when Illinois was almost bankrupt. She had undertaken to carry on the most expensive system of internal improvements, which had, in the end, to be abandoned in a most incomplete condition, but not until the state was eighteen million dollars in debt, and having a population less than the present population of Chicago. To institute measures, pass laws and execute them so as to relieve the state from her embarrassment was a matter calling for the highest financial wisdom and patriotism. Prior to 1857 there was no measure originated bearing directly upon the payment of the internal-improvement debt, but in that year, while Judge Gillespie was a member of the senate, measures were passed which proved of great benefit to the state in this regard, and he was an important factor in support of the same. He was also prominently concerned in the construction of railroads in the state, and while the majority of people were bitterly opposed thereto he stood firm in their support, believing that commercial, agricultural and industrial interests would thereby be greatly advanced and that large districts, hitherto unsettled, would become populous communities. Time has proved the wisdom of his foresight. In 1850 the charter for the Illinois Central Railroad was granted, and it was therein provided that the road should pay into the state treasury every year five per cent of its gross earnings, and as state taxes, at the rate of seventy-five cents per hundred dollars; and if that did not equal two per cent of the gross earnings the company should pay such additional sum as would insure the state not less than seven per cent of the gross earnings. Judge Gillespie was very zealous in support of that measure in the state legislature and active in causing it to be grafted into the charter, against the wishes of the railroad company. With several others he stood firm in its support, and the state has since had a splendid source of income in the percentage of the gross earnings of that road. Other important railroad charters

were also granted about that time and he was ever active in support of railroad building, realizing fully how beneficial it was to the state, although personally he never owned a dollar's worth of railroad property. He was also one of the strong supporters of the plan to compel railroads crossing the state to terminate at such points as would build up large cities in her own border. He thus wished to build up Alton at the expense of St. Louis, or rather prevent St. Louis from ruining Alton as a commercial center, and ably did he stand by the interests of the latter city. In his devotion to what he conceived to be his duty, he faced without flinching the opposition at his own home, where his pecuniary interests were, and other parts of his district that were more interested in getting a railroad for themselves, though it led to St. Louis, than they were in building up Alton.

In his official relations as a member of the legislature he was also actively interested in the formation and adoption of the present school system of the state, to which interest, more than any other, Illinois owes her present proud position. To have been one among that array of noble sons of Illinois who were most instrumental in relieving her of her enormous debt, preserving our financial integrity, developing our material resources, giving to her the school system we enjoy, and to have lived to witness the splendid fruition that followed those labors, was a source of great happiness to Judge Gillespie.

In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the twenty-fourth judicial circuit, and by re-election held that office for twelve years. As a judge he was industrious, honest and upright, never lost sight of the grave responsibilities that rested upon him, endeavored to hold the scales of justice evenly balanced, and if he made erroneous decisions they were on virtue's side. He believed that there were instances wherein mercy bore richer fruits than strict justice. He possessed another notable characteristic as a judge, the ability to rise above the influence of popular clamor. He did not in his decisions stop to consider what effect they would have upon his own popularity or his chances of re-election. His judicial opinions were marked by great clearness, exhibiting great research, careful analysis, a sound knowledge of elementary law and great erudition in his chosen profession, as shown by the limited number of reversals by the highest courts during the twelve years of his administration on the bench. He was always very helpful to young men in the profession and extended to them the hand of assistance instead of taking advantage of their mistakes and unprofessional acts, even in trial at the bar.

As a citizen Judge Gillespie was always progressive and public-spirited. He took a lively interest in all scientific discoveries and labor-saving inventions, and was not only a student of law but also pursued a wide and liberal course of study, being very conversant with the histories of other countries and people, ancient as well as modern. He was perfectly familiar with our own political history. He loved his country with a fervent and patriotic devotion that was not confined to Illinois, but extended to the whole nation. In March, 1880, he read a paper before the Chicago Historical Society entitled *Recollections of Early Illinois and Her Noted Men*, and from a historical point of view there was never



WUBELMAN FLOYD MAYVINE LO

O'Henry A. Parker

a more valuable and interesting paper read before that organization. He was familiar with the entire history of the state from personal experience, had worked in the lead mines at the time of their earliest development, had participated in the Black Hawk war when the Indians had taken this vigorous means of protest against the settlement of the state by the "pale faces," and had not only noted the marvelous changes which have occurred since that day but had also borne an important part therein.

Judge Gillespie was married in 1845, in Greenville, Illinois, to Miss Mary E. Smith, who, with five children, survives him. Their home life was ideal. In the family circle he put aside the cares of his profession, and was a genial, jovial and kindly man, who was friend and companion as well as husband and father in his home. He made friends wherever he went and had the happy faculty of drawing them closer to him as the years passed by. His tender, sympathetic nature and the uprightness and honesty of his motives could only be fully appreciated by his intimate friends. He passed away January 7, 1885, at the age of seventy-six years, and at his death memorial services were held in the county and circuit courts of his district and in the state senate, and resolutions of respect were placed upon the records of those bodies, one tribute closing with these words: "He died without spot or blemish upon either his private or public life. Many have attained greater eminence, but few have made more of their opportunities, none ever left a more unsullied name. May the example of his life exert upon us an ennobling influence!" A portrait of Judge Gillespie appears on another page of this work.

Henry S. Baker was a distinguished factor in the political history of the state during the period when the question of slavery agitated the country and gave rise to the Republican party. He was also a lawyer and judge of unusual ability and his life record forms an essential part of the annals of the state.

He was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, November 10, 1824, and died in his seventy-third year. His father, David J. Baker, was an eminent man of his time, attaining prominence at the early bar of Illinois. He came to the state in 1818 and died in Alton in 1869.

The son, Henry S. Baker, having laid the foundation for an education in the public schools, attended Shurtleff College, and later was a student in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he spent four years and was graduated in 1847. Taking up the study of law under the direction of his father, he was admitted to the bar in 1849 and at once entered upon practice. His fitness for leadership, his splendid oratorical ability and his close study of the questions of the day naturally called him into political prominence, and in 1854 he was elected to the state legislature. He acted with the "anti-Nebraska" Democrats in the assembly, and was one of five members whose influence in that body defeated Abraham Lincoln and elected Lyman Trumbull to the United States senate. The Whig friends of Lincoln never became reconciled to the course taken by Trumbull and his friends in that contest, but Lincoln himself said of it that "subsequent events greatly tended to prove the wisdom, politically, of his defeat at that time;" that the election of Judge Trumbull strongly tended

to sustain the position of that portion of the Democrats who condemned the repeal of the Missouri compromise and left them in a position to join in forming the Republican party, as was done at Bloomington in 1856. Judge Baker was secretary of that now famous Bloomington convention. It was the first Republican convention ever held in Illinois, and to it is ascribed the birth of the national Republican party. Lincoln made the most impassioned speech of his life to that body, a speech that was considered too radical and too full of passion for publication at that time, but which has since been produced and would now strike no one as incendiary in tone or expression. The same convention nominated Colonel William H. Bissell for governor of Illinois, and accomplished the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats in this state and put the reins of power in the hands of a party that retained them for more than thirty years. In 1864 Judge Baker was chosen as one of the presidential electors of this state, and in 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president of the United States, and the same year ran for congress in this district as the nominee of the Republican party, but was defeated. In 1864 he also presided over the Republican state convention of Illinois, which met at Springfield.

With these exceptions Mr. Baker's career was that of a lawyer and judge. He was elected judge of the city court of Alton and held the position continuously for sixteen years from the first election in 1835. A fact that attests his popularity is, that although an avowed Republican he was elected four times consecutively in a city which always gave Democratic majorities at political elections. Judge Baker had oratorical gifts of a high order, and was an irresistible pleader before a jury, always gaining a good case and often winning the verdict in cases of doubtful legal merit. But he was also a learned lawyer, sound in judgment, and a persuasive and convincing advocate in the trial of cases even before the court without a jury. He made a record as a judge so highly creditable and satisfactory that clients and lawyers and the general public, after the first term, accorded the judgeship to him without opposition.

His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Pierre Menard at the state capitol, when he was chosen by the governor as the orator of the occasion, which was one that recalled youthful memories and the time when Kaskaskia was the center of gaiety, fashion and commerce and the scene of much that was memorable in the early history of Illinois. No man was better fitted to enter into the spirit of the occasion than Judge Baker, and it inspired him to make one of the best oratorical efforts of his life. At his death resolutions of respect were passed by the members of the bar, in which was the following: "We shall ever remember him as a man of the highest worth, whose record will always reflect credit upon his memory and be a legacy of great value to his family."

He was twice married and was the father of eleven children.

William Pitt Bradshaw, for twenty-five years a member of the bar of Edwardsville, is one of the native sons of Illinois who have attained distinguished success in the law and is deserving of recognition among those who have won high honors for the bench and bar of the state. He was born April 7, 1846, about

four miles north of Fairfield, Wayne county, and is a son of Greenup and Margaret (Bose) Bradshaw. His grandfather, Thomas Bradshaw, was a slaveholder of Kentucky, but becoming convinced that the influences of slavery were pernicious and against the uplifting of humanity, he liberated his bondsmen and removed to Illinois in 1812. He located near Fairfield and there, throughout the remainder of his life, devoted his energies to farming. The father of our subject was a prosperous agriculturist, and lived and died within a quarter of a mile from where his father first settled on coming to Illinois.

In his early boyhood W. P. Bradshaw, of this review, conned his lessons in a log school-house, and when a youth of sixteen years he went to the war as a news-carrier for the Union army. He remained in the service for about fourteen months as news-carrier and scout, performing some very important duty, and then returned to his home. Through the following year he worked on the farm, after which he continued his education as a student in McKendree College, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1869. While there he began reading law under the direction of Professor H. H. Horner, and then came to Edwardsville, where he continued his law studies in the office of Dale & Burnett, one of the ablest law firms in southern Illinois. After a thorough preparatory training he was admitted to the bar and in the courts put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test. He entered upon his professional career in December, 1872, and in 1874 formed a partnership with A. W. Metcalfe. Subsequently he became a partner of his former preceptor, Judge M. G. Dale, the firm of Dale & Bradshaw holding marked prestige at the bar until the death of the Judge in 1896. Since that time Mr. Bradshaw has been alone in practice. He has a distinctively representative clientage, and is regarded as one of the most eloquent and able practitioners in Edwardsville. His arguments are forceful, his reasoning clear and cogent and his deductions follow in logical sequence. He has been connected with the most important litigation of the courts of his district through the past twenty-five years, and has defended in twenty-one murder cases, and acquitted all except three, which he succeeded in sending to the penitentiary instead of the gallows.

On the 14th of July, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bradshaw and Miss Sallie H. Harrison, and their union has been blessed with two sons, Ernest W. and Courtlandt. They are widely and favorably known in Edwardsville and Mr. Bradshaw is regarded as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens, withholding his support from no enterprise intended for the public good. For fifteen years he has been connected with the school board, is now serving as its president and as in former years is doing effective service in behalf of the cause of education. He was a member of the state central committee of the Republican party, and is an influential factor in political circles, although not an aspirant for office.

Judge William Henry Krome, of Edwardsville, is known as one of the foremost lawyers of his section of the state, a fact which indicates his worth in this particular, and the honors and successes he has won are rightfully his. Pre-eminence in any calling indicates that the individual has reached a position to which

the majority has not attained, and to do this he must possess not exceptional qualities, but exceptional force and concentration in applying these. In the law it requires diligence, knowledge of legal principles and precedents, devotion to clients' interests, fidelity to the true purpose and spirit of the law and unremitting energy; and the degree in which these qualities are manifest determines the standing of the individual at the bar. It is therefore a question of personal merit, for the favors of the law are not bestowed through wealth or influence.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Judge Krome was born July 1, 1842, and is a son of Charles William and Anna (Wessler) Krome, who were natives of the kingdom of Hanover, Germany. Both came to America in 1835, the former at the age of twenty-one years, the latter at the age of fourteen. The father engaged in merchandising in Louisville until 1851, and then removed to Madison county, Illinois, where he conducted a farm until his death, which occurred in December, 1876. His wife died in 1885.

The Judge acquired his early education in the common schools and in 1858 entered McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, where he was graduated in June, 1863, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1868 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. In early life he formed a resolution that the practice of law should be his life-work, and as far as possible he shaped all things to this end. On leaving college he worked upon a farm in the summer months and taught school in the winter seasons in order to pursue his law studies in the university. He first read law in the office and under the instruction of Judge M. G. Dale, and in 1866 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, wherein he was graduated in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He had attained such proficiency in 1867, however, that he successfully passed an examination before the supreme court of Illinois and was admitted to the bar in May of that year.

Immediately after his graduation he formed a partnership with John G. Irwin, under the firm name of Irwin & Krome and thus continued in the practice of law in Edwardsville until the senior partner was elected county judge, in 1874, when Mr. Krome became a partner of W. F. L. Hadley, under the style of Krome & Hadley. This partnership was dissolved in 1890, when Judge Krome was elevated to the bench of the county court, where he served for a term of four years. On his retirement from office he was joined by C. W. Terry in the formation of the present firm of Krome & Terry, which ranks among the most prominent and successful law firms in this part of the state. The zeal with which Judge Krome has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interest of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. He is a very able writer, his briefs always show wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form, and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. In connection with his law practice, Judge Krome is president of the Madison County State Bank, which position he has

filled since 1897, in which year it was organized, following the failure of the private banking house of J. A. Prickett & Son.

In politics Judge Krome has always been a Democrat and has served on the state and county committees of his party. He was elected mayor of Edwardsville in April, 1873, and served one term. In November, 1874, he was elected to the state senate from the forty-first district and served until 1878, taking an active and influential part in framing the legislation of the state. He served on the judiciary committee in 1875 and again in 1877 and was also a member of other important committees. In 1877 he took part in the contest which resulted in the election of David Davis as United States senator over General Logan. He was also chairman of the joint senate and house committee that framed the law under which our appellate court was created. In 1893, upon the death of Judge Scholfield, he was a candidate before the Democratic convention for the nomination to fill the vacancy. The convention met at Effingham and after several hundred ballots had been cast adjourned without accomplishing the result of the meeting. Another convention was later held in Vandalia and Hon. Jesse J. Phillips was nominated, but Judge Krome received the support of the entire Madison county bar, every member thereof signing a petition requesting his nomination.

Judge Krome was married May 4, 1874, to Miss Medora L. Gillham, of Madison county. She was a daughter of S. B. Gillham and her grandfather was the first sheriff of Madison county, filling that office before the organization of Illinois as a state. Seven children have been born of this marriage: William J., who was born February 14, 1875, and was educated in Cornell University, of New York; Clara G., who was born August 30, 1876, and was educated in Lasell Seminary, of Auburndale, Massachusetts; Minna M., who was born in September, 1878, and was educated in Wells College, of Aurora, New York; Belle, born in October, 1883; Nora, born in November, 1886; Anna, who was born in October, 1888, and Mary, who was born in November, 1890. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death and the Krome household is one of the hospitable homes of Edwardsville. The Judge is connected with but one civic society. He is a charter member of Caractacus Lodge, No. 72, K. of P., in which he has held the offices of chancellor commander and past commander, and has been representative to the grand lodge. Religiously he was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but is now a communicant of no religious organization. His public and private life is above reproach, and whether in the office, in the court, or in his home he is the same courteous, high-minded gentleman, whose fidelity to principle is one of his most marked characteristics.

William Flavius Leicester Hadley, a worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family of southern Illinois, was born on a farm near Collinsville, Madison county, on the 15th of June, 1847, and is a son of William and Diadama (McKinney) Hadley. On the paternal side he is of English lineage, the family having been founded in America in 1760 by the great-grandfather, who with his family came from England to the United States. He first located in Mary-

land, but subsequently removed to Virginia and thence to Kentucky. He was of an adventurous spirit, fond of the experiences of pioneer life. His son, the grandfather of our subject, became one of the early settlers of Madison county; but William Hadley, the father, was born ere the removal of the family to this state. His wife was born near Edwardsville in 1809, and was of a Scotch-Irish descent, her family coming from North Carolina to Illinois.

The boyhood and youth of W. F. L. Hadley quietly passed, his energies being devoted to the labors of the farm through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he became a student in McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, being graduated in that institution in the class of 1867. Through the three succeeding years he was employed as manager of a fruit farm in Jackson county, Illinois, but desiring to devote his life to professional labors he began the study of law, and in 1870 matriculated in the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1871. Returning then to the county of his nativity he took up his residence in Edwardsville, where he opened an office and entered upon the practice of law, being alone in business until 1874, when he formed a partnership with Judge W. H. Krome, under the firm name of Krome & Hadley. This connection was continued until 1890, when the senior member of the firm was elected county judge. In 1892 Mr. Hadley entered into partnership with Charles H. Burton, and this relation has since been maintained under the present style of Hadley & Burton. This firm has a large clientage and ranks deservedly high in the profession. Mr. Hadley conforms his practice to a very high standard of professional ethics, and his marked ability in the prosecution of a case is largely due to his comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and his keen discrimination in determining what points of law apply to the litigated questions.

Mr. Hadley's strong intellectuality and marked fitness for leadership have made him the standard-bearer of his party in a number of political contests. In 1886 he was nominated and elected to the state senate for a term of four years, and on the expiration of that period was unanimously renominated, but owing to the illness of his wife he declined to enter the campaign. While in the assembly he served on a number of important committees and took a prominent part in the proceedings. In November, 1895, he was elected to represent the eighteenth district in congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Remann. Judge Cyrus L. Cook was nominated by the convention, but his death occurred shortly before the election and Mr. Hadley was placed on the ticket. He had only two weeks in which to make a canvass, but was elected by nearly thirty-three hundred plurality, a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in his ability. On the expiration of his term he was renominated, but the Democrats and Populists combined their forces and he met defeat. He has served as president of the school board of Edwardsville, and is deeply interested in educational matters, while to all movements and enterprises for the public good he gives a generous and hearty support.

On the 15th of June, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hadley and

Miss Mary J. West, daughter of Edward M. and Julia A. (Atwater) West. Their children are Julia W., William L., Winifred W., Edward W., Douglas McK. and Flavia D. Socially Mr. Hadley is connected with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and has the esteem of his brethren of those orders, as well as of the legal profession. His talent and industry, together with his unblemished character, have placed him in the rank of distinguished attorneys of Illinois.

Judge Benjamin J. Burroughs, of Edwardsville, is a native of Maryland, born in Charles county, May 20, 1849, and acquired a classical education in Charlotte Hall, Saint Mary's county, that state. After his graduation at that institution he came to the west, locating in Edwardsville, Illinois, in 1867, where he engaged in teaching school for two terms and later conducted a hardware and agricultural-implement business, which brought to him good financial returns; but he considered this merely a means to an end, for through all these years it was his intention to engage in the practice of law. In 1873 he began his preparatory reading in the office of Krome & Hadley, of Edwardsville, and subsequently attended the Union Law School, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1876.

Returning to Edwardsville, Judge Burroughs then opened an office. He was favorably known and had the confidence of his friends so completely that he soon found himself with a remunerative practice. He proved himself a forcible and persuasive speaker and an excellent jury lawyer, and this, with an unblemished personal character and strict observance of professional ethics, won for him a distinguished position among the fraternity. From 1877 until 1879 he filled the position of city attorney of Edwardsville and was for several years a member of the board of education. In January, 1889, he was elected to the circuit bench to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Amos Watts, his opponent for the office being Judge Benjamin Canby. That he discharged the duties satisfactorily was attested by his renomination at a convention at Centralia, March 12, 1891, which unanimously nominated him on the first ballot. In June of that year he was re-elected and again in June, 1897, receiving a majority of over two thousand. In the same month he was appointed by the supreme court of the state one of the justices of the appellate court of the third district, and is now serving in that capacity. He is a judge of great ability, unchallenged fairness, and energetic, prompt and reliable in the discharge of his duties on the bench. He has always been a believer in the principles of the Democracy.

Judge Burroughs was married January 26, 1873, to Miss Mary Judy, and they maintain their residence in Edwardsville.

Judge David Gillespie was one of the lawyers who attained distinction at the bar of southern Illinois and by his courteous bearing and profound knowledge of jurisprudence fully sustained the majesty of the law and added new luster to the judicial history of the state. This record would be incomplete without a memoir of this most respected man, and can it better be given than in the words of his old-time friend, Judge H. S. Baker, who when the bar of Madison county

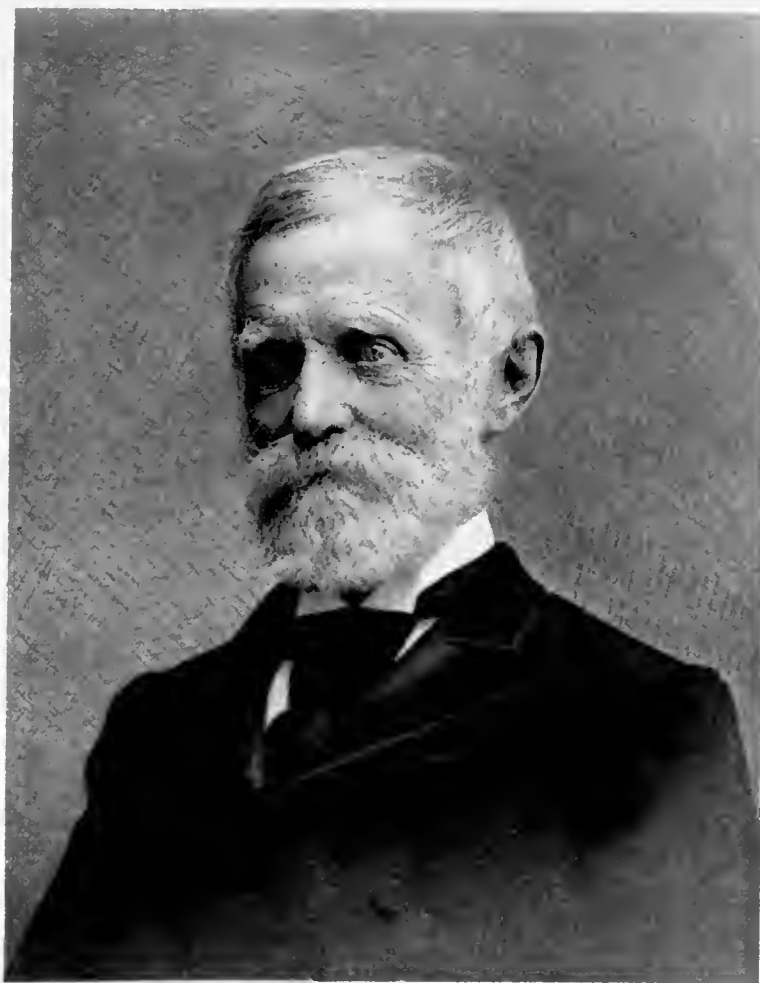
had assembled to pay tribute of respect to the member who had been taken from them by death, said :

"May it please the court: I have been requested by the members of the Madison county bar to suggest unto your Honor the death of David Gillespie, one of the ablest and oldest of our lawyers. He died at his home in Edwardsville, on the 1st day of August, 1881, after a brief illness. The shock with which the announcement of his death was received pervades our entire community and could not have been greater had the announcement been that he came to his death by violence.

"David Gillespie was born on the 29th of September, 1828, in the town of Edwardsville, Illinois. He was the son of the late Mathew Gillespie, and his wife, Nancy Gillespie. Her maiden name was Gordon and she was the daughter of Robert Gordon. Both of David Gillespie's grandparents emigrated from Monaghan county, Ireland, as early as 1819, and settled in Illinois. David Gillespie, in his youth, like the rest of us who were born and reared in Illinois contemporaneous with him, had but few advantages for acquiring an education. As a rule we had to pick up as best we could the rudiments of knowledge from that class of itinerant school-teachers who at that period traveled around from one settlement to another, dispensing their own small fund of information. The log cabin and Webster's spelling-book of 1828 have given place to stately school-houses of 1881, which sit like castles upon our elevated hills, and that vast and attractive course of learning embraced in our modern school-books. After being taught by our itinerant teachers more than the teachers could teach, Mr. Gillespie for a short period attended school at Shurtleff College in Upper Alton, Illinois, where under the tuition of learned and refined teachers he laid the foundation of that knowledge upon which he afterward raised the superstructure of his professional success.

"After leaving college Mr. Gillespie at once entered the office of his uncle, Judge Joseph Gillespie, and commenced the study of law. As an evidence of the avidity with which he pushed the study of his profession, it may be said that, several years before he arrived at the age of manhood and could be admitted as an attorney at law, he had mastered the entire course of reading allotted to him and had graduated at the law school of Hamilton, Ohio, with high and deserved honors. It was not for him to drag his weary thought through the pages of Coke, of Blackstone, of Kent, of Chitty and of Story. To him those pages were enchanted ground illuminated by that knowledge which he had made up his mind to master.

"After completing his course of study and upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, in 1848, and at once formed a copartnership with Judge Joseph Gillespie in the practice of his profession in this city. Judge Joseph Gillespie even at that time was ranked among the leading lawyers of Illinois and had a practice coextensive with his reputation; and I am informed that during the time of their copartnership, David Gillespie attended to almost the entire office business of the firm, arranging the pleadings and preparing the cases. In 1861, upon the election of Joseph Gillespie as judge



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M. G. Hale

of our circuit court, David Gillespie formed a partnership in his profession with Charles F. Springer, which continued until the death of Mr. Springer in 1871. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Cyrus Happy, which was dissolved only a short time previous to his death.

"David Gillespie was married October 8, 1855, to Miss Minna Barmback, of Madison county, Illinois, by whom he had six children, four of whom, with his widow, survive him.

"In his home, in social and professional circles, Mr. Gillespie was ever kind and courteous and in his death the community lost one of its best citizens. He achieved high distinction at the bar and he deserved it, for he was ever careful to conform his practice to a high standard of commercial ethics and had a comprehensive knowledge of law and was masterful in its application to litigated questions. As he won success and prominence in his professional career, so he in private life endeared himself to all who knew him by the simple nobility of his character."

Judge Michael G. Dale was among the important characters who have left the impress of their individuality upon the judicial history of the state, and for almost half a century was prominently connected with the bar of southern Illinois. He was one of the great lawyers of this section of the state and yet lives in the memories of his contemporaries, encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. No citizen of the community was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Lancaster, November 30, 1814, and died in Edwardsville, on the 1st of April, 1896. His grandfather, Samuel Dale, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and crossing the Atlantic to America took up his residence in Pennsylvania, in 1766. He espoused the cause of the colonists during the war of the Revolution and was a worthy citizen of the newly established republic. His son Samuel, a native of Pennsylvania, served in the war of 1812 and rose to prominence in civic life. He was a member of the state legislature and served as judge of the court of common pleas and of the court of oyer and terminer of Lancaster county. His wife was a daughter of Michael Gundaker, an early resident and successful merchant of Lancaster county.

Judge Dale received exceptionally good educational advantages for his day and made good use of them. He attended school in Lancaster and also received private instruction in Latin and French. For one year he was a student in the West Chester Academy, and in 1832 entered Pennsylvania College, where he was graduated in September, 1835, with the second class to complete the prescribed course in that institution. He won high honors, and at the commencement exercises delivered the salutatory in Latin. Immediately after the completion of his collegiate course he took up the study of law as a student in the office of Judge Ben Champney, where he read law until September, 1837, when he was admitted to the bar.

The following year Judge Dale visited Bond county, Illinois, where he was

retained in a lawsuit, and before it was concluded he was solicited to become the counsel for other parties interested in litigations and who, witnessing his superior handling of his first case, desired his services in their behalf. This led him to locate in Illinois and for almost fifty years he was a conspicuous figure at her bar. He was connected with much of the most important litigation heard in the state and federal courts of the southern part of Illinois and such was his demeanor that he won the highest respect of his professional associates, while his superior ability enabled him to gain high prestige and excellent financial returns for his services. Judge Irwin said of him: "He was a man of most excellent mind. On special occasions in the argument of chancery causes and complicated cases on the civil side of the docket, he displayed mental qualities which showed great clearness and apprehension of the intricacies of the law." His fitness for leadership in civic affairs often led to his selection for public office, and in the discharge of his duties he honored the state which had thus honored him. In the year of his arrival in Bond county he was chosen school treasurer of Greenville, and in August, 1839, he was elected probate or county judge of Bond county, being continued in that office by successive re-elections until May, 1853, when he resigned, having sat upon that bench for fourteen years. In 1844 he was elected and commissioned major of a battalion of state militia and was a member of a military board which sat in Alton, in 1847. He was also chosen a member of the constitutional convention the same year, and his knowledge of constitutional law made him an able factor in preparing that important document for the state. He served as a member of the legislative and internal improvement committees, and when the labors of the convention were ended he was appointed a member of the committee to prepare the address of that body to the people. In June, 1852, he served as a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency.

In 1853 Judge Dale removed to Edwardsville, having been appointed register of the United States land office, and in that capacity served from May, 1853, until 1857, when the office was removed to Springfield. From December, 1857, until December, 1865, he served as county judge of Madison county, and after an interval of eleven years he was again elected, serving from January, 1876, until December, 1886, making his incumbency in that office over a period of nineteen years. He was master in chancery from 1855 until May, 1863, first by appointment of Judge Sidney Breese and afterward by appointment of Judge William H. Snyder. He was at various times in his law practice associated with able partners, and from December, 1865, until January, 1876, was thus connected with George B. Burnett as a member of the firm of Dale & Burnett. In December, 1886, he entered into partnership with William P. Bradshaw, under the firm style of Dale & Bradshaw, and later they were joined by C. W. Terry, who later withdrew to form a partnership with Judge W. H. Krome, when the old name was resumed. The periods of these partnerships cover the time when Judge Dale was not on the bench. Judge Krome said of him: "In 1865 I began reading law in his office under his direction. He was in many respects a remarkable man. He was never idle, on the contrary was industry personified, and as a legal

adviser he was cautious, but safe, never advising clients into unnecessary litigation." One of his last public services was the delivery of the address at the unveiling of the monument erected by the state at Fort Gage to the memory of the pioneers of Kaskaskia, the ancient and now extinct capital of the state.

"In my recollection of the lawyers of Edwardsville," said W. F. L. Hadley, "Judge Dale stands out most prominent;" and C. N. Travous gave utterance to the following words: "No lawyer was held in higher esteem by the younger members of the bar than Judge Dale, because of his uniform courtesy and kindness. His helpfulness to the young men in the profession was certainly one of his marked characteristics, and at all times he showed the utmost consideration for the members of the bar. In his practice he was absolutely fair, never indulged in artifice or concealment, never dealt in indirect methods, but won his victories, which were many, and suffered his defeats, which were few, in the open field, face to face with the foe. He treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due, and indulged in no malicious criticism because it arrived at a conclusion, in the decision of a case, different from that which he hoped to hear. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice and overflowing with kindness, he gave to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and great learning, but he never forgot there were certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect, and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success would permit him to disregard. He was an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice. On the bench his career was above reproach. What higher tribute can be paid his judicial ability than the approval of a critical public which demonstrated its trust in him by continuing him in office for two decades?"

Judge Dale was married in Vandalia, Illinois, on the 24th of May, 1849, to Margaret M. Ewing, a daughter of General W. L. D. Ewing, auditor of state and for a time acting governor. They had eight children, of whom Ewing, the eldest, died in 1873 while practicing medicine in Kansas; and three daughters,—Emma, Annie and Carrie,—died in early life. The living sons are James B., Charles S., Lee and Samuel. In his home Judge Dale was a devoted and considerate husband and father, a faithful friend and a genial host. He was especially interested in young people and their welfare, and Hon. A. D. Metcalfe said of him: "He had a personal interest in every child trying to get an education. No young man who has grown up in Edwardsville but feels that he is indebted to Judge Dale for kindness and the work he has done for the schools. He was a man of whom the state of Illinois might be proud." He certainly achieved high distinction and he deserved it. He was eminent as a lawyer and as a member of the convention which framed the organic law of the state. His spotless and exalted reputation will be long remembered by the profession and the community, and his memory be held precious by his friends, while that which he accomplished will live long after his name is dimmed by the mists of years.

Elliott Breese Glass, a practicing attorney of Edwardsville, was born April 16, 1845, and is a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Jane (Pulse) Glass. The great-

grandfather, George Glass, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. James Glass, the grandfather, was a farmer by occupation, and emigrating to Illinois in 1817 took up his residence in St. Clair county, where he died in February, 1863. Cornelius Glass was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1815, and was also a farmer at Millstadt, St. Clair county, Illinois. His death occurred October 29, 1862, and like his father he gave his political support to the Democracy. His wife was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, March 11, 1821, but her people were from Pennsylvania. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: E. B.; Alonzo B., deceased; Dr. Cornelius A., who joined the Howard Association soon after his graduation at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and was sent to attend the yellow-fever cases in Vicksburg, dying of that disease at Highland Place, October 13, 1878; and Euphemia, who lives in Upper Alton, Illinois, with her mother, who is now seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. Glass of this review was educated in Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, and then went to Leavenworth City, where he studied law in the office of Sears & Taylor for a year. Later he returned to Alton and became a student in the law office of Hon. Levi Davis, an able attorney, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar, in June, 1870, successfully passing an examination before the supreme court. The following year he opened an office in Upper Alton and in 1872 he was appointed state's attorney to fill a vacancy. In the same year he was nominated on the Greeley ticket as the candidate for that office and was elected over W. F. L. Hadley, the Republican candidate. For four years he filled that position, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and ability. During that time he removed to Edwardsville, and in 1879 was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court and was reappointed for four successive terms, covering a period of ten years in that office. In 1883 he received the Democratic caucus nomination for secretary of the state senate, but was not elected. He has also been prominent as a leader in city politics, in 1888 was elected by a large majority to the position of president of the board of education of Edwardsville; in 1889 was elected mayor and served one term; and in 1892 was nominated by acclamation in the Democratic convention for the office of state's attorney, to which position he was elected by a large majority. In the administration of the affairs of these various positions he has displayed a public-spirited loyalty and devotion to the general good most commendable. At the bar he indicates his comprehensive familiarity with the principles and precedents of law, is forceful and convincing in argument, cogent in reasoning and logical in drawing his conclusions. He has won many notable cases and his ability insures to him a gratifying clientage. At the Democratic convention of Madison county, held August 1, 1898, he was nominated for county judge by acclamation.

In June, 1874, in Upper Alton, Mr. Glass was united in marriage to Miss Eudora, a daughter of George R. Stocker, one of the associate judges of the county court. Her mother bore the maiden name of Margaret Cline and was a native of North Carolina, while Mr. Stocker claimed Louisville, Kentucky, as the place of his birth. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have two children, Breese and Gene-

vieve. Our subject is a charter member of the local lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias, and in social as well as business circles his standing is high.

William P. Early, among the younger members of the Illinois bar who have gained distinguished preferment, is now capably filling the office of county judge of Madison county. He was born near New Douglas, Illinois, July 12, 1860, and has passed his entire life in his native county. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and in the public schools acquired his education, fitting him for the practical duties of life. After attaining his majority he engaged in teaching school for several terms in Madison county, but the profession of law proved to him a more attractive field and he began preparing for the bar as a student in the law office of Judge J. G. Irwin, and completed his studies in the office of Hon. Charles N. Travous, of Edwardsville, in 1887. His close application and diligent study enabled him to successfully pass an examination before the appellate court at Springfield, in 1889, and thus licensed to practice he opened an office in Edwardsville, where his talent, thorough preparation of cases, devotion to his client's interest and laudable ambition have enabled him to make continued progress toward the front rank of the representatives of the legal fraternity.

In 1891 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected by an overwhelming majority to the office of city attorney, and so ably did he conduct the prosecutions and conserve the public good that he was re-elected in 1893. The following year he was his party's nominee for the office of county judge, and after making a thorough canvass defeated his Democratic opponent, who was considered the strongest man on their ticket. Resigning his position as city attorney to enter upon his duties as judge, he has won high commendation by his fairness and freedom from judicial bias. In 1898 he was again the choice of his party, was nominated by acclamation, and was re-elected to succeed himself. He is the youngest man that ever sat upon the bench of the county, but his age is no impediment to able service. His decisions are clear, concise and yet comprehensive and indicate a broad and accurate knowledge of the law. A number of his cases have been appealed to the supreme court and in every one his decisions have been affirmed.

On the 17th of November, 1894, Judge Early was united in marriage to Miss Ritchie B. Ground, daughter of the late Richard B. Ground, to whom two children have been born,—Doris and Dudley G. The gracious hospitality of their home makes it a favorite resort with their large circle of friends. He has won the admiration of fellow members of the bar by his wise and considerate course and he possesses the four indispensable qualities of the able judge—to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to give judgment without partiality.

Charles N. Travous, of Edwardsville, was born of Irish parentage, near Shiloh, St. Clair county, Illinois, January 26, 1857. Losing his father when very young, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and not only provided for his own maintenance, but also aided his mother to support the other members of the family. During his boyhood he attended the district schools in the winter

and through the remainder of the year worked on a farm. Later he obtained a first-grade teacher's certificate in both St. Clair and Madison counties, and engaged in teaching school in the latter county for four years,—from 1876 until 1880. During that time, having determined to enter the legal profession, he devoted his leisure time to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, also in perfecting himself in a knowledge of stenography and the German language, in both of which he acquired proficiency without the aid of a teacher. His legal studies were prosecuted under the direction of Messrs. Gillespie & Happy, one of the leading law firms of Edwardsville, the county-seat of Madison county. To those gentlemen he recited on Saturdays, riding horseback a distance of twenty-four miles to their office. During several terms of the Madison county circuit court he served as its official stenographer, and in the spring of 1881 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, easily ranking first in a class of sixteen applicants.

In June following Mr. Travous entered into partnership with Cyrus Happy, the junior member of the firm under whose supervision he had studied. This partnership continued until 1891, when Mr. Happy removed to the state of Washington. On the 1st of August, of that year, Mr. Travous formed a partnership with W. M. Warnock, under the firm name of Travous & Warnock, and this association is still maintained. The senior member is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by fidelity and close attention to business. Beginning at the very foot of the ladder, without wealth or influential friends to aid him, in fact his lot cast among strangers, he has by individual effort achieved a remarkable success, and enjoys the highest reputation for thorough knowledge of the law and integrity and ability as an advocate. He represents some of the largest interests, corporate and individual, in Madison and adjoining counties, and there are few civil cases of importance in the circuit in which he is not retained.

On the 6th of October, 1886, Mr. Travous was united in marriage to Miss Gillian L. Torrence, a granddaughter of John T. Lusk, one of the pioneers of Edwardsville. They now have two daughters, and theirs is one of the ideal homes of the city in which they reside. In his political views Mr. Travous is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in politics, but has never allowed himself to become a candidate for any office or otherwise permitted politics to interfere with his professional pursuits.

Charles H. Burton, engaged in the general practice of law in Edwardsville, has won a fair degree of success in his chosen profession, and is known as a painstaking, thorough and competent attorney, whose devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. His connection with Illinois is not of short duration, for he is one of the native sons of the state, his birth having occurred in Johnson county, August 14, 1861. His father, Charles Burton, Sr., was born in Virginia, on the 14th of July, 1824, and at the age of twenty years came to Illinois. He married Caroline Russell, who was born in Tennessee, and was a lady of many excellencies of character. He provided for his family by engaging in the grain trade, and his well directed efforts brought to him a comfortable competence.

His last days were spent in Mount Vernon, Illinois, and during his residence there he was a member of the board of appeals of the Chicago board of trade. His death occurred December 21, 1893. For forty years he was a consistent and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and in his religious connection he was a Baptist. His political support was given the Democracy and in all the relations of life he was an honest, upright man, true to his convictions and faithful to the trusts reposed in him. The Burtons came from England, locating in Virginia. They were among the colonists who loved liberty and imbibed their democracy from the "fountain head" of America, Thomas Jefferson, and time and change have not altered their love or faith in the people.

Charles H. Burton, having acquired his elementary education in the public schools, pursued a course of study in the State Normal University, at Carbondale, Illinois, and on the completion of the regular classical course was graduated in 1881. His boyhood days were passed in a manner not unusual to most lads of the period. Hunting, fishing and other sports of childhood afforded him recreation and amusement when his father did not keep him employed at work on the farm, and thus he grew to manhood, imbibing those principles in his home and school life which make the reliable American citizen. Upon his graduation he immediately began assisting his father in the purchase and sale of grain, continuing in this line until taken ill, when he went to Wyoming for his health, spending several months in that state. With a thorough classical education to serve as a foundation on which to rest the superstructure of professional knowledge, he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Andrew D. Duff, of Carbondale, Illinois, in December, 1881. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar and in the courts of his district put to the practical test the knowledge he had gained concerning the principles of jurisprudence, and the precedents that have grown out of the litigation of former years. He practiced alone in Mount Vernon from January, 1885, until 1891, and was then for a few months a member of the law firm of Conger & Burton Brothers, the partners being Judge C. S. Conger, our subject and his brother, John W. Burton. On the 21st of June, 1892, Charles H. Burton removed to Edwardsville, having previously formed a partnership with Hon. W. F. L. Hadley, and the firm of Hadley & Burton is one of marked prestige at the bar of Madison county. They have a liberal clientage and are both recognized as men of more than ordinary legal ability. Mr. Burton engages in general practice, but taste and patronage have led him more into the lines of chancery and civil cases than of criminal. He ever guards his clients' interests as his own and in his practice he is absolutely fair, indulging not in artifice or concealment, never dealing in indirect methods, but winning his victories or suffering his defeats in the open field, face to face with his foe.

His legal work in the supreme court began in 1885, when he was retained as counsel in the case of Warren versus Cook et al., reported in Illinois Reports, volume 116, page 199, involving the revenue laws. The appellate and supreme court reports show his connection with various important suits in those branches of the judiciary, the latest case of special note being that of the Consolidated Coal Company versus Scheiber, reported in Illinois Reports, volume 167, page

539. This was heard in 1897 and involved the liability of coal operators for injuries to employes, this being one of the most important decisions of the supreme court of Illinois touching the liability of coal-mine owners. Mr. Burton has also been interested as counsel in some of the litigation heard in the federal courts at Springfield and Chicago, as shown in the records.

Politically Mr. Burton is a Democrat in principle and practice, is a firm believer in the policy of his party and an admirer of Hon. W. J. Bryan, but has never been an aspirant for office. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, but of late years has not taken a very active part in the work of the lodge. Reared in the faith of the Baptist church, he is now liberal in his religious views, giving to those who differ with him the same respect that he accords to those who agree with him. He believes firmly in honesty in business, in religion, in politics, and in every other department in life, and exemplifies in his own upright career this trait of his character. With him friendship is inviolable; no trust reposed in him is ever betrayed.

On the 15th of October, 1885, Mr. Burton was married in Edwardsville, to Miss Annie C. Wheeler, a daughter of Colonel William E. and Piety F. (Hatcher) Wheeler. Mrs. Burton's father is a native of Edwardsville, a representative of a New York family, and was a captain in the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war and the Mexican war. Mrs. Wheeler represented a southern family of Kentucky and Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Burton have been born four children: Margaret Eugenia, who was born May 27, 1887; Lady Elizabeth, born July 6, 1889; Charles William, born August 31, 1891; and Julia, who was born in Edwardsville, in 1892, and died in infancy. The living children were all born in Mount Vernon. The parents occupy a prominent position in social circles in Edwardsville, and Mr. Burton is known as a valued and progressive citizen, as well as a thoroughly reliable man and lawyer.



Thos. S. Casey

CHAPTER XXXIV.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWYERS OF ST. CLAIR, McLEAN, McDONOUGH,
MASSAC AND CLARK COUNTIES.

COLONEL THOMAS SLOO CASEY, as a lawyer, soldier and statesman, has left a name ineffaceably engraved on the pages of Illinois history. He left the impress of his strong individuality and noble character upon the legislation and jurisprudence of the state, and in the hour of his country's peril he marched at the head of a loyal Union army that aided in winning more than one important victory for the nation. It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who led an eminently active and busy life and who attained to a position of high relative distinction in the more important and exacting fields of human endeavor. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded, and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of significant satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been the voice of the character of the honored subject whose life now comes under review.

Thomas Sloo Casey was born on "Red Bud farm" in Jefferson county, Illinois, April 6, 1832, and was descended from one of the Revolutionary heroes, his grandfather, Randolph Casey, having served under General Francis Marion in the war for independence. Zadok Casey, the father of our subject, was a native of Georgia, and in 1817 married Rachel King, who was born in Tennessee. The following year they removed to Jefferson county, Illinois, locating on a farm to which they gave the name of Red Bud. In 1841 they purchased a new home, adjoining Mount Vernon, which they named "Elm Hill." The father was a farmer by occupation and was one of the honored pioneers of the state, whose labors laid the foundation for the present prosperity and greatness of the commonwealth. As a local minister of the Methodist church, he also labored for the uplifting of humanity, and his life was an inspiration to all who knew him. He served in the Black Hawk war when the Indians threatened the destruction of the new state, and in every possible way aided in the material, educational, social and moral advancement of the community with which his life was cast. A man of broad mind and ripe scholarship, of sound judgment and noble purpose, he was well fitted for leadership in the world both of thought and action, and was called to represent his district in both houses of the state legislature. He was also a member of congress for ten years and was lieutenant-governor of Illinois.

General T. S. Casey and his brothers spent their early years under the care of a tutor in their own home. Later he attended the Mount Vernon Seminary, and at the age of sixteen entered McKendree College, in which institution he was graduated on completing the scientific and classical courses. Thus with a comprehensive general knowledge on which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he entered the law office of Hugh Montgomery, under whose direction he mastered the fundamental principles of jurisprudence. After thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Springfield, Illinois, and through the succeeding two years resided in Shawneetown, Illinois, where his brother, Samuel K. Casey, had charge of the land office, he becoming an assistant in this office.

On the expiration of the two years, Colonel Casey returned to Mount Vernon, where he engaged in the practice of law in partnership with Tazewell B. Tanner, and also edited the Democratic county paper from 1856 until 1858. In 1860 he was elected state's attorney over two opponents by a large majority, and in 1864 was re-elected for a term of four years. His law practice, however, was interrupted by his military service, for in response to his country's call for troops he determined to go forth to battle for the Union, and within fifteen days raised a full regiment, with which he reported at Anna, Illinois, in September, 1862, and was elected colonel of what became the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry. At the head of his command he went immediately to the front, where he soon participated in several minor engagements and in the important battle of Stone river, where he was reported killed. He was with General Palmer's brigade, which pursued General Bragg to Murfreesboro, and honorable mention is made of his service on page 361, volume I, "Patriotism of Illinois," where an account is given how Colonel Thomas S. Casey and the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, together with the Forty-first Ohio regiment, by their unflinching determination and bravery foiled the overwhelming force of the rebels in their attempt to break the front of General Hazen's forces. Subsequently they occupied the extreme left under General Palmer against which a heavy attack was directed. This position had to be held or the left wing of the army sacrificed. The ammunition of the One Hundred and Tenth was exhausted when the voice of the Colonel rang out, "Club your muskets!" to which command the men heartily responded, and like heroes they fought and held the line unbroken until reinforced by the One Hundredth Illinois under the lamented Colonel Bartleson. The bravery of their commander often inspired the One Hundred and Tenth to deeds of great valor, for they knew that he would never needlessly sacrifice a single man, and that he would not only give them orders but would be their leader in the thickest of the fight and in the midst of the greatest danger.

Returning to Mount Vernon at the close of the war Colonel Casey resumed the practice of law and with the passing years his clientage increased both in volume and importance. He ever took a patriotic and public-spirited interest in the welfare of his state, and in 1870 was elected a member of the legislature, where he served with distinction. In 1872 he was elected state senator, and during his term made the first "free-trade" speech ever delivered in the general

assembly of Illinois. His knowledge of constitutional law made him a very able member and his influence and counsel were widely felt in framing the statutes of the commonwealth. In 1879 he was elected circuit judge of his district and was immediately appointed one of the appellate judges, which position he filled until the expiration of his term of office. He took to the bench a mind well stored with legal lore, a large experience gathered from years of extensive and important practice, a character that was an assurance that the duties of the high office would be faithfully administered and a general natural fitness for the position that few men possess. His record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem that has presented itself for his solution. While he was at all times fair and impartial in his rulings and based his decisions upon a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the law, he also exercised the higher attribute of mercy which often is followed by a reform that cold justice never brings. Upon his retirement from the bench Judge Casey resumed the practice of law in Springfield. His preparation of cases was most thorough and exhaustive; he seemed almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact, while in his briefs and arguments the authorities were cited so extensively and the facts and reasons thereon presented so cogently and unanswerably as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions. No detail seemed to escape him; every point was given its due prominence and the case argued with such skill, ability and power that he rarely failed to gain the verdict desired.

Judge Casey was married in Springfield, Illinois, October 30, 1861, to Miss Matilda S. Moran, a daughter of Patricius Moran, a native of Roscommon county, Ireland, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Carrie, wife of Dan C. Nugent, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Louise, wife of Lieutenant D. J. Baker, Jr., of the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army. The Judge was a member of the Knights of Honor and the Sons of Maccabees, and was a convert to the Roman Catholic church. He died March 1, 1891, and was buried in Calvary cemetery, in Springfield, Illinois. Any monument erected to his memory and to commemorate his virtues will have become dim and tarnished by time ere the remembrance of his noble example shall cease to exercise an influence upon the community in which he lived and labored to such goodly ends.

Jesse M. Freels, of East St. Louis, is the subject of the following paragraphs. "Biography," said Carlyle, "is the most universally pleasant, the most universally profitable of all reading." The reason for this is evident and may be found in the words of Pope: "The proper study of mankind is man." Nature furnishes us illustration and even lessons of value, but where is found the inspiration and encouragement that comes through a story of heroic action, of successful accomplishment, of honorable purpose crowned by brilliant achievement, the conquering of a seemingly adverse fate and triumph over great obstacles. The man that gains a position of eminence in any calling must possess certain qualities,—perseverance, energy, determination and business aptitude; but he who

attains prominence in professional life must add to those strong mentality and careful preparatory training. That Mr. Freels is possessed of these various elements that go to make up the successful life is shown by his large clientage and his enviable position as one of the foremost lawyers in his section of the state.

A native of Tennessee, he was born in Robertsville, Anderson county, October 13, 1842. His father, William S. Freels, was a prosperous planter whose ancestors lived in Virginia and were supposed to be of Scotch-Irish extraction. For many years the father was chairman of the county court of Anderson county, and his death occurred there at the age of seventy-nine. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria L. Tunnell, and was of English lineage.

Jesse McDonald Freels acquired his preliminary education in the country schools of his native county and supplemented that training by a course in the Tennessee University, at Knoxville, and later was graduated in Amherst College, of Amherst, Massachusetts, as a member of the class of 1871. When his literary education was completed he became a student in the law department of the Iowa University, at Iowa City, and was graduated in that famous institution in June, 1874, with the valedictorian honors of his class. In August of that year he located in East St. Louis, entered upon the practice of law and soon afterward formed a partnership with the late Judge W. G. Case. About one year later the connection was dissolved by mutual consent, Judge Case entering political life. Since that time Mr. Freels has been alone in law practice, his business being of an important character. He has served as counsel on some of the most celebrated cases that have been tried in the courts of southern Illinois, where his masterly arguments, his sound logic and his clear reasoning are unmistakable evidence of his skill and ability. He has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. His course in the court-room is characterized by calmness and dignity that indicate reserve strength. He is always courteous and deferential toward the court, kind and forbearing toward his adversaries, and, while he examines a witness carefully and thoroughly, ever treats him with respect. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the points they tend to prove. He has always avoided criminal cases, making a specialty of corporation and other branches of civil law. For two years he held the office of corporation counsel and his services proved so valuable that he was retained for two years longer as special counsel.

During the Civil war Mr. Freels manifested a patriotic loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting in the federal army in February, 1862, when only nineteen years of age. He was assigned to Company E, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, participated in all the leading battles with his regiment, including the engagements at Richmond and Perryville, Kentucky, Resaca, Georgia, and those of the Atlanta campaign under command of Generals Thomas and Sher-

man. Later his regiment returned to Nashville, where the Union troops succeeded in defeating General Hood. After three years of faithful service, Mr. Freels was mustered out at Nashville, at the close of the war. He has ever been a public-spirited citizen, interested in the welfare and progress of county, state and nation, and his aid and influence have been given to the support of all measures for the public good. He exercises his right of franchise in behalf of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office. Socially he affiliates with the blue lodge of Masons. He is a man of upright character,—one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality.

Mr. Freels has been twice married. On the 15th of November, 1882, he wedded Miss Alice, daughter of John Tunnell, and they became parents of two children: Arthur M. and Alice T. The mother died October 23, 1886, and Mr. Freels was again married December 13, 1888, his second union being with Miss Belle Baker, daughter of Captain Angus Baker, an extensive planter of Red Banks, North Carolina. Three children graced this union: Jesse B., deceased; John W. and Mary I.

John B. Hay, a member of the bar of Belleville, has spent his entire life in this city, where his birth occurred January 8, 1834. His parents were Andrew and Emily (Morrison) Hay, the former a native of Cahokia, St. Clair county, and the latter of Kaskaskia, Illinois. He acquired his education in the common schools and supplemented it by knowledge gained while working in a printing-office. During his early boyhood he always took great interest in the transactions of the courts, and as opportunity offered attended their proceedings. Thus was awakened a desire to become a lawyer, which wish was gratified on his admission to the bar in 1851.

In 1862 Mr. Hay entered the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and with the rank of adjutant served for about a year. With the exception of this period he has continually engaged in the practice of the law and has attained a distinguished position among the able members of the bar of St. Clair county. In the year 1860 he was elected state's attorney for the judicial circuit composed of the counties of St. Clair, Madison and Bond, and in 1864 was re-elected, proving a most able prosecutor, whom fear or favor could not swerve from the path of duty. In 1868 he was elected to congress from the old twelfth district of Illinois and re-elected in 1870. He became a Republican upon the formation of the party, and was the candidate on that ticket for state's attorney in 1856, the year in which the first Republican governor of Illinois was elected. His official service was ever commendable, and his comprehensive understanding of political questions and his fervent Americanism made him a most able representative of his district in congress. In the year 1886 he was elected judge of the county court of St. Clair county.

On the 15th of October, 1857, Mr. Hay was united in marriage to Miss Maria L. Hinckley, who was born in Belleville only a short distance from the

birthplace of her husband. They are the parents of two sons: John, who was born July 31, 1858, and William Sherman, born July 13, 1864. Both have followed in their father's footsteps, professionally, the former being a lawyer of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the latter of Chicago. John B. Hay is now one of the older members of the bar of Belleville, and has for years maintained an honored position among the legal fraternity by reason of his ability and his upright life.

Charles P. Wise, of Alton, was born in Emmitsburg, Maryland, March 15, 1839, and is a son of Peter and Harriet (Sneeringer) Wise. On the paternal side the ancestors were farmers and mechanics, of Maryland, distinguished only for their industry and integrity; on the maternal side they were farmers and land-owners of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was a miller by occupation and built the large mill in Alton, Illinois, now owned by the Sparks Milling Company. There he carried on business from 1840 until his retirement to private life.

During his infancy Charles Peter Wise was brought by his parents to Illinois, and in private schools at Alton pursued his education between the ages of six and thirteen years. He then entered the St. Louis University, where he completed the work of the classical course through the junior year, leaving that institution at the age of eighteen. For about five or six months thereafter he assisted his father in the mill, and then entered upon the study of law in the office of the Hon. Levi Davis, of Alton, who directed his reading for two years, after which he became a student in the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in May, 1861.

Returning to Alton, Mr. Wise began there the practice of his chosen profession in September, 1861, and was a leading member of its legal fraternity until January, 1892, when he formed a partnership with George F. McNulty and removed to East St. Louis. His family had located in St. Louis some years previous. He votes the Democratic ticket, but has always refused to become a candidate for political office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his profession and business interests. His practice is large and of a very important character, and the ability with which he masters the intricate problems of jurisprudence insures him continued success. In his religious views he is a Catholic.

On the 25th of December, 1865, Mr. Wise was married, in Wyandotte, Kansas, to Miss Mary Josephine Weer, a daughter of William and Gloriana (Hamilton) Weer. Her father was a celebrated lawyer, who served as United States district attorney at Leocompton, Kansas, was afterward state senator, and in the Civil war served his country as colonel of the Tenth Kansas Infantry. His wife was a granddaughter of the distinguished Presbyterian divine, Rev. Gideon Blackburn, who founded the Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Wise have been born eight children: Henrietta, born October 13, 1866; Charles E., born December 1, 1869; Albert R., born August 6, 1872; Blanche T., born August 8, 1875; Francis A., born August 14, 1878; Marie J., born October 31, 1880; Cyril P., born July 9, 1883, and Austin, who was born July 5, 1886, and died in infancy. The others are all yet living.

Judge Martin W. Schaefer, of the third judicial district, holds marked prestige among those who occupy the benches of the various circuit courts of Illinois. His career at the bar is one where merit has gained continuous advancement, and his marked capability in handling the intricate problems of jurisprudence has secured to him distinguished preferment in his chosen calling.

Judge Schaefer was born in Troy, Madison county, Illinois, March 20, 1857. His father, Jacob Schaefer, was a native of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and with his widowed mother emigrated to America, arriving in St. Louis in July, 1850. Four years later Miss Margaret Noll, also a native of Rhenish Bavaria, took up her residence in St. Louis, and the two were married. The father was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit in St. Louis until 1856, when he removed to Troy, Madison county, Illinois. In 1858 he went to Lebanon, where he and his wife are still living, each having reached the age of sixty-two years.

In the public schools of Lebanon Judge Schaefer acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in McKendree College, also of that city. On the completion of the classical course he was graduated in June, 1876. He possesses a very industrious and studious nature and during his boyhood attended the public schools during the winter season, while in the summer months he worked on a farm. Between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years he clerked in a store in Lebanon, after which he entered college as before stated. On the completion of the classical work he made arrangements to pursue the study of law under the direction of the law department of McKendree College, and at the same time he engaged in teaching in the Franklin school west of O'Fallon, Illinois. From 1877 until 1879 he devoted his energies to teaching and study and in May of the latter year was admitted to the bar. He did not then begin practice, for his parents were desirous that he should embark in business in Lebanon, and from September, 1880, until October, 1881, he maintained a partnership connection with Seiter's Bank, of that city.

Wishing, however, to devote his energies to professional labors, Judge Schaefer removed to Belleville, November 27, 1881, and entered the law office of Hay & Knispel, with whom he continued his studies for about a year. In September, 1882, he formed a partnership with Hon. William H. Snyder, Jr., and in December, 1884, he entered into partnership with Hon. J. M. Dill, which connection was continued until Mr. Schaefer's elevation to the bench in June, 1897. In the practice of law he found that his experience on the farm, in the store, school-room and banking-house was highly beneficial, because no profession demands such an extensive and accurate knowledge of all lines of business and modes of life as does the law. His mind is acute, clear, quick in perception and rapid in deduction,—just the kind that fitted him for a successful nisi-prius practitioner. In April, 1883, he was elected city attorney of Belleville, and so ably did he fill that office that he was again chosen for the position in 1885 and 1887. He soon became widely known as a very capable practitioner, and in November, 1888, was chosen state's attorney for St. Clair county, to which position he was re-elected in 1892. Thoroughly versed in the science of jurisprudence and equally at home in every

branch of the law, his defenses were able, logical and convincing. His arguments showed thorough preparation and he lost sight of no fact that might advance his client's interests and passed by no available point of an attack in an opponent's argument. On the bench his rulings are ever just, incisive and incapable of misinterpretation. With a full appreciation of the majesty of the law he exemplifies that justice which is the inherent right of every individual, and fearlessly discharges his duties with a loyalty to principle that knows no wavering. He has the respect of the entire bar of the third district and has long occupied a place in the foremost rank of its distinguished members.

Judge Schaefer is an esteemed and prominent Odd Fellow, who in October, 1880, became a member of St. Clair Lodge, No. 119, of Lebanon. He transferred his membership to Pride of the West Lodge, No. 650, of Belleville, in 1883, and since 1884 has been a member of the Grand Lodge, serving as grand master for one year, to which position he was elected in November, 1891. It was during his term that the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home at Lincoln, Illinois, was dedicated.

Judge Schaefer was married November 11, 1879, in Lebanon, Illinois, to Louisa Weigel, daughter of John and Caroline (Art) Weigel, resident of Lebanon, where the father is engaged in merchandising. The children of Judge and Mrs. Schaefer are Edna W., a student in Lindenwood College, of St. Charles, Missouri; Leota M., who is attending the high school in Belleville; Elmer W., Edwin M. and Otho E., who are students in the public school in Belleville; and Anna Corinne, a little maiden of four summers. The family is one of prominence in the community and their home is the center of a cultured society circle.

Marshall W. Weir is an attorney of St. Clair county. The Weir family are descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestors. Samuel Weir, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Williamston, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1807. His father, Samuel, was also born in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, the great-grandfather of Marshall W., was born in county Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland. He there grew to manhood and married, and came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Samuel Weir, the father of Marshall W., was by trade a cabinet-maker. While yet young he removed to Ohio and settled in Trumbull county, where, on the 16th day of March, 1835, he married Miss Nancy Sophia Barnes, who was born in the town of Gill, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 14, 1812. Her father, Samuel Newton Barnes, and her grandfather, John Barnes, were natives of New England. Her father married Miss Elizabeth Morley, a daughter of John Morley. Both her grandfathers—John Barnes and John Morley—were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. By this marriage four children were born,—three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Virgil Newton Weir, enlisted at the breaking out of the civil war, and was lieutenant in Company B of the Eighty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He remained in the service until discharged by death February 3, 1863. Mary, the only daughter, was born January 26, 1841, and died March 21, 1884, at Lawrence, Kansas.

She was the wife of Judge A. H. Foote, a talented lawyer of the latter place, now a prominent citizen of Seattle, Washington. Henry Barnes Weir, the youngest son, is a prosperous merchant of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, who lives within a half-dozen miles from the locality where he was born, and has never lived elsewhere than in that county.

The father died about the time Henry was born. The mother reared her family of four children, educating them all in the Western Reserve Seminary at Farmington, Ohio. She was ever a remarkable woman. In early life she received as good an education as the times afforded, and paid special attention to the education of her children. No branch was too difficult, in her estimation, for her children to pursue. When they encountered a lesson too intricate for their young minds, and calculated to discourage them, she never wearied in her endeavors to keep up their courage until the task was done. She was gifted with rare qualities of mind and graces of person. She was of commanding presence, interesting in conversation, affable in her manners, and loved and esteemed by all who knew her. She died August 11, 1890. The following sonnet from the pen of the subject of this sketch is a tribute to her memory:

IN MEMORIAM.

I love to think of that dear sainted one
 Who taught my infant lips to speak the name,
 The sacred name of Mother. What a claim
 She has to everything I may have done!
 I pensive sit and let fond memory run
 To that dear one. I see her just the same
 As when she strove to keep my childish aim
 On higher, nobler things through her begun.
 I see her graceful form and handsome face;
 I feel her cultured mind, her God-like soul,
 And ponder on her wondrous depth of love.
 Dear Mother! From thy more exalted place
 Still keep o'er me thy sweet and blest control,
 Until I join thee in the home above!

Marshall W. Weir is the second son of the family. He was born in Amite county, Mississippi, February 9, 1839, and educated, as above stated, at the Western Reserve Seminary, where he made rapid advancement in study, and from which institution he received the degree of A. M. In this connection it may be mentioned that the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him in 1877 by Shurtleff College.

Mr. Weir came to Illinois in the spring of 1857, and taught one year near Loami, Sangamon county. In 1858 he came to St. Clair county, where he has resided ever since, and where he followed the vocation of teacher for a few years. He commenced the study of the law in 1861, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, forming at once a business relation with George Trumbull, Esq., which was of advantage to him in getting a start in the profession.

On the 5th day of November, 1865, he was married to Miss Hannah Angeline Stookey, a most estimable and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Simon and Hannah Stookey, an old and respected family of St. Clair county. Han-

nah Stookey was the daughter of Major Cornelius Gooding, who was living in Virginia in the year 1767. Major Gooding married a lady named Peggy Scott, September 12, 1786. Ten children were born to them, from whom descended many well known and honored families in this section of the country. Hannah was born January 12, 1802, in Fleming county, Kentucky; came to St. Clair county in 1816, married in 1817, and died April 9, 1879. Her husband, Simon Stookey, died in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Weir two children have been born,—a daughter, Sophie Barnes, and a son, Marshall W., Jr. Both are well educated and accomplished. The son has been admitted to the bar and is now associated with his father in the practice of the profession.

As a lawyer Mr. Weir takes front rank at the bar of St. Clair county, and his practice has been extensive and lucrative; his life has been a busy one, and he has always been a close student; he is a man of liberal education and scholarly attainments, and he has found time to devote considerable attention to literature, and has written quite a number of essays and addresses on subjects of special interest. In 1890 he traveled extensively with his family, visiting the principal European capitals. He has always been interested in the cause of education. In 1888 he became one of the directors of the Belleville Public Library, and in 1896 succeeded Governor Koerner as president thereof. In 1879 he became one of the trustees of Shurtleff College, and from 1893 to 1898 was president of the board. He has never been ambitious to shine in the field of politics, or to occupy public office. His church associations have been with the Baptists, and his political affiliations with the Republicans.

Hon. Joseph B. Messick, a distinguished member of the bar of southern Illinois, and one of the most prominent and honored residents of East St. Louis, was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, on the 29th of January, 1847, his parents being Joseph W. and Sarah E. (Kittinger) Messick. His elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by one year's study in college. Of strong mentality and having an inherent taste for literary development, he naturally turned toward professional life, and for a time engaged in teaching school, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. He borrowed his books from General Rinaker, of Carlinville, and unaided mastered the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and advanced far into the realms of legal science. He was examined in Carlinville, in 1871, by a board composed of C. A. Walker and Horace Gwin, the latter filling the office of state's attorney at the time. The following year Mr. Messick began the practice of law, but did not devote his energies entirely to that work, for during a part of the time he engaged in teaching.

In 1872 he came to East St. Louis, where he has since engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. No dreary novitiate awaited him. His business has grown, of course, with the passing years, but he did not have long to wait after locating in East St. Louis before he had gained a liberal clientage. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the city court by Governor Beveridge. This was a court created by the city charter and the judges were appointed by the governor. Mr. Messick held the office for three years, when the supreme court decided the charter

was unconstitutional and the court was abolished. He then resumed his law practice alone, but soon entered into partnership with Thomas Quick, under the firm name of Messick & Quick. This connection was continued for two years, and in 1883 he entered into partnership with E. C. Rhoades, under the firm style of Messick & Rhoades. For twelve years they practiced together, the partnership being dissolved in 1895 on the election of the junior member to the office of county judge, at which time the present firm of Messick & Moyer was organized, the junior partner being W. J. N. Moyer. In October, 1864, Mr. Messick enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Regiment of Infantry, leaving school to serve his country. He continued until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged.

Mr. Messick is engaged in general practice and is well versed in many departments of the science of jurisprudence. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added a thorough and conscientious preparatory training, while he exemplifies in his practice all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer. He is constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor, which controls him in all his personal relations. His fidelity to the interests of his clients is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right, as he understands it, challenge the highest admiration of his associates. He invariably seeks to present his argument in the strong, clear light of common reason and sound logical principle, and merit has enabled him to mount the ladder of fame.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law, also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. In 1882 Mr. Messick was nominated by the Republican party, of which he is a staunch advocate, for the position of representative to the state legislature. Elected, he served for one term and in 1884 and 1886 was re-elected. Thus connected with the general assembly for six years, and taking a deep and comprehensive interest in the questions affecting the welfare of the commonwealth, he left the impress of his strong individuality upon the legislation of the state, and by his efficacious labors largely promoted many measures which have resulted to the public good. He was also one of the famous "103" who elected John A. Logan to the United States senate. In 1889 he was appointed a commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, serving in that capacity until 1893. In January, 1897, he was reappointed to the same position by Governor John R. Tanner, and is the present incumbent.

On the 1st of January, 1885, Mr. Messick was united in marriage to Miss Sarah P., daughter of James A. Wood, of East St. Louis, and to them two children were born: Joseph B. and Richard J., but the latter died in infancy. Mr.

Messick is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Modern Woodmen of America. Physically, he is tall, dark and erect as an Indian; in manner he is courteous, in disposition genial; his best friends are those who have known him longest, a fact which is a tribute to his sterling worth and honorable life.

Benjamin H. Canby, of East St. Louis, has won high honors in his chosen calling, the law, and this fact is due to his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his ability to apply its principles to the points in litigation. He is a clear and logical reasoner and realizes the importance of the profession to which he has devoted his energies, and the fact that justice and the higher attribute of mercy he often holds in his hands. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the elements which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the direct result of capacity and unmistakable ability.

Judge Canby was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, on the 8th of June, 1857, a son of Richard S. and Eliza Canby, the former of English descent. The first of the name to arrive in this country was a member of the Quaker colony, or Society of Friends, who came to America with William Penn and took up his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is supposed that all of the name in this country are his descendants. General Canby, who was assistant secretary of war for a time during the Rebellion and who commanded the federal troops at the capture of Mobile, and was after the war killed by the Indians in Oregon, was a cousin of our subject. The parents of Judge Canby were Richard S. and Eliza Canby. The former was a prominent lawyer and was a member of the lower house and senate of the Ohio legislature. He was also a member of congress from the Buckeye state. In 1861 he removed to Olney, Illinois, where he served as judge of the circuit comprising the counties of Richland, Lawrence and Clay, Illinois, being elected to that position in 1868. He was an old-line Whig in early life, but joined the Republican party on its organization.

Benjamin H. Canby acquired his education in the common schools and early in life became imbued with the desire of making the practice of law his life work. His father being a lawyer, he was impressed with the grandeur and dignity of the legal profession, and under his direction began familiarizing himself with the principles that underlie the science of jurisprudence. After a

three-years course of study he was admitted, in 1877, to the bar before the supreme court of Illinois, and immediately thereafter located in East St. Louis, where he has since engaged in practice. He was chosen city attorney in 1878, filling the office for a two-years term, was special counsel of the city for two years, was judge of the city court of East St. Louis three terms of four years each, and in June, 1897, was candidate for the office of circuit judge, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, by a vote of sixty-two. His long service on the city bench plainly testifies to the ability and impartiality shown in the discharge of his duties.

Judge Canby belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the National Union and the Fraternal Mystic Circle, all insurance societies, and while not a member of any religious organization is a believer in the theological doctrines of Swedenborg. He was married in East St. Louis, December 20, 1883, to Miss Nannie Carr, and their high position in the social circles of the city is indeed enviable.

Gustavus A. Koerner, having attained distinctive preferment in his chosen profession, is recognized as the leading lawyer of Belleville. He was born in that city January 17, 1845, and is a son of Gustavus Koerner, jurist, statesman and diplomat, who for sixty years was one of the most prominent figures in the history of Illinois. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Sophia Engelmann, a daughter of Frederick Theodore Engelmann, who came to this country from Germany in 1833 and located in St. Clair county, Illinois. Mrs. Koerner was born October 16, 1815, and died in Belleville, March 1, 1888.

Having acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of his native city, Gustavus A. Koerner afterward attended Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and at the age of seventeen went abroad with his father, who had been appointed minister to the court of Spain by President Lincoln. He spent some time in that country and then entered the University of Heidelberg, where he pursued his studies until the close of the year 1864, when he accompanied his father on his return to America. He chose the profession of law as a life work; indeed it never occurred to him to follow any other calling. Nature seemed to have fitted him for this pursuit, and after a comprehensive preparatory training he was admitted to the bar in August, 1865. His superior talents and eminent legal ability soon gained him a high reputation and for many years he has been accounted one of the leading representatives of the bar of southern Illinois. He is thoroughly well informed on all branches of the law, conducting with equal success both civil and criminal cases. He is a forceful speaker, a logical reasoner and seeks to convince by facts more than by persuasive eloquence, which often obscures the truth under rhetorical adornment. His time has been given almost entirely to his practice, which has steadily grown in volume and importance as experience has tested his abilities and proved his merit. The legal business intrusted to his care is of a high character, but with consummate skill he handles the intricate problems of the law. His is a natural discrimination as to legal efforts, and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutiae of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough

knowledge of and familiarity with precedents, and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by flights of oratory, and his power is great before court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim is ever to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb or illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved.

Mr. Koerner has never been an aspirant for public office. He was master in chancery in St. Clair county for some years and served one term in the legislature, being elected in 1870. That legislature, the twenty-seventh general assembly of Illinois, was the first to meet after the adoption of the constitution of 1870, and to it fell the task of molding the legislation of the state to conform to that instrument. Many of its members were men of prominence and distinction and the session covered a period of about ten months. Mr. Koerner considers the knowledge there gained an important part of his education. He was elected to the legislature by the Republican party, which he had supported ever since attaining his majority, but in 1872 he took part in the liberal Republican convention at Cincinnati, following the leadership of his distinguished father, Judge Koerner, General Palmer, Lyman Trumbull and other prominent Republicans. Since that time he has supported the men and measures of the Democracy until the presidential campaign of 1896, when he opposed the free-silver platform formulated in Chicago. He is a man of firm convictions, fearless in defense of what he believes to be right and through many a campaign he has advocated his views from the platform.

In Belleville, December 31, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Koerner and Miss Mary F. Kinney, who was born in Belleville, January 8, 1848. Her father was William C. Kinney, a distinguished lawyer, the son of Governor William Kinney. Her maternal grandfather was Elias K. Kane, United States senator from Illinois, who died in office at Washington in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Koerner now have seven children: Victor Kane, born September 20, 1869; Maria Louise, March 20, 1872; Gustav, January 17, 1874; Kent Kane, December 23, 1875; William Kinney, August 20, 1880; Morrison, October 19, 1882, and Dorothy, December 13, 1886. Mr. Koerner has spent his entire life in Belleville and is known to all its citizens. His life is an upright one, marked by fidelity to every duty, and the many admirable qualities of his social, genial nature have gained him a large circle of warm friends.

George F. W. McNulty holds distinctive precedence as an eminent lawyer of western Illinois and has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, a most determined individuality, keen analytical powers and close and careful reasoning have gained him a very prominent place in the ranks of the legal profession in this section of the state. He is at home in all departments of the law from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of adversaries, imbued

with the highest courtesy, and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent. Such are the qualities which have won him eminence among the lawyers of Illinois.

George Francis Wise McNulty was born in Alton, Illinois, April 26, 1859, and on the paternal side is of Irish lineage. His grandfather was a native of the Emerald Isle, but during his early childhood was brought to America, and at the time of his death was an importer of glass and crockery in Mobile, Alabama. His son, James McNulty, father of our subject, was born in Albany, New York, and was educated in Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Alabama. His energies were devoted to the wholesale crockery business and his well directed efforts brought to him a gratifying success. He married Anna M. Wise, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who in May, 1840, removed with her parents, Sebastian and Elizabeth Wise, to Alton, Illinois. They were at that time living in Emmittsburg, Maryland, but two years previously the father had come to the west and established a business enterprise in Alton. He was one of the first operators of large mills in the Mississippi valley and was prominently connected with the development of his section of the state. He represented a family that from early colonial days has been connected with American interests; his mother's name was Flaut, and her mother's name was Dorsey.

In the schools of Alton Mr. McNulty of this review acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Notre Dame University, of Indiana. Immediately after leaving that institution he took up the study of law in the office of Charles P. Wise, and later entered the St. Louis Law School, in which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of LL. B. The same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois and Missouri, and opened a law office in his native city, where he remained until 1892, when he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Charles P. Wise, and removed to East St. Louis.

Although Mr. McNulty is known as a general practitioner, corporation law has more and more engrossed his attention to the exclusion of other departments of jurisprudence, and he has now an extensive clientage in that division of the law. He is serving as district attorney for the Big Four Railway in Illinois and Missouri, and is attorney for the Southern Illinois National Bank. In the conduct of important litigation he has won some notable victories. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument, with a self-possession and deliberation that indicate no straining after effect, but show an acuteness and precision in his statement, a terseness and strength in his argument which bespeak a mind trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which the closest reasoning is habitual. In addition to his law practice he is interested, as a stockholder, in several banking institutions and trust companies. He was prominent in building and loan association matters, but for the last few years has had no time to give those associations much attention. He has a distinctively representative clientele, and the volume of his business plainly testifies of his superior ability.

Mr. McNulty was married in St. Louis, Missouri, November 13, 1889, to

Miss Margaret Adele Mullaly, a daughter of John Mullaly, who is very prominent in financial circles in St. Louis and is a member of the Merchant's Exchange. They have one child living, John Francis McNulty, who was born in Alton, August 1, 1891, in the same house in which his father's birth occurred, the old residence having been occupied by the McNulty family for over fifty years. Mr. McNulty is a Catholic in religious belief, and is a Democrat in political faith, but refused to support the free-silver plank in the Democratic platform of 1896. In 1884, when twenty-five years of age, he was elected state's attorney of Madison county, Illinois, and was re-elected in 1888, although the remainder of his ticket was defeated. For eight years he filled that office in a most acceptable and creditable manner, and in 1892 retired, since which time he has never sought or held public office. His manner is one of modesty, yet he is ever most courteous and kindly to those with whom he is brought in contact, and those who are admitted to his friendship find him a most entertaining, social man, always worthy the highest regard and esteem.

George A. Crow, of East St. Louis, was born in Massac county, Illinois, March 17, 1860, and is a son of Jacob W. and Kezia (Sherwood) Crow. The father, who followed the occupation of farming, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, while the mother was of English lineage. He spent his boyhood in the manner of most farmer lads. In the active, healthful pursuits of the farm, with plenty of pure air and sunshine, wholesome food and exercise,—the usual environments of an agricultural life,—he grew strong and robust and sound of mind and body. He obtained his elementary education in the district schools, and in 1879 began teaching, but desiring to enter the legal profession he borrowed some law books in 1880 and began studying them. He was aided and instructed by Josiah P. Hodge, of Golconda, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in February, 1884, after passing an examination at the bar of the appellate court, in Mount Vernon, Illinois. He then began practice in Golconda, and at the end of two years was nominated by the Republicans for county judge. He was elected by a good majority and upon the expiration of his first term was renominated and re-elected, notwithstanding the Populist landslide which defeated half the county ticket. In 1894 he was again renominated, and was elected without opposition. In 1895, however, he resigned and removed to East St. Louis, where he formed a partnership with Thomas E. Dempsey, which connection is still continued under the firm name of Crow & Dempsey.

His reputation as a lawyer and judge he has won by honest, hard labor and by an earnest endeavor to act fairly and justly. Fidelity to the interests of his clients, a high sense of honor and integrity in all the relations of life are among his characteristics. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the tenacity, zeal and courage with which he tries them at the bar and pursues them on appeal, render him a formidable adversary. His method is to present his arguments in the strong, clear light of common sense, reason and sound legal and logical principles.

On the 10th of October, 1883, Judge Crow married Miss Flora L. Hemp-hill, whose death occurred June 1, 1892. They had no children, but adopted



Thomas F. Dipton

a nephew of Mrs. Crow's, Arthur F. Hemphill, who is still a member of the Judge's family. On the 18th of December, 1895, he married Miss Nannie Crow, and they have one son, Leslie S., born December 25, 1897. For a number of years the Judge has been a member of the Presbyterian church, served as elder in Golconda, and is filling the same office in the First Presbyterian church of East St. Louis. He is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a Republican of the most uncompromising type.

The earlier lawyers of McLean county, who were members of the bar before 1850, were as follows: Jesse W. Fell, Asahel Gridley, Washington Wright, David Davis, Wells Colton, Amzi McWilliams, Kersey H. Fell, William H. Holmes, William H. Hanna, Major W. Packard, John M. Scott, John H. Wickizer, and Leonard Swett. Of these all are deceased except Major W. Packard.

Thomas F. Tipton's life and career have been such as to suggest the following general reflections:

The glory of our republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. Fostered under the most auspicious of surroundings that can encompass one who has the will to dare and do, our nation has almost spontaneously produced men of finest mental calibre, of true virile strength and vigorous purpose. The cradle has not always been one of pampered luxury, but the modest couch of infancy has often rocked future greatness. American biography thus becomes, perhaps, one of more perfect individuality, in the general as well as the specific case, than does that of any other nation of the globe. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishments in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of a record, for he is a man of broadest intellectuality and one who has attained to distinguished honors. For this reason there is particular interest attaching to the points which mark his progress in life, and this sketch is amply justified.

Thomas F. Tipton, who has just retired as circuit judge of the eleventh judicial circuit of Illinois, was born near Harrisburg, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1833. The Tiptons have been residents of America since the pre-Revolutionary period, and the representatives of the family as disseminated throughout the Union all trace their genealogical record back to the state of Maryland. The grandfather of our subject, Sylvester Tipton, removed from Maryland to what is now central Ohio, about the year 1790, this section being at that time part of the Northwestern territory. Here he followed the vocation of school-teaching until he was nearly eighty years of age. He reared a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. His youngest son, Hiram, was the father of the immediate subject of this review.

Hiram Tipton was born in 1802, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1827 he was united in marriage to Deborah Ogden, a daughter of

Albert Ogden, of Fayette county, Ohio. After his marriage he remained in Franklin county until 1837, when he removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, and there remained until the fall of 1844, when he left the Buckeye state, and took up his abode in McLean county, Illinois, where he died on the 20th of March, 1845, leaving his widow and three small children, namely: Thomas F., subject of this sketch; John, now a resident of Saybrook, Illinois; and Jane, who is the wife of William S. Tuttle, who died September 26, 1885. He also was a resident of Saybrook, where his widow still resides.

Thomas F. Tipton began his individual efforts in life at the early age of twelve years, living with his uncle, John Ogden, and devoting his time during the summer months to work on the farm, while in the winters he was enabled to attend the district schools. He continued in this routine until he had attained the age of sixteen years, after which he attended school for two years at Lexington, where he pursued his studies under the effective tutorage of Colonel William N. Color. After putting his acquirements to practical test by teaching school for a year, he made ready to prepare himself for that profession which his ambition had led him to adopt as his vocation in life. He entered the law office of H. N. Keightley, a prominent attorney of Knoxville, Illinois, and was licensed to practice law on the 6th of June, 1854, being then in his twenty-first year. He opened an office in Lexington, this state, and at once entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, retaining his residence in Lexington for a period of seven years, and gaining no little prestige by reason of his ability and determined efforts. In January, 1862, he removed to Bloomington, and in the spring of the following year he here formed a professional association with Judge R. M. Benjamin, one of the framers of the state constitution of 1870. In 1868 Hon. Lawrence Weldon, now one of the judges of the United States court of claims, became a member of the firm, which gained recognition as one of the ablest legal associations in central Illinois.

In 1866 Mr. Tipton was appointed by Governor Oglesby as state's attorney of the old eighth judicial district, which incumbency he held for two years. The firm of Weldon, Tipton & Benjamin continued until August, 1870, at which time our subject was elected circuit judge of the eighth circuit, which then comprised the counties of McLean, Logan and De Witt, and he accordingly retired from the firm. In 1873 the circuit was changed, and the new eighth comprised the counties of McLean and Ford. He was elected judge of the new circuit, and his tenure in that office continued until 1877. In the fall of the preceding year he had been elected, as a Republican, to the forty-fifth congress, and his resignation of the office of circuit judge was tendered on the 1st of March, 1877. His service in the halls of congress was characterized by that sterling wisdom and practical judgment which he had shown so perfectly in his professional career, and was of that discriminating and faithful order which not only gained to him the endorsement of his constituents but which gained him recognition as an honest representative and a true statesman.

Soon after the adoption of the state constitution, in 1870, a case was

brought before Judge Tipton which involved the question as to the right of railroad corporations to discriminate against localities in charging more for a less than a greater distance for transportation on the same line and in the same division. His decision in that case fully sustained the position of the people and asserted the constitutional powers of the legislature to control the charges of railroad corporations and to prevent extortions and unjust discriminations. This was the first of a series of cases that came before the courts of Illinois, and all were watched with absorbing interest, not only by the people of the state but by the whole country, until the constitutional powers of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges and thereby to protect the public against imposition, were finally established by the supreme court of the United States in what are known as the Granger cases.

After Judge Tipton returned from congress he was again actively concerned in the practice of his profession until 1891, when he was again elected one of the circuit judges for what is now the eleventh judicial district, composed of the counties of McLean, Livingston, Kankakee, Iroquois and Ford, which office he held for six years, retiring in June, 1897, and resuming the practice of the law.

Judge Tipton is a man of broad intellectual culture, and has ever maintained a lively interest in the higher forms of literature, his private library being one of exceptionally comprehensive and select order as touching the purely literary productions, while his law library is considered as one of the best private collections in the state. While practicing at the bar he proposed and secured the organization of the Bloomington Law Library Association, which has full sets of all the state and federal reports, besides most of the English reports. His services in this regard are not to be held in light estimation, for they have secured to Bloomington an accession which will be of lasting value and constant benefit.

The marriage of Judge Tipton to Mary J. Strayer was consummated in Bloomington, in the year 1856. Mrs. Tipton is a native of Logan county, Ohio, being the daughter of Nicholas Strayer, whose demise occurred prior to her marriage.

To Judge and Mrs. Tipton seven children have been born, two of which number died in infancy. Harry V. died March 31, 1887, at the age of twenty-seven years. Belle E. is the wife of E. E. VanSchoick, of Hastings, Nebraska. Helen F. is the wife of William R. Bair, of Bloomington; and Laura B. and Thomas W. still abide beneath the parental roof.

Judge Tipton is a man of distinctive ability and his character is one which is above a shadow of reproach. He has been faithful to the high offices in which he has been called to serve, and is widely known and respected by all who have been at all familiar with his honorable and useful career.

Judge Owen T. Reeves.—It is always a pleasurable task for the historian to chronicle the deeds of a good and great man, such an one as he of whom we now write. No flattery, no eulogy is needed,—only the simple, unembellished record of a noble life, nobly lived. With some men the law is a trade; with

Judge Reeves it has been a science. Endowed by nature with sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he delights in penetrating the disguises of the crafty, and bringing truth and justice to light. He possesses a high moral sense which tolerates only fairness, right and goodness. Popular passion never sways his judgment, nor has personal ambition moved or deterred him where he felt his path of duty clearly marked out before him. When he was elevated to the bench the keenly analytical powers of his mind had full play, not in the advocacy of one side of a question but in the careful weighing of both sides presented, and in the concentration of all his faculties upon the point to be elucidated.

The parents of our subject, William and Mary (McLain) Reeves, were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The birth of the Judge took place in Ross county, Ohio, December 18, 1829, and his early education was such as the public schools and village academy afforded. In 1850 he was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, after which he taught in the college for two years with success. He then went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and became principal of the high school there. At the close of the school year, however, he entered upon the study of law and in 1854 was admitted to the bar.

Coming to Bloomington the same year, Mr. Reeves established himself in practice, and has since considered himself a citizen of the place. In 1861 he was elected city attorney, and in the spring of the following year, true to his patriotic impulses, he recruited the Seventieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and was elected colonel of the same, and went with his men to the front. In October of the same year he was mustered out of the service and resumed his interrupted practice. Though he has not neglected his legal work, he has from time to time identified himself with several enterprises of local importance. In 1867 he with others engaged in the building of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now the Lake Erie & Western), and up to 1877 he was the general solicitor of this road. At that time he was elected to the circuit bench, to fill out an unexpired term. In 1879 he was re-elected and again in 1885, retiring in 1891, with a record for judicial impartiality and firmness which his associates of the bar are proud to mention. Later he served for three years on the appellate court bench at Mount Vernon. In 1874, with Judge Reuben M. Benjamin, Judge Reeves organized the Bloomington Law School, the law department of the Wesleyan University. He has since given to the institution his helpful support and guidance, being the dean of the school for the past seven years. As he has been in full control of the same it is almost needless to say that the school has flourished and prospered until to-day it enjoys a reputation extending far beyond the limits of the state.

Such, in brief, is the outline of Judge Reeves' busy and useful career. By continuous devotion to the highest demands of his profession, by an ability equal to the most severe requirements, and by an integrity that has never been deflected from the true line of right and duty, he has won his way into the front ranks of a body of men who, collectively, are the ablest lawyers of the northwest.

Robert L. Fleming has a character suggesting the following general reflections: In no country of the world does merit and genuine worth so soon forge its way to the front as in America, and this is one of the proudest boasts of our beloved land. We hold that a man of noble character and superior talents, a faithful citizen and patriot, should take precedence of the merely titled or wealthy man; that brains, energy and enterprise, love of country and a broad humanitarian view of things are the measures of true greatness. For that reason, therefore, we know no prouder tribute for a successful man than this: that he is "self-made;" and under this category multitudes of the best and most honored citizens of this glorious republic have come, justly glad of the fact that by their own undaunted ambition and perseverance in a well laid out path they had reached the goal of their labors.

Robert L. Fleming belongs to this class of men. Possessing undoubted talent and a great desire to rise in the legal profession, which was his choice of an occupation, he fought many a battle with adverse circumstances, and at last bore off the palm of success. Born in Athens, Illinois, February 15, 1861, he is a son of William and Isabel (Burbridge) Fleming, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana. The boyhood of our subject passed uneventfully, much of his time being given to the mastery of the fundamental principles of knowledge as taught in our public schools. His higher studies were pursued in the Illinois State Normal School, where he fitted himself for teaching. Having done so, he obtained a certificate and taught in the schools of McLean county for about one year and for three years in the schools of Piatt county. He met with gratifying success in this occupation, but he had no desire to continue in it longer than necessary, only using it as a means of future progress. When he could see his way clear to taking up the study of law he commenced his real life work, and after two years of earnest labor, his studies being directed by Fifer & Phillips, he was admitted to the bar, in 1887, and immediately began practice as a member of the Bloomington bar.

On the 3d of November, 1896, Mr. Fleming was elected to the office of state's attorney, and has since ably and faithfully met the responsibilities of this important position. He was the city attorney of Normal for eight years and was township collector for one year. Politically an active Republican, he was chairman of the county central committee for some time.

Hon. Frank Y. Hamilton, prominent in the legal profession of Bloomington, has occupied a leading place not only in legal circles of this section but also has borne his part in the world of politics and public affairs. Always active in the support of the Republican party, and thoroughly imbued with its principles from his boyhood, he has been an important factor in local campaigns and was elected to serve in the thirty-fifth general assembly of Illinois, where he remained for one term.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Hamilton was born December 27, 1852, in Richwood, Union county. His father, Samuel Hamilton, was a native of Maryland, while his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy McMorris, came from the state of Virginia. They removed with their little family to Illinois in 1854, and

the father, now arrived at the ripe age of eighty-four years, is a resident of Wenona, Marshall county, this state.

As he was almost an infant when he was brought to this state, Frank Y. Hamilton can lay claim to being an Illinois boy. He acquired his education here in our public schools, and grew to maturity in central Illinois. In 1871, desiring to better qualify himself for the duties of life, he went to Adrian, Michigan, and pursued a course in Adrian College, graduating in 1874. Returning to La Salle county, Illinois, he engaged in teaching school for some seven years, making quite a success as a pedagogue. In 1881 he came to Bloomington, with the purpose of studying law, and to that end entered the office of Rowell & Hamilton, the junior member of that firm being his brother. Admitted to the bar in June, 1883, our subject at once engaged in practice and opened an office in this city. He has always been alone in business and has made a success of his undertaking. He enjoys a large and remunerative practice, of a general nature, and has been the corporation counsel for the Big Four Railroad for several years, having succeeded his brother as their local attorney. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, A. F. & A. M.

August 11, 1875, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Emma J. Conē, of Ohio. She died March 9, 1888, leaving one son and one daughter. July 22, 1890, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Olive A. Hudson, of this city. For several years prior to her marriage Mrs. Hamilton was the principal of one of the largest schools in Bloomington, and for a number of years she has been a valued member of the city board of education. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Presbyterian church and are respected and highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, here and elsewhere.

Major Wellman Packard, whose first name is Major,—this not being a title,—was admitted to the Illinois bar more than half a century ago, and for nearly all of this period he has been an active member of the legal profession of this city. From a political standpoint he is a Democrat of the old school, and though never desirous of holding public office he has been a worker in the ranks of his party. His practice has been of a general character, comprising the several branches of civil law, in which he is thoroughly conversant, practical and skillful.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Packard bore the name of Richards Packard. He was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and received a pension for his gallant services in after years, his widow subsequent to his death being continued as a pensioner of the grateful government of the United States. Following the patriotic example of his father, John A. Packard, the father of M. W., also took up arms for the defense of this country against England, in the war of 1812, but was not required in active service. Both of the parents of our subject, John A. and Miriam (Bullock) Packard, were natives of Vermont.

The birth of M. W. Packard occurred in Stanstead county, Canada, a portion of Vermont set off to Canada by the Ashburton treaty, May 31, 1820.



R. M. Benjamin

In his boyhood he received a good education in the practical branches of learning in the public schools of his community, and, being an apt student, made the best of his opportunities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, where he believed that a wider sphere awaited him, and the same year he entered upon the study of law under the guidance of Colonel Gridley. Later he was under the tutelage of Judge David Davis, and in the winter of 1846 he was admitted to the bar, the oath being administered by Ebenezer Peck, then clerk of the supreme court of Illinois. In 1850 the young man, possessing the enthusiasm of early manhood, started for the gold fields of California and was absent for five years, at the end of which time he returned and resumed his practice. His first partner after he came back from the Pacific coast was Robert E. Williams, with whom he was associated several years. Subsequently Mr. Packard was in partnership with Hudson Burr, but when the Civil war came on, their connection was dissolved by mutual consent. The cause of education has always found a sincere friend in Mr. Packard, and for some nine years he acted as a member of the school board of Bloomington, being president of that honorable body for four years. For two-score years or more he has been an ardent believer in the tenets of spiritualism.

Two years after his arrival in Illinois he married Miss Maria Bullock, whose death occurred about two years afterward, in April, 1848. Their only child, a son, died in infancy. After Mr. Packard's return from California,—in May, 1857,—he married Miss Ellen Harris, and there have been born unto them four children,—two sons and two daughters. The eldest son died in infancy, the others are living and married.

Reuben Moore Benjamin, the youngest son of Darius and Martha (Rogers) Benjamin, was born at Chatham Center, Columbia county, New York, June 29, 1833. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Benjamin, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. His father and his maternal grandfather, Timothy Rogers, were of English, while his maternal grandmother, Sarah (Moore) Rogers, was of Welsh extraction. His ancestors on both sides lived in Connecticut in the colonial times. He was fitted for college at Kinderhook Academy, New York, and in 1853 was graduated with honor at Amherst College, Massachusetts. He was principal of Hopkins Academy at Hadley, Massachusetts, 1853-4, a student in Harvard Law School 1854-5, and a tutor in Amherst College 1855-6. In April, 1856, he came to Bloomington, Illinois, and in the following September, upon the examination certificate of Abraham Lincoln, was licensed to practice law.

Shortly after his admission to the bar he became a partner with General A. Gridley and Colonel J. H. Wickizer, and remained with them as long as they continued to practice law. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Thomas F. Tipton, afterward circuit judge and member of congress; and since then, at different times, he has been associated as partner with Jonathan H. Rowell, member of congress for several terms, Lawrence Weldon, one of the judges of the United States court of claims, and John J. Morrissey. In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution of 1870.

and served on the important committees on bill of rights, municipal corporations, state institutions and schedule. The bill of rights (Article 11), as drafted by him, was adopted by the full committee and the convention with but a single change. He introduced and caused to be incorporated into that article the far-reaching provision that "no law making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed." In his speech on the railroad article he took the position, never before held in court, that the power to limit the rates of charges of common carriers as the public good may require is a governmental power which no legislature can irrevocably abandon or bargain away to any individual or corporation.

In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the people in the celebrated Lexington case (*Chicago & Alton Railroad Company versus the People*, Illinois Reports, volume 67, page 11), which led to the legislation of 1873 prohibiting extortion and unjust discrimination in railroad charges. He was subsequently employed as special counsel for the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and assisted the attorney general in the prosecution of the warehouse case (*Munn versus People*, Illinois Reports, volume 69, page 80), which was taken to the supreme court of the United States, and being there affirmed (*Munn versus Illinois*, United States Reports, volume 94, page 113), became the leading case in the series familiarly known in 1876 as the "Granger cases." These cases established the constitutional power of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges, and thereby protect the public against imposition. In the later case (*Ruggles versus the People*, Illinois Reports, volume 91, page 256), decided in 1878, the supreme court of this state declared broadly that the legislature has the power to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges by common carriers or others exercising a calling or business public in its character, or in which the public have an interest to be protected against extortion or oppression. In commenting on this case the *Western Jurist* says: "It is probable that the people of the state are indebted for the results of this agitation as given in the above decision to Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, in a greater degree than to any other single individual. As a member of the constitutional convention he made the clearest and most convincing argument in favor of the rights of the people which was delivered in that body, and as special counsel for the people in the cases of the *Chicago & Alton Railroad Company versus the People* and *Munn versus the People* has very materially contributed to the establishment of the principle contended for by him before the convention and established in the above cases."

The "Granger cases" have been repeatedly followed by the supreme court of the United States: *Budd versus New York* (1891), United States Reports, volume 143, page 517; *Brass versus North Dakota* (1893),—United States Reports, volume 153, page 391.

In 1873 Mr. Benjamin was elected without opposition to the office of county judge of McLean county, and he was re-elected in 1877, and also in 1882. His judicial aptitude, the soundness of his decisions and the quiet ease

with which he dispatched business won and held the respect and confidence of the bar and of the people. He preferred not to be a candidate again for the office and accordingly retired from the bench at the close of his third term, in December, 1886.

Upon the organization of the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University (known as the Bloomington Law School), in 1874, Judge Benjamin was appointed dean of the law faculty. He is still connected with the law school, having charge of the subjects of real and personal property and constitutional law. He has published the following works: *Students' Guide to Elementary Law*, *Principles of the Law of Contracts*, and *Principles of the Law of Sales*,—which are used in several of the leading law schools of the country.

In 1880 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the Illinois Wesleyan University.

He was married at Chatham, New York, September 15, 1856, to Miss Laura, daughter of David G. Woodin, who for many years was county superintendent of schools of Columbia county, New York.

Probably the part that Judge Benjamin took in the constitutional convention had a more directly beneficial effect upon the citizens of Illinois than any other of his acts; and the arguments he brought to bear before that body in behalf of the people to prevent railroad corporations from unjustly discriminating against any section of the state or against any citizen displayed such a deep knowledge of corporation law, and have had such an important bearing upon the construction of law affecting corporations throughout the nation, that we herewith reproduce in full the speech to which reference has previously been made (*Debates of Constitutional Convention*, volume 2, page 1641):

Mr. Chairman:—Corporations, and especially railroad corporations, have within the last few years assumed and exercised powers incompatible with the public welfare; and, perhaps, there is no danger so much to be apprehended, and, if possible, guarded against by the people of this state as that which has its source in the construction placed by the courts upon what are called legislative, or charter, contracts. In theory railroad corporations are created for the public good. In practice they become oppressive by being allowed, under the claim of charter contracts, to fix their rates of toll for the transportation of persons and property.

Whenever the public interests demand the construction of a railroad the legislature, without any hesitancy, authorizes the corporation to take private property—the very homestead—for that purpose. Whenever the same public interests require a limitation of the rates of railroad charges, the plea is set up that the legislature has no power whatever to act upon the matter. The principle of public benefit, when invoked in aid of a railroad, is all-powerful. The same principle, when appealed to for the protection of the people against imposition and extortion, has hitherto been held to be utterly powerless. The interest of individuals must yield to that of the public. The interest of the public has been declared to be subordinate to that of railroad corporations. And when we ask for the reason of this distinction between individual rights and corporate rights—when we ask why it is that public interests, although paramount to individual interests, must succumb to corporate interests—we are told that the legislature has made contracts whereby it has abdicated in favor of corporations the governmental powers intrusted to it by the sovereign people. I say governmental powers because in the absence

of a charter contract the power of the legislature to regulate and limit the tolls which the owners of a railroad may lawfully take is unquestionable.

The statutes of the several states afford numberless instances of legislative limitation of the tolls of ferry, bridge, plank-road and turnpike companies. The ordinances of the larger cities of this country limit the charges of hack, omnibus and dray lines. The statutes of our own state not only provide for the condemnation of private property for the sites of gristmills, but also limit the amount of tolls to be taken for grinding at these mills. In some of the states the charges of inn-keepers and the fees of professional men, and in nearly all the states the rates of interest which money-lenders and bank corporations may lawfully take are regulated and limited by legislative enactment. The power to make these laws, and a multitude of others of like character, rests on the right and duty of the legislature to protect the people by statutory regulations against imposition and extortion.

Upon authority and principle it may be safely asserted that, in the absence of charter contracts to the contrary, the legislature may from time to time regulate and limit the tolls which railroad companies may lawfully take in the same manner as the legislature may limit the tolls to be taken by ferry, bridge, plank-road and turnpike companies; in the same manner as municipal authorities may regulate and limit the charges of hack, omnibus and dray lines; in the same manner as the tolls at gristmills, the charges of innkeepers, the fees of professional men, and interest on loaned money may be regulated and limited. These are governmental powers; and by the term "governmental" I here mean not judicial, but legislative powers. To declare what the law is, or has been, is a judicial power; to declare what the law shall be, is legislative. The law is applied by the judicial department, and made by the legislative. It is both the right and the duty of the legislature not to await the action of the judiciary where the common law has furnished no adequate remedies for existing evils, but to take the initiative and place limitations upon tolls and charges, and fees and interest, whenever such limitations are essential to the public good; provided, always, that the legislature has not bartered away, absolutely beyond recall, to extortioners, the governmental powers whereby it might otherwise protect the people against their impositions. And this brings us directly to the question whether or not the governmental powers entrusted to the legislature, to be exercised for the public good as occasion may require, are the subject-matter of contract, of mere bargain and sale.

The following provision was incorporated in the constitution of 1818 and retained in that of 1848:

The powers of the government of the state of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; and those which are judicial to another.—Constitution of 1848, article 2, section 1.

I maintain that under this constitutional provision, which has been in force ever since this state was organized, the legislature has had no power as a party to make a contract the effect of which would be to control or embarrass its governmental powers and duties. To hold otherwise is to affirm that the legislature may abdicate the authority and relieve itself of the responsibility conferred and imposed upon this government by the sovereign people of the state.

"The people of the state of Illinois, grateful to Almighty God for civil, political and religious liberty confided"—that is the word—"confided to the general assembly those powers of the government of the state which are legislative"—for what purpose? "In order to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." At the same time they declared in the bill of rights that "all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness." The legislature of a state is in no just sense the sovereign of the state, for sovereignty is the parent, not the offspring, of the government. The sovereignty belongs to the people of the state in their original char-

acter as an independent community. All political power is inherent—remains in the people. In the language of Chief-Justice Tancy: "The powers of sovereignty confided to the legislative body of a state are undoubtedly a trust committed to them, to be executed to the best of their judgment for the public good; and no one legislature can, by its own act, disarm their successors of any of the powers or rights of sovereignty confided by the people to the legislative body unless they are authorized to do so by the constitution under which they are elected. And in every controversy on this subject the question must depend on the constitution of the state, and the extent of the power thereby conferred on the legislative body."—*Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Debolt* (Howard's Reports, Volume 16, page 431).

The power to regulate the reciprocal rights and duties of common carriers and private citizens who may desire to travel upon highways constructed for the public use is, as we have seen, a governmental power—one of the attributes of sovereignty confided to the legislature to be exercised for the public good. And where is the provision of our state constitution which authorizes one legislature to disarm a succeeding legislature of this power, the proper exercise of which we have been taught by sad experience is so essential to the protection of the traveling public? In another case Justice Woodbury says: "One of the highest attributes and duties of a legislature is to regulate public matters with all public bodies, no less than the community, from time to time, in the manner which the public welfare may appear to demand. It can neither devolve these duties permanently on other public bodies nor permanently suspend or abandon them itself, without being usually regarded as unfaithful, and, indeed, attempting what is wholly beyond its constitutional competency."—*East Hartford vs. Hartford Bridge Company* (Howard's Reports, Volume 10, page 534).

Now, whether railroad corporations are to be regarded as quasi-public bodies, or as private bodies, forming a portion of the community, I maintain that the regulation of rates of toll for the conveyance of persons and property upon railroads—the public highways—as the public welfare may demand, is a legislative duty, the permanent suspension or abandonment of which is wholly beyond the constitutional competency of the legislature. Moreover, a grant by a public agent bound in the most solemn manner not to throw away the governmental interest confided to it, is different from a grant by an individual who is master of the subject. The corporation which accepts from the legislature exemption from governmental control, knowing that it is dealing with an agent bound by duty not to impair a public right, does so at its peril. Nay, more: the corporation which accepts from the legislature a grant of any essential attribute of sovereignty should be treated both in morals and in law as a party to a fraud upon the inherent rights of the people.

The same constitutional provision confides legislative powers to one body, executive powers to another, and judicial powers to another. If legislative powers may be disposed of by contract, why may not executive and judicial powers be sold? We all recognize the principle that executive and judicial powers are entrusted to the governor and the judges, to be exercised by them while in office and then turned over unimpaired to their successors. I believe that the day is not far distant when the courts of this country will settle down on the firm fundamental principle that no department of government, be it legislative, executive or judicial, can abandon, diminish or bargain away, for any consideration or upon any pretense whatever, the governmental powers entrusted to it by the sovereign people, to be exercised for the promotion of the general welfare.

When the people of this state, in 1818, and again in 1848, confided to the general assembly the legislative powers of this state, was it contemplated that the agents entrusted with these governmental powers should sell any portion of them to other organizations, or parcel them out by contract to private corporations? It is a well settled principle that where a trust is confided to any class of persons, the trustees cannot transfer that trust to others. "What trust, what confidence is more sacred, more responsible than the power to make the laws of a free people? The power is not only delegated to the

two branches of the legislature, but there is an obligation, a duty, imposed upon them to make all such laws as are necessary and proper for the interests of the people and good order of the body politic."

The language of our state constitution, reason and sound policy, all concur in bringing us to the conclusion that the law-making power, being entrusted to the legislature by the constitution to be exercised as occasion may require for the promotion of the general welfare, cannot be permanently transferred to any other body. If the courts will fall back upon this principle, we need not feel alarmed at the growth and power of corporations. They are dangerous to the people only as they are allowed, under the pretense of a bargain, to appropriate to their own purposes the governmental powers confided to the legislature. "The great object of an incorporation," says Chief Justice Marshall, "is to bestow the character and properties of individuality on a collective and changing body of men."—*Providence Bank vs. Billings* (Peters' Reports, Volume 4, page 562). The creation of private corporations, the bestowal of the attributes of individuality upon these ideal creatures, the placing them, as to legal rights, on the same footing with natural persons, are proper subjects of legislative action. And we readily concede that these ideal creatures—private corporations—cannot be arbitrarily destroyed by the legislature, and that the rights which they may possess by virtue of their individuality or existence are protected by the same constitution which is the Magna Charta of the whole people. But in the language of Justice Daniel: "The opinion seems to have obtained that the right of property in a chartered corporation was more sacred and intangible than the same right could possibly be in the person of the citizen—an opinion which must be without any grounds to rest upon until it can be demonstrated either that the ideal creature is more than a person, or the corporeal being is less."—*West River Bridge Company vs. Dix* (Howard's Reports, Volume 6, page 533).

The legislature may irrevocably dispose of the lands and public buildings and other property of the state. These are the proper subjects of contract and sale. But a legislative contract to surrender forever to a private corporation any portion of the governmental powers of this state is, in my opinion, unconstitutional and void. It is unconstitutional because the constitutional provision, which has been in force here ever since we have had a state organization, confides—intrusts—these powers to the legislature to be exercised for the promotion of the general welfare, not to be bartered away. It is void, because it is a contract in violation of public duty, and without a competent subject-matter. The legislature cannot deal—cannot traffic—with a sovereign right as private property. Says Justice Daniel: "I never can believe in that, to my mind, suicidal doctrine which confers upon one legislature, the creatures and limited agents of the sovereign people, the power, by a breach of duty and by transcending the commission with which they are clothed, to bind forever and irrevocably their creator, for whose benefit and by whose authority alone they are delegated to act, to consequences however mischievous or destructive."—*Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Debolt* (Howard's Reports, Volume 16, page 443).

And right here let me ask, From what one source have the people of this state suffered more mischievous consequences than from the free exercise of the assumed right, on the part of the legislature, to sell out to railroad corporations the power of fixing and exacting from the community rates of toll without limitation? In resisting the usurpations of these wealthy and powerful corporations, we have turned our attention too much to that clause of the constitution of the United States, which provides that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and have not paid sufficient attention to that section of our state constitution which confides, and only confides, the legislative powers of the government to the general assembly, and to that section of the bill of rights which declares that "all power is inherent in the people." We must not forget that a legislative act or charter may contain unconstitutional provisions. The real question is not one of vested rights under a contract; but one of constitutional power to make the contract. The legislature cannot change the constitution or make a new con-

stitution, and yet it would be doing just this if it could limit the governmental powers of a future legislature; and therefore I maintain that corporations are subject to governmental powers the same as individuals, that the charges of railway corporations can be regulated and limited by legislative enactment, the same as the tolls of ferry, bridge, plank-road and turnpike companies; the same as the charge of hack, omnibus and dray lines; the same as the tolls of millers, the charges of innkeepers, the fees of professional men and interest on loaned money. The powers to make these regulations and limitations are, unquestionably, legislative, governmental powers, and neither these nor any other legislative powers of a governmental nature can be irrevocably disposed of by contract to any individual or corporation. There are and can be no vested rights of governmental power in any individual or corporation except those conferred by the constitution.

Will any gentleman take the position that the legislature can endow any individual or corporation with a vested right to commit crime, or perpetrate fraud, or practice imposition upon the public? I think not. One legislature cannot, by contract or otherwise, prohibit succeeding legislatures from enacting laws for the prevention and punishment of crime, fraud and imposition. But railroad corporations declare that they have bought from the legislature the power to establish and exact the exorbitant charges they are now every day extorting from the people. Under the claim of vested rights they bid defiance to—I was about to say—the government; but according to the conceit of these corporations there is no government that can control and regulate and limit their demands. Each claims to be, in this respect, a government unto itself—a sovereignty within a sovereignty.

The people sooner or later will break away from the theory that a railroad, or any private corporation, can have a vested right in any governmental power. Let the next legislature enact substantially the railway laws of England, regulating and limiting the rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and I firmly believe that the courts would hold that such reassertion of a governmental control over railroad rates is not an interference with vested rights.

The time was when city and other municipal corporations claimed that, by virtue of their charters, they held vested rights in governmental powers. Even now the legislature cannot confiscate the private property of a municipal corporation or change the uses of its private funds acquired under the public faith. But the courts have long since held that the legislature cannot transfer to a municipal corporation irrevocable vested rights in governmental powers; and for one I am ready to take the broad position that it is not, and never has been, in the power of the legislature of this state to bind its governmental capacities, by any arrangements or stipulations, with either public or private corporations so as to disable itself from enacting any laws that may be deemed essential for the public good. The sovereign people, and the sovereign people alone, by the adoption of constitutional provisions, can restrict and bind the governmental capacities of the legislature.

After Judge Benjamin had ceased speaking it was apparent that his argument pleased the majority of his colleagues, several of whom rose to their feet and sanctioned what he said in no uncertain terms. The following endorsements are copied from the reports:

Mr. Ross—Mr. Chairman:—I cheerfully subscribe to the views of the gentleman from McLean (Mr. Benjamin). I think the convention and the people of the state owe him a debt of gratitude. It has the true ring of the doctrine that should be inculcated by all our statesmen.

Mr. Bromwell—Mr. Chairman:—I am very much gratified to see the manner in which this discussion starts in this convention. There have been doubts expressed

whether this convention, upon coming to this subject, would take the proper stand to secure the rights of the people which have been so long trifled with and trampled under foot by the interpretations of the law in this state; and I agree with the gentleman from Fulton (Mr. Ross) that the community at large owe the gentleman from McLean (Mr. Benjamin) thanks for the masterly manner in which he has demonstrated the right and the power of the people, inhering in themselves, ever living and ever present, to command in the name of and for the people the creatures which they have put on foot, the corporations which they have organized, in respect to the terms upon which they shall enjoy those invaluable franchises which they are lawfully permitted to enjoy.

Captain Jonathan Harvey Rowell, foremost among the members of the legal profession of Bloomington and one of the honored citizens of that prosperous city, won his title by meritorious service in the battle of Shiloh, and by three years of hard and gallant fighting in some of the brilliant campaigns of the Civil war. As a patriot, business man and statesman he has played an important part in the annals of his country and state, and is justly entitled to the high respect in which he is held by all who know him.

Jonathan B. Rowell, father of the above-named gentleman, was a descendant of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and though he led the quiet, unassuming life of a farmer, was a man of influence in his community, holding numerous civil and military offices of trust and responsibility. For his wife he chose Cynthia Abbott, and they had ten children. In 1849 the family removed from New Hampshire, their former home, to McLean county, Illinois. At that time the subject of this narrative was a youth of sixteen years, he having been born February 10, 1833, in Haverhill, New Hampshire. He had hitherto lived upon the parental farm in the east and had gained a good education in the public schools.

Soon after his arrival in Illinois J. H. Rowell began teaching school during the winter season, while the rest of the year he worked on his father's farm or at various other occupations. Thus his time was taken up until he had passed his majority, but desiring further educational qualifications he entered Eureka (Illinois) College, in 1855. The last year of his course there he was a member of the faculty, holding the chair of mathematics. He graduated in 1861 and in May of that year volunteered his services to the Union. He was made first lieutenant of Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in some of the leading battles of the war during his three years of army life. The company of which he was an officer was largely composed of students of Eureka College.

When he returned from the southern battle-fields the Captain became enrolled as a member of the law class of the old University of Chicago. In June, 1865, he graduated at that institution, with honors, being the valedictorian of his class. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Bloomington and commenced the practice of law. For the next three years he was a partner with Hon. Thomas F. Tipton and Hon. Reuben Benjamin. In 1868 he was elected state's attorney of the eighth judicial circuit and two years later he became a partner with Hon. John M. Hamilton. This partnership existed for twelve years, or until Mr. Hamilton was elected governor of Illinois, and Mr.

Rowell was elected to congress. He was a nominee of the Republican party, and after completing his term in congress he was re-elected three times, thus being a member of the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses of Illinois, as a representative from the fourteenth congressional district. With his life-long habits of industry and ability to do hard and continuous work he eventually became one of the recognized forces in the house. In the last sessions which he attended he was chairman of the house elections committee, which, as their friends claim, did better and more effective work than has ever been done, before or since, by a similar committee. He was the author of the elections (mis-called "Force") bill, which with the assistance of Mr. Lodge he succeeded in having passed by the house. At the close of his public career Mr. Rowell resumed the practice of law in Bloomington, with his present partners, James S. Neville and J. P. Lindley. However, he has not abandoned the political arena, and never fails to do his full share as a campaign speaker at the proper time. His scholarly attainments; his intimate knowledge of public affairs and his extended acquaintanceship with prominent people make his counsels of value in the varied questions which arise in the community where he dwells. In his intercourse with his fellow men he is unostentatious and approachable, and his success attests his great popularity.

In 1866 Mr. Rowell married Miss Maria Woods, of Alton, Illinois, who is a native of that place and is a daughter of John and Maria Woods. The pleasant home of Mr. Rowell and his estimable wife is always open to their hosts of friends, and charming hospitality is always to be found under their roof.

Thomas C. Kerrick, one of the most active members of the Bloomington bar, whose reputation as a legal practitioner is truly desirable, for nearly a quarter of a century has practiced before our courts, gaining fame and increasing his clientage year by year until his capacity for work became taxed to the utmost. His has been a life of undivided interests, his best powers being given without reserve to his noble profession, and to this concentration of his energies is attributable, doubtless, the success he has worthily won.

Mr. Kerrick was born April 24, 1848, in Franklin county, Indiana, and in the Hoosier state his boyhood was spent. In the fall of 1860 he removed to Woodford county, Illinois, with his parents, and there continued to live upon a farm until he reached his majority. He attended the public schools and later entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, where he pursued the higher branches of study for two years. Though he was not able to stay and graduate there the college afterward conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him, which mark of honor and esteem shows the high regard in which he is held in the school and is a tribute to his excellence in scholarship and general proficiency while a student there.

Having diligently pursued the study of law for some time Mr. Kerrick was admitted to the bar January 7, 1875, and immediately entered upon his career as an attorney, in Bloomington. Believing that there is no "royal road" to prominence and success, he labored unceasingly, never sparing himself, and

literally was the architect of his own fortunes. Thorough and painstaking in his preparation and trial of cases and joining sound business sense to his comprehensive knowledge of law, he rarely fails to reach the point for which he strives. Though fearless and aggressive in his efforts for his clients, his opponents always find in him a fair and honorable adversary. At different times Mr. Kerrick has been associated in business with leading members of the Bloomington bar. His first partnership was as junior member of the firm of McNulta, Aldrich & Kerrick. Later the style of the firm was Aldrich & Kerrick, and some years subsequently he was one of the firm of Kerrick, Lucas & Spencer. At the present time and for some years past he has been connected with William K. Bracken, under the firm name of Kerrick & Bracken.

In political matters Mr. Kerrick is a stanch adherent to the Republican party. He was twice elected to the office of city attorney of Bloomington and served for one term as a member of the state senate. The esteem in which as a lawyer he was held by the senate was manifested by his selection by that body as chairman of its judiciary committee,—a position in which he had much to do with shaping and perfecting important legislation.

Cyrus Walker, the most prominent member of the early bar of McDonough county, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 14, 1791, was taken when an infant to Kentucky, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, where he resided until the day of his death, which took place December 1st, 1875. We are indebted to Hon. Hawkins Taylor, of Washington city, for the following sketch, first appearing in the Carthage Gazette, January 5, 1876:

"The father of Cyrus Walker and my mother were brother and sister, and we both grew up in the same county (Adair). When the families first went from Virginia to Kentucky settlers for twenty miles had to assist each other in house-raising and log-rolling, and for three years the father of Cyrus acted as a ranger, watching the movements of the Indians and warning settlers of approaching trouble. His circuit embraced several hundred miles of wild, unsettled country, and he was compelled to live almost entirely on game and to camp out at night. I have often heard him class dried coon as the sweetest meat he had. Several of the uncles of Cyrus Walker were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The old stocks were both Irish Presbyterians, all of them learned in the scriptures and of stern, unyielding wills. Cyrus was mainly self-taught, there being no schools in that section of the country at that day, and from his admission to the bar he took high position as a lawyer. At that time, in that part of Kentucky, the lawyers traveled the circuit on horseback and were a merry mess. They were getting ready to attend the Burksville court when Billy Owens, a man of large ability, kind heart and a good lawyer, but rough and rather dissipated, saw that Walker was not with them, when he hunted him up and inquired the reason. Walker told him that he had no money. Owens at once gave him fifteen dollars and Walker went along, and was so successful that he paid expenses and took home thirty-seven dollars, a larger sum than he had ever at one time possessed; and as long as he remained

in Kentucky he was the leading lawyer of that county. Several years later, when Walker was at the head of the bar, Owens, partially under the influence of liquor, made a bitter attack on Walker, during the trial of an important case, to which Walker made no reply, although at that day rather disposed to readily resent an insult. Some of his friends inquired the reason. Walker told them of the kind assistance of Owens when he so much needed help, and when it did him so much good, remarking that nothing Owens could say that did not affect his integrity would be resented by him. The next morning Owens made an apology to the court for his unjust remarks to Walker. Walker's motto through life was never to forget a friendship, nor to do injustice to any one.

"I have often heard Mr. Walker say he regretted the prosecution of the unfortunate young man that was tried, convicted and hung in your town for a murder committed by him in Frederick, on the Illinois river. He always believed he could have saved the life of the young man if he had defended him; and while the case was an aggravated one still Mr. Walker said that nothing could ever induce him to prosecute another man for murder, and he never did, but he defended and got clear a good many that deserved to be hung.

"When Mr. Walker made a profession of religion he for a time contemplated quitting the law and turning his attention to the ministry. He was educated to believe that slavery was a sin, and when he joined the church he freed all his negroes and paid their passage to Liberia. Amongst the number was a sprightly boy who has since risen to distinction in Liberia. The boy had a young and handsome wife, who was the property of the pastor of the Presbyterian church to which Mr. Walker belonged. When Mr. Walker set his slaves free he urged his minister to free the wife of the boy he had set free, but the minister refused to do so, saying that he was not able to lose the value of the woman, although he had himself got her by marriage. Mr. Walker sent off his freed people, fully believing that the minister would not separate the man and wife when the time for separation came, but he still refused, and Mr. Walker bought her and paid him for her and sent her on after her husband to Louisville.

"Mr. Walker removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1833, and lived there until his death. He never moved to Iowa, but he practiced there for several years. The partiality of Judge Douglas against him, as he believed, was the cause of his going to Iowa, and his large practice retained him there for several years.

"Mr. Walker, as you truly say, had no taste for office. He served two terms in the Kentucky legislature during the great excitement between the 'old court' and the 'new court,' because he was the most popular man on the old-court side in the county, and was forced by his friends in the contest to their ticket, and carried the county by a majority of two hundred and twenty-two, when no other man on his side could have carried it.

"After the formation of congressional districts in Illinois, based on the census of 1840, the Jo Daviess district was largely Whig with the Mormon vote, but a debatable district, the Mormon vote going to the Democrats.

Nearly all the counties in the district had Whigs who wanted to be candidates, but they were willing to give way to Mr. Walker, if he would only consent to be a candidate. Walker was then in Iowa, attending the courts, the last one being in Lee county, lasting several weeks. He stopped with me. His trunk was full of letters from all parts of the district, urging him to allow the use of his name for congress. Amongst the letters were at least two from Joe Smith, and several from George Miller, who was then Mormon bishop but who had formerly lived at Macomb, and was while there a brother elder in the Presbyterian church with Mr. Walker. All these letters urged Mr. Walker to be a candidate to save the district for the Whigs. Smith, in his letters, pledged the Mormon vote to Walker, if he would allow his name to be used, but would not agree to vote for any other Whig. Mr. Walker had steadily refused to be a candidate until he felt that his duty to the noble Whig party required him to make the sacrifice; but when he entered into the contest he was terribly in earnest and went into the fight with a will. Alexander Symson, one of God's people, and myself were to watch the movements at Nauvoo. It was well understood by Walker and his friends that the Democracy would not give up the Mormon vote without a great effort. One of the Backinstores was sheriff and the other clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and Douglas was a candidate for congress in the Adams district. I supposed, and I became satisfied, that things were not working well in Nauvoo, and went down to Warsaw to meet Mr. Walker, who was there holding a joint discussion with his opponent, Hoge. That night Mr. Walker went up to Nauvoo. The next morning he called on Joe Smith and told him that he released him from all the pledges made to give him the Mormon vote, but in turn asked honest dealing, telling Smith that if it was necessary for their (the Mormons') safety from arrest by the state authorities he should vote for Hoge, that he would tell him so, and in that event he would at once go to Galena, and spend the balance of the time before the election in the northern part of the district. Joe said, with great vehemence: 'I promised you the support of this church; and you shall have it. You stay here and meet Hoge on Thursday.' Mr. Walker was worn out in the canvass, and not well, and he stopped with Joe. The joint discussion between the candidates took place, and everything indicated that Walker would get the united vote of the church. On Saturday the voters of the church, in city and county, were called together in the grove near the temple, where Hyrum Smith made a speech of about one hour, urging the voters to vote for Hoge. It was a regular Democratic speech, and appeared to have no influence. He was followed by Wilson Law in a bold, telling Whig speech in favor of Walker, and from the commencement until the end he was cheered by the entire Mormon audience. At the close of the speech Hyrum arose black and furious, stretching himself to his full height, and extending his arm its full length, said: 'Thus saith the Lord: if this people vote against Hoge for congress on Monday a greater curse would befall them than befell them in Missouri. When God speaks, let men obey;' and immediately left the stand; and the whole audience dispersed in silence. When Walker heard of Hyrum's

speech he was indignant, and was for leaving Joe's house; but Joe stopped him, professing to be furiously mad at Hyrum, saying that he would himself make a speech to the people on Sunday morning, and he again repeated the pledge that Mr. Walker should have the Mormon vote. The next morning Joe did speak to the people just one hour, and no hour's speech ever had closer attention. In that speech Joe passed the highest eulogy on Walker that I ever heard from man. He denounced politicians, declaring that Walker was not a politician but an honest and a true man; that he had been forced to be a candidate against his will. He denounced in the most bitter terms any member of the church who would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, and declared that if any one should do it he should be cut off from salvation; said that he would vote for his friend Cyrus Walker, and commanded all to vote for the man of their choice without reference to what any one said; but in his hour's praise of Walker, and denunciation of any one that would consult the Lord about whom they should vote for, he said: 'Brother Hyrum is the elder brother;' 'Brother Hyrum never has deceived his people;' 'Brother Hyrum loves this people;' 'When the Lord commands, the people must obey,' etc. The next day Joe did vote for Walker, and the balance of the Mormons voted for Hoge and elected him 'as the Lord had commanded.'

"Joe's whole object, from the commencement, was to force Governor Ford to give an unconditional pledge that no more writs should be issued against him and the other Mormons on requisition from the governor of Missouri on the old Missouri indictments; and he succeeded. At least, such a paper was brought to him Saturday night about one in the morning. Ford, I believe, denied that he signed such a paper. The parties engaged in securing the pledge were not particular how they got it, and may have forged it; or Ford may have been in a muddled condition when he signed the paper. The election of Hoge and Douglas depended on getting the pledge. They made three trips to Springfield before they got the pledge that satisfied Joe, and as soon as he was satisfied he at once sent messages to the commanding and faithful to support Douglas. They did support and elect him.

"This is the real history of that campaign, so far as Mr. Walker was concerned. It was to him a campaign of mortification from the start. He was forced into it contrary to his wishes, and forced into it largely to get the Mormon votes; but after entering the contest he was denounced by Whigs all over the district for trying to get the Mormon vote and really lost more Whig votes in the district than would have elected him, simply because it was supposed that he could get the Mormon vote.

"Cyrus was the eldest of a large family, and contributed largely to the education of his brothers and sisters, and to starting them in business. Probably no man ever gave a larger share of his earnings than did Cyrus Walker to the education of his brothers, sisters and relations, to the church to which he belonged, and to benevolent purposes, besides the freeing of his slaves, which were twice as much in value at the time as all his other property amounted to."

Lawrence Y. Sherman, to whom no one familiar with the history of the

bench and bar of McDonough county through the past decade would fail to accord the leading position among the representatives of the legal profession within its borders, is a gentleman exceedingly quiet and reserved in manner except among his intimate friends; but he nevertheless exerts a controlling influence on public affairs in his county and on matters judicial.

He was born in Brown township, Miami county, Ohio, November 8, 1858, his parents being Nelson and Maria (Yates) Sherman, the former born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1822, the latter in Miami county, in 1826. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in the autumn of 1859 removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he made his home until 1867, when he went to Jasper county, this state. There he made his home upon a farm in Grove township until his death, which occurred in 1897, his wife having passed away in 1889. In their family were two daughters, but Judge Sherman was the only son. The Shermans were among the early families of New Jersey. Thomas Shearman,—for so the name was originally spelled,—the grandfather of the Judge, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, whence he removed to Warren county, Ohio. He wedded Mary Lane, also a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Jacob Lane, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, who fought in the memorable battle of Monmouth. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Edmond Seagraves Yates, whose immediate ancestors were English, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, in 1793, and removed from there to Clermont county, Ohio. He married Sarah Leming, whose parents were Quakers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The ancestors of Judge Sherman, both paternal and maternal, were pioneers of the Buckeye state.

When only a year old the subject of this review was brought by his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, and in 1868 he went with them to Jasper county. He attended the common schools of both counties, and during the summer months until sixteen years of age was busily engaged with the work on his father's farm. He then left home and worked as a farm hand for a year. During that time he devoted all of his evenings and leisure hours to study, and read all of the books that he could obtain of the neighboring farmers. His love of study has ever been one of his most marked characteristics and forms a strong element in his professional success. He attended the high school in Macomb and for three months during the winter of 1877 was also a student in Lee's Academy, in Coles county, Illinois, and afterward engaged in teaching school in order that he might acquire the money necessary to enable him to further prosecute his studies. At every spare moment he devoted himself to reading. On one occasion he spent all the money that he had earned during the threshing season for books, among which were the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1874. Much of this was written in such technical language that he found he could not understand it without a course of legal studies, and this was primarily the cause of his law reading at a later date.

In the fall of 1879 Mr. Sherman permanently left Jasper county and went to Lebanon, St. Clair county, where he pursued a course of study in the law department of McKendree College, under Henry H. Horner, from 1879 until

1882. He also studied mathematics, history, Latin and English and American literature until his senior year, when he abandoned all work except his legal studies, and was graduated in the law department in 1882. During his collegiate course he also taught school three miles north of Lebanon, in the Emerald Mound district, at the same time reading law and successfully passing the examinations. In the spring of 1880 he had deliberately determined to make the practice of law his life work, and in June, 1882, was admitted to the bar upon examination before the supreme court at Springfield, after which he received his diploma and degree from the law department of McKendree College.

Immediately afterward Judge Sherman returned to Macomb, where he has remained almost continuously since. His money was by this time exhausted, and until August, 1882, he worked at day labor and at driving a team. He then entered the law office of D. G. Tunnicliff, with whom he read law until October. He then borrowed one hundred dollars from a college classmate and entered into partnership with L. B. Vose. In 1890 D. G. Tunnicliff retired from practice and Judge Sherman became the senior member of the firm of Sherman & Tunnicliffs, his partners being George D. and William W. Tunnicliff, the two sons of his former preceptor. His practice has been general and he has been retained on many of the important suits that have been tried in the district. In May, 1885, he was elected city attorney of Macomb, and in November, 1886, was elected judge of McDonough county, his term expiring in December, 1890, when he declined a re-election. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has been active in campaign work since 1884. In November, 1896, he was elected a member of the fortieth general assembly of Illinois and was one of the most active and influential Republicans in the house. He there explained his views on street-car legislation, May 27, 1897, the substance of which was incorporated in the Allen bill, for which he voted on its final passage. He has defended the law on its merits ever since the agitation began. He was instrumental in securing the passage through the house of the jury commission bill, recommended by the Chicago Bar Association, which is now the law governing the selection of grand and petit jurors in Cook county. At the special session of the legislature held in 1898 he was a member of the subcommittee on revenue in the house and the joint conference committee of the senate and house, and largely assisted in framing and passing the amendment to the law for the assessment of property.

On the 27th of May, 1891, Judge Sherman married Miss Ella M. Crews in Grove township, Jasper county, Illinois. The lady was the youngest daughter of James L. Crews, one of the pioneers of that county, and was a schoolmate of the Judge in their childhood days in southern Illinois. Her death occurred June 16, 1893. In his social relations our subject is a member of Macomb Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as junior warden from 1890 until 1892; Morse Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M.; Macomb Commandery, K. T., and the Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of Chicago. He also holds a membership in Montrose Lodge, K. of P., of Macomb.

Robert Wilson McCartney, deceased, was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Massac county.* His parents, John McCartney and wife, nee Jean Brown, were hardy, honest, industrious and intelligent Scotch people who emigrated to the Western Reserve in Ohio in 1838 or '9, and he was born near Warren, in Johnson township, Trumbull county, that state, March 19, 1843. When he had arrived at the age of six years his parents removed to Eastbrook, Pennsylvania, and resided there until after the death of young Robert's mother, which occurred when he was but ten years of age. From Eastbrook the family soon moved to Youngstown, Ohio, and our subject secured steady employment in the woolen mills until the war broke out.

When the country called for brave defenders, although only eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry and fought until the surrender at Appomattox. At Gettysburg he was aid-de-camp to General Sickles, and in a desperate charge the General lost his leg and the gallant aide received a severe wound in the shoulder as he carried orders from General Sickles to General Ellis, the latter also being slain; and an elegant monument now marks the spot where he fell. In a desperately wounded condition he lay helpless on that historic field of carnage and blood, for two days and nights suffering untold agony. When found he was taken to the hospital at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and after partial recovery he was placed in the invalid corps and assigned to clerical duty in the office of provost marshal. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to take the field, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, commissioned him captain of Company I, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and at once sent him to the front to join the Army of the Potomac. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of this campaign, sharing in the glory of Lee's surrender at Appomattox and passing through the magnificent grand review at Washington, to be later mustered out at Harrisburg. Going into the war in the prime of youth after the last cloud had dispersed, he entered the arena of life with a wrecked body but an unconquerable will.

During his boyhood days he attended the public schools, and at the close of the war entered Duff's Business College in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating December 7, 1866. We next find him at Cleveland, Ohio, attending a course of law lectures, upon the completion of which he came to Illinois to further pursue his legal studies with his brother, John F. McCartney. In the spring of 1868 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Olney, becoming a law partner of his brother as well as associate editor of the *Promulgator*, a Republican newspaper founded by John F. McCartney, of which the *Journal-Republican* is the legal continuation.

For several years he was associated with William Towle in the operations of the large Towle sawmills, which were later sold to Mr. Towle that he might pursue the law, which was more congenial to his tastes. He early built an elegant and substantial brick residence, followed by the erection of the commo-

* This sketch is contributed by Mr. O. J. Page, editor of the *Journal-Republican*.



GUSELMAN PHOTO-ENGRAVERS CO

R. W. McCarty

dious Julian Hotel, still the leading hotel of the city, and at the time of its erection far in advance of that period. The ideal of his life, however, was the erection of a brick block to contain a public library and reading rooms. Shortly before his death he accomplished this, his chief design, by erecting the beautiful new Music Hall block, and in his will made provision for a free public library whenever the city should take charge of the same. His widow and executrix has labored assiduously to carry out his purpose, and a library of about a thousand choice volumes has lately passed under control of Metropolis as the R. W. McCartney Free Public Library. He was also the moving spirit in the organization and successful operation of the First National Bank, which became a substantial institution under his wise management.

In his social life he was a respected member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an honored Odd Fellow and a loyal Mason. In religious affiliations he was a Methodist and served for years as trustee of that large and influential congregation in Metropolis. The great respect in which he was held by these fraternities was shown at his funeral, in which they all participated.

He always commanded the confidence and the esteem of his fellow men, who evidenced their high appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him city attorney of Metropolis, afterward county judge in 1873, in which capacity he served for nine years, to be again honored by being chosen to represent a loyal constituency in the general assembly of Illinois in 1882. In 1885 he was chosen circuit judge of this judicial district, and could have been re-elected, but failing health and extensive business interests forbade, and the marvelous powers of Judge McCartney, who proved himself not only a hero in times of war but also a hero in times of peace, is beautifully and succinctly expressed in an article published in the Times Star of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time of his death, as follows:

The death of the Hon. R. W. McCartney at Metropolis, Illinois, closes a career which is deserving of more than the two-line notice the dispatches give it. When scarcely more than a boy Mr. McCartney entered the cavalry service and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. The wound never properly healed and was followed by inflammatory rheumatism and other disorders that made life a torture. For not one day in thirty-two years was he free from pain. The condition would have sent an ordinary man to his grave or a veteran to a soldiers' home, but young McCartney was made of other stuff. He went to Metropolis, read law, got admitted to the bar, and worked up a large practice extending to the supreme court of the United States. He was elected judge of the southern district of Illinois, and the way seemed open to the supreme court of his state had his physical disabilities permitted of such promotion. He found time from his busy profession to enter other pursuits, managed a large sawmill, ran a local newspaper, built a large hotel, became president of a bank, put up a city hall for public entertainments and opened a circulating library for the use of his townsmen. All these and many more things he did, or was doing when death finally stopped the wheeled chair whose occupant had scarcely yet crossed the line of fifty years! The arch-enemy he faced at Gettysburg won at last; but who shall say the heroism of the boy surpassed the heroism of the man? His career is cut short; but surely it is enough to encourage boys who enter the race of life handicapped, enough to shame men of robust health who accomplish nothing and charge it to lack of opportunity.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

With all the suffering attending an invalid life and all the pressure of manifold business obligations, Judge R. W. McCartney found time to enjoy the serene and peaceful happiness of married life. On September 8, 1868, he married Miss Mary Priestly, daughter of Professor Priestly. To them were born two sons,—William Priestly and John,—the latter dying in infancy. Mrs. McCartney crossed the "dark river" October 18, 1871, and March 19, 1873, he was married to Miss Julia Scofield, the amiable daughter of Rev. Scofield, an eminent minister of the Presbyterian church. From this union two children were born,—Robert W., deceased, and Jean E., who graduated at the Metropolis high school as valedictorian of the class of 1894 and received her diploma from the famous Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, June 7, 1898.

Against a broken and shattered constitution contracted in the defense of his country's flag he loved so well, he fought a fight almost unsurpassed in the annals of history and rose from simplicity to honored positions. In a wheel chair and on the crutches he mastered the environments of life. In this condition a national bank received his guidance to success. In the forum of the court he met antagonists of robust body who surrendered to his genius; on the bench he grappled with knotty questions of the judiciary, and but one decision was ever reversed; in the legislature of his chosen state he served with honor; on the platform his voice in logic, purity and sublimity was heard with rapt attention; and highest of all the fireside enjoyed the sacred blessings of his congenial love until October 27, 1893, death closed his life so full of fruitfulness and so worthy of emulation.

Frederick Randolph Young, one of the prominent members of the bar of Massac county, and a sterling, esteemed citizen of Metropolis, has won distinction in his chosen profession, though but little more than two years have rolled away since his admission to the bar of Illinois. Nor is he known alone in legal circles, for he is equally prominent in public affairs, taking a commendable interest in whatever is of moment to the community in which he dwells and at all times doing his duty as a patriotic citizen of this great republic. In accordance with what he believes to be the best policy for this government, he is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party, having given it his allegiance since he received the right of franchise. In 1898 he was honored by being made chairman of the Republican central committee of this county, by which it may be seen that his influence is recognized as a power and factor in the success of local politics.

In following the records of the life of our subject the writer of this brief biography notes that he is one of the native sons of Massac county, his birth having occurred at Brooklyn, April 11, 1871. His father, Dr. John D. Young, a leading physician and surgeon of Brooklyn, has been engaged in the practice of medicine for the past twenty-eight years and has won more than a local reputation for his skill. He is one of the honored heroes of the Civil war, in

which he suffered not only the hardships that fell to the lot of the ordinary soldier, forced marches, privation, cold and hunger and the terror and stress of battle, but was, moreover, one of the victims of Andersonville, with its untold horrors. He entered the Federal service in July, 1862, and was captured by the enemy at Guntown, Mississippi, after which he languished for six months in Andersonville prison. When he returned to the north he took up the study of medicine as soon as it was practicable, and in 1870 graduated at the Louisville Medical College, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice. In October, 1865, he married Miss Martha Lucy Calhoun, who was a native of Weakley county, Tennessee, and was a second cousin of the Hon. John C. Calhoun. Dr. John D. Young is a native of Henry county, Tennessee, but for nearly forty years he has been a resident of Illinois, as he became a citizen of Johnson county in 1859. He has frequently been called upon to act in public positions of responsibility and trust, and served as a member of the thirty-second general assembly of this state.

Frederick Randolph Young possesses an excellent education and is a man of broad views and wide information upon all subjects of local and national importance. In his boyhood he attended the public schools and made such good progress in his studies that he assumed the charge of a school when he was very young for the position. He taught for three years with very fair success, but, feeling the need of further mental training should he enter a professional field of effort, as he desired to do, he entered Eureka College, in Woodford county, Illinois, where he pursued the classical course for a period of two years. The next two years he taught in the graded schools of Brooklyn, his native town, and in the meantime began his initial studies in law. When he had completed his last term of school-teaching he went to the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and at the close of one term of work in the law department of the institution he took an examination before the courts and was admitted to the bar, this being in August, 1897. He was made a Master Mason the year that he attained his majority,—in fact but two months after he had passed his anniversary, this honor rarely falling to one of that age. He has been the junior warden of Farmers' Lodge No. 232, A. F. & A. M. for five years, and is royal arch captain of Metropolitan Chapter No. 91, R. A. M. In 1894 the Order of Knighthood was conferred upon him by Gethsemane Commandery, No. 41, K. T., and for one year he served as captain-general in that commandery.

The marriage of Mr. Young and Miss Azalea A. Jones was solemnized December 27, 1897. They have a very pleasant and attractive home, where they dispense a gracious hospitality.

Captain John F. McCartney is a man who has risen by his own intrinsic worth and merit to a high position in the respect of mankind, and the greater the difficulties with which he has contended, the greater his triumph. There is something inspiring in such a life record,—a lesson for the young, ambitious man just entering upon a discouraging pathway; a lesson for the man who has failed, perhaps, to achieve the results at which he had heroically aimed; the useful lesson that thorough perseverance, a brave heart and dauntless energy, when

added to even ordinary powers of mind and body, one may certainly accomplish wonders, if not attain prosperity and affluence. The history of Captain McCartney is the history of a man who put all obstacles under his feet and from a humble position rose to an honored place in the community.

The sturdy, industrious, fearless spirit of a long line of Scottish ancestors is present in the person of the Captain. He, too, is a native of the land of Wallace, Bruce and Burns, his birth having occurred near the city of Glasgow, April 22, 1835. His parents, John and Jane (Brown) McCartney, were natives of Scotland, and came to the United States in 1840. They settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, in which locality our subject spent his boyhood days. The father, who was a so-called "dissenting" minister in his native land, removed to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in his later years, and there passed the remainder of his life.

The struggles of J. F. McCartney while he was endeavoring to gain an education were such as few children of the present day can imagine. He paid his way, some of the time, by doing janitor work in the school building, and in various ways he earned money, never being too proud to do hard, honest work for honest pay. He attended school with the foster children of Benjamin and Edward Wade, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and other men prominent in the early history of the Buckeye state. He bought his time of his father from his fourteenth year, paying for the same at the rate of fifty dollars a year until he reached his majority. When he was eighteen he obtained a certificate to teach, and was in charge of a school in western Pennsylvania, during his initial experience as a pedagogue. Later he attended Kingsville Academy in Ashtabula county, Ohio, for instruction in certain branches in which he desired further knowledge, and upon leaving there he resumed teaching, which he followed for several winters, the rest of the year working upon farms at stipulated wages.

In 1855 fortune brought Captain McCartney to Illinois, and, as he had but thirty-one cents in money, he accepted a position in a sawmill at Pulaski Station, in Pulaski county, being employed there but a short time, however, ere he was given an opportunity to teach a school in the neighborhood of the town. After he had carried on school-teaching for a few terms he returned to Ohio, and took an advanced course of study in the Vermillion Collegiate Institute, in Ashland county, same state, soon being given the chair of mathematics in the institution.

At the breaking out of the great Civil war the Captain joined the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers at Metropolis, Illinois, and was appointed regimental quartermaster of the same. Subsequently he was detailed to the recruiting service and personally assisted in the enlistment of one hundred and fifteen men during the winter of 1863-64. By the special order of Secretary Stanton they were mustered in as Company D, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with him as captain. He went then with Sherman on the march to the sea and on to Richmond, and in May, 1865, was sent in General Herron's division in pursuit of Kirby Smith, then in Texas. He was honorably discharged from the service in Little Rock, Arkansas, in July of the same year.

In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, but did not engage in practice until after his country had received the loyal tribute of several of the best years of his young manhood. When duty no longer called him he quietly resumed his interrupted plans as though nothing had happened in the meantime, and from that time to the present has been assiduous in business. He began his professional career in Metropolis and has been actively associated with the upbuilding and progress of this thriving little city. In 1867, upon the death of Hon. G. W. Neely, he was commissioned to the vacated position of state's attorney by Governor Oglesby, and in 1868 was elected for a full term. When he left the office, in December, 1872, he entered more vigorously than ever before into the private practice of law, and continued thus solely occupied until 1894, when increasing business interests largely forced his retirement from the bar.

In 1882 he aided in organizing the First National Bank of Metropolis, it being incorporated at fifty thousand dollars. His brother, R. W., was president, and in 1883 he was elected president, and acted in that capacity for three terms. In 1895, having sold his interest in the First National Bank, he founded the State Bank, capitalized at fifty thousand dollars. He was elected president of the new institution and is yet officiating in this responsible position. To his genius and excellent financial management the success of these two representative banking institutions is largely attributable. By energy and well applied effort he long ago became one of the wealthy land-owners of Massac county, Illinois, as there he holds the deeds to thirteen hundred and fifty acres of fine, fertile farm land.

Fraternally, he is a charter member of the blue lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Grand Chain, Pulaski county, and is a member of the Sons of Temperance. Politically, he is now a Prohibitionist. Since 1858 he has been a valued member of the Christian church, and for the past twenty-two years has been an elder in the same. He is chairman of the eighth district Christian Mission board, embracing the fourteen southern counties of Illinois. For a number of years he was the editor and proprietor of a newspaper published in Metropolis, and in 1876 he aided in the organization of the "Farmers' Movement," which elected Hon. Samuel Glasford to the lower house of representatives, the opponent being Colonel Farrell.

In 1859 the Captain married Elizabeth McGee, a sister of the Hon. F. M. McGee, late of Johnson county, Illinois, and of Judge McGee, of Pulaski county, this state. Two children were born to our subject and wife, namely: Lizzie, who married B. F. Stroud, now of Seattle, Washington; and Professor M. N., who is superintendent of the public schools of Vienna, Illinois. Their mother died in September, 1864, and March 1, 1866, Captain McCartney married Minnie D. Lukens, by whom he has had eight children. Grace is the wife of Hon. F. A. Trowsdall; Anna is Mrs. D. T. Stimpert; Hattie is the wife of C. M. Fouts; Carrie married Professor J. N. Weaver; Catherine is the assistant cashier of the State Bank, of which her father is president; and Frank, Fred and Hope, the younger ones, are at home.

Judge William Tell Hollenbeck, son of John Milton and Margaret (Neal)

Hollenbeck, was born on a farm in York township, Clark county, Illinois, October 18, 1861. His ancestors were Hollanders who came to America in the period of the Revolutionary war, settling in the state of New York. His great-grandfather, Lawrence Hollenbeck, left the state of New York in 1812 and traveling down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers and up the Wabash river took up his abode on Walnut prairie, Clark county, Illinois, in 1816. In connection with his sons Lawrence, John, William and Jacob, he did a very large milling business and shipped heavily down the rivers to New Orleans and other river points.

William's life was that of an ordinary farmer's boy of his time. He attended the country school and was a diligent and apt pupil, and as years advanced and his labor became more valuable, his working time lengthened and his school days grew less until they were confined to the winter term each year. At the age of fourteen William met with the greatest loss that ever befalls a young boy, in the death of his mother.

His mother was a daughter of Washington Neal, who came to Clark county from Boone county, Kentucky, and was a woman of fine natural abilities, with a mind well cultivated for the times in which she lived. The family was soon scattered and William hired out as a farm hand during the summer and worked Saturdays, evenings and mornings of winter to pay his board while he attended school. This continued until he was nineteen years old, when, by frugal habits and the diligent improvement of his time he had saved enough to pay his way at the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale for a year. Not being able to continue his course at the Normal for longer than the year he returned to his native county and again went to work on the farm and attended school in the winter. He obtained a teacher's certificate to teach school in the spring of 1882, but not wishing to enter that profession he went to Logan county and hired as a farm-hand east from Atlanta, where he worked just a month, when he accidentally received a severe kick on the head from a vicious horse, which disabled him so that he left the farm and returned to Clark county and began teaching school in the village of Walnut Prairie. As a teacher he was very successful and remained in charge of that school for six consecutive terms and was offered an increase of wages to continue. He had other plans in view, however, and went to Terre Haute and entered the Indiana State Normal. From this institution he went to the Terre Haute Commercial College, at which he graduated. After receiving his diploma he remained in Terre Haute as a bookkeeper for about two years. But clerical work was not in the line that young Hollenbeck had marked out for his life-work; so he returned to Clark county and again entered the school-room. Here his labors were marked with brilliant success; he was re-elected as president of the Clark County Teachers' Association term after term, and his services were in demand as a teacher at the very highest wages paid in the county.

One of the marked traits of Hollenbeck's character is thoroughness of preparation for any work he undertakes. Having his aim fixed upon the law as the ultimate work to be pursued in life, he planned to make every undertaking, even his amusements, contribute to fitting him for his chosen profession. De-

sirous of widening his fund of general information he planned for a brief tour of Europe, and in the summer of 1889 he traveled in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France, spending some time at the World's Fair in Paris; Germany, Holland and Belgium. Upon his return from Europe he re-entered the law office of Golden & Hamill, at that time the leading law firm in Marshall, and read with them for about two years, and then entered the law department of the Ann Arbor University, at which institution he graduated with high honors in 1892. Returning to Marshall he formed a partnership with F. W. Booth, under the firm name of Hollenbeck & Booth. The firm soon had a large law practice, which continued until the fall of 1894, when Mr. Hollenbeck was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for county and probate judge of Clark county, which usually gave a Democratic majority of three hundred; Mr. Hollenbeck was triumphantly elected by nearly five hundred majority. He immediately dissolved partnership with Mr. Booth and in December of the same year entered upon the duties of his office.

Judge Hollenbeck's good knowledge of the law, his legal acumen and sound judgment, which he has displayed in an eminent degree, have won for him the respect and high consideration of the members of the bar who have practiced in his court in Clark and surrounding counties, and he has gained the confidence of the people whom he has served with impartiality and faithfulness. Judge Hollenbeck is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term and has overcome difficulties and surmounted obstacles that might well dampen the ardor of the stoutest-hearted. In 1896 he was married to Louise M. Rackerby, daughter of M. P. Rackerby of Hutsonville. They have one son,—Neal Augustus Hollenbeck,—born August 18, 1897. Mrs. Hollenbeck is highly accomplished, especially as a musician, and they have an ideal home, which is always a pleasant resort for their wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS—A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF THEIR CHARACTERS,
DRAWN FROM THE GREAT DEBATE OF 1858.*

IT IS too early even now for an impartial review of the great debate, which commenced at Ottawa on the 21st of August and was continued at Freeport on the 27th of August, at Jonesboro on the 15th of September, at Charleston on the 18th of the same month, at Galesburg October 7th, Quincy October 13th, and which ended at Alton on the 15th of October, 1858. The places I have mentioned were the mere points of contact between these great leaders of public opinion, as they traversed the state.

In the intervals between their formal meetings both of them addressed large popular assemblies in different parts of the state, and in that manner continued the discussion of the questions of the day until the people were fully aroused and watched this battle of the giants with the most profound and absorbing interest.

I have said that it is too early for an impartial review of the "debate of 1858," for though thirty-eight years have elapsed since the historic meeting of Douglas and Lincoln, which occurred on this spot, some of the subordinate actors in the drama of that year still survive, while some of them preceded Douglas into the land of shadows and did not live to hear his words of burning patriotism, when, with transcendent eloquence, he pleaded with his countrymen to save the states from disintegration, and the Union, under the constitution, from subversion.

Others of their hearers died under the flag, in the hospitals or on battle-fields, and did not witness the tragedy of the 14th of April, 1865, or share in the almost despairing gloom which that event cast upon the country. Still others have fallen by the wayside, as the days and years have passed, and now a few, ah, how few! linger, as if reluctant to quit the stage. After a while, when all of them are gone, the historian will with judicial accuracy arrange his pitiless facts, and then, and not until then, the world will be given a calm and impartial review of the great debate of 1858, with all of its attendant characteristic circumstances. Still, on this occasion, without injustice to the memory of the dead and without risk of wounding the sensibilities of the living, I may contribute something to the picture which this assemblage is intended to recall, and commemorate.

The personalities of Douglas and Lincoln are almost as well known to the people of Illinois as to their contemporaries. It is difficult to imagine men more unlike in their origin, their education, their intellectual and personal

* Oration of Hon. John M. Palmer, delivered at Galesburg, Illinois, October 7, 1896.

habits and appearance. Mr. Douglas was of New England birth, had the advantages afforded by the public schools of his native state, and had some share of classical training. He came to Illinois and found employment as a teacher. Mr. Lincoln was born in Kentucky, where, at that time, public schools were unknown. His opportunities for mere elementary education were of the most humble character. The story of his earlier years is familiar, and I will not attempt to repeat it. It is the history of a life commenced under most unfavorable circumstances, and its lesson is that under American institutions eminence is attainable by the most humble.

I became acquainted with Mr. Douglas in the month of June, 1838, when he was a candidate for a seat in the second branch of the congress of the United States. The district he sought to represent included Quincy and Chicago, Danville and Rock Island, Springfield and Galena. At that time Illinois was entitled to but three members of "the house," and the population, as shown by the preceding census, made it proper to provide two districts in southern Illinois and but one for the whole northern half of the state. I heard Mr. Douglas on the day after our first meeting, and was impressed with his remarkable power as a popular orator. My subsequent acquaintance with him ripened into the most profound respect for his great abilities.

In December, 1839, when I visited Springfield to obtain admission to the bar, he took charge of my application, obtained an order for the appointment of a committee, consisting of himself and Jonathan Young Scammon (a name venerable in the law) to examine me, touching my qualifications to practice as an attorney and counselor at law; made a favorable report; wrote my license; obtained the signature of two of the judges of the supreme court; handed me the license and congratulated me on my entry upon what he called "the honorable profession of the law." It can be readily imagined that from that time until later political events separated us I was his devoted follower, always ready and eager to serve him.

In December, 1839, while in Springfield on the errand I have just mentioned, I saw Abraham Lincoln for the first time, but not under circumstances favorable to the formation of intimate personal or political relations between us. He came into the building occupied by the second branch of the legislature, and made what was called in the language of the times "a Whig speech," in which he assailed the Democratic party with great severity. Although at that time the Democratic party in Illinois held all the departments of the state government there were even then rumblings of the storm which came in 1840.

Under the provisions of the constitution of 1818, which was in force until superseded by that of 1848, the executive officers of the state government (with the exception of the secretary of state, who was appointed by the governor), the judges of the courts, the attorney-general and the state's attorney were elected by the legislature in joint session. The party leaders therefore attended the legislative sessions, and the "lobby," as it was termed, was the theater of their eloquence.

I there heard Alexander P. Field, who afterward left the state and died in

New Orleans; Abraham Lincoln; E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff during the late civil war; O. H. Browning, late secretary of the interior, for the Whigs, and Stephen A. Douglas, John Calhoun, Isaac P. Walker (afterwards senator from Wisconsin), Democrats. They were all stars of the first magnitude, but I then imagined that the respective parties relied upon Lincoln and Douglas as the pillars of their strength.

Mr. Lincoln, in the speech I heard him deliver on the occasion I have mentioned, surprised me by his ability and by his apparent logical frankness. He seemed to concede to his adversary almost everything he could claim, but I observed that he always found means to escape the effect even of his own concessions. His language was simple but exact. His statements were clear and his arguments must have given great satisfaction to the party he represented. He asserted his propositions with firmness and supported them in the most effective manner.

Mr. Douglas was then, as afterward, aggressive, bold and defiant. He was quick to perceive the strong as well as the weak points of his adversary. He approached the strong with caution, but assailed the weak ones with irresistible force. Nor was he mistaken in the strength of his own positions. He invited attack upon those that were impregnable, but covered the weak ones with marvelous ingenuity. These were my estimates of Lincoln and Douglas, made perhaps as early as 1839, but were corrected and matured by subsequent acquaintance.

The annexation of Texas, in 1845, and the acquisition of the large territories gained by the United States as the result of the war with Mexico gave in some quarters a new importance to the subject of slavery. The sectional strife which that subject occasioned, was, as was believed, or hoped rather than believed, settled by the passage by congress of what were called the compromise measures of 1850. Both the great parties pledged themselves, by the action of their national conventions in 1852, to maintain "the compromise of 1850" as a final and satisfactory settlement of the question of slavery in the United States. No one exerted himself more earnestly and efficiently than did Mr. Douglas to secure the adoption by congress of the so-called "compromise," and the result was most favorable to the Democratic party, of which he had become one of the national leaders.

His supporters in Illinois hoped for his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1852, but he was defeated by the almost unknown Franklin Pierce. The Democrats won an overwhelming victory in the November election of that year. General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, who was the foremost American soldier then living, was defeated. But the permanent success of the Democratic party was destroyed by an event which was intended to insure its predominance.

Mr. Douglas, then a senator from Illinois and chairman of the senate committee on territories, early in January, 1854, reported a bill for the organization of the territory of Nebraska. In the report accompanying the bill he said:

The principal amendments which your committee deemed it their duty to commend to the favorable action of the senate, in a special report, are those in which the principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, so far as they are applicable to territorial organizations, are proposed to be affirmed and carried into practical operation within the limits of the new territory.

With a view of conforming their action to what they regard as the settled policy of the government, sanctioned by the approving voice of the American people, your committee had deemed it their duty to incorporate and perpetuate, in their territorial bill, the principles and spirit of those measures. If any other considerations were necessary to render the propriety of this course imperative upon the committee, they may be found in the fact that the Nebraska country occupies the same relative position to the slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah when those territories were organized.

It was a disputed point whether slavery was prohibited by law in the country acquired from Mexico. On the one hand, it was contended, as a legal proposition, that slavery having been prohibited by the enactments of Mexico, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and domestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as they did not conflict with the constitution of the United States; and that a law either protecting or prohibiting slavery was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one-half of the states of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of slavery. On the other hand, it was insisted that, by virtue of the constitution of the United States, every citizen had a right to remove to any territory of the Union and carry his property with him under the protection of law, whether that property consisted of persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons on both sides of the legal controversy who were unwilling to abide the decision of the courts on the legal matters in dispute; thus among those who claimed that the Mexican laws were still in force, and, consequently, that slavery was already prohibited in those territories by valid enactments, there were many who insisted upon congress making the matter certain by enacting another prohibition. In like manner some of those who argued that Mexican law had ceased to have any binding force, and that the constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the court upon the point and insisted that congress should, by direct enactment, remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories.

Your committee deem it fortunate for the peace of the country and the security of the Union that the controversy then resulted in the adoption of the compromise measures, which the two great political parties, with singular unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith and proclaimed to the world as a final settlement of the controversy and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of senators, as well as a proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoins upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments of that adjustment in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. These enactments embrace, among other things, less material to the matters under consideration, the following provisions:

When admitted as a state the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly.

That the legislative power of said territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the land or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents.

Mr. Douglas afterward offered an amendment to the bill, which, referring to the Missouri compromise, declared: "Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by congress with slavery in the states and territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measure, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state nor exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to frame and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise or declare it void, because of its opposition to the compromise measures of 1850, startled the whole country. The people of the United States had submitted to the compromise measures of 1850—especially to the fugitive-slave law—with reluctance. They yielded to that measure only to discharge their obligations under the constitution, but when it was proposed to repeal the compromise of 1820, or to declare it inoperative because of its supposed conflict with the compromise of 1850, they were astounded. They had accepted the compromise measures of 1850 as a supplement to that provision of the compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the territories of the United States north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes. No one can doubt that Mr. Douglas in his action upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill committed the tactical mistake of his lifetime. He relied upon the strength of merely partisan organization. He did not understand what he afterward found to be true,—that the questions he had raised were of the most dangerous character and would destroy the Democratic party. The language of his amendment to the Nebraska bill presented a conundrum of almost impossible solution. It declared that it was not the intention of the act to introduce slavery into any state or territory or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their own institution in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

No man was more capable of defending this most remarkable provision than was Mr. Douglas. I have mentioned my acquaintance with him up to and including 1839. He had occupied public positions, embracing twelve years in the senate of the United States, and was unmistakably a popular leader, who up to that time had no peer in the state. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, had devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His habits and his methods of reasoning had been formed in the courts, where exactness of statement and clear and consistent arguments are necessary. It was apparent to men who were acquainted with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln when the controversy in regard to the Nebraska bill commenced that they would be the leaders in the struggle. I have observed before that as early as 1839 the leaders of the Whig and the Democratic parties looked to Douglas and Lincoln as the pillars of their strength. They were undoubtedly natural rivals. I am unable to say from anything that I know how far mere personal associations and possible social asperities may have whetted the spirit of antagonism between them. In 1854 Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for a seat in the senate of the United States,

but at the subsequent session of the legislature he was defeated. His conduct on that occasion only added to his strength as a popular leader, and gave him the confidence of a small party in the legislature, "the Anti-Nebraska Democratic party." Mr. Lincoln had personally appeared in the joint session of the legislature when an election for senator was pending and urged his friends to vote for Mr. Trumbull. That act of personal disinterestedness gave him a claim upon the "Anti-Nebraska Democracy," which they were fully prepared to redeem in the contest of 1858. In 1856 he was present at Bloomington and made a speech which, though it has not been preserved, was one of remarkable power. In 1858 the Republican convention selected him as its candidate for senator. The language with which his nomination was accompanied was emphatic. It declared him to be not only the candidate, but the only candidate of the Republican party for a seat in the senate of the United States. Thus endorsed and supported he met Mr. Douglas as his accredited adversary. The correspondence which led to the debate of 1858 is so familiar to the people of the state that I omit it. It was preliminary to the meeting of Douglas and Lincoln, at Ottawa, on the 21st of August, 1858. Perhaps at this point it may be well to present my estimate of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln as they appeared to me just before the time of their meeting at Ottawa. I think it is impossible to overestimate Mr. Douglas as a popular orator. I have stated before that he was bold, aggressive and defiant; that no man better understood either the strength or the weakness of his own position, and no man could with more skill frame the issues upon which he had determined to conduct his canvass. Judge Allen, of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, who was an earnest friend and supporter of Judge Douglas, said to me in a recent letter: "Judge Douglas was the beau ideal orator, statesman and politician of the young Democrats of the state at that time, and easily the first in the estimation of all members of the party in Illinois, without reference to age or circumstances. * * * Judge Douglas, as you know, always mapped out his own campaign, framed his own issues and supported them with unequalled power. His speech from the balcony of the Tremont House, in July of that year, was on lines drawn by himself, and from them he never deviated substantially until the contest closed, resulting in his success." Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, accustomed, from his professional habits, to accurate reasoning, was compelled from the necessities of his situation to exert himself to force Judge Douglas to a definition of the real meaning of the Nebraska bill and to a clear statement of his own opinion of the effect of the constitution of the United States in its operation upon the territories with respect to the admission of slavery. To that result he directed all of his efforts. How well he succeeded will appear from Mr. Douglas' speech at Freeport. It will be observed further in the progress of this debate that Mr. Douglas professed absolute indifference to the extension of slavery into the territories. He seemed only anxious that the white people of the territories should exercise their own judgment upon that question, and appeared to be oblivious of the fact that the public mind had

reached the condition that the existence of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska had become one of the great points of sectional controversy.

From this point I will consider the several speeches made by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln,—commencing on the 21st of August, at Ottawa, and terminating at Alton on the 15th of October, 1858,—simply with reference to the great qualities of those two eminent men. I ought further to remark that some of the questions considered by them were disposed of by the Civil war, to which it is not too much to say the debate may be regarded as the mere preliminary. Slavery no longer exists in the United States; therefore it must be held that upon that question the views of Mr. Lincoln have prevailed over those advanced by Mr. Douglas. There is no doubt but that the public conscience of Illinois, even as early as 1858, revolted against the theories of Mr. Douglas as to the right of all men to liberty and equality before the law. In addition to that, Judge Douglas evidently entertained expectations of future political advancement which could only be secured by the harmony and unity of the Democratic party. In order to promote that end he seized hold of the doctrine of popular sovereignty largely modified by the constitutional theory of the rights of the states,—two propositions irreconcilable, and diverse in their influence upon the slavery question. The right of the states in which slavery then existed to maintain slavery and defend it by their constitutions and their laws was admitted by both parties to the great debate. The equality of the states, as asserted by Mr. Douglas, carried with it consequences that were at no time defined with such accuracy as to prevent the mischievous consequences that all were equal in the territory and every right of property recognized by states attended citizens of the several states in emigrating to new territorial acquisition. Undoubtedly Mr. Douglas felt the difficulties of his provision, and he exhibited the highest qualities as a debater in eluding his logical embarrassments. Mr. Lincoln pressed those apparent inconsistencies upon him with great force, and there are but few better examples during the history of oratory than are afforded by these remarkable debates. Still it will be perceived that as the debates progressed the real points of controversy, not only between Douglas and Lincoln as rival candidates, but the issues between the sections of the Union, the supporters and the assailants of slavery, were found and defined. I have said that Mr. Douglas was embarrassed by what was apparent to all,—the difficulty of harmonizing what may be justly called the northern and southern Democratic views of the system of slavery. He himself, in his report upon the Nebraska bill, had stated the different views entertained by different parties in different sections of the Union. He sought to find ground for a new compromise of the slavery question, and he supposed he had done so in the doctrine which he asserted, of the right of the people to regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States; or, as he stated the same doctrine in his Alton speech, that “The people of the territory, like those of the state, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits.” This statement of the doctrine by no means solved the difficulty,

nor did it meet the public judgment. It was still a subject of popular inquiry: What is the true and proper construction of the constitution of the United States with reference to the existence of slavery in the territories? It was asked, Can the people by the action of the territorial legislature, admit or exclude slavery from the territories? Or, Is it the true interpretation of the constitution that while the territories remain common property the constitution carries slavery into the territory as incidental to the rights of the states in which slavery existed? Mr. Douglas was never able to answer that and similar questions to the satisfaction of the popular mind. In the Freeport speech, in reply to the question propounded to him by Mr. Lincoln, he maintained that even though slaves under the constitution might be carried into the territories, friendly legislation might be adopted for the protection of the institution, or it could be excluded by the failure of the territorial legislature to provide police regulations for its protection. These views advanced by Mr. Douglas satisfied neither of the parties to the controversy. The pro-slavery party, I use now a term long since obsolete, were not satisfied, and denounced the doctrine among unfriendly legislation, as being as objectionable as the assertion of the right to exclude slavery from the territories by local legislation; while to the anti-slavery party the theory that slaves could be taken into the territories and retained there until excluded by territorial action, practically yielded the whole question. A careful reader of the speeches of Mr. Douglas delivered during the great debate will perceive the difficulties which surrounded him, and observe the remarkable argumentative strength he exhibited in his attempt to reconcile propositions so embarrassing. After the Freeport speech the positions of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln were changed. At Ottawa Mr. Douglas was the assailant, and undoubtedly the speeches there terminated to Mr. Lincoln's disadvantage. At Freeport Mr. Douglas was driven to definitions, and from that time forth Mr. Lincoln took the offensive. It has been said by a great military writer that a purely defensive war is rarely successful; and so it is in great intellectual contests. In 1858 slavery in the United States reached its greatest strength. It was even then condemned in the northern states of the Union,—not only as wrong in itself, but it had come to be feared as a menace to the peace and integrity of the Union. In the south many opposed the institution on moral grounds, while still other practical men had reached the conclusion that as a system of labor it was wasteful and, as compared with modern methods of industry, no longer profitable. These considerations greatly increased the embarrassment of Mr. Douglas. From his great eminence as a party leader his contest with Mr. Lincoln was closely observed by political leaders in all parts of the country. Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet did not conceal their desire for his overthrow. The southern leaders were prepared to be dissatisfied with whatever course he might think proper to pursue, and perhaps nothing in our political history can be found to equal the magnificent struggle made by him in the last and greatest battle of his life.

Mr. Lincoln entered upon the contest of 1858 without the full confidence

of even his own supporters. I remember the trepidation of the anti-slavery party occasioned by his celebrated declaration that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." It was expected by many of those who desired his success that he would fail in his contest with Douglas, and it was only after repeated essays which he had given of his power that he established himself in the full confidence of his supporters. I think it is apparent in the earlier speeches of Mr. Lincoln that he felt the want of the full confidence of his party adherents, and I think it can be perceived that he grew bolder as he became more conscious of his own power and received a larger share of the confidence of his friends. I trust in what I have said as well as what I will say hereafter I have kept within the line of just and proper appreciation of the intellectual and logical force exhibited by these great leaders in the contest of 1858. I knew them both and esteemed them both, although I confess that while the preliminaries of the discussion were being arranged I doubted Mr. Lincoln's ability to cope with Mr. Douglas. That series of discussions, which I have called a mere continuous debate, is historic and it made history. Mr. Douglas, who had been the idol of the Democracy of Illinois and was without doubt the greatest man of his party in the United States, yielding to the influences which surrounded him at Washington, and forgetful of what he so well said on another occasion, "I never knew the Democratic party to fail in one of its principles out of policy or expediency, that it did not pay the debt with sorrow," attempted that which is always dangerous to a political party which is in the possession of power; he attempted to make a new issue for the consideration of the American people.

If it had been possible at the time to have made the question of the future existence of slavery in the states, or of its extension, by the occult force of the constitution, into the territories, and had it admitted of exact definition and a clear declaration of its purposes, it might have succeeded, but it was apparent even in 1858 that what was known as the slave power was determined to defend that system, even to the extent of the overthrow of the Union, and the north was aroused and was equally determined that slavery in the United States should never be allowed to enter any of the territories. Between parties thus resolved no compromise was possible, no make-shift, no scheme could be devised which would state the recognized propositions of the sections. In 1858 Mr. Lincoln by no means satisfied the extreme men who considered themselves to be his supporters, in that he failed, as much as Mr. Douglas did, to satisfy the southern element of his own political party. The debate defined the real points of difference between the advocates and opponents of slavery extension; it disclosed the chasm which separated sections. Mr. Douglas succeeded in securing a re-election to the senate; Mr. Lincoln, as the result of his part in the discussion, became the leader of a great and powerful party. Mr. Douglas, disappointed in his expectations of presidency in 1860, accepted the result of the election of his successful rival, and when the secessionists attempted to overthrow the Union, he became the champion of the national Union. His

speeches in Illinois in 1861 were magnificent in their power; they were sublime in their patriotism; and he died in June, 1861, giving his last words and his last thoughts to his country. Mr. Lincoln was elected to the presidency; was called by the American people to lead them out from the domination of an arrogant section; he was true to his mission, and died the death of a martyr.

He said to me once: "I have no policy; my hope is to save the Union. I do the best I can to-day, with the hope that when to-morrow comes I am ready for its duty."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR WINSTON.—History is a record of events, of things attempted and accomplished; biography is the record of the life experiences of individuals who produce the events which form the history of city, state or nation. History deals with effects, biography with causes. The latter indicates what will produce certain results, what qualities will produce success, what forces will result in leadership, what characteristics will awaken respect. Biography becomes of value, therefore, only when it indicates the path to be pursued by those who attain to the best things in life, and fails of its true province when it emphasizes aught else. It accords to merit its real place in the world and acknowledges the worth of true ability. In the life of Mr. Winston we find that the causes which have led to his brilliant success in the legal profession are all such as command respect and awaken admiration. His life also illustrates another truth,—that though one has back of him an ancestry honorable and honored,—of which he may be justly proud,—it is after all only individual and long sustained effort that counts in the race of life; it is only this that can give intellectual prowess and maintain a leadership once gained.

Mr. Winston comes of two of the best families in America, but it is his own labors that have brought him legal pre-eminence. He is descended from the Winstons of New York and the McIntoshes of Georgia, families long prominent in the history of the country. His grandfather, Rev. Dennis M. Winston, who was a graduate of Hamilton College, of New York, and Princeton College, of New Jersey, became a minister of the Presbyterian church and on account of failing health removed to the south, where he met and married Miss Mary McIntosh, the granddaughter of the distinguished General McIntosh. The lady inherited a large number of slaves, but as the years passed the Rev. Winston and his wife, believing, like many of the more advanced southern people, that the practices of slavery were wrong, removed to Woodford county, Kentucky, in order there to liberate those who were their bondsmen. This change in residence was made in 1835, and in 1837 Mrs. Winston died, while her husband survived only until 1842.

Their son, Frederick Hampden Winston, was married August 20, 1855, to Miss Maria G. Dudley, and their eldest child is Frederick Seymour Winston, whose name begins this review. He was born in Kentucky, October 27, 1856, but with the exception of a few months has always lived in Chicago. Having acquired his preliminary education in this city, he entered Yale College at the age of sixteen; and although he left that institution at the beginning of his



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senior year, he was awarded his degree by the faculty on the basis of three years' study. Subsequently he entered the Columbia College Law School, in New York, and in 1878 was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois. Returning then to Chicago he became his father's law partner and had the benefit of his counsel and experience. His success was marked and immediate, for he was recognized as a young man of indefatigable energy, laudable ambition and firm purpose. His knowledge of law is comprehensive and accurate; he has strong powers of analysis, is a clear reasoner, logical in argument, and concise and forceful in his pleadings.

In 1881 Mr. Winston was appointed assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and in April of the following year was accorded the unanimous endorsement of the city council as the appointee for the office of corporation counsel, being the youngest man ever appointed to that position. During his incumbency Mr. Winston conducted many important cases to a successful conclusion, but perhaps we can best give an estimate of his efficient service in that capacity by quoting a letter written by the lamented Carter H. Harrison, Sr., then mayor of Chicago, on receiving Mr. Winston's resignation. The letter read:

"You have performed the duties of that office so beneficially to the city and so satisfactorily to me that it is a really disagreeable task to accept your resignation, and thus finally sever your connection with the city's administration. The public has seen the value of your services in the many suits you have won for the city, whereby large sums of money were directly saved or important principles settled in the interest of the municipality. But the public cannot know how often your opinions have been a safe guide to the council, or have upheld the executive department, enabling it to act with promptness and decision. In losing your services the municipality will lose an able counselor and a safe friend. It is of some consolation to me that you have promised during the remainder of my term of office to aid your successor by your free advice, and to attend to the important causes now in the courts, which you can understand so much better than any new attorney can, and that you will not accept a retainer in opposition to the city. Five years ago you accepted from me a subaltern position in the law department. You were young and untried. I thought I saw the stuff that was in you. I made no mistake, and it will always be to me a source of unalloyed pleasure that I had the opportunity to enable you to show the mettle of which you were made. In the performance of your duties you have been unbending in the right, and yet so courteous that no sting remained after the right was done."

In 1886 Mr. Winston resigned his position as corporation counsel of the city to accept the position of counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. He represents this company and many other corporations, and has confined himself exclusively to corporation law, undoubtedly the most difficult as well as the most important branch of jurisprudence. The firm of Winston & Meagher, of which he is the head, has probably the largest corporation prac-

tice in the west. Mr. Winston is always courteous to his opponents, and his fairness has won him the highest respect of bench and bar.

Edward T. Glennon, of the prominent law firm of Pam, Donnelly & Glennon, is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Woodstock, this state, on the 21st of August, 1856. He is a son of Thomas Glennon, and in the public schools of his native county he acquired his literary education, making his home during the time under the parental roof. After leaving school he spent eleven years in journalistic work and found therein a school which broadened the mind and quickened the intellect as few other lines of work do. At one time he was proprietor of the Woodstock Sentinel, but desiring to enter the legal profession, he at length abandoned the newspaper field, and in 1881 took up the study of law. The following year he entered the Union College of Law of Chicago and received his diploma of graduation from that institution in 1884.

In June of the same year Mr. Glennon was admitted to the bar and began practice, winning success by the result of his thorough preparation, close application and ability to apply the principles of jurisprudence of the litigated question. In April, 1887, he entered the law department of the city of Chicago as assistant special assessment attorney under the then corporation counsel, Oliver H. Horton, and acceptably filled that position until December, 1888, when he resigned in order to accept the position of assistant state's attorney under Joel M. Longenecker. He served in that capacity until May 1, 1891, at which time he resigned, having been appointed police magistrate by Mayor Hempstead Washburne. He resigned from that office in November, 1896, and became a member of the law firm of McFadon & Glennon, representing the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, a partnership that was dissolved in 1897, while in February, 1898, Mr. Glennon became the junior member of the law firm of Pam, Donnelly & Glennon, with office in the Rookery building. In 1897 he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court. He has wide experience as a lawyer in the conduct of all classes of litigation and his knowledge of the law is comprehensive and accurate. His mind is naturally analytical and logical and his ability to determine and present with great effect the strong points in a case had been one of the strong elements in his success.

In 1885 Mr. Glennon was united in marriage to Miss Julia Donnelly, of Woodstock, a friend of his youth. He gives his political support to the Republican party and is deeply interested in its growth and success, but his energies are devoted not to politics but the law, in which he has achieved considerable distinction.

Robert D. Martin is one whose close application, studious habits, keen analytical powers and clear insight have enabled him to master the various departments of the legal science. He is now an able member of the Chicago bar, with which he has been identified since 1891. His advancement toward success and fame has been that of a steady and substantial growth, and each passing year marks a further step in his progress toward the highest legal

eminence. To solve the intricate problems of jurisprudence requires ability of high order, and the diversified interests of human life are all the time augmenting the complexity of the laws which govern man in his relation to his fellow man.

A native of Illinois, Robert Delos Martin was born in the town of Freeport, August 28, 1859, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. His father, Dr. Chancellor Martin, was a native of Martindale, Columbia county, New York, and a man of unusual prominence and ability, who served with distinction in various official positions to which he was called. During the war of the Rebellion he was one of the most active surgeons in the state and one of the most prominent members of the Illinois examining board. He came to Illinois before railroads were extended west of Chicago, and during the era of pioneer development he was an important factor in the progress and advancement made in his section of the state. He wedded Mary F. Hall, sister of Luther A. Hall, one of the talented lawyers of northern Ohio. Their eldest son, Chancellor Martin, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, by Elihu B. Washburne, and after his graduation served in the regular army for several years, or until his appointment by General Sherman as one of the five men with rank of major, to instruct the Egyptian army in American military tactics, and was then stationed at Cairo, Egypt. Later he resigned, and is now deputy collector of customs in New York.

In the common schools Robert D. Martin acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts. His collegiate course was pursued in Yale University, which he entered in 1876, as a member of the freshman class. He remained four years as a student within the classic walls of that time-honored institution, and was graduated with honor. Turning to the profession of the law, his preparatory studies were pursued in the law department of Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of LL. B. A comprehensive grasp of all subjects presented for consideration had well fitted him for his chosen vocation, and he connected himself with the law firm of Nash & Nash, of New York city. Subsequently he removed to South Dakota, where he practiced law for six years, and then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he followed his profession until 1891, securing a large clientele and doing a profitable business. He was a resident of Utah at the time of the change in the state administration from Mormon to Gentile.

As before stated, Mr. Martin has been a member of the Chicago bar, where he has built up a large practice, mostly in civil law. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "Although he has practiced at the Chicago bar only since 1891, he is already well known to the craft for his successful methods and his large clientage. Like all lawyers well versed in the common law, he easily and readily adapted himself to the Illinois statutes and now is undoubtedly one of the most reliable practitioners of Chicago. He is clean, conservative and able, and clients find that he is qualified to preserve and maintain all their rights under the law." He has a natural legal mind, given to analytical

investigation, is careful and conservative in judgment, positive yet courteous in expression, and has a capacity to comprehend and apply legal principles to the solution of evidential problems.

Mr. Martin was married in 1891 to Harriet S. Joy, a daughter of the late Colonel Edmund L. Joy, of Newark, New Jersey, who was a prominent resident of that state, and who also served as one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children, Joy Delos and Helen Theresa.

In his political affiliations Mr. Martin is a Republican and is a valued member of the Kenwood Country Club and the Hamilton Clubs. His strict conformity to the ethics of his profession has gained him the high regard of bench and bar; his many companionable qualities have made him a social favorite among his friends; and his genuine worth commands the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact.

Thomas A. Moran, LL. D., dean of the Chicago College of Law, is one of a few men—and only a few—who have attained such distinction in the higher walks of life that all complimentary allusion to them would be entirely superfluous. Such have been his brilliant achievements at the bar and on the bench that the public, without words of eulogy from the biographer, accords him the place that he has worthily won in his profession; and so without introducing him to the readers of this volume, we proceed to chronicle the events which mark his progress through life. His ancestors came from the Emerald Isle, his father, Patrick Morau, a native of Ireland, having emigrated to America in the early part of the century. For many years he was in business in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the Judge was born October 7, 1839, spending the first seven years of his life in his native town. He then accompanied his parents to Bristol, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, at that time a frontier region, but possessed of the spirit of enterprise and progress which has always characterized this section of America. He became imbued with this spirit, and though his time was largely occupied in the labors of developing and improving the new home farm, he availed himself of every opportunity for acquiring an education, his advantages, however, being only such as the district schools afforded. Books, however, were a source of continual delight to him and by his eager perusal of all volumes that he could obtain he added greatly to his store of knowledge. All this awakened in him a strong desire for better advantages, and for several terms he was a student in Liberty Academy, at Salem. He then engaged in teaching school, and at the same time became an interested and active member in the debating clubs which were then prevalent through the district. Here he gave evidence of the superior oratorical ability which has gained him distinction at the bar, and his readiness, his repartee and his logic made him a worthy opponent of men many years his senior. His school-teaching also supplied him with the means that enabled him to pursue a course of law in the office of J. J. Pettit, of Kenosha, and later he continued his reading under the direction of Judge I. W. Webster.

In 1862 Judge Moran returned to the farm and assumed its management,



on account of the illness of his father, who died that year, after which the family sold the farm and removed to the city of Kenosha. In 1864 the mother died, and in the fall of that year Judge Moran became a student in the Albany Law School, at New York, where he was graduated in May, 1865, when he was admitted to the bar. In November of the same year he came to Chicago and entered upon his professional career. After practicing for a time in the office of H. S. Monroe he became a member of the law firm of Schoff & Moran, and subsequently formed the firm of Moran & English, who caused a change in the firm style, by the admission of Mr. Wolf, under the name of Moran, English & Wolf, and this connection was maintained until the elevation of the senior partner to the circuit bench of Cook county. While Judge Moran was acknowledged by all to be a brilliant orator, he never depended upon this gift to win his cause. He prepared his cases with the utmost care and precision and fortified his evidence by law and precedent; he manifested the keenest discernment, in the arrangement of facts, and gave to each its due weight and consideration, never losing sight of the main issue upon which the decision always turns, and thus he came before judge or jury ready to present his clients' interests in the strongest possible way. His speech was clear, concise and logical, and his accuracy of expression, grace of diction and splendid oratorical powers enriched and beautified his speech, making it most effective. During the first fourteen years of his connection with the Chicago bar he handled a greater number of cases than any other practitioner of Chicago, and the renown which he gained led to his selection for judicial honors.

In the fall of 1879 he was elected to the circuit bench of Cook county for a term of six years, was re-elected in 1885 and again in 1891. After having served for seven years with great distinction as judge of the circuit court, he was assigned by the supreme court, in accordance with the statutory provision, to the judgeship of the appellate court of the first district of Illinois, and served in that position until he resigned his office, in March, 1892. His record in that incumbency, in the estimation of the bar of northern Illinois, is not surpassed by any other judge of that court. So uniformly were his opinions based upon the soundest legal and equitable principles, so much in accordance were they with the spirit of our institutions and civilization, and so logical, condensed and correct were they, that often they were adopted as the language of the supreme court. His experience as a judge embraced the common-law, chancery and criminal branches of the court, in each of which he achieved honor and won the commendation of the bar and the public. Always self-contained and self-poised, of patient and courteous bearing, an attentive, careful and most respectful listener, even to the humblest pleader, he discharged his high functions without ostentation and with conspicuous ability.

Upon resigning his position on the bench Judge Moran resumed the private practice of law, and is now the senior member of the firm of Moran, Krause & Mayer. His clientage is very extensive, his legal business is of a most important character, and the reputation he has won ranks him second to no member of the Chicago bar. As illustrating his standing as a lawyer, he

was selected by the attorney-general of Illinois to prepare the brief and make the oral argument before the supreme court in what are known as the inheritance-tax cases, in which he successfully maintained the validity of the law against the contention of ex-President Harrison that it was unconstitutional. While his fidelity to his clients' interests is proverbial, he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, and he will not stoop to win his cause by incorrect methods or by infringement upon the ethics of low practice.

The Judge was married in 1868 to Miss Josephine Quinn, of Albany, New York, and to them were born eight children: Alice, Thomas W., Margaret D., John P., Eugene, Josephine, Arthur and Kathryn.

Judge Moran is a member of the Sheridan Club, which he helped to organize, the Catholic Library Association, the Iroquois Club, the Columbus Club, the Chicago Club, and the Chicago and State Bar Association. His political support has always been ardently given the Democracy since the time when, a mere lad, he espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas. He is regarded as one of the leading members of his party in this city, and with pen, voice and influence, has increased its victories and lessened its defeats. In 1896 he declined to support the sixteen-to-one silver party and took an active part in the organization of the National Democratic party.

George S. Willitts, late of Chicago, was born in Monroe, Monroe county, Michigan, in 1857, a son of Hon. Edwin Willitts, who was a distinguished member of the Michigan bar and represented his district in congress. In the common schools of his native town our subject acquired his primary education, later attended the high school of Monroe, and was graduated in the normal school and prepared for college in Ypsilanti, Michigan. He then entered the State University at Ann Arbor and after four years of study completed the classical course by his graduation as a member of the class of 1877. During this time he also attended lectures in the law department of the university, and on leaving school read law in his father's office until matriculating in the Georgetown Law College, of the District of Columbia. Upon the completion of his course there he returned to his father's office and was duly admitted to the bar. His preparation had been comprehensive, thorough and accurate, and thus well fitted for his chosen work he began practice and by reason of his marked abilities soon won enviable distinction.

He continued a member of the bar of Monroe, Michigan, until 1879, when, determining to seek a broader field for his labors, he came to Chicago. The litigation with which Mr. Willitts was connected after his arrival in this city indicates in no uncertain terms the quality of his talents and his fidelity to the interests of his clients. He managed the business of large estates with creditable skill and was connected with railroad and corporation litigation, involving intricate problems of jurisprudence that he successfully solved. He also had a large chancery and probate court practice in which he won eminent success. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, watching over them as if they were his own. He added to this characteristic of his practice the most care-

ful and diligent preparation of his cases, and facts and precedents fortified his position until it was rendered almost impregnable. He won the commendation and confidence of court, jury and fellow advocates, and his standing at the bar was indeed an enviable one. Politically he was an ardent Republican.

In the autumn of 1898 he went to San Juan, Porto Rico, where his death took place November 26, 1898.

Henry D. Estabrook, a member of the firm of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis, of Chicago, is recognized as one of the most brilliant members of the Illinois bar. He was born in Alden, New York, October 23, 1854, and is a son of the late Hon. Experience and Caroline Augusta (Maxwell) Estabrook. His father removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1854, and the son is therefore a true western man, possessed of the enterprise and progressiveness which dominate this section of the country. He attended the public schools of Omaha and afterward spent a year or two in study in Washington University, at St. Louis. He entered upon his business career in a journalistic field as reporter on the Omaha Bee and Herald, but was not predestined to success in that line, for during the first week of his engagement on the paper he involved its editor in a twenty-thousand dollar lawsuit for libel! Had he cultivated his talent for music and devoted his energies to the art, he might have won fame as a musician, and in his earlier years he did give much time to public singing. He studied both vocal and instrumental music through his youth, continuing it while in St. Louis, where he took part as a soloist in the oratorios of Messiah and Sampson with such singers as Clara Louise Kellogg and Stanley, the tenor. He determined however, upon the practice of law as a life work and pursued a thorough course of study in the St. Louis Law School, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1876.

His career at the bar has been most commendable. In the year of his graduation he was admitted to the bar in Omaha and licensed to practice in all the state and federal courts. His associate in law practice at the time of his removal to Chicago in 1895 was H. J. Davis, and the firm is now Lowden, Estabrook & Davis. Mr. Estabrook's connection with the well known case of Thayer versus Boyd, a contest for the governorship of Nebraska, brought him into national prominence. This suit was entitled James E. Boyd, plaintiff in error, versus the State of Nebraska, ex rel. John M. Thayer, defendant in error, and attracted the attention of the legal profession throughout the country, owing to new and important complications in the law of naturalization.

His oratorical power is not second to his legal ability; it rounds out and makes a symmetrical and complete structure of the forceful presentation of facts and law. On the platform his eloquence has held spellbound immense audiences, and he is frequently chosen as the orator on occasions of great importance throughout the country. He came to Chicago first in his capacity of public speaker and before the Union League Club delivered one of the most brilliant and eloquent orations ever heard in this city, his subject being the Vengeance of the Flag. The Republican party counts him a valued addition to its ranks.

On the 23d of October, 1879, Mr. Estabrook married Miss Clara C. Campbell, who was his schoolmate in the high school of Omaha, and is a daughter of O. C. Campbell. They have one child, Blanche Deuel, who was born January 1, 1881.

David B. Lyman is president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company; but it is as a lawyer that he is best known to the people of Illinois. He came to the United States from the Sandwich islands in early manhood to attend college and law school and then start upon his professional career. His parents were representatives of the brave and reliable band of Pilgrims who settled New England. His father, Rev. D. B. Lyman, was in his early life a resident of New Hartford, Connecticut, and pursued his education in Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary, of both of which institutions he was a graduate. In 1831 he married Miss Sarah Joiner, of Royalton, Vermont, and as a missionary for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sailed for the Sandwich islands, where he and his wife labored more than fifty years for the cause of Christianity, their efforts in this direction being ended only by death.

Mr. Lyman is a native of the beautiful and picturesque islands of the Pacific that have so largely claimed the attention of our government during the past few years. He was born at Hilo, Hawaii, March 27, 1840, and amid surroundings very different from those of most American youth, his childhood was passed. He was fortunate in having the care and guidance of cultured Christian parents, and it was under their direction that he acquired his early education. He also unconsciously learned a lesson of the nobility of a life devoted to humanity,—a lesson that came to him daily in the devotion of his parents to the evangelization, education and advancement of the people among whom they lived. Nor was Mr. Lyman's youth without its business training, for he held several governmental positions, and was thus prepared for the active affairs of life, at the same time, through the compensation received for his services, securing the means which enabled him to continue his education in the United States.

It was in 1859 that he saw the fulfillment of a long cherished desire to pursue a classical course of study. Sailing from Honolulu around Cape Horn, he arrived at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in May, 1860, and in September of that year he enrolled as a student of Yale College, in which institution he was graduated in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately afterward he entered the Harvard Law School and on his graduation there was awarded one of the two prizes for the best legal essays. In 1864 and 1865, during his term of enrollment at Harvard, he was connected with the sanitary commissions as hospital visitor and was in charge of the Fifth Corps Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, also the Point of Rocks Hospital in Virginia. Later he had supervision of the sanitary commission station for the forces concentrated about Washington, D. C.

A few months after his admission to the bar Mr. Lyman came to Chicago, where for two years he was a clerk in the office of Waite & Clark, remaining



THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.

David B. Lyman

with them until July 1, 1869, when with Colonel Huntington W. Jackson he organized the firm of Lyman & Jackson, said to be the oldest law firm in the city in point of continuous existence under one organization, at the time of its dissolution in 1895. From the beginning Mr. Lyman's career at the bar has been one of marked success. He is an untiring worker, preparing his cases with the utmost precision, exhaustive in research, clear and concise in thought and logical in argument,—and such qualities predestined him for a foremost place in his profession. The history of the cases with which he has been connected would comprise a record of much of the important civil litigation that has been heard in the courts of Cook county for almost thirty years, and yet his legal business is somewhat peculiar in that much of it seldom finds its way into the courts. Mr. Lyman may be said to be more of a counselor than an advocate, and it has become known to the business community that he will not advise the bringing of a suit except in strong cases, and this only when there is no remedy save in litigation. While real-estate and corporation law has claimed much of his attention, he is equally proficient in other branches of practice and is always ready for attack or defense. A firm believer in the maxim that there is no excellence without labor, he is noted for his untiring industry and his painstaking preparation and management of his cases, no less than for his ability and learning in the law. The one class of cases which he refuses altogether is that which comes under the general designation of criminal practice. Though he has probably a higher reputation as an able and learned counselor than as an advocate, his arguments carry more weight from the very honesty of his character than those of some more eloquent but less trusted lawyers.

His political predilections connect him with the Republican party, and he views all the issues of the day from the standpoint of the student and patriotic citizen. Official preferment, however, has had no attraction for him, and he has never held office save as a member of the school board of La Grange, which position he has filled for nearly twenty-five years, laboring earnestly in behalf of the cause of education. Largely through his efforts the Lyons township high school was established after a four-years campaign, and after the project had been repeatedly voted down. But so zealous was he as an advocate of the common-school system that each defeat only added to his earnestness, and he has the satisfaction of seeing both the grammar and high schools at La Grange ranking with the best of their class anywhere.

On the 5th of October, 1870, Mr. Lyman was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cossitt, daughter of F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman two are living. Mr. Lyman occupies a prominent position in social circles as a member of the Chicago, Union League, University and Church Clubs. A membership in the Protestant Episcopal church is necessary to render one eligible to membership in the Church Club, a fact which indicates Mr. Lyman's connection with the religious world. He has served as president of the Church Club, and was honored by the members of the Chicago Bar Association by an election to its presidency in 1893.

Harvey B. Hurd arrived in Chicago more than half a century ago,—a young

man, poor, friendless and with only a limited education to serve as the foundation on which to rear the superstructure of a successful career. Nature, however, had endowed him with a strong mind, quick understanding and keen discernment, and questions of every nature, in the rapidly-developing city, awakened his attention and earnest consideration. Close application to every duty, combined with laudable ambition, also procured his advancement until the indigent youth of eighteen years became a man of great power and force in the life of the city. His influence was not only felt at the bar and in the law-making bodies of the state, but was strongly in evidence in the work of material improvement and progress which have made Chicago one of the wonders of the world. To-day, though he has largely laid aside the cares of business life, Harvey B. Hurd is still a potent factor in many of the city's leading interests, and at the age of three score and ten, he stands crowned with the honor and respect of all who know him in the metropolis which he helped to build.

Mr. Hurd is descended from English ancestry on the paternal side, of Irish-Dutch on the mother's, but the Hurd family was established in New England in early colonial days and is now represented in many parts of the Union. Our subject was born in Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 14, 1828, and on the 1st of May, 1842, he left the home of his father, Alanson Hurd, to make his own way in the world. Like the spring, his life seemed full of hope and promise, for youth is ever sanguine of success. His entire wardrobe was tied up in a pocket handkerchief, but though his outfit was small, his ambition and determination were large, and with a worthy purpose he began the search for employment in Bridgeport, Connecticut, whither he had directed his steps. He soon secured a situation as an apprentice in the office of the old Whig journal, the Bridgeport Standard, where he continued for two years. The printing office has been called "the poor man's college," and it largely proved such to Mr. Hurd, who added not a little to his fund of knowledge through the channels of his work, and also by reading and investigation in his leisure hours. With a desire to gain a good education, he joined a company of ten young men in the fall of 1844, and coming to Illinois entered Jubilee College in Peoria county; but after about a year, owing to some misunderstanding with its principal, Rev. Samuel Chase, he left that institution and went to Peoria, where he sought employment in a printing-office. Failing to find work there, either in a printing-office or elsewhere, he determined to come to Chicago, then a little town, to which he journeyed in the old-time stage, reaching his destination on the 7th of January, 1846.

Mr. Hurd's first connection with the business interests of this city was as an employee in the office of the Evening Journal, then published by Wilson & Greer. Later he worked on the Prairie Farmer, but regarded this merely as a means to an end, for he had determined to enter the legal profession, and began the study of law in the fall of 1847, in the office of Calvin De Wolf, under whose direction he made such good progress that he was admitted to the bar in 1848. He entered into partnership with Charles Haven, afterward state's attorney, and later was associated in practice with Henry Sapp, who subsequently represented

the Joliet district in congress. From 1850 until 1854 he practiced in partnership with Andrew J. Brown, and from 1860 until 1868 with Hon. Henry Booth. In the last mentioned year he retired from active practice, but by no means from active life. He has been a most conspicuous and valued factor in promoting many of the leading interests that have produced the wonderful development of the city.

The beautiful suburb of Evanston largely stands as a monument to the enterprise and progressiveness of Mr. Hurd, who erected one of the first residences in that place. With wonderful foresight he predicted the development of Chicago and early became interested in real-estate transactions. He and his law partner, Andrew J. Brown, not only practiced at the bar but also did an extensive and profitable real-estate business, and platted two hundred and forty-eight acres of land, which they owned as a part of the village of Evanston. Mr. Hurd then erected a home there, completed in 1855, and it is still quite in keeping with the present style of residences in Chicago's most aristocratic suburb. He was made the first president of the village board and has performed much disinterested service in behalf of the town.

The extended and valued political service of Mr. Hurd has grown out of his humane interest in all that concerns the welfare of city, state and nation, and forms such an important part of his life work that it seems impossible to dissociate the two. Realizing that the ballot is the voice of the people and that only by enactment can the public express its approval of a measure and direct its execution, he has labored to thus secure the co-operation of the public in advancing those measures which his judgment—strong, sound and practical—tells him will best promote the city's interest. His known integrity of purpose and honesty of action led to his selection, in connection with five others, to fill vacancies in the board of county commissioners of Cook county, created by resignation and conviction of members of that board for defrauding the county. It is almost needless to say that the trust thus reposed in him was never betrayed.

His interest in the drainage system of Chicago being aroused, Mr. Hurd gave to the study deep thought and investigation, with the result that he is now known as the father of the new drainage system of the city, whereby the sewerage, instead of being discharged into Lake Michigan, the source of the water supply, is to be carried into the Illinois river by means of a capacious channel across what is known as the Chicago divide. While he does not claim the credit of being the first to suggest such a channel, for it had been long talked of, he is the author of the plan of creating a municipality distinct from the city of Chicago, and to him is due the credit of having put the project in such practical shape as to insure its success. It is expected that this drainage canal, one of the greatest feats of engineering skill ever executed, will soon be completed, and thereby Chicago will not only have an excellent system of drainage but will have a pure source of water and will have a magnificent waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, its tributaries and the Gulf of Mexico. Until Mr. Hurd suggested the plan it was generally conceded that

there was no way of raising the necessary money to construct the canal without an amendment to the constitution, the city of Chicago having already reached the limit of its taxing and borrowing power. Acting upon Mr. Hurd's suggestion, Mayor Harrison brought into existence the drainage and water supply commission, popularly known as the Herring commission, of which Mr. Hurd was the friend and adviser. He was the author of the "Hurd bill," introduced in the legislature of 1886, and did much in the way of promoting its passage at that session. These efforts resulted in the creation of a legislative commission to further investigate the subject and take action in behalf of the project. The bill reported by that commission and used in 1887 was substantially the Hurd bill. Mr. Hurd also conducted the proceedings for the organization of the district and the adoption of the act by the people, and it was adopted by almost unanimous vote at the November election of 1887.

He has also performed considerable official service in connection with his profession. In 1862 he was appointed lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago, which position he filled with great success until other duties compelled him to relinquish the work. In the summer of 1874 he was again elected to a chair in the law school, which had become the Union College of Law, and finds this work very congenial, and at the same time is regarded as one of the most able law professors in the entire west.

In April, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of three commissioners to revise and rewrite the general statutes of Illinois, but after a short time his colleagues withdrew, leaving him to perform the greater part of the work alone. This he completed after five years; it was then adopted by the twenty-eighth assembly and its success was immediate. The authorized edition of 1874, of fifteen thousand copies, was soon exhausted, and Mr. Hurd has been called upon to edit and see through the press twelve subsequent editions, each of which has been commended by the bar and the most eminent jurists of Illinois.

In 1875 Mr. Hurd was nominated by the Republicans for a position on the supreme bench of Illinois, but was defeated, owing not alone to the strong opposition of the Democracy but also to that of the railroad companies, who opposed him on account of some stringent railroad legislation of which he was supposed to be the author.

As chairman of the law reform committee of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1887, he recommended a change in the law of descent and wills so as to limit the amount one may take by descent or will, the object being to break up large estates by distributing the same among a greater number of the kinsmen of the deceased.

He was also at the head of the commission raised to investigate the desirability of introducing the Torrens system of registration of land titles in the state of Illinois, which has since been submitted to a vote of the people of Cook county and by them adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Its constitutionality has been attacked and the case is at this writing under advisement in the supreme court.

Thus it is that Mr. Hurd had labored continuously and untiringly in support of all measures for the public good.

In May, 1853, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hurd and Miss Cornelia Hillard. They had three children: Edna, now the wife of George S. Lord; Hettie, who died in 1884; and Nellie, wife of John A. Comstock. He was again married November 1, 1860, to Mrs. Sarah Collins, who died in January, 1890, and in July, 1892, he wedded Mrs. Susannah M. Van Wyke, who died in March, 1895.

He is a man of very benevolent and kindly nature and is interested in a number of charities and benevolences. He is connected with the Children's Aid Society and the Conference of Charities of Illinois, serving as president of both organizations. He is now living in semi-retirement, and his genial companionship, his tenacious regard for the simple truth, his unostentatious generosity and large-hearted Christian benevolence are among the qualities which greatly endear him to his many friends.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF GRUNDY COUNTY.

BY HON. P. A. ARMSTRONG.

THE first term of our circuit court was held in August, 1841, and the full record thereof was kept upon a leaf torn from a narrow ledger,—a ruled book for accounts, say seven inches wide and ten inches long, with the following entry:

State of Illinois, Grundy County—Sct.

At a Circuit Court, commenced and held in and for said county, at the home of William E. Armstrong, appointed by the commissioners of said county on Monday, the twelfth day of August, A. D. 1841. Present: The Honorable Theophilus W. Smith, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; Leander Leclear, Coroner; James Nagle, Clerk pro tem.

James Hart vs. Crawford and James Harvey. This case, by consent of parties, is dismissed at the defendants' cost. It is therefore considered that the plaintiff recover of the defendants his costs and charges expended therefor in this behalf expended and on expended, and that he have execution therefor.

On the other side of this scrap the following appears:

The coroner returned into court a venire for a grand and petit jury, and there being, howsoever, no complaint whatsoever of a criminal nature to be made, the empanelling of a jury was dispensed with. James Nagle presented a petition to be admitted a naturalized citizen of the United States, whereupon the same was ordered to be filed on record. There being no further business of a criminal or civil nature before the court, the court adjourned sine die.

THEO. W. SMITH.

The county was organized by the election of county officers on the first Monday in August, 1841. Isaac Hoge was elected sheriff, but declined to serve. Thus there was no sheriff at the first term of court. William E. Armstrong was elected sheriff soon afterward and qualified. He was re-elected four or five times. There was no other term of court until May, 1843, when one was held by Judge John D. Caton. The next term was held by Judge Richard M. Young, afterward commissioner of the general land office, in October, 1843. He held two terms of court in 1844, and Judge Jesse B. Thomas held the May term in 1845. Judge Caton presided until the December term, 1848, which was held by Judge David Davis. Judge T. Lyle Dickey was elected judge under the constitution of 1848 and held several terms of our court before the circuit was changed.

James Nagle, who was elected clerk pro tem. of the first term of our court,

August 12, 1841, had been elected clerk of the county court the week before, but it appears, from his application for citizenship at the term when he was acting as clerk *pro tem.*, that he was not a naturalized citizen when he was elected nor when serving as clerk of the circuit court. His petition raises the query as to how his certificate of naturalization could be certified, as he was the acting clerk at the time of his application.

Without examining the court records, the following data is given concerning the personnel of the Morris bar from 1841 to the present. The list, at least, includes all those who became residents here and remained any length of time, with dates as nearly as the writer can now remember:

Michael D. Prendegast was the first, and came here from Ottawa in 1842, but never had a case in the circuit court. He held the office of justice of the peace several years and that of probate justice one term. Rumor said he not infrequently administered the oath as follows: "You do solemnly swear by the iver living Jasus and me, Michael Prendegast, and the wife, that you will spake the truth, etc." Intensely egotistic, he yet made a good officer. Ephraim H. Little, from Pennsylvania, located here in 1843, but remained but a short time. Having accidentally shot himself in his right arm while hunting prairie chickens, he became disgusted with the west and returned to his native state.

Charles M. Lee, who taught school here in an early day, was admitted to the bar in 1844, hung out his shingle and waited for clients, but they failed to materialize; hence he came to the sage conclusion, as he said himself, that "the law and the profits did not agree," and took in his shingle, bought a horse and wagon, and turned peddler. Ezra P. Seeley was our next lawyer, and came from the state of New York in 1845. He was a well read lawyer, but not apt in his application of the law to the facts, and was very abusive to the witnesses who testified for the "other fellow;" hence he was by no means a successful lawyer before a jury. He represented his ward in the village council, and served one or two terms as justice of the peace.

Henry Starr was our next lawyer. He came here from Joliet, in the fall of 1846, and was elected county judge under the constitution of 1848, but resigned the office in 1852 and went to California, locating in Sacramento, where he is a prominent lawyer now. He is a man of great ability and is a first-class trial lawyer. His brother, Judge Charles R. Starr, of Kankakee, read law with his brother, and opened his first office here, but moved to Kankakee a few years later. He is a man of good legal ability, and has served several terms on the circuit-court bench.

Charles L. Starbuck came here from the state of New York about the year 1849. He was a man of decided ability, and soon stood at the head of our bar, and was elected to the state legislature, where he served with credit alike to his constituency and himself. He died ere the prime of life.

William T. Hopkins, from "away down in Maine," came to Morris in the fall of 1849, and sang himself into popularity. He was a man of commanding appearance and was one of nature's noblemen,—generous, impulsive, educated, brilliant,—but was never a law student; hence he tried his case at random, de-

pending upon his forensic ability, which was fine. He was popular with all classes, and held the various offices of supervisor, mayor, county superintendent of schools, member of the state legislature, county judge and captain of the "Grundy Tigers," and could have held almost any office if he had taken care of himself. He died in 1888, and was laid away to rest in beautiful Evergreen cemetery, at Morris. His funeral cortege was immense, but he left no child or descendant, and his widow died recently. We have skipped Captain William P. Rogers, son of Commodore Rogers, who located here in 1846 and volunteered in the Mexican war. He later located in California, where he stood very high in his profession. Taken all in all he was one of the finest specimens of manhood we ever knew.

Boaz M. Atherton came from Ohio and located here in 1850. He was a man of sour temper, but of good scholastic as well as legal ability. He was past the meridian of life when he came here, and held the office of justice of the peace many years before his death.

Judge Albon Bennett came here from Michigan about the year 1850; he had held the office of county judge before coming here. A fairly sound lawyer, but no advocate, he never succeeded in getting ahead in the world. He acted as deputy county clerk a few years.

Colonel James N. Reading came here from Missouri about the year 1853, and went into partnership with Mr. Hopkins, under the firm name of Reading & Hopkins. They soon drifted into a general real-estate business. Mr. Reading was a native of New Jersey and belonged to one of the most prominent families of that state. A man of fine physique, tall, straight and stately in form and bearing, he had little taste for disputation; hence he did not seek common-law practice, but applied himself to the equity side of law. This was the leading law firm of our bar for many years, but the partners finally fell out, and became bitter enemies. Like Judge Hopkins, Mr. Reading was elected to the legislature for one term, and was county judge several terms. He died here several years ago, leaving one son, Henry S., of Joliet; and two daughters, Mary, wife of E. Sanford, Esq., and Julia, wife of ex-Lieutenant Governor L. B. Ray, of this city.

Oscar Baugher came from New York, about the year 1854, and entered into partnership with Mr. Seeley, but this firm was of short duration, as Mr. Baugher devoted more time to the intricacies of "draw poker" than those of the law, and soon took Greeley's advice and "went west."

Edward Sanford, now dean of the Morris bar, came from Connecticut as principal of our public schools. A graduate of "Old Eli," he is a perfect machine of system and order; hence he soon placed our schools in a first-class condition, and still found time to read Blackstone and Chitty. He was admitted to the bar and first went into partnership with Mr. Seeley, but withdrew at the end of the first year and opened an office alone. When the late war came he did considerable business in the line of back pay and pensions, but soon drifted into the real-estate loan business, for which nature and education combined to aid him, and he soon became the peer, if not superior, of any loan officer of the

country. His large bump of order and system enabled him to conduct his business in such an orderly manner that his office became a marvel of system. Of course he has been very successful, but not from his law practice. Yet his legal knowledge has been very helpful to him. He never sought common-law practice and eschewed criminal law, but has done considerable chancery and probate work. His law library is by far the most complete of any in the country. A man of commanding personal appearance, a ready and sometimes eloquent speaker, one whose likes and dislikes are very positive, he is a scholarly and polished gentleman. His home is the finest in the city, and he entertains elegantly.

John W. Newport came here, from Ohio, about 1856. He was a young man of decided ability and soon forged to the front. In 1859 John G. Armstrong, better known in the newspaper world as "Bemus," son of "Wash" Armstrong, entered into partnership with Mr. Newport, under the firm name of Newport & Armstrong, but the latter preferred newspaper or journalistic work and withdrew from the firm and, as a newspaper man, went to Davenport, Iowa, and assumed the editorial chair of a leading Iowa paper. Mr. Newport was elected to the state legislature in 1860, and was placed at the head of an important committee. He over-worked and died in the spring of 1861. He was a young man of fine promise, and his early death was generally regretted; he left a young widow and one son surviving him.

Sidney W. Harris, a law student, and afterward the law partner, of the late United States Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, came here from Cincinnati in 1853 and placed himself at the head of our bar at the start. He was of middle age when he came and had been in the active practice of the law for many years. He was a man of great force of intellect and was skillful in the management of his cases. He was probably the ablest lawyer we ever had at our bar. In June, 1861, he was elected to the bench, without opposition, and made a very excellent judge, but resigned the office in 1864, upon being nominated by his party for congress. Of course, being a Democrat, he was thoroughly trounced, and then returned to the practice of law, entering into partnership with Charles Turner, from away "down east," under the firm name of Harris & Turner, but at the close of the Civil war Mr. Turner withdrew from the firm and went to Alabama, where he still resides, holding the office of chancellor. Judge Harris died about the year 1874, leaving a son, Tracy B. Harris, who was his law partner at the beginning of hostilities in 1861. After the war he located at Watseka, Ford county, Illinois, and was elected state's attorney several terms. He died some eight years ago.

Thomas P. Rice came here from Aurora, Illinois, in the early '60s, and was city attorney one term. He returned to Aurora. George W. Watson came here from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1861, but practiced at the wrong "bar," was frozen out and returned to Pennsylvania.

John P. Southworth located here in 1860. He was a man for whom nature did much; education little. He was blest with wonderful memory and imitative faculties. Invited by Mr. Newport to accompany him to a political meeting in

a country town, in the fall of that year when Mr. Newport was the Republican nominee for the legislature, he accepted, and en route thither these two were the only occupants of the carriage. Mr. Newport rehearsed his intended speech in full, and upon going to the hall Mr. Newport privately requested the chairman to call upon Mr. Southworth, who, he said, was a good Republican and a young lawyer, to occupy a few minutes first. This the chairman did, by saying to the audience: "Mr. Southworth, a young lawyer, who has located in Morris, will occupy a few minutes first, and then Mr. Newport will speak his piece." Southworth did not stop in a few minutes, and when Mr. Newport took the rostrum he had no piece to speak. Southworth had spoken it all, verbatim et literatim, and Newport lost several good Republican votes on account thereof, as they considered him a nincompoop, for he could only say "as my friend has said!" Mr. Southworth was state's attorney part of a term, by gubernatorial appointment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major S. W. Munn when he went into the military service. Mr. Southworth was wanting in moral, as well as physical, courage, but possessed decided ability. He went to Alabama with Mr. Turner and was elected attorney general of that state; he has been dead some fifteen or twenty years.

In 1862 Judge Benjamin Olin resigned his position in the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on account of ill health, and located here. In 1863 he entered into partnership with P. A. Armstrong, who had just been admitted to the bar. This firm soon forged to the front as attorneys and had a lucrative practice, but Judge Olin, believing Joliet offered better inducements, withdrew from the firm and located in Joliet, where he entered into partnership with Captain E. Phelps, under the firm name of Olin & Phelps. Mr. Olin has been elected county judge of Will county several times, and is one of the foremost lawyers of his county.

Mr. Armstrong was a delegate in the constitutional convention of 1862, was a member of the house of representatives in 1863, again in 1873, and is the author of many of our statutory laws. He has been master in chancery twenty-two consecutive years.

Alvah R. Jordan was admitted to the bar in 1863 or 1864. He served several terms as state's attorney, and is now near the close of his third term as county judge. He is a man of quick perceptions and generous impulses, and is quite scholarly, being a great reader of the higher class of literature. He is a true friend, and the soul of honor.

Judge Samuel C. Stough came here from Indiana when but barely of age, and has forged to the front as a criminal lawyer as well as a trial lawyer. When on his third term as state's attorney he was elected one of the three judges of the thirteenth judicial circuit by a large majority. Slight in form, but of a wiry constitution, Judge Stough is a man of fine instincts and untiring energy. For many years he has been at the head of the Morris bar, and is an opponent worthy of any man's steel, at home or abroad.

A. L. Daud, now a prominent lawyer of Denver, Colorado, was reared in this county and located at Morris in 1877. He was first elected city attorney of

Morris, then state's attorney, but finding this climate too damp for his lungs, he moved to Denver some twelve years ago.

About the year 1878 Judge Russell M. Wing, who was born and reared on a farm near Lisbon, Illinois, located here, and entered into partnership with Mr. Daud, and later he became associated with Judges Stough and Carter. Possessed of and blessed with a powerful physical form, and fine intellect, he soon became prominent in the profession, and though a Democrat, he was elected county judge by a nice majority in 1886. From his splendid efforts in the Cronin, and subsequently in the Dan. Coughlin, trial, he stands well up among the leading criminal lawyers of the state. His first great criminal case was the celebrated Moony case for killing his cellmate in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet.

Judge Orrin N. Carter, now county judge of Cook county, Illinois, made his first legal bow as a member of the Morris bar. His first office was that of state's attorney. He went to Chicago with Judge Wing and was there elected attorney for the drainage board and later became county judge. Born and raised in Dupage county, he came here as a teacher in the normal school and was admitted to the bar while living here. He is a good lawyer and a gentleman.

Besides Judges Jordan and Stough and Messrs. Sanford and Armstrong the present Morris bar is comprised of Edward L. Clover; George W. Huston, state's attorney; Charles F. Hansen, city attorney; Cornelius Reardon; Charles D. Young, police magistrate; E. M. Pike, justice of the peace; N. E. Coles, D. R. Anderson and O. S. Hagan,—all natives of this state.

Among the judges who held our early-day courts were Theophilus W. Smith, who held the first term, and Judges R. M. Young, David Davis, T. L. Dickey and Jesse O. Norton.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

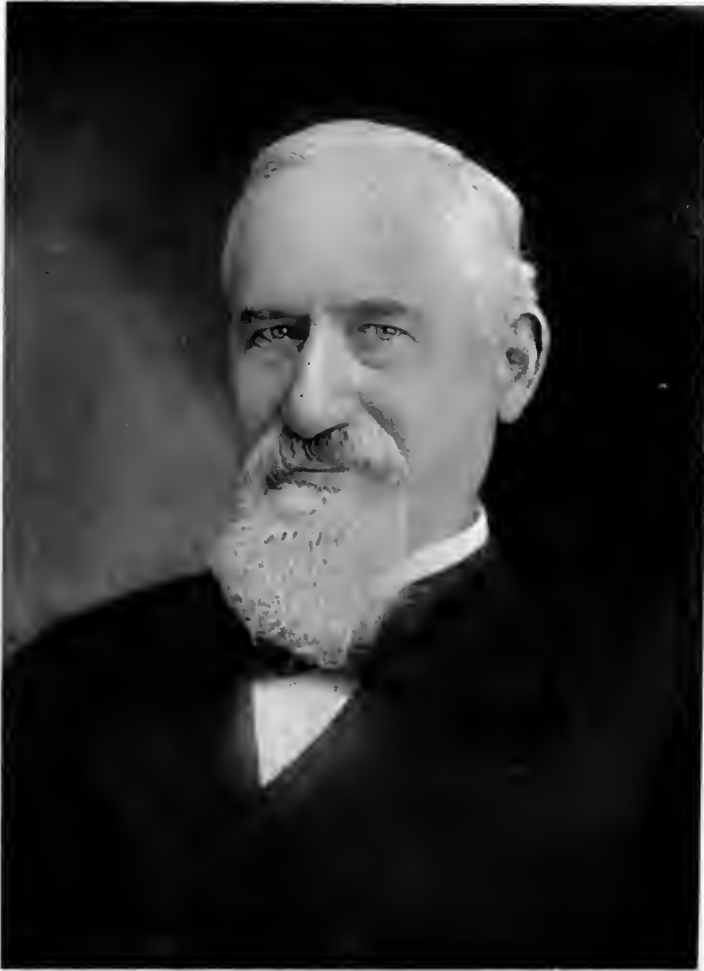
THE BAR OF CLINTON AND BOONE COUNTIES.

IN FEBRUARY, 1862, Judge Breese was living at Carlyle. It is unnecessary to say anything about him here, as his life is fully touched upon elsewhere in this work. At that time the following named lawyers lived here: Benjamin Bond, William H. Gray, Daniel White, Hon. William A. J. Sparks, Richard Bond, A. H. White, H. P. Buxton and F. A. Leitze. All of these are dead except Mr. Sparks, who resides in St. Louis, Missouri. These are all of the older lawyers.

William A. J. Sparks, a lawyer and prominent statesman, formerly of Illinois but now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, is of Virginia parentage, whose English ancestors, paternal and maternal, were of the earliest settlers of the old commonwealth. In fact the paternal ancestor was of the "Lord Newport expedition" which settled Jamestown in 1607, the first English settlement in America. He is noted in the early Colonial histories as the associate, and having the friendship and confidence, of Captain John Smith, and sharing the dangers and privations of the infant colony in its gloomy days.

The maternal line, whose name was Gwin, came later, though at a very early period, and both lines when the Revolution came were inspired by patriotic impulses, and contributed their share to its successful termination in independence. Mr. Sparks' maternal grandfather, John Gwin, with his family, emigrated from Pittsylvania county, Virginia, about 1805 and settled on a farm in Harrison county, Indiana territory, nine miles west of the present city of New Albany, in that state. Here his father, Baxter Sparks (from the same neighborhood in Virginia) came, and he and the mother (Elizabeth Gwin) were married in 1807; and at this place the youngest of a family of ten children, sixty-nine years ago, the subject of this sketch was born.

His father, some four or five years thereafter, disposed of his farm and removed to New Albany, and after residing there two years removed to Illinois and settled on a farm one mile north of the present town of Staunton, in Macoupin county, where the early boyhood and youth of young Sparks were passed, attending at intervals the log school-houses of that primitive and sparsely settled region. His father, an intelligent, upright man and farmer by occupation, died in the fall of 1840, and his good mother three and one-half years later, leaving the boy of fifteen years, substantially without means, upon his own resources to fight the battle of life. The country was wild, the settlers generally poor and uneducated, and competent teachers and schools very scarce. The prospects, therefore, for the boy were indeed gloomy. But he possessed certain qualities which seldom fail of success,—indomitable energy, excellent habits and exalted



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Yours Very Truly
Wm. A. J. Sparks

integrity. He labored as a plough boy in summer at six to eight dollars a month, and attended the log-house schools in winter, paying his board by doing farm chores mornings and evenings and Saturdays, and in this way, quick to learn, and spurred on by necessity, at the age of eighteen years he became the equal in scholarship to the pioneer teachers of the surrounding neighborhoods, and though a mere youth was employed, by the good people who had witnessed his boyhood struggles, as school-teacher, under the old subscription system, which though by no means lucrative was an advance upon plough-boy wages and afforded better facilities for study and mental improvement. With the means thus acquired, in 1847 he entered McKendree College, one of the earliest and best of its kind in the west, and as regularly as his means afforded continued at intervals therein until he graduated in the summer of 1850.

From college he went directly to Carlyle and entered the law office of the late Chief Justice Breese, of the supreme court, who was then in active law practice, and between them there was then formed a close personal friendship, beneficial to both, which ended only with the death of Judge Breese in 1878. Mr. Sparks' term as a law student was brief; his excellent habits, good, practical education and aptness in legal studies so impressed his sagacious preceptor that he was advised at an early date to merge the student into the lawyer. He was therefore admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Carlyle, Clinton county, in 1851, being in the old second judicial circuit, which then embraced a bench and bar second to none in the west. The home lawyers were Judge Breese, Hon. Benjamin Bond, a distinguished jurist, R. S. Bond and Daniel White,—well-read, good lawyers; yet in less than two years Mr. Sparks had the leading docket in the county. It was in the days of "circuit riding," and the lawyers of the circuit generally attended all the courts. The presiding judge was the late eminent jurist, Hon. William H. Underwood, while, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, the leading members of the bar were Governor W. H. Bissell, Judge Koerner, George Trumbull, J. L. D. Morrison, Robert Morrison, Colonel Fouke, Jehu Baker et al., from St. Clair county; "J. & D. Gillespie," "Billings and Parsons," Judge Martin, Levi Davis, Judge Sawyer, David J. Baker et al., of Madison county; the Omelvenys, of Monroe; P. E. Hosmer et al., from Washington; James M. Davis and Judge Rice, of Montgomery, and Judge Dale, of Bond. Among these eminent lawyers young Sparks took his place to win his way as a lawyer. It is compliment enough to say that he won it. His professional career was a signal success from the beginning. He continued in active practice for about twenty-five years, when, elected to congress, and with a competent fortune for a country gentleman, he retired. He was pre-eminently a jury lawyer. His knowledge of men and earnest manner in addressing them gained for him in that field the highest rank.

Like most of the pioneer lawyers, Mr. Sparks was from the beginning of his career an ardent politician, taking active and efficient part in the conventions and on the stump for his party, the Democratic. This, with his excellent qualifications and high character, led him into official stations. He was appointed by President Pierce in March, 1853, receiver of public moneys for the United

States land office at Edwardsville, a very responsible and lucrative office for a man only twenty-four years of age. He discharged its duties with fidelity and ability, and returning to Carlyle was elected to the house of representatives in the state legislature from the counties of Bond and Clinton at the November election, 1856. At the same election he was chosen presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for the eighth congressional district, the late General John A. Logan, then a Democrat, being his colleague for the ninth district, it being the last time the Democratic presidential electors were elected in Illinois for thirty-six years. He was elected state senator for the fourth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Bond, Clinton, Fayette, Marion, Perry and Washington, in June, 1863, the senate then being composed of only twenty-five members.

In 1874 he was first elected to congress for the sixteenth Illinois district, then composed of the counties of Bond, Clay, Clinton, Fayette, Marion, Montgomery and Washington. The district was organized as a Republican district and at the first election therein, in 1872, General Martin, the Republican candidate, was elected over the Democratic candidate, Judge Bryan, father of the distinguished orator and late Democratic candidate for president. In 1874, by the united voice of his party, Mr. Sparks entered the canvass and defeated the Republican incumbent, General Martin, by a large majority, and continued to be elected for four successive congresses by increased majorities until a Republican legislature reorganized the congressional districts in such manner as to sever Mr. Sparks from all but two of his old counties. As a prominent Republican expressed it, "We tackled Sparks for eight years before the people and he beat us; we then appealed to the legislature and won." But he was tired of congressional life; he had been a diligent, hard-working member, and though he was compensated for it by the increasing confidence of his people and the high rank he had attained, he was tired and needed rest. He could have been elected very easily to congress afterward, but persistently declined it. Continuing, however, in the ardent support of his party on all occasions, he was strong with the people and a "power on the hustings."

He was appointed by President Cleveland, March 26, 1885, commissioner of the general land office, then, next to the cabinet, the most important and difficult office in the executive government. The public lands had been for years the prey of unscrupulous speculation and monopoly, "land-grant railroad and other large corporations," influential "syndicates" and "land-grabbing rings" by shrewd manipulations were absorbing the public domain and converting to their uses this heritage of the people, who were entitled to these lands for homes by honest settlement and cultivation. Against these combinations and fraudulent rings Mr. Sparks, well qualified by intelligence, experience and integrity, waged uncompromising warfare. It was a terrible contest,—one to test the courage of the stoutest heart. He was battling against the illegal and avaricious demands of unscrupulous organizations backed by millions of money and powerful influences—"land-grant railroad" and other corporations, "treaty-land grant claimants," large "syndicate combinations," "cattle-ranch rings," "speculative com-

binations," "land-grabbers" and "land sharks" generally, great and small, who had for years past controlled things pretty much their own way in the land department. Yet in less than three years of service he rescued and saved to the public domain many millions of acres and to honest settlers thousands of homes. He justly earned the title accorded him by the good men of the county as the "fearless, able and honest commissioner."

Mr. Sparks resigned his office November 16, 1887, induced thereto simply by a disagreement with the secretary of the interior, who then and now has appellate jurisdiction in contested cases coming from the general land office. In the adjustment of certain railroad land-grant cases the commissioner charged with, and having the jurisdiction thereof, disallowed such parts of the claims as in his judgment were unjust and clearly inadmissible under the laws and decisions of the supreme court. On appeal to the secretary of the interior his rulings were reversed and the claims allowed. As the commissioner felt that this was a ruinous error and thwarted all his efforts to protect the public lands from absorption and spoliation by the unjust and illegal demands of these corporations, he applied to the secretary by a letter, unanswerable in legal argument, for a reconsideration of the cases. This led finally to an estrangement between the two officials and such friction in the department that the commissioner, well worn with the arduous labors of the office, resigned it. His resignation created much excitement at the time and was met by great regret by the good men of all parties, but was joyfully welcomed by the despoilers and land-grabbing rings, whose business he had so "ruthlessly disturbed." The president, in a reluctant acceptance of the resignation, in an official autograph letter to Mr. Sparks, used this language: "I desire to heartily acknowledge the value of your services in the improved administration of the land department which has been reached, and to assure you of my appreciation of the rugged and unyielding integrity which has characterized your official conduct." And, showing the general feeling, we quote extracts from speeches in congress by eminent men as follows: The late Judge Holman, of Indiana, popularly known as "father of the house," and "watch-dog of the treasury," then chairman of the committee on public lands, and for years noted as the best-posted man on public lands in the United States, on June 21, 1888, in a speech in congress on an appropriation for the general land office, said:

The judgment of the country, Mr. Chairman, is, I think, that in the employment of its officers and agents this administration has been, as a rule, singularly fortunate. Whatever else may be said about the administration of Grover Cleveland, I think that all men of both political parties throughout the country accord to his administration an honorable purpose and a desire to secure to the people the blessings of good government. And I feel sure, sir, that the public judgment, in reviewing the multitude of men who have held offices under this administration, and the services rendered by each, if it selected one who had rendered a service of special and enduring value to the people, reflected especial honor on the government, whose integrity rose above all question, who left the public service with the regrets of millions of people, that public judgment would without hesitation designate General Sparks, of the state of Illinois [applause], so recently at the head of the great bureau of the public lands.

I need not stand here, sir, to defend General Sparks. If any man of this period has established himself in the confidence of the people of this country for rugged integrity and firmness of character, of exalted devotion to the public service, that man is the late commissioner of the general land office. [Renewed applause.] Mr. Chairman, the sun does not shine upon a man of purer heart, more sterling integrity, or of a higher sense of honor and duty than General Sparks, of Illinois. It is not necessary, sir, I repeat, to vindicate General Sparks. He is vindicated by all men who esteem high qualities and honorable and valuable public services. The only charge that ever has been or can be made against General Sparks as an officer of the government, was that he was too strongly devoted to his duties and too intensely abhorred injustice and fraud.

Mr. Chairman, men from both sides of this chamber, something unknown in our past experience in this body, and perhaps in the history of congress, Democrats and Republicans as well, impressed with the high value of the services General Sparks had rendered to the country, urged that his resignation should not be accepted, notwithstanding the embarrassment which they realized arose from General Sparks' conflict of opinion, on questions of the administration of the land laws, with the head of the department, and requested in the public interest alone that the people should have the benefit of his services. Let another instance be found in our time in the history of this body where its members, in appreciation of the service of a man who had served on this floor with distinguished honor and credit, both to his state and himself, impressed with the value of his services in public station under the administration, had appealed, without regard to political differences, for his remaining in office, notwithstanding the embarrassment to the public service of a conflict of opinion between the head of a great bureau and the chief of the department.

The condition of that, the greatest of the bureaus of the government, the general land office, charged with the interests of our public domain, the existence of countless organized schemes of wealth and corporate power to rob the people and obtain by fraud the lands which should be their future homes, demanded the presence of such a man as General Sparks. He left the service of the United States with the regrets of the whole people who loved honor and purity in public office, and with the regrets of the chief magistrate of the country. All coming time will appreciate the value of General Sparks' services and hold him in high esteem.

General Weaver, late Populist candidate for the presidency, then a member of congress from Iowa, said:

In the moment reserved to me I want to say that I hope this committee will make ample appropriation to enable the interior department to protect the residue of the public domain from fraudulent entries. I want to say one other thing in defense of the late commissioner of the general land office, General Sparks, of Illinois. A more conscientious and able public servant never occupied that position. Very few have ever occupied any position in this government who were abler than he. Not only that, but I want to say here that if this administration has made a mistake it was in allowing General Sparks to retire from that bureau. With his magnificent courage and his incorruptible honesty he was fighting a continent of thieves almost unsupported, single-handed, and alone.

Hon. William McAdoo, of New Jersey, late assistant secretary of the navy, then in congress, used this language:

Mr. Chairman, in the brief time allowed me I want to say a few words in answer to the eloquence which has been poured out here in denunciation of what is called the spy system inaugurated under General Sparks. General Sparks himself needs no

vindication. If there ever was an aggressively honest man in a public office, if there ever was an upright, fearless, unselfish man determined to do his whole duty to the people of the United States against monstrous combinations of capitalists and railroads, against land-sharks, land-thieves and land-grabbers, cattle rings and alien free-booters, that man was William Andrew Jackson Sparks, an honest man and a sterling Democrat.

And ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and many others joined in similar pertinent expressions.

Having resided in Carlyle, Illinois, for forty-five years, Mr. Sparks within the last year, on account of the long-continued illness of Mrs. Sparks, and for better medical attendance, purchased a home in St. Louis, Missouri, where, with a competent income, he is now living, and where, retired from all active business pursuits, he will doubtless spend his declining years.

He was married April 16, 1855, at Edwardsville, Illinois, to Miss Julia Parker, a native of that city, whom the hosts of Illinois' prominent men who have shared the hospitality of their elegant home at Carlyle will remember as a delicate lady of rare personal charms and wifely accomplishments. After forty-three years of wedded happiness they are "lovers still." They have had no children of their own, but have reared and educated a number of young relatives and have thus always had quite a family. Mrs. Alexander, widow of the late Colonel G. C. Alexander, a sister of Mrs. Sparks, has for nearly a quarter of a century made her home with them. Mr. Sparks, though not a communicant, has strong leanings toward the Catholic church, while his wife and other members of his family are devout members of that church.

Harvey P. Buxton was admitted to the bar in 1855, having studied law in the office of A. N. Harrington, of Geneva, Illinois. He located at Carlyle in 1857. Later on, in 1863, Darius Kingsbury located here and entered into partnership with Hon. William A. J. Sparks. He was admitted in November, 1860, was a native of Indiana, and studied law with Judge Daly, of Edwardsville. This partnership continued about two years. He was state's attorney for two consecutive terms; was also master in chancery and city attorney.

Gustave Van Hooerebeke.—Illinois numbers among her adopted sons many who have attained eminence in their chosen walks of life and have conferred honor and dignity upon the state. To this class belongs Mr. Van Hooerebeke, who was born in the city of Genth, Belgium, on the 2d of February, 1838. His parents, Emanuel and Collette Van Hooerebeke, also were natives of the same country, where the father carried on mercantile pursuits. The paternal grandfather served as a captain in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, and a medal which was given him by the Emperor is now in the possession of our subject. The latter was also a cousin of Emile Van Hooerebeke, who was minister of the interior under King Leopold I, of Belgium. Thus from a family of considerable prominence in Belgium is Gustave Van Hooerebeke descended. In August, 1850, his father left the city of Genth, and in company with his family sailed for America, taking up his residence in St. Louis, Missouri, where our subject at once entered St. Louis University. He there pursued his studies until the close

of the school year of 1853, when the family removed to Coles county, Missouri, settling near Jefferson City. He there assisted his father in farming until 1855, when the family became residents of Franklin county, Kansas, the commonwealth being still under territorial government. After two years they returned to St. Louis, Missouri, and in February, 1858, located in Clinton county, Illinois.

It was in February, 1862, that Gustave Van Hoorebeke took up his residence in Carlyle, Illinois, and began the study of law in the office of Benjamin Bond, under whose thorough instruction he mastered the fundamental principles of the science of jurisprudence, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1863. He then entered into partnership with his former preceptor, which connection was terminated in 1865, after which Mr. Van Hoorebeke was alone for several years. In July, 1874, he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he formed a partnership with General Belà M. Hughes, one of the leading lawyers of that city, but owing to the ill health of his wife he was forced to leave the west in October of the same year, and returned to Carlyle, where he has since practiced with excellent success. He has been elected to several official positions, has served as assessor, collector, city clerk and city attorney, and in June, 1885, was appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of Illinois, which office he held until July 1, 1889, when he resigned.

In Clinton county, Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Van Hoorebeke married Miss Ann E. Phillips. His second wife was Helen Owen, of Liberty, Missouri, and on the 3d of May, 1877, he married Cora B. Cook, of Evansville, Indiana. By his first marriage he had two sons, Charles and William, who are married and reside in Colorado; and by the third union he has three living children: Eugene, L. Harold and Vivian, all at home.

Mr. Van Hoorebeke became a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1885. By nature he is studious, his tastes are scholarly, and his extensive reading has made him a man of broad general information. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and improvement of his county and state and gives to all measures for the public good the support of a progressive, public-spirited citizen. Although rather retiring by nature, his friends know him as a most kindly, companionable man, and with him friendship is inviolable. In his profession he has won a very creditable and honorable success. In the law, more than in any other profession, does success depend upon individual merit and labor. The able lawyer is he who has a mind well trained in the severest school of reason, who is accurate in analysis, logical in argument and entrenched behind a bulwark of legal knowledge which renders his position almost unassailable. Such are the qualities which characterize the professional career of Mr. Van Hoorebeke, and the public and the bar accord him a foremost place among the lawyers of southern Illinois.

In 1872 or 1873 M. P. Murray, who studied law with Mr. Van Hoorebeke, was admitted to the bar. He was state's attorney for sixteen consecutive years. In 1873 or 1874 Robert Andrews was admitted to the bar. He also studied law with Mr. Van Hoorebeke. He and Murray entered into a partnership, which

lasted until 1885, when Andrews was appointed law clerk in the general land office, at Washington, under the Hon. William A. J. Sparks. He now lives there and practices his profession.

Thomas E. Ford, who also studied law with Mr. Van Hoorebeke, was admitted in 1876 and later on entered into partnership with his preceptor,—an association which continued nearly twenty years. Mr. Ford was state senator from the forty-second district, was master in chancery, city attorney and is now state's attorney.

William White and Robert C. Lamb were admitted about 1880 and formed a co-partnership. Some ten years ago Mr. White removed to Denver, Colorado, where he now practices his profession. Mr. Lamb is still here.

John J. McGaffigan was admitted in May, 1886, read law with Murray & Andrews, was city attorney for several years, and is now master in chancery.

Porter W. Brown was admitted about ten years ago and was master in chancery for two consecutive terms. Walter S. Loudon was admitted in November, 1890, formed a co-partnership with Mr. Van Hoorebeke in January, 1897, and is president of the court of claims commission. Hugh Murray, at present a member of the Illinois legislature, studied law with his father, and is now practicing in Chicago. James McHale read law with M. P. Murray, was admitted in 1892, and was at one time sheriff of the county. He practices here and in East St. Louis.

Barney O'Neil read law with M. P. Murray, was admitted in 1896 and is now a resident of Alton, Illinois, where he practices his profession. Risdon Moore and George A. Beattie were also admitted to the bar, but neither of them were in active practice. The latter died in 1897.

BOONE COUNTY LAWYERS.

General Allen C. Fuller.—Though Illinois has furnished to the nation some of the most prominent figures in the history of the country few men have been more intimately associated with the history of the state than General Fuller. The goal toward which he has hastened during his many years of toil and endeavor is that which is attained only by such as have by patriotism and wise counsel given the world an impetus toward the good; such have gained the right and title to have their names enduringly inscribed on the bright pages of the nation's annals.

General Fuller was born in Farmington, Connecticut, September 22, 1822, his parents being Lucius and Candace (Newell) Fuller, both representatives of old New England families. They came to Boone county, Illinois, in 1845 and spent their last years in Belvidere, where they were highly respected for their many excellencies of character. For a short time the father engaged in merchandising. He was at one time associate judge of the county court and afterward served as postmaster of Belvidere.

General Fuller is a graduate of Towanda Academy, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. When he had completed his course in that institution he continued his

studies under the direction of a very competent private tutor, and in 1841 began the study of law, which he completed in Warsaw, New York, in the office of United States Senator Doolittle in 1846, being admitted to the bar in that year by the supreme court of New York. In November of the same year he came to Belvidere, where he yet makes his home. Within a few days after coming to this city General Fuller was employed in several important cases, and entered upon the active duties of his profession. At that time the population of Belvidere was about eight hundred, including two lawyers in active practice, General S. A. Hurlbut and W. T. Burgess. Soon afterward the firms of Fuller & Burgess and Loop & Hurlbut were formed. These firms continued for several years and did a large business, not only in Boone county, but also being concerned in extensive litigation in neighboring counties and the supreme court of the state. Devoting himself entirely to his profession for many years, refusing to seek office or participate in party intrigues, and with an iron constitution and indomitable will, General Fuller secured and held a large and profitable practice for many years. This was the commencement of his subsequent financial success. In later years he consented to accept office and became a leading factor in the political interests of Illinois. At different times he has been master in chancery, appraiser of damages on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, state bank commissioner, county judge, circuit judge, adjutant general of Illinois, state representative and speaker of the house, state senator and president pro tem. of the senate. On his return to private life, in 1869, a local paper printed the following:

"For more than eighteen years the name of Allen C. Fuller has been intimately and most favorably known to the people of this portion of the state. In 1846 he came to this place a briefless and penniless lawyer. His scholarly attainments, his legal acquirements and his industry and inflexible resolution to succeed, soon brought to him an extensive and lucrative practice, and during the succeeding twelve or fifteen years, while he was in active practice, we presume that no man ever doubted that he ably, zealously and faithfully discharged his duties to his clients. Though always public-spirited and liberal, he has, by personal economy and business talent, acquired a handsome property, and has contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the town. When the war broke out, in 1861, General Fuller was then presiding judge of this circuit, and we believe that it was universally admitted that he discharged its honorable and responsible duties satisfactorily and with ability. In the summer of that year he was urged by our state officers to connect himself with the military affairs of our state. The bar of the circuit unanimously objected to his resignation, but urged him temporarily to accept the appointment tendered him of adjutant general. In the fall of 1861 he entered upon the discharge of the duties of that laborious and exacting and responsible office, and in July, 1862, resigned the office of circuit judge. The history and result of his labors during the past three and a half years as adjutant general of the state are too well known to the country to need to be mentioned here. If the opinion of the press, without distinction of party; if the testimony of Governor Yates, with whom he has been

so long associated; if the public opinion, so far as we have heard it expressed,—are to be relied upon, then, indeed, he has rendered the state and county capable, faithful and acceptable service. The published reports of the operations of the adjutant general's department in the organizing and sending to the field over two hundred thousand men are before us, and we would wish no better record than to have been so honorably identified with the glorious history of Illinois during this war. Governor Yates, in his last message, repeats what he has stated in other messages, and says: 'General Fuller has been a most able, faithful and energetic officer, and is entitled to the gratitude of the state.'

"The house of representatives, at its last session, unanimously adopted a report of its committee appointed to inspect the adjutant general's office, and from this report we extract the following: 'That we have thoroughly examined the office of the adjutant general and find it a model of completeness, one that preserves in all its glory the proud record of all our soldiery and reflects infinite credit upon the great state whose sons they are; that in the judgment of this committee the thanks of every patriotic citizen of the state are due to General Fuller for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office and for his indefatigable efforts in collecting and preserving this glorious record of a glorious state.'

"On the first day of January last General Fuller resigned his office as adjutant general, and having previously been elected a member of the general assembly he was nominated by acclamation by our party, and on the 2d of January was elected speaker of the house of representatives. The manner in which he acquitted himself in this new position may be seen by the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by that body just before the adjournment:

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Allen C. Fuller, our presiding officer, for the kind, courteous, able and impartial manner in which he has presided over us, and as such recognize in his general bearing and demeanor the perfect model of a gentleman.' "

At this distant day the people of the state may have forgotten, but it is nevertheless true, that they owe General Fuller their lasting gratitude for his service in introducing into the legislature various bills which became laws, among which are the following: Railroad bills asserting the power and sovereignty of the state to control these corporations in fixing rates upon transporting passengers and freight. His was the first square and honest fight made in this or any other state to fix maximum rates, and the legislation upon this subject was taken to the supreme court of the state and the supreme court of the United States, and finally the legal question of the constitutionality of such laws was sustained by these high tribunals. Other bills which he introduced were the law establishing railroad commissions, now in force; one establishing a board of public charities, now in force; a bill upon the subject of eminent domain; and the revenue law, now substantially in force. The impress of his genius and ability is found on many a page of the revised statutes of the state.

Though well and favorably known to the bar and business men of northern Illinois prior to 1860, it was not until the Civil war commenced and he assumed

the duties of adjutant general that General Fuller's name became familiar in every household in Illinois, and especially to the volunteer soldiers. It was in this important office, with all its labors, cares, difficulties and responsibilities, that he made his most distinctive mark and displayed those rare executive abilities which were admitted by every one. The repeated messages of Governor Yates, the resolutions of the state legislature and the reports of the federal authorities, as well as the histories of those years, are so entirely unanimous on that subject that no other opinion need be given in this brief sketch.

After a residence in Belvidere of half a century, it can truly be said that General Fuller has established and maintained a character above reproach or question. His word is as good as his bond, and all know his bond, if any one can get it, is unquestionably good. Commencing active life in Belvidere, he still retains the strongest attachments for the city where his early struggles for success began. His liberality and public spirit are proverbial. His liberal donation of five thousand dollars for the Ida public library, which he founded in honor of his deceased daughter, and which has become one of the finest public libraries in the state, outside the large cities, is only one of the acts of public benevolence which have endeared him to all classes.

General Fuller, like all great lawyers, has been a great worker. He was always faithful to his client, and gave to every case the best efforts of which he was capable. But he surpassed most other men in executive ability, which he possessed in a large degree. His business habits and methods are methodical; he familiarizes himself fully with every detail of the business in which he may be engaged, and never shirks a duty. His affairs are always in shape, every detail is attended to with scrupulous exactness, and to these qualities is largely due his success in life, in a material way. A distinguished lawyer who has known him well for many years spoke of him in the following words: "A learned historian of this state has said that 'the history of Illinois could not be written with the name of Allen C. Fuller left out.' Truer words were never spoken, nor a more deserved tribute ever paid to a public servant. In the county of Boone, where he is best known, and where the greater portion of his life has been spent, the name of General Fuller is a household word, and is a synonym for honor, integrity and fair dealing, as well as for worth and ability. Whether at home or abroad, in public or in private life, no man ever questioned his honor and integrity; no man ever doubted his public spirit, his broad-mindedness, or his absolute justice in all his dealings with his fellow men. As a young man, in the practice of law, he was industrious and faithful, and those qualities, coupled with strict honesty and fair ability, could not fail to bring success. He has held the offices of master in chancery, county judge, circuit judge, representative in the general assembly, and speaker of the house, state senator from his district and president of the senate, and adjutant general of the state of Illinois, during the days that 'tried men's souls,' when more than two hundred thousand men went out from Illinois to do battle for the Union. In all these positions of trust and honor he acquitted himself with signal ability and manly honor. No man will deny, and none can gainsay, that he has been

a just and upright judge, a faithful public servant and an honest man in all the relations of life. And such is and will be the final judgment as to his abilities, worth and character."

Charles E. Fuller was born in Boone county, Illinois, received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and whatever of success he has achieved in life has been by his own unaided efforts. He read law, first with Hon. O. H. Wright, and afterward with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has since practiced his profession in Belvidere. He held the office of corporation attorney for the old town of Belvidere for two terms, before it became a city. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney, and in 1878 was elected to the state senate, after a contest which has become historical. He served in the senate for four years, being chairman of the railroad committee and a member of the judiciary and other important committees. He was afterward elected to the house of representatives three times in succession, where he was a recognized leader, being generally recognized as the party leader and honored by his associates with the chairmanship of the party managing committee. He was also chairman of the house railroad committee. In 1888 he was again elected to the senate, and at the close of his term, in 1892, declined a re-election, preferring to give his time and attention to his large law practice.

Mr. Fuller has enjoyed the personal, as well as political, friendship of such men as General John A. Logan, General Richard J. Oglesby, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Governors John M. Hamilton, Joseph W. Fifer and John R. Tanner, as well as most of the other political leaders of the state for the past twenty-five years, and has had their entire confidence and respect. In the legislature his friendships were not limited to his party associates, but many of his warmest admirers were to be found on the other side of the house. Governor Tanner is authority for the statement that in a political contest on the floor of the legislature Senator Fuller was the readiest debater, the most resourceful parliamentarian and the best fighter he ever knew. General John C. Black once said of him, that he was "one of the few men who always knew how to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way." In the great senatorial contest of 1885 in the Illinois legislature, when General John A. Logan was re-elected to the United States senate after a contest lasting two months, and in which Mr. Fuller was the Logan leader, he performed services for his party and state which were afterward recognized by General Logan in a personal letter.

While in the legislature Mr. Fuller's skill as a politician won him a high reputation, which was enhanced by his statecraft. In conventions, both state and national, he has shown himself to be a skillful and resourceful politician, and the press of Chicago and throughout the state has several times termed him a party Warwick. As a legislator Mr. Fuller won recognition as one who believed in legislating for the many, and a number of important bills for the benefit of the masses became laws through his work. While he was potent for his party's good in all conflicts with the opposition, at the same time he rendered valuable service to the people. In the thirty-fourth general assembly he was virtually speaker of the house, occupying the chair during that portion of the ses-

sion when, after the senatorial struggle had ended victoriously for the Republicans through his efforts, the real legislative work was done. He would have been chosen speaker but for his own advice in opposition to any change in the organization of the house.

Mr. Fuller was married in 1874 to Miss Sadie Mackey, of Cherry Valley, and they have a pleasant home in Belvidere. As a citizen of that place Mr. Fuller has been prominent, as well as in the field of public affairs. His energetic, progressive spirit has had much to do with the upbuilding of Belvidere.

William C. De Wolf, Jr., of Belvidere, was born in Spring township, Boone county, November 4, 1865. As a boy he worked on his father's farm and attended the district school, while later he pursued his studies in the high school of Genoa, De Kalb county, where he was graduated in 1885. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state in 1887. In the same year he entered into partnership with Hon. Charles E. Fuller, an association that has since been continued. The firm is one of the strongest in this part of the state and enjoys a lucrative practice, which is not limited to the county of Boone, but extends into the adjoining counties as well. Mr. De Wolf has given his attention almost exclusively to the practice of his profession, and has not generally given much of his time to political matters, although he is a stanch and active Republican, and is generally a delegate to the party conventions. He was once appointed and twice elected city attorney of Belvidere, but resigned the office in 1891. Mr. De Wolf has an eminently judicial cast of mind, is studious and well read and always absolutely fair and honest.

Robert W. Wright was born in Belvidere, July 19, 1862, attended the public schools, and at the age of sixteen began the study of law in his father's office. On the completion of a course in the Illinois University, at Champaign, he was admitted to the bar, in January, 1883, being only twenty-one years of age at the time. He was chosen state's attorney by the people of Boone county at the November election of 1884, and has several times been re-elected. He has risen rapidly to the front as a lawyer and commands a lucrative practice. In 1894 he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of Belvidere. His advancement and continued endorsement from the people of this city and county afford abundant evidence that his talents receive the most genuine recognition that a community could possibly give.

Mr. Wright is a forcible and brilliant speaker, and has the reputation of conducting to a successful issue the cases falling to his charge. His practice is not confined to Belvidere, but includes many others of the important centers of northern Illinois, especially Chicago, where he is frequently called for legal work. As a counselor, pleader and official he has taken and maintained a position in the front ranks of the legal fraternity of the state.

Wales W. Wood was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, New York, April 25, 1837, and at the age of sixteen was sent to the Genesee Wesleyan College, at Lima, New York, where he entered the freshman class, pursuing the classical course. There he remained two years, and in the year 1857 was graduated with honors in Union College, of Schenectady, New York. In the fall of

that year he located at Belvidere and read law with the firm of Fuller & Wood. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Belvidere until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and at the muster-in of the regiment he was promoted and commissioned, by Governor Yates, adjutant of the regiment. He acted in that capacity with his regiment in the field throughout General Grant's campaign in northern Mississippi in the fall of 1862, and in the spring of 1863 he was chosen to perform the duties of assistant adjutant general of the Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, took an active part in the campaign that followed and the siege of Vicksburg, and after the surrender served as post adjutant of that city under General McArthur. He was in the battle of Nashville and in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile, Alabama, in the early part of 1865. He remained on similar duty until near the close of the war, when he rejoined and was mustered out with his regiment, at Springfield, in August, 1865. At the close of the war Judge Wood returned to Belvidere and resumed the practice of law, and was soon appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Boone county, holding that office some eight years, and subsequently was corporation and city attorney for Belvidere, and also state's attorney of Boone county for several years. In the spring of 1889 he was elected county judge, and his years of service in the office has demonstrated his marked ability as a jurist. The fact that he is so frequently called to Chicago to hold court is evidence that his decisions are regarded as fair and impartial.

C. B. Dean was born in Franklin, Illinois, and located in Belvidere in 1862. He began the study of law and entered the University of Michigan, being graduated in the law department of that institution in 1873. He went to Denver, Colorado, to practice law, but after a year returned to Belvidere, and soon took rank among the leading attorneys. He was city attorney for several terms, and was elected county judge three successive terms, being eminently fitted for that office. In 1888 he resigned from the bench and removed to Talapoosa, Georgia, where he remained about four years, after which the family returned to Belvidere. Judge Dean was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the movement which brought to Belvidere the great National Sewing Machine Company. He was one of the negotiating committee and spent time and money to secure the prize. He did not accept stock for his subscription, but contributed with a loyal, patriotic purpose. He is now practicing his profession, and is very successful.

William L. Pierce.—Well advanced on the list of prominent Belvidere attorneys is the name of William L. Pierce. He was born in Spring township, Boone county, June 3, 1868. After a thorough preparatory course of study he entered the Northwestern Law College, where he was graduated June 16, 1892, beginning practice immediately thereafter at Belvidere. Fluent, versatile, clear in statement and a valuable counselor, Mr. Pierce commands the attention of juries and the confidence of the public. A number of important cases in Belvidere and elsewhere conducted by Mr. Pierce to a successful issue adorn a record which might well be contemplated with satisfaction.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE BAR OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

BY FRED DUCKETT, COUNTY CLERK.

THE first lawyers who lived in this county were J. H. McGregor and J. H. Dart. Litigations in the early days were limited in number, but the two local attorneys proved their ability in connection with the various causes in which they were retained. Both were bright and promising lawyers, but their careers were cut short by death, prior to 1857.

About the year mentioned Simeon DeWitt located here and was elected state's attorney, but he died before the expiration of his term and before he had opportunity of distinguishing himself as a practitioner at the bar of the county.

Jonathan Duff came one year later, and was elected county judge in 1861. He had a good legal mind and made a model judge. On one occasion the case of an alleged insane woman was on trial before him, and the jury brought in the extraordinary verdict that she was not insane, but "possessed of a devil." "Gentlemen," said the Judge, "this court has no jurisdiction; the petition is dismissed."

In April, 1857, Alfred E. Harding came from New York and entered into the active practice of the law. He soon became the leader at the bar of the county, prosecuting and defending many important cases with success. He was particularly conspicuous as the defender of a colored man, who was charged with murder, and in the prosecution of a suit against a railroad company, which was begun on Sunday, in face of the precedents of fourteen hundred years to the contrary, and which was sustained by the supreme court, to which he appealed the case, owing to the adverse decision of the circuit court.

William T. Ament served for four years as state's attorney, with marked ability and success. His oratorical powers and convincing logic made him a formidable adversary before a jury. He died in 1897.

John R. Perry was known as the "silver-tongued orator." He was a brother-in-law of Judge John M. Scott. He enlisted in 1862 for service in the war of the Rebellion, won distinction as captain of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and upon his return his health was so much impaired that he was incapacitated for much active practice. He received a federal appointment and died soon afterward.

Lewis E. Payson possessed a legal mind, marked tact and an ability that was second to that of few lawyers in the state, and he met with general success. He occupied the bench of the county court for four years; was subsequently a

member of congress for a number of terms, and has since retained his residence at the national capital.

Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, who was circuit judge of this circuit for a number of terms, has a clear legal mind, and his decisions were marked with justice and impartiality. While a member of the appellate court his written opinions so fully embodied the law that they are cited as precedents by the courts of other states. S. S. Lawrence, his former partner, and later judge in Oklahoma, exhibited much industry in his efforts to master the intricacies of the law, and he knew no stopping-place until he reached the bottom of any question. He left Pontiac years ago, for what he imagined were wider and greener fields.

James T. Terry has been in practice here since 1869 and has a large and paying clientage. He is bold and aggressive in the trial of a case, is prominent and successful at the bar, is independent in action, yet courteous in his relations with all.

R. S. McIlhuff, former state's attorney, proved a success as a prosecutor. He is technical and exacting in minor details and is a successful practitioner.

H. H. McDowell, who also served as state's attorney, was no less successful. By his strict attention to his profession he has gained an extensive practice. He is cordial in manner and persuasive in argument.

C. C. Strawn is one of the most prominent members of the bar of this county. He is local attorney of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and no one has been more successful than he. Persistent, unyielding, strong and forcible in argument,—the longer he fights, the stronger he grows. He is somewhat "addicted" to politics, and once ran for congress, as the candidate on the Green-back ticket.

A. C. Norton, a younger man, but promising lawyer, has an increasing clientage, is fairly successful and is ambitious in his professional work.

R. R. Wallace has been county-judge for twenty-one years, is still in active practice, is distinctly popular, and holds the clientage he obtains.

A number of younger members of the bar are located in Pontiac and are striving diligently for their professional spurs and for relative precedence. The following supplemental paragraphs have been secured, but are not a portion of Mr. Duckett's original contribution.

N. J. Pillsbury.—In one of the most beautiful districts of England is a little hamlet which bears the name of Pillsbury. It is situated in the parish of Hartington, Derbyshire, on the banks of the river Dove, and there in the early part of the seventeenth century lived one William Pillsbury, who hearing of the New World and the opportunities of colonization there offered, left his English home in 1630 and crossed the broad Atlantic to Boston. Soon afterward he removed to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1641 was married, and in 1651 removed to Newbury, now Newburyport, where he erected a home for himself and family, which still remains in possession of his descendants in the ninth generation. He was the progenitor of the family in America, and to-day representatives of the name are found in almost every state of the Union. In September, 1888, there was held a reunion at the old homestead in Newbury-

port, where were present ninety-three of the descendants of William Pillsbury, representing fifteen different states. The political complexion of the family is shown by the fact that when a vote was cast eighty-eight of the number were for Harrison, four for Cleveland and one for St. John. It is related that during the dark days which preceded the Revolution the old house in Newburyport was an inn, of which a certain Pillsbury was proprietor. He was a loyal and earnest patriot and on his premises was a secret place in which were stored goods which had not regularly passed through the British custom-house. On one occasion the revenue officers came to the inn to make a raid, and the young ladies of the family, receiving a hint from their father, proceeded to make themselves very agreeable to the officers, furnishing them wine and cake and entertaining them with music and conversation. In the meantime the owners of the goods succeeded in getting their property away and then the conduct of the young ladies toward the officers changed materially. The great-grandfather of Judge Pillsbury, of Pontiac, whose name heads this sketch, was an officer in Washington's army throughout the war of the Revolution, and a great-uncle of the Judge was killed at the battle of Plattsburg, in the war of 1812.

The parents of our subject were Stephen N. and Susan (Averill) Pillsbury, both natives of York county, Maine, and born in 1812. Their marriage was celebrated in that county, in January, 1834, and the father was employed as a machinist for the Pepperell corporation from 1851 until November, 1855, when he removed with his family to Illinois. In this state he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he retired to private life and became a resident of Pontiac, Livingston county. His wife died in 1885, and his death occurred in 1890. They were laid to rest, side by side, in the beautiful cemetery on the banks of the Vermilion river, in Pontiac.

Judge Pillsbury, of this review, acquired his education mostly in the common schools of York county, Maine, which was the place of his nativity, the date thereof being October 21, 1834. He spent a few months in an academy, and later engaged in teaching school through seven winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked on a farm. His early experiences were those of the farmer boy, and on leaving school he came to Illinois, hoping thereby to benefit his health, as he had consumptive tendencies. He had previously worked in a dye house for a York corporation at Saco, Maine, and while there had had several hemorrhages. For nearly two years after his arrival, he had a hard struggle to maintain his health and at the same time earn a living, but he made the best of his opportunities, and in due time an improved physical condition enabled him to more readily conquer the obstacles which lay in the path to fortune.

The Judge was married January 1, 1855, in Biddeford, Maine, to Eliza J. Cole, and on the maternal side she was connected with General Warren who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. They had six children: Cora A., who was born May 3, 1857, and died in infancy; Clara A., who was born December 16, 1858, and is the wife of S. E. Sims, a prominent business man of Pontiac; C. Avis, who was born April 13, 1862, and is the wife of E. J. Walker, formerly

a druggist but now a horticulturist of Hamilton county, Indiana; Ernest, who was born in July, 1864, and died in infancy; Louis L., who was born December 30, 1868, and died July 1, 1888; and Dale E., born March 30, 1875, now in business in Pontiac.

For three years after his arrival in this state Judge Pillsbury resided on a rented farm in Bureau county, and in September, 1857, purchased eighty acres of land of the Illinois Central Railroad, in Nebraska township, Livingston county, which he improved and made his home until April, 1863, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to quit the farm, and removed to Pontiac. He entered the law office of Samuel L. Fleming and made rapid progress in his studies. Upon his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, and by diligent study, indomitable energy and strict attention to his profession soon acquired a leading position at the bar of Livingston county. While upon the farm he held various township and school offices, and in 1866 was appointed city attorney of Pontiac and reappointed for a second term, holding the office during the exciting times which grew out of the enforcement of the "Princeton charter." In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1870, and took an active part in framing the organic law of the state. In 1873 he was elected judge of the thirteenth judicial district, comprising the counties of Livingston, Iroquois and Kankakee. When he went upon the bench the docket was eighteen months behind, but by hard and continuous work, holding three sessions of court daily nearly all the time, he succeeded in clearing it in three years. In 1877 his circuit was consolidated with that which comprised McLean and Ford counties, under the name of the eleventh circuit. At the same session of the legislature the appellate courts were established and Judge Pillsbury was appointed one of the judges of the second district appellate court, which held its sessions in the supreme-court house in Ottawa. In June, 1879, he was elected circuit judge of the consolidated district and reappointed to the second district appellate court, and again in June, 1882. On the first day of that month, while returning to his home on a railroad train which was transporting non-union laborers from the ore docks in Bridgeport, Chicago, to Joliet, striking "union" men attacked and captured the train, broke into the coach and commenced firing their pistols. A bullet struck the Judge, and from that time his health has constantly suffered. For a time, however, he continued in the active discharge of his judicial duties, in fact so faithfully performed his work that he was again elected in 1885, without effort on his part, and was appointed to the appellate court of the fourth district for a three-years term, but his wound proving very serious, on the close of his six-years term as circuit judge he declined to again become a candidate, and retired to private life. He still attends to some legal business, selecting his cases, and were he so inclined could have a very extensive clientage.

Through economy and close application to his legal business he has acquired a handsome competence and he and his family now occupy a very pleasant home in Pontiac. He has always been regarded as an able lawyer and upright judicial officer, having the respect of all who know him. While upon

the appellate bench he decided some very important questions which may be called "leading." These include the case of *Flexman versus the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company* (9 Brad., 250), in which, in an able decision, the Judge held the railroad company liable for the act of one of its brakemen, who, on being accused of stealing a passenger's watch, struck the passenger with his railroad lantern, nearly severing his nose from his face. Almost all railroad attorneys and other members of the bar thought the decision wrong, but it was afterward affirmed by the supreme court and led to the overruling of the case of *Jacobs versus the Third Avenue Railroad Company* (53 New York). Judge Pillsbury also decided the case of the *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company versus Barrett* (16 Brad.), holding the railroad company liable for an assault upon a passenger,—in both railroad cases sharply drawing the distinction between the duties owed by a common carrier to passengers and to strangers. Other cases which appear in the twenty-six volumes of Brad. reports have given the Judge an enviable reputation as a lawyer and jurist.

He was a member of the Union League in 1863-4, became an Odd Fellow in 1864, and is now the oldest member in good standing of Pontiac Lodge, No. 262. He has also been a member of the grand lodge of that fraternity since 1868, and of the grand encampment. He belongs to Pontiac Lodge, No. 294, A. F. & A. M., and to St. Paul Commandery, No. 34, K. T. His life has been a busy and useful one and he has the confidence and respect of the entire community. His family occupies a very enviable position in social circles and his own position in the regard of his fellow men is shown by the fact that he has never been beaten for an office either at an election or in the nominating conventions. His judicial record is without a stain, and he well deserved mention among the eminent jurists whose lives are an honor to the state which they represent.

George W. Patton was elected to the bench of the eleventh judicial circuit on the 7th of June, 1897, and in the discharge of his duties is fully sustaining the high reputation which he won as a practitioner at the bar. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Samuel R. and Jane Patton, while from Scotch-Irish ancestry he is descended. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1852, with his wife and six children and a capital of six hundred dollars, he left the Keystone state to become one of the pioneer settlers on the prairies of Illinois. Locating in Woodford county, he continued to make his home there until the labors of life were ended. He was a man of indomitable will, a close thinker and an ingenious debater. His wife was a most able assistant and helpmeet to him. She spun the wool and wove and made all the winter garments for her family until after the Civil war. Throughout the community she was celebrated for her wit, her memory and her mathematical talent.

Judge Patton has spent almost his entire life in Illinois, whither he was brought by his parents in his infancy. The experiences of his youth were those of the ordinary country boy, who assists in the work of the farm and attends the public schools in the winter season. He pursued a course in the State Normal University, of Normal, Illinois, completing his studies there in 1871,

and afterward taught school for two years in order to earn money for a law course. He became a student in the office of Hay, Green & Littler, prominent attorneys of Springfield, Illinois, and in January, 1875, was admitted to the bar, successfully passing an examination conducted by Judges Breese, Walker, Scott, Sheldon, McAllister, Scholfield and Craig, of the supreme court. A love of the profession led to his selection of the law as a life work, and to it he has ever devoted his best energies. He began practice in Fairbury, Illinois, but in 1883 removed to Pontiac, continuing an active member of its bar until his elevation to the bench. From his mother he inherited an excellent command of language, from his father a logical mind and a persistent will, and these qualities, combined with a laudable ambition to achieve more than ordinary success, enabled him to rapidly make his way to the front. Within ten years he was classed among the leading lawyers of the circuit, enjoying as large a practice as any man in the eleventh district.

The course he has followed in his law practice has ever been most commendable. His fidelity to his clients' interests was always above question, and he was ever courteous to the court, agreeable to the opposing counsel, fair to the witness and affable in his treatment of the jury. Industry, integrity and good nature constitute the trinity whose benediction every lawyer must constantly invoke if he would succeed. He must also have faith in himself, faith in his cause and faith in the court or jury hearing the suit. He must study himself as well as his case and the jury, and allow no personal prejudice or personal feeling to bias him in the slightest degree. All these qualifications have found exemplification in Judge Patton and have brought to him success and won him a place among the most prominent and able lawyers of central Illinois. He had never held office until chosen one of the judges of his district, in 1897. His judicial service has been in perfect harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, and he has won the respect and confidence of the bar and the public by his fearless administration of "an even-handed justice."

Judge Patton has a comprehensive knowledge of the law, yet his close and continuous study of legal principles has never prevented him from familiarizing himself with good literature and the topics which engross the public attention. He is especially well informed on the issues of the day and the concerns of public policy. He has always supported the principles of the Republican party, is a staunch advocate of a protective tariff on all home productions, favors restriction of immigration to desirable persons who wish to become true American citizens, and believes in holding every island, except Cuba, where American valor has planted the stars and stripes. He is also in favor of the present system of national-bank currency and opposed to the retirement of the greenback currency, and advocates a gold standard until the great commercial nations agree upon some other. He also thinks that the United States should construct and own the Nicaraguan canal and a ship canal connecting Chicago with the Mississippi, and on all matters of public concern takes an advanced and progressive position which shows deep thought and research on the questions under consideration.

On the 20th of September, 1877, in Fairbury, Illinois, George Patton was united in marriage to Miss Flora E. Cook, and they have two children: Marie, born July 7, 1883; and Proctor, born March 22, 1894. Socially he is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' societies, and in his religious affiliations is of Methodist Episcopal faith. Reared on a farm, amid humble surroundings, he has deep sympathy for every son of toil, and no poor laborer, white or black, ever appealed to him for assistance in vain. To him wealth is not a sine-quanon to good social standing, nor has he ever courted the society of those who can boast only of a good bank account or pretentious ancestral tree. He believes with Tennyson that

True hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

To him who is honest and industrious he is a friend, and this true spirit of Democracy, arising from a sincere interest in his fellow men, has made Judge Patton one of the most popular, admired and respected citizens of his section of the state.

CHAPTER XL.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF HARDIN COUNTY.

THE history of the bench and bar of Hardin county properly begins in the year 1840, at which time the county was organized from territory carved out of the adjoining counties of Pope and Gallatin. At this time, as is well known, there was but one judge in each judicial circuit, and in the personnel of the judges and district attorneys this district was particularly fortunate, as there were included such eminent jurists as Judges Duff, Parrish and Sloan, and for prosecuting attorneys the late General John A. Logan, Francis M. Youngblood, and others.

In those days it was not unusual for lawyers to ride the circuit, and therefore this county was visited by most of the great lawyers of southern Illinois. Robert G. Ingersoll, W. J. Allen, General John A. Logan, "Bob" Wingate, W. H. Green and others of like ability appeared before the courts of the county. Although they were not actual members of the bar of this county, yet they form a part of the local history of the bench and bar of this county.

Beginning with the adoption of the present constitution of the state, the presiding judges in this county were M. C. Crawford, D. J. Baker, D. M. Browning, O. A. Harker, R. W. McCartney, G. W. Young, A. K. Vickers and J. P. Robarts, and in 1897, under the new judicial apportionment, Hardin county was placed in the second judicial district, now presided over by their honors, E. D. Youngblood, E. E. Newlin and Prince A. Pearse.

The judges of the county court of Hardin county since 1870, whose names appear in the order in which they were elected, and who each served but one term were: Isaac Hurford, from 1869 to 1873; John Q. A. Ledbetter, from 1873 to 1877; J. F. Taylor, from 1877 to 1882; Richard P. Hetherington, from 1882 to 1886; Jacob Hess, from 1886 to 1890; James H. Beavers, from 1890 to 1894; and William J. Hall to the present time, 1898. Only two of the number have been practicing attorneys, Judges John Q. A. Ledbetter and Jonathan F. Taylor.

The office of state's attorney has uniformly been filled by lawyers of recognized legal ability since 1870. The list is as follows: Lewis F. Plater, from 1872 to 1876; William S. Morris, from 1876 to 1880; John Q. A. Ledbetter, from 1880 to 1888; H. R. Fowler, from 1888 to 1892; Richard F. Taylor, from 1892 to 1896, at which time John Q. A. Ledbetter was again elected. Three of our ex-state's attorneys have since their terms as such served as members of the legislature, namely: Hon. W. S. Morris, in both houses, and L. F. Plater and H. R. Fowler in the lower house. Their records there are a matter with which the people are familiar.

It will be impossible to give the names of every member of the profession who has at some time been a member of this bar, on account of the burning of the court-house in 1884. It is a matter of memory, but the writer will give so far as possible the names of persons who have been members of this bar, but who now are in other and, we hope, more lucrative fields: James Macklin, of Harrisburg; Hon. W. S. Morris, of Golconda; J. F. Taylor and J. H. B. Renfro, of Carbondale; L. F. Twitchell, Jr., of Denver, Colorado; G. W. Patrick, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; John J. Ledbetter, of Kennett, Missouri; W. A. Rittenhouse, of Shawneetown; James W. Gullett, of Springfield, and the late W. H. Boyer, of Harrisburg.

The present local bar of the county is composed of the following members, whose names are given in the order in which they were admitted to the bar: John Q. A. Ledbetter, Richard F. Taylor, H. R. Fowler, Henry M. Winders, John C. Oxford, Adolphus M. Baldwin, John H. Ferrell, Jr., Thomas H. Stubbs, James A. Watson, Jackson G. Young, James A. Craig, and Richard H. McConnell.

It is not the purpose of the writer to give an extended and complete biography of each member of the bar of Hardin county, but only to give a brief sketch of each, as touching more purely his professional career.

John Q. A. Ledbetter began the study of law in 1871, under the direction of Hon. W. S. Morris, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, since which time he has been in the active practice of the law. In 1873 he was elected county judge, and served as such until 1877. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney, and held that office for eight years, and was again elected to the same office in 1896, and is recognized as a fearless and efficient officer. Besides his duties as state's attorney he has a large practice in civil cases. In politics he is a Democrat.

Richard F. Taylor began the study of law in the office of his brother, J. F. Taylor, and after study in the office for some time he attended the Wesleyan University for several terms. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1892 he was elected state's attorney, and held that office until 1896, the expiration of his term, and as state's attorney discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people. Since his term expired he has devoted his energies to the practice of criminal law, in which he has succeeded to a remarkable degree, and is now considered an excellent criminal lawyer. Besides this he has a large practice in civil cases. He has recently formed a partnership with John H. Ferrell, under the firm name of Taylor & Ferrell, and will no doubt have a large practice in our courts. In politics he is a Democrat.

H. R. Fowler was graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1884, and at once began the practice of law in this county. In 1888 he was elected state's attorney, held that office one term and was a most excellent prosecuting official. During his term as state's attorney, and since the expiration of the same, he has paid especial attention to the criminal practice, and is now recognized as a criminal lawyer of considerable ability.

He was a member of the lower house of the general assembly from 1892 to 1894, from the old fourth district, and is now in partnership with A. M. Baldwin. In politics he is a Democrat.

Henry M. Winders studied law under Judge Ledbetter and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He has since that time been in the practice of law. At the time he was admitted he was a justice of the peace in Elizabethtown, the county seat, and his decisions have uniformly been clear and concise in their interpretation of the law. He has been for several years master in chancery of this county and he is in politics a Republican.

John C. Oxford was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1884, and held that office for eight years. During his term as clerk he applied his spare time to the study of law with Judge Ledbetter, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. After his admission to the bar he continued his legal studies until the close of his term as clerk, in 1892, when he began the active practice of the law. By reason of the superior knowledge he had gained of the records of the county, as the clerk, and also owing to his extensive acquaintance, he at once entered on the practice of law with more than ordinary advantages. He is now in partnership with James A. Watson, under the firm name of Oxford & Watson. In politics he is a Democrat.

Adolphus M. Baldwin began the study of law several years ago with the late L. F. Plater, but the press of private business forced him to discontinue his studies for a time. He eventually took up the study again, and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. Immediately upon his admission he became the junior member of the firm of Fowler & Baldwin, and was at once thrown into active practice; in politics he is a Democrat.

John H. Ferrell, Jr., began the study of law with Richard F. Taylor, and so continued until he was admitted to the bar, in 1896. During his preparation for his profession he was a justice of the peace in the county-seat, and took great pains to inform himself upon all questions of law upon which he was to pass, and by this means his decisions were uniformly correct, and showed a clear and distinct appreciation of his position as a judicial officer. He is now the junior member of the firm of Taylor & Ferrell, and in politics is a Democrat.

Thomas H. Stubbs was elected superintendent of schools for this county in 1890, and held that office until the expiration of his term, in 1894, and during his term of office, in connection with his duties as superintendent, he studied law with Mr. Plater, and later with Mr. Fowler. He was admitted to the bar in 1896, and at once opened an office for business, which was not long in coming his way. In politics he is a Democrat.

James A. Watson studied law with Mr. Winders, and was admitted in 1896. He at once began the practice of law and is now the junior member of the firm of Oxford & Watson. In 1897 he was appointed village attorney for Elizabethtown, and resigned that position in the beginning of the year 1898. In politics he is a Republican.

Jackson G. Young studied law with George W. Pillow, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. Shortly afterward he removed to Marion, Williamson coun-

ty, and formed a partnership with a Mr. Fowler, of that place, in which he remained for a short time, and then returned to this county and opened up an office at Cave In Rock. In politics he is a Republican.

James A. Craig read law with Mr. Taylor, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with Mr. Winders, in which position he continued for some time. After the dissolution of the partnership he removed to Shetlerville, this county. In politics he is a Republican.

Richard H. McConnell studied law with Hon. H. R. Fowler, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Thus far he has not engaged in the active practice of law, but is a man of considerable force, and will, no doubt, at an early date make for himself a name among the legal profession.



GUBELMAN PHOTO-ENGRAVERS CO.

Jonas W. Olson

CHAPTER XLI.

THE BAR OF HENRY COUNTY.

SAMUEL P. BRAINARD was the first lawyer who settled in Henry county, Illinois. He located at Cambridge, about 1846 or 1847, and practiced law a few years, and was clerk of the court at the same time.

Henry Brainard was the second lawyer who located at Cambridge, late in the '40s. He also was clerk of the circuit court, as well as practicing lawyer.

Early in the '50s Julius Saul Hinman located at Cambridge, as a lawyer. He was also county judge for many years. J. S. Burkels also located at Cambridge as a lawyer early in the '50s. In a few years he moved to Geneseo; he was a first-class lawyer. Henry W. Wells located at Cambridge as a lawyer about 1855, and moved to Peoria a few years later.

The first court held in the county was at Richmond, Judge Sheldon presiding. Thomas Ford was our next judge, and remained on the bench until 1843, when he was elected governor. Thomas C. Browne was our next judge, and served until about 1849, when the judges were elected by the people.

There were a number of very able lawyers, from other counties, who attended the Henry county courts for the first dozen or fifteen years. They were able and grand men, but they will be written up from their own counties. There were Knox and Drury, of Rock Island; Julius Manning, of Knoxville and later of Peoria; Peters and Knowlton, of Peoria; Norman H. Purple was our first prosecuting attorney; Henry B. Stillman was at our courts from Whiteside county.

Hon. Jonas W. Olson, of Galva, is from the land of the midnight sun, as Scandinavia has been poetically styled, from which country have come many of the valued citizens of this commonwealth. He was born in Soderala, Sweden, on the 30th of June, 1843; and there is much in his history that is of general interest, as it indicates a surmounting of difficulties and a mastering of expedients which have enabled him to win a place among the able members of the bar of central Illinois and to gain prestige as a leader in thought and action in his section of the state. In his youth he was surrounded by disadvantages which seemed almost unsurmountable. He was left an orphan at the early age of three years, and it was not until he had passed the fiftieth milestone on the journey of life that he obtained authentic knowledge of the exact date of his birth.

His father was the Rev. Olof Olson, who came to America in 1845 as the representative of a colony who desired to seek religious liberty in "the land of the free." He was connected with a religious movement in Sweden which awakened the condemnation of the "established church," and the new sect were

forbidden to hold public services. It is said that Olof Olson was arrested and made to pay heavy fines for holding meetings or conventicles in his own home, and that had he been again arrested he would have been banished in conformity with an old law, now obsolete, making that the penalty of holding such services without the consent of the established church! This led him to seek a home in the New World, and eleven hundred others of the same sect determined to emigrate. Accordingly Rev. Mr. Olson was chosen to select a favorable location for the colony, and in 1845 he came to the United States, accompanied by his wife and two children,—their third child, Jonas W., who was then in very delicate health, being left to the care of his grandmother and aunt, Catharina Wilhelmina Petronella Skoglund, who were to bring him to America with the colony the following year, if he were living,—which seemed very doubtful when the parents sailed for their new home. Emigration to this country was then almost unknown among the Swedish people, but Olof Olson crossed the Atlantic and finally made his way to central Illinois, where he selected Bishop Hill as the site for the establishment of the colony. Accordingly, the following year he was joined by that band of devoted Christian people whose influence was to be widely felt in the affairs of Illinois.

The subject of this review was then only three years of age. His illness had terminated in the paralysis of one limb, rendering him permanently lame, and other troubles were to gather like clouds across the sky of his boyhood. The day before he was brought by his aunt to his father's home his mother died; his sister and brother were shortly afterward called to the home beyond, and his father and grandmother soon followed them "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Thus left an orphan, he was taken by his aunt, who had married Peter Dahlgren, to Galesburg, Illinois, where he attended school for a time. After the removal of Mr. Dahlgren to a farm five miles from Victoria, he walked a distance of two miles to attend school at Center Prairie,—a long and often difficult journey to one in his crippled condition. He continued to live with his aunt until fifteen years of age, when he was obliged to earn his own livelihood, and was apprenticed to Ira C. Reed, of Lafayette, Illinois, to learn the shoe trade, for whom he was to work for twenty-five dollars per year; but so faithful and efficient was he that his employer paid him twice that amount. On the completion of his apprenticeship he worked at his trade for one year, until he had earned enough to enable him to attend the Galva high school. When his money gave out he returned to his trade, and thus worked and studied alternately for some time.

During this period of his life he became ambitious to enter the legal profession, and while working at his trade during the day devoted his mornings and evenings to reading law. He subsequently studied law under the instructions of the late Hon. John I. Bennett, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. His indefatigable industry, keen mental discernment, analytical power and gifts of oratory have been the salient characteristics of his success as one of the able practitioners at the bar of Illinois, and he now enjoys an excellent clientage. His knowledge of law is thorough and broad, and his careful preparation

of cases, backed by ability to strongly present the points in evidence to court or jury, has won him many notable forensic victories. His fitness for leadership and his close study of the political situation of the country also drew him into political life, and by the vote of the people he was called to represent his district in the state legislature in 1870. He served in the twenty-seventh general assembly as the member from Rock Island and Henry counties, and although one of the youngest members he took a very active and prominent part on the floor of the house, served on several important committees and several times was called upon to act as speaker pro tempore.

Only a short time prior to his election a very large number of the Swedish immigrants, who had obtained work on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, had, through the insolvency of the contractors, been swindled out of their wages and were left penniless in a strange land, whose language they could not speak. To remedy evils of this character and prevent the recurrence of such injustice Mr. Olson procured the enactment of a law, of which he was the author and which has ever since remained on the statutes of Illinois, giving to laborers who work for contractors or sub-contractors a lien upon all property of the railroad corporation to secure their wages.

During the extra session of the legislature to consider the matter of the Chicago fire he visited that city, together with the other members of the house, and upon his return to Galva found his own home in ashes! Four times has he had to suffer that disaster! but with unconquerable hope, born of great force of character and determination, he has set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. In 1881 he erected a fine business block in Galva which stands as a monument to his enterprise and marked ability.

But his political prominence did not end with his service as state representative. He is a man of great prominence and influence in Democratic circles, and is regarded as the best advocate of the Democracy among the Scandinavian people of the Mississippi valley. He voted the Republican ticket until after the settlement of the war and all the questions arising out of that struggle; but in 1872, like so many of its leaders, he withdrew from its ranks and has since been an unfaltering advocate of the Democracy. His countrymen are mostly Republicans, and being a great favorite among them, he could have undoubtedly won very high political honors at their hands had he not preferred to maintain his honest convictions, even at the cost of personal honors and prestige. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for state's attorney, and although defeated on account of the overwhelming Republican majority in his district, he received a very complimentary vote, running one thousand ahead of his ticket and having nine hundred and seventy-nine more votes than Hancock, the presidential candidate. In 1884 he was again his party's candidate, but again met defeat. When Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency his labors in behalf of the Democracy were recognized by his appointment to the position of postmaster of Galva, and during Cleveland's second administration he also held that office. He has also been a member for the state at large of the Illinois Democratic state central committee, and his opinions carry

weight in the councils of his party. He is a brilliant and effective campaign orator, his public addresses in support of the Democratic platform being logical, entertaining, instructive and convincing. He has done campaign work in Illinois, Kansas and Iowa, and the state committees of all have gladly acknowledged their indebtedness to him for his effective efforts.

That Mr. Olson occupies a high position in the ranks of the Democracy of the west and enjoys the warmest regard of the party leaders is shown by the fact of the hearty endorsement which he received from the western Democrats as the candidate for appointment to the position of minister to Sweden and Norway. It is said that the only thing which prevented his appointment was the fact that he was of Swedish birth and technically a native-born subject of that country. However this may be, the words of commendation which were written concerning his candidacy may ever be a source of just pride to Mr. Olson; and to indicate his popularity in the party and among his friends we quote the following:

To the President:—It gives me pleasure to address you in recommendation of Hon. Jonas W. Olson to appointment as resident minister to one of the Scandinavian nations, Sweden and Norway or Denmark. Mr. Olson is a man whose loyalty to his party is unquestioned and whose services in the last campaign, as hitherto, were conspicuous. He is a man of undoubted ability, of large information on public questions, an alert and vigorous thinker, forceful in statement and debate, of much personal and political influence, and, withal, a man whose moral qualities command general respect. Though born across the sea, Mr. Olson is a man whose Americanism can be "writ large;" and no sympathies which he may justly entertain for fatherland would have power to swerve him from an undivided attachment to the land of his adoption or from fidelity to every duty entrusted to him by it. In my judgment, Mr. Olson would represent your administration abroad with ability and success.

Very respectfully,

H. K. PAINTER.

The home life of Mr. Olson has ever been most happy. He was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Carrie Matteson, daughter of Anson Matteson, who at the time of his emigration from Sweden occupied the rank of major in the Swedish army, having risen to that position from the rank of corporal. He received a silver medal from the king on account of his efficiency as a soldier and a swordsman. Mrs. Olson was born in Ugglebo, Sweden, June 5, 1848, and came to this country when about eleven years of age. She now has three children: Mary Aurora, born September 11, 1870; Maude Violet, born November 10, 1876, and Mabel Winefred, born October 24, 1880. They are all accomplished young ladies of estimable worth, and their parents are justly proud of them. Mary Aurora graduated at Knox College June 12, 1896, and is now first assistant postmaster at Galva. Maude Violet and Mabel Winefred have graduated, with honors, at the Galva high school, both being valedictorians of their respective classes. Mabel Winefred has musical talent of a high order, and aspires to obtain a thorough musical education.

Mr. Olson is one of the foremost Swedish-Americans of the entire country, and his fellow countrymen are proud to claim him as their representative.

Hampered by physical disadvantages, he has reached a height in professional and political circles far above the many. He possesses splendid oratorical ability and his utterances have swayed large audiences and brought conviction to the minds of many of his hearers. His life should certainly serve as a means of encouragement and inspiration to others who are forced to early begin a struggle for existence without the aid of pecuniary advantages or influential friends.

General John H. Howe was born at Riga, Monroe county, New York, September 12, 1822. In 1832 he went with his father to Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and assisted him to clear a farm in that densely timbered region; and after this he obtained work on the Erie canal in order to earn money to enable him to attend school at Austinburg, Ohio, namely, the Western Reserve College, at which place he remained some time, finishing at Kingsville, that state. He then commenced the study of law under E. B. Woodbury, Esq., at Monroe, same state, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1845, Benjamin F. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings being his examiners. March 27, 1845, he was married to Miss Julia A. Castle. For ten years he followed his profession, in the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, living at Unionville, Lake county.

In 1855 he came to Kewanee, Illinois, continuing in the practice of law, with marked success, until 1860, when he was elected circuit judge for the sixth district of Illinois to fill the unexpired term of Judge Drury. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the war, raising two companies for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered in at Springfield, Illinois, September 10, 1862, being elected lieutenant colonel upon the organization of the regiment. He remained with the regiment during the war, acting for nearly the whole period as colonel. He was twice promoted, bearing at the time of his discharge the rank of brigadier general. His regiment saw much active service, having marched over four thousand one hundred miles, and having been engaged in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges, and having been under the fire of the enemy eighty-two days and sixty nights; but the close of the war found him, from exposure and anxiety, broken in health; and, believing that a change of climate might have a beneficial effect, he obtained an appointment as chief justice of Wyoming territory, April 30, 1869. Judge Howe then presided over the first female jury ever impaneled in this or any other country.

After three years' service upon the bench his health again failed, and he returned to his home in Kewanee and tried to resume the practice of law. His health not improving, his physician and friends advised him to go south, and he obtained an appointment as one of the Mexican border commissioners. He left Kewanee, accompanied by his wife, and after six weeks with his companion fell seriously ill at Laredo, Texas, lingering twenty-three days, and died April 3, 1873, three hundred miles from railroad communications. Mrs. Howe arrived April 17, 1873, with the remains of her late husband, who was buried with Masonic and military honors in the Kewanee cemetery.

A true friend, a kind husband and father, an upright judge and citizen, an able lawyer, a faithful and heroic soldier,—such was Judge Howe.

John P. Hand became a member of the bar of Cambridge twenty-three years ago. He was born in the county of which Cambridge is the seat of government on the 10th of November, 1850, and acquired his education in the Rock River Seminary, of Mount Morris, this state, and in the Iowa State University. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, and accordingly mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar in 1875 and opened an office in Cambridge, and from the beginning his practice steadily increased in volume and importance, and in various departments of the law he demonstrated his ability to handle successfully the involved and intricate problems of jurisprudence. So well had he demonstrated his right to a place among the leading members of the profession that in 1885 he was nominated and elected county judge of Henry county, filling that position for five years. On his retirement from the bench he became assistant United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, and in that capacity acceptably served until 1894. He has since engaged in the private practice of law and much legal business of an important nature is intrusted to his care.

On the 26th of October, 1871, Mr. Hand was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brayton, of Mount Morris, Illinois, and they now have one child, Fred H., who was born April 27, 1874, and is now in Chicago.

Chester M. Turner, a member of the well known law firm of Turner & Streed, of Cambridge, was born in Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, November 1, 1861, his parents being Benjamin and Ruth A. Turner. The former was of English descent and was born in Delaware, December 5, 1807. When a young man he emigrated to Ohio, and thence in 1839 to Stark county, Illinois, becoming one of the first settlers of Toulon; and there he carried on merchandizing and farming for a number of years, and for sixteen years filled the position of postmaster. He died March 21, 1887. His wife, who is of German and English descent, is a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the Starks who figured so prominently in the early settlement of the Keystone state, some of the family being killed in the historic Indian massacre in the Wyoming valley, near Forty Fort; and of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Turner bore the maiden name of Ruth A. Myers, and her grandfather Myers was also a Revolutionary hero. She is now living in Toulon, Stark county.

In his youth Chester M. Turner assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm during the summer months and in the winter season attended school. He was graduated in the high school of Toulon, Illinois, in 1879, and in the autumn of that year entered Knox College, in Galesburg, where he completed the regular classical course by graduation in 1884. On account of his father's ill health he was obliged to return home and take charge of the farm, but his tastes were in the direction of the law, and he spent as much time as possible in pursuing a course of law reading in the office of the Hon. M. Shallenberger. From his boyhood he was always an interested auditor of court proceedings in the old court-house at Toulon, and in August, 1888, having

largely mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he passed an examination in Mount Vernon, Illinois, and was licensed to practice at the bar of this state.

The following winter Mr. Turner opened an office in Toulon, where he continued to practice until June, 1890, when he came to Cambridge, Henry county. For a time he was alone in business as the successor of Hon. William H. Shepard, then recently deceased, but in the autumn of 1890 he entered into partnership with John V. Streed, under the firm name of Turner & Streed, which connection has since continued. Their business and clientage have constantly grown and a large share of the law practice of the district is now entrusted to their care. They are most faithful to their clients, for whom they have won many important suits as the result of their careful preparation, their ability to determine the strongest points in evidence and to apply the correct principles of law thereto.

While reading law in Toulon Mr. Turner served as police magistrate and filled the position until his removal to Cambridge. Here he filled the office of mayor for one term and is now, 1898, a member of the town council. He is also for the fifth time filling the office of president of the board of education, and the schools find in him a warm friend who is ever ready to advance their best interests. He was also instrumental in organizing the Cambridge Electric Light & Power Company and is a member of its directorate. He is a very progressive and public-spirited citizen and withholds his support from no movement calculated to prove of public benefit. As treasurer of the Henry County Fair Association he labors to stimulate the industrial and agricultural interest of the community.

In politics Mr. Turner has always adhered to the Jacksonian and Douglas principles of the Democracy, and was a candidate of his party for state's attorney of Stark county the same fall that he was admitted to the bar, but the great strength of the Republican party in the county prevented his election. He is now the Democratic candidate for county judge of Henry county and is secretary of the Democratic county central committee. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He joined the lodge in Toulon in 1886, passed through all the chairs and filled the position of past grand. For eight years he was secretary of Cambridge Lodge, also deputy grand master, and for several years past has been representative to the grand lodge. He is chief patriarch of the Galva Encampment, and a chevalier of Canton Kewanee and a member of Cambridge Rebekah Lodge, these including all departments of the fraternity. He also belongs to several insurance organizations, including the Home Forum, Knights of the Globe and Fraternal Tribunes.

Mr. Turner was married in Toulon, Illinois, June 6, 1889, to Miss Emma E. Follett, daughter of Benjamin and Helen M. Follett. They have two daughters: Helen Mari, born May 21, 1890; and Ruth Almira, born April 16, 1893. These charming and beautiful little girls are the life and light of the household.

George E. Waite.—In an analyzation of the life of any individual we must take into consideration not only his environment and natural tendencies, but

also his hereditary tendencies. Fortunate is he who has back of him an honorable ancestry, and Mr. Waite is favored in this regard. The Waite family is of English origin and since an early day in American history the name has been associated with many prominent events in the annals of our country. One member of the family, residing in England, was, in the seventeenth century, one of the regicide judges who tried and condemned to death King Charles I. In the same century representatives of the name braved the dangers which were incident to ocean voyages in those days and sought homes in America. Many of their descendants have since distinguished themselves in high places in public life and in business enterprises. The paternal grandfather of our subject, realizing the injustice of the demands made by the British crown upon the colonists, was among the first to protest and engaged in the first battle of the American Revolution. Loyally he aided in the defense of the colonies and his name is now inscribed on the roll of the patriots who brought independence to the nation. The parents of Judge Waite were Tyler and Lucia Waite, and he has two brothers, Henry A. and Dexter, now residing in Wardsboro, Vermont.

In Stratton, Windham county, Vermont, George E. Waite was born, and amid the Green mountains he was reared upon his father's farm. To the common-school system he is indebted for the early educational privileges which he received. Later he prepared for college and entered the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, where he completed the four-years classical course and was graduated with high honors in 1854.

In 1856 the Judge emigrated westward, locating in Geneseo, Illinois, where he has since made his home. Shortly after his arrival in this state he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In his profession he is recognized as a man of superior attainments and excellent legal ability. He was early elected county judge of Henry county, in which capacity he served with such faithfulness and impartiality that he was a third time nominated for the office, but he declined to serve after the close of his second term, preferring the private practice of law to the duties of the bench. His practice has always been of an important nature and of considerable extent. He has met in forensic combat the most brilliant members of the bar of central Illinois and has carried off the laurels in many an encounter of this kind. His trial of a case consists not alone in strong arguments in the court room and acute examination of witnesses, but indicates also most careful research and preparation before the suit is presented before judge or jury. He is at all times logical, earnest and forceful, and at times his utterances are colored by the most brilliant eloquence, the occasion exciting him to use of his best powers.

Judge Waite has always been a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare. His influence is strongly marked on the public life and much of the legislation bears the impress of his individuality. By Governor Yates he was commissioned colonel, and during the dark days of the Civil war his energy and patriotism were unmistakable and materially advanced the Union cause. He was elected the first mayor of the city



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Geo E Waite

of Geneseo, served two terms and was progressive in support of many measures which proved of benefit to the municipality. In 1870 he was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of the state, served on important committees and was largely instrumental in securing the eradication of various features of the constitution which had always been baneful to the weal of the state. He has always been a staunch Republican in his political views and has frequently served on the county and state committees. He labors most unselfishly for the good of his party, without thought of self-aggrandizement, does all in his power for the political advancement of his friends, and in this connection a prominent politician who had known him for thirty years said of him: "He is the most unselfish man I ever met."

The Judge is a man of fine personal appearance, fully six feet in height, well proportioned, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He would attract attention anywhere not merely by reason of his fine physique but also on account of the strength and intellectual character of his countenance. In conversation his voice is exceedingly mellow, rich and charming. He possesses an original, distinct personality, and though usually quiet and reserved, he can be aroused to great strength of thought and action upon occasion which calls for integrity, moral courage and true manhood. On such occasions his oratory is brilliant and carries all before it. But the best thing in the life of Judge Waite is that no man can justly say aught against his political or business honor or of the purity of his private life.

On the 9th of May, 1859, Judge Waite was united in marriage to Miss Hattie N. Wells, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, and a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Wells. They have three daughters: Laura N., Hattie M. and Ruth M.

Charles Dunham has been a member of the bar of Geneseo, Illinois, for many years, and to-day enjoys an extensive and remunerative clientage, which is his because the public, ever a discriminating factor, has passed favorable judgment upon his ability to successfully handle the intricate and involved questions of the law. He has long been identified with the interests of Illinois, although he is a native son of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in Savoy, Berkshire county, of the old Bay state, January 24, 1840. His parents were Charles Dunham and Ardelia, nee Jenks. In Lombard University, one of the old and reliable institutions of learning of Illinois, located in Galesburg, our subject completed his literary education, and shortly afterward began the study of law in Geneseo, where he has since resided.

Admitted to the bar in 1862, he has since been constantly engaged in the practice of both civil and criminal law, and has won high commendation by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases and his zeal and earnestness as an advocate. He also has some farming interests, which are a source of rest and recreation as well as profit, serving to divert his mind from the arduous duties of the court-room.

In his political views Mr. Dunham has always been a Democrat, but does

not advocate the recently-prominent issue of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one. He was elected and served as a member of the twenty-eighth general assembly of Illinois, was the champion of many important measures brought before the house, and was a member of the committee that revised the statutes of 1874. Socially he is connected with the Iroquois Club and the Masonic fraternity. During a long residence in Geneseo he has ever merited the respect of his fellow townsmen and enjoys their high regard.

On the 3d of April, 1862, Mr. Dunham was united in marriage in Port Byron, Illinois, to Miss Caroline Loring, and their only child, Edith, born March 21, 1864, is the wife of W. H. Foster, her father's law partner.

William Horton Foster, of Geneseo, deserves more than passing mention in this connection. Environments and inherited tendencies may have had considerable to do with his choice of a profession; but man is only endowed with capacity to learn, and knowledge must be acquired through individual effort; therefore, though Mr. Foster may have had a natural predilection for the law his prominence as a legal and commercial counselor is due entirely to his study, close application, his thorough mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, his correctness in their application to points of inquiry and his devotion to the interests of his patrons.

He was born in Montreal, Canada, June 5, 1863. His parents are Elijah C. and Judith Ellen (Horton) Foster, the former now assistant attorney general of the United States. The mother, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, is hardly less prominent as a lawyer and is now practicing in Washington, D. C., while in reform, temperance and political work she has a national reputation. The ancestral history of our subject connects him with the Warren family. His great-grandfather was a nephew and namesake of General Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, and with that distinguished hero he fought in that first important engagement of the Revolution.

His parents having removed to the west, William H. Foster acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Clinton, Iowa, and later pursued a course in the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois. While in college and throughout his entire life he has made a specialty of the study of history and political science and is widely and thoroughly informed on those momentous questions which have such an important bearing upon the policy of our government. He pursued his professional course in the Albany Law School, in which he was graduated in May, 1884. Immediately afterward he came to Geneseo, Illinois, where he has since engaged in practice. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Charles Dunham, and the firm now occupies a leading position among the practitioners of this section of the state.

In his political views Mr. Foster is an earnest Republican, but is not an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, composed of the leading Republicans of that city; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is secretary of the Lay Association of the church for the Central Illinois conference. He has carried his researches and investigation far

and wide into the fields of history and of political and social science and is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association and the American Economic Association.

On the 20th of May, 1885, Mr. Foster married Miss Edith Dunham, the only child of his law partner, and they have one son, Warren Dunham, born November 13, 1886. Mrs. Foster seems to have inherited the legal traits of her father and ancestors, and is a lady of broad mental culture and refinement.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE BAR OF LA SALLE COUNTY.

LA SALLE COUNTY has had a bar of more than average ability. Its size, wealth and number of large towns have combined to render it an attractive field. Ottawa was for more than a third of a century the location of the supreme court of Illinois, northern grand division, and the appellate, circuit, county and probate courts render Ottawa a busy place for attorneys and all who have use for their services. In the past her lawyers have been foremost among her honored citizens. Although the record contains no long array of distinguished names, yet every one familiar with the county knows that the members of the La Salle county bar have maintained an excellent reputation for character, honesty and diligence in business. Of course the larger share have resided at Ottawa.

It is said that the first practitioner here was a young man named George W. Forsythe, who came from Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1834. He soon went south, and nothing is known of his subsequent history. Lorenzo Leland was the second. Shortly after, in 1835, came Seth B. Farwell and Adam Y. Smith. The former was first from New York, but came from Ohio here. He was prosecuting attorney for a time. He afterward became a judge in California. Smith came from New York, also was here three or four years as a partner of Farwell, then went south. He acted as loan agent for the State Bank. Thus it would seem that the first few lawyers did not thrive in this place. Shortly after their departure several attorneys located here who became afterward prominent in the history of the county, and from thenceforward there has been no dearth of legal talent at Ottawa.

Lorenzo Leland, deceased, was for many years a distinguished member of the bar of Ottawa and the contemporary and friend of the leading lawyers, jurists and politicians of Illinois during the middle portion of the century. He was born on a farm at Grafton, Massachusetts, in September, 1813. His father owned a farm there, not far from Worcester, and was an energetic and prosperous agriculturist. The first ancestor of the Leland family of whom we have record was the antiquarian of Henry VIII., of England, and the motto on the Leland coat of arms was "Cui debeo fidus," which translated freely is, "faithful to every trust." Among the early colonists of America were members of this family, and several of the name served in the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the struggle for independence and liberty.

Lorenzo Leland was educated in the public schools and in an academy near Worcester, Massachusetts, and studied law in the office of an attorney of that city. He put into practice Horace Greeley's advice to young men and

came west in 1834, locating in Peoria, Illinois. The following year he removed to Ottawa, where he opened a law office and continued to practice his profession until 1842. In that year a chain of circumstances gave him other employment. Judge Ford, having been elected governor, resigned his position as circuit judge, and J. D. Caton was elected to that office. At that time the circuit-court judges appointed the clerks of their respective courts, and Judge Caton chose Mr. Leland as clerk of the circuit court of La Salle county, of which Ottawa is the county seat. He continued to fill that office until after the adoption of the new constitution, in 1848, at which time the state was divided into three grand divisions, in each of which the supreme court of the state held its meetings, and Ottawa became the location of the supreme court for the northern division. Mr. Leland then became a candidate for clerk of the supreme court for the northern grand division, and was duly elected in 1848 for a term of six years. Twice re-elected, he held that office for a period of eighteen years, probably the most important period in the history of the state, from 1848 until 1866. He thus became acquainted with the leading lawyers, especially of Chicago and the northern district, and was widely known in legal circles.

In politics Mr. Leland was always a Democrat, a friend and ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, whose political views he endorsed. His positions as clerk of the circuit and supreme courts for twenty-four years brought him into contact with the leading politicians, judges and lawyers of Illinois, and his social and genial disposition made him hosts of friends.

Mr. Leland died in Ottawa, in August, 1881. He left two sons, both of whom are graduates of Yale College. The elder, Cyrus Leland, has long been a resident of Kansas, where he has served as regent of the State University, judge of the district court, receiver of the State National Bank of Wichita and in other important positions. Lorenzo Leland, Jr., the younger son, has been a successful attorney of Ottawa for many years, is now president of the First National Bank of that place and holds other positions of trust and prominence.

In connection with the chapter upon the supreme court will be found a sketch of Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, at one time a prominent member of the bar of La Salle county.

John V. A. Hoes came from Kinderhook, New York, in 1836, and resided in Ottawa forty-two years, dying in October, 1878. He was a nephew of President Van Buren. He was admitted to the bar in New York, but did not practice until after he had located at Ottawa. His first few months here were spent as editor of a campaign paper published for a short time at Ottawa. After this journal "died the death" he devoted himself to the law, and was so engaged until about 1855. He then retired from active business. He was a man of vigorous mind, and while not an office-seeker, was interested in politics in a general way. He was probate justice from 1837 to 1843. His wife was Fanny Reynolds, and they left a son and a daughter.

John C. Champlin came to Ottawa with his father in 1836, and except one

term of four years as county judge, practiced law continuously until his death, in 1873. He was crossing the railroad track at night, slipped and fell, and was run over. His wife and daughter removed to Chicago. Judge Champlin was an able lawyer, and had an excellent practice.

Henry G. Cotton was admitted to the bar here in 1839, and was a member of the same about seven years, until his death, December 7, 1856. He came here a ripe lawyer, and by his studious habits and close application he made a steady and regular advance in the science of the law. In 1849 he was elected the first county judge of this county, which office he continued to hold until his death. He discharged the duties of this high and responsible office with very marked ability and uncommon satisfaction.

Judge Cotton, whilst he added dignity to the bench, inspired the people who had business before him with unshaken confidence in his ability and integrity. He was unobtrusive, modest and retiring in his manners; and in all his intercourse with the bar and the people he was just and blameless.

James Stout, a brother of Dr. Joseph Stout, came here from Ohio in 1845, having been admitted in that state. Though not formally admitted here until 1849, he practiced until 1860 at Ottawa, and was then appointed collector of internal revenue at Boise City, Idaho. This office he held until Hayes's administration.

William H. L. Wallace came to Ottawa in March, 1845, and resided here until the war, into which he entered and sacrificed himself at Shiloh.

P. K. Leland was admitted in 1851; practiced some years; was county judge one term, and later engaged in banking at Seneca.

O. C. Gray was admitted in 1853 and practiced some twenty years; was a partner of Washington Bushnell when he died. He was an excellent lawyer and had a good practice.

Abraham Hoes, a brother of John V. A., came some time in the '40s, and was here perhaps fifteen years, until his death. He was one of the ablest lawyers ever at Ottawa, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847.

Julius Avery came early in the '50s; was a partner of Bushnell for a time, and lived in Ottawa some twenty years. He was for a short time with his brother George, in control of the Free Trader, in 1855. He was of moderate caliber, as a lawyer, and rather intemperate in his habits.

Hon. Washington Bushnell was a resident of Ottawa for thirty-two years, coming in 1853, and remaining until his death, in 1885. He was born September 26, 1827, in Madison county, New York. In 1837 his father, Stephen Bushnell, moved to Kendall county, Illinois, settling in the neighborhood of Lisbon. Here young Bushnell worked on the farm in summer, attending in winter the local schools. In 1849 he decided to adopt the legal profession, and to that end entered the National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated in 1853, was admitted to the bar in New York, and then at once came to Ottawa, where he formed a partnership with O. C. Gray, one of the leading attorneys at the time at the La Salle county bar. The firm soon

grew into note as one of the ablest in this part of the state, and Mr. Bushnell, being soon after appointed city attorney, and then elected state's attorney, the firm was strengthened by the addition as a partner of Julius Avery, another brilliant young lawyer. In 1860 Mr. Bushnell was elected to the state senate, in which he maintained a leading and influential position until 1864. In 1868 he was elected attorney general of the state, an office the duties of which he discharged with signal ability for four years. In 1880 he was a candidate for congress in this district, but did not receive the nomination, and after that measurably withdrew from politics, though remaining, as he always had been, an adherent of the Republican party, becoming apparently disgusted with politics, taking no such active part in the political contests of the day as was naturally expected from a man of his wide influence and great ability. Instead, he settled down quietly to his law practice, forming a partnership with Mr. Bull, then with the late Judge Gilman, then with D. A. Cook, and at the time of his death had Captain T. C. Fullerton for a law partner. His health for the previous ten or twelve years, however, had at no time been robust, and it was only on special occasions and when unusually aroused that he exhibited the strength and force and fire of his more robust days. While yet a young man he married Miss Phebe Charles, of Peru, who, with the six children—a son and five daughters that were born to them—survive him. He accumulated considerable property and left his family in comfortable circumstances.

He was a remarkable man in many ways, and largely composed of that stuff of which great men are made. At all times an able and fluent speaker, when roused he was brilliant and forcible to a degree. Tall, and of commanding presence, with a voice full of strength and music, and a countenance radiant with expression, few men could sway a jury or an audience as he could. Socially he was one of the most genial and companionable of men. Open-hearted, generous almost to a fault, no movement, either in the direction of some deserving charity or the general good, but found him a ready promoter and a liberal contributor.

Dwight F. Cameron practiced here a few years, after being admitted in 1857. He was interested in the building of the Fox River Valley Railroad, and soon after went to Chicago. He was possessed of a good mind, but did not devote himself exclusively to legal practice.

George C. Campbell was admitted in 1858, and during his ten-years residence here became known as a railroad attorney. He went to Chicago, where he died in the summer of 1885.

Frank J. Crawford was admitted in 1858, after he had been deputy in the county clerk's office, and practiced a few years here. He also went to Chicago. Samuel C. Walker, a son of George E., practiced a few years (admitted in 1861), and died of consumption. Ebenezer Lewis was admitted in 1861, and two or three years later moved away. William E. Beck was admitted in 1861, practiced for a time, was county treasurer one term, went west, and became a supreme judge in Colorado.

Franklin F. Brower was admitted in 1862, after studying with B. C. Cook,

and commenced practice at once, following the law for eight years, until his death, in 1870. He had been mayor one term, and was city attorney at the time of his death. Henry K. Boyle was admitted in 1865, and practiced six or seven years, when he died. He was a good lawyer, a partner of Colonel Dickey and was mayor of Ottawa one term. Alexander T. Cameron was admitted the same year with Mr. Boyle, and after several years went west. John H. Shepherd, admitted in 1866, was county treasurer two years and died of consumption. He practiced but little. Thomas S. Bowen, who was treasurer immediately preceding Shepherd, was admitted to practice the same year. He died soon after. Herman Silver, admitted also the same year, practiced a few years and went to Colorado. He was of moderate ability as a lawyer.

Cyrus Leland, a son of Lorenzo, graduated at Yale and was admitted here in 1867. After a few years he went to Kansas, where he has a good practice. Benjamin M. Armstrong, admitted the same year, was here a little time, and then went to southern Kansas.

Charles H. Brush, admitted also the same year, practiced a number of years and then went to Minnesota, in consideration of delicate health. He was a promising young lawyer.

Charles H. Gilman was one of La Salle county's most eminent citizens, and for a quarter of a century a prominent member of the bar. He was born at East Windham, Connecticut, in 1817. Receiving a good high-school education, he was engaged in various occupations, such as farming and clerking by turns, until 1840, when he directed his steps westward. He first located in that year at Peru, in this county, and soon afterward bought a farm and went to work upon it in Troy Grove, adjoining the village of Homer. Marrying about that time the daughter of Hon. Asa Mann, a former prominent and well known Pennsylvania politician, but then a resident of Troy Grove, he settled down to farm work, filling at the same time the office of justice of the peace and other local positions. Ten or twelve years later he removed to Mendota and commenced the practice of law, for which he had been by years of study preparing himself, and by 1869 his professional ability became so well recognized that he was elected to the important office of county judge of La Salle county, the duties of which position he discharged with exceptional ability. Subsequently he was also elected a member of the state board of equalization from this congressional district, an office for which, by his careful, thoughtful and methodical habits, he was peculiarly fitted. Retiring from office, he formed a partnership with Hon. Washington Bushnell for legal practice at Ottawa, and subsequently with his son-in-law, Mr. Cook, of which firm he remained the head until his death, which occurred April 14, 1880,—the result of an accident.

As a lawyer, Judge Gilman was well read, careful, and in counsel always safe. Displaying no especial forensic ability, he was trusted more for his care and faultless accuracy in preparing his cases and especially his pleadings. He despised all legal dodges and tricks; his only care was to get at the exact facts and justice of the case. He was a man not only thorough in his legal studies,

but had a thinking, plodding, philosophical mind which made him, aside from his legal profession, a devotee of scientific studies, especially in the direction of geology, mineralogy and anthropology.

The first practicing lawyer to reside at Streator was H. N. Ryon, who came to this city in the autumn of 1867.

Hiram N. Ryon, senior member of the law firm of Ryon & Son, of Streator, was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of February, 1832. The family is of Irish lineage, and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1660, and located in Connecticut. In that state the grandfather of our subject was born, removing thence to Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. He was a colonel in the state militia and was in command of some of the troops at the time of the memorable massacre of Wyoming. He died at a very advanced age. John Ryon, an uncle of Hiram N., was a very prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania, and for more than thirty years was one of the three associate judges of the circuit court of his district. James Ryon, father of Hiram N., was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was by occupation a farmer. He married Sarah Place, a native of the same state and a daughter of Jacob Place.

Hiram N. Ryon was reared upon a farm in Kendall county, Illinois, where his father had located in 1838. He attended the public schools of that neighborhood until fifteen years of age, and then entered the academy at Pavilion, where he pursued his studies for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he became a student in Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ogle county, where he remained for four years, acquiring a broad general education which well fitted him for life's practical duties. His professional education was pursued under the direction and with the assistance of Hon. W. E. Ives, of Amboy, Illinois. He began practice in Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained for a short time, and then went to Sacramento, California, where he remained for seven years. Returning then to Illinois, he located in Streator, where he has since engaged in a general law practice, handling many important cases in the various courts of the state. In 1886 he admitted his son to a partnership in the business, and the firm of Ryon & Son is now enjoying a very extensive and lucrative clientage, which is given them by reason of their pronounced skill in handling intricate law problems.

In 1854 Mr. Ryon was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Hiddleston, of Kendall county, Illinois, a daughter of William Hiddleston, a prominent early settler and successful farmer of that county. They have three sons and a daughter, Oscar B., who is associated with his father in business; Charles E., superintendent and general manager of the Streator Cathedral Glass Company; Clara V., wife of John C. Wheeler, a resident of Plano, Illinois; and Ralph M., a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago.

In politics Mr. Ryon has always been an ardent Republican. Socially he is connected with Streator Lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M. He has never held an office, nor has he ever been a candidate for office; but he has aided in organizing several of the leading industries of the city and at all times has been

active in promoting those interests which have for their object the improvement and advancement of town and county.

The second arrival of the legal fraternity was named Pratt; but little is remembered of him. He was here but a short time.

Orlando Chubbuck visited Streator in the autumn of 1868, and opened an office, but did not make his home here until 1870, when he removed his family to this place. He was the first village attorney of Streator and held that position five years.

Charles Blanchard, when his present term as judge of the ninth judicial circuit shall have ended, will have occupied that bench for nineteen years. Such a statement is the highest praise that can be given of faithful service, of superior ability, of profound legal wisdom and of strict impartiality in the discharge of judicial duty.

For almost thirty-seven years Judge Blanchard has been a resident of Ottawa, and during the greater part of the time he has been in the public service in the line of his profession. He was born in Peacham, Vermont, August 31, 1829, and was reared upon his father's farm in his native county, his education being principally acquired in the district schools near his home. For a period of six weeks through three successive winters he walked from his father's farm to the neighboring village, a distance of two miles, to attend a school which was known by the more pretentious name of academy. During a portion of the time he attended the fires and rang the bell in order to pay his tuition. Before attaining his majority he worked as a farm hand in the neighborhood of his home, and when he had earned forty dollars he started with that capital for the west, arriving at Peru, Illinois, in the autumn of 1850, with but five dollars remaining. He then made his way to Granville, this state, where he engaged to teach school through the winter for a dollar per day and board himself. The following spring he went to Hennepin, where he engaged in teaching, and through the season of vacation devoted his energies to reading law.

After successfully passing an examination before Judge Treat, in Springfield, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar, and then, having taught school in order to secure the means necessary to purchase law books, he opened an office in Hennepin, but soon removed to Peru, where he practiced his profession until his removal to Ottawa, in 1861. From that time his professional career has been attended by success. He steadily built up a good practice, as he demonstrated by his work in the courts his ability to handle the intricate problems of the law in its various branches. In November, 1864, he was elected state's attorney of the district, composed of La Salle, Bureau and Kendall counties, and re-elected in 1868, his term expiring December 1, 1872. He then engaged in the private practice of law until August 1, 1884, when he was appointed by Governor Hamilton to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Goodspeed, who resigned his position on the bench of the ninth judicial circuit. At the regular election, in June, 1885, Judge Blanchard was elected to the position, and in 1891 and 1897 was again chosen by popular vote for that

office, so that his service will continue until 1903. His mind is keenly analytical and his opinions are clear, concise and just. The public has expressed in unmistakable terms its opinion of his service by three times electing him to this important office.

While on the bench Judge Blanchard fully sustains the dignity of the law, realizing the importance of the position through which man finds protection for life, liberty and property; but when he lays aside the "judicial ernaune" he is very genial and approachable, with a keen appreciation of friendship, always showing a loyal interest in and attachment for his friends.

The Judge has been twice married. In Hennepin, Putnam county, Illinois, in 1852, Miss Sarah H. Gudgel, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Hormel) Gudgel, became his wife. They had four children: Sidney, an attorney at law; Mae; Herman S.; and Charles, who died in infancy. Mrs. Blanchard, who was a member of the Congregational church, died April 16, 1880. On the 31st of December, 1884, the Judge married Mrs. Sylvia A. Bushnell, daughter of Jay and Jeannett Carner, formerly of Athens, Pennsylvania, but now deceased.

Maurice T. Moloney, a prominent lawyer of Ottawa, and one of the distinguished leaders of the Democracy in Illinois, was born in county Kerry, Ireland, on the 26th of July, 1849, and came to the United States in 1867, at the age of eighteen years. A survey over the various fields of labor to which men direct their energies and attention was followed by a resolve to make the practice of law his life work, and to this end he matriculated in the University of Virginia, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Later he was admitted to the bar of Virginia, and the same year he emigrated westward, locating in Ottawa, Illinois. He then sought and obtained admission to the bar of this state, and rapidly won his way to a place among the foremost practitioners of La Salle county. In 1879-81 he served as city attorney of Ottawa, and in 1884 was elected state's attorney for a four-years term. He discharged the duties of both positions with the utmost ability, faithfulness and fearlessness, and won the high commendation of the bench and bar of La Salle county. Much important private legal business was entrusted to his care, and his mastery of the intricate problems of jurisprudence was shown by the success which crowned his efforts in the courtroom. He now maintains a law office in Chicago, although still making his home in Ottawa, and has secured a large and lucrative clientage in the western metropolis.

Mr. Moloney has long been one of the most important factors in Illinois politics, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for the office of attorney general and in November was elected to that office, in which he served for four years. That epoch in his career has become a matter of history. It was at all times commendable, being marked by the strictest fidelity to duty and a devotion to the cause of justice which knew no wavering. Neither fear nor favor could swerve him from the path he believed to be right, and his service augmented the honors which his party has won in the state. A contemporary

biographer has said of him: "No man who ever filled the distinguished position of attorney general of the state of Illinois has made his name more widely known through the length and breadth of the Union than Maurice T. Moloney. His continual struggle with the great trusts of the country, and his fortitude in seeking them out, has never been equaled. It is said that he was one of the very few men in the state of Illinois with whom the Rothschilds ever sought to secure an acquaintance. He is considered a leader of the silver element of the state, and so sound is his judgment and so wise is he in the matter of party management and policy that he will long maintain his prominent place in the ranks of the Democracy."

Henry Mayo, who has engaged in the practice of law at the bar of Ottawa for thirty-three years, was born in Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, July 28, 1836, a son of Hiram and Polly Mayo. His parents were plain people, industrious and honest, and the son was trained to habits of industry, economy and integrity. He acquired a fair English education in the schools of his native city and supplemented it by a high-school course in Ottawa, Illinois. He lost his mother when four years of age, and when a young man of seventeen left home. Desirous to improve himself by education he made his own way through high school and college, meeting his expenses with money earned at teaching. He was a student in Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1858-59, and left that institution in order to accept the position of principal in one of the city schools of Ottawa, in 1860. He continued teaching until after the inauguration of the civil war, when in 1861 he put aside all personal considerations in order to respond to the president's call for troops, enlisting in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Infantry. He remained at the front while his services were needed to defend the Union, and then resumed the duties of civil life in Ottawa, where he has made his home continuously since 1854.

Having made himself familiar with the principles of jurisprudence, Mr. Mayo was admitted to the bar in 1865, and in his law practice has met with reasonable success. For more than twenty-six years he was the senior partner in the firm of Mayo & Widmer, which took rank with the leading firms of the circuit. The practice which Mr. Mayo has conducted has been such as falls to the lot of the attorney in small cities, embracing nearly the whole range of legal inquiry. He has been connected with some very important litigated interests and his ability has brought him distinction among the representatives of the legal profession. By the election of the county board of supervisors he held the office of county attorney for twelve years, from 1869 until 1881, and by vote of the people was chosen state's attorney, in which position he acceptably served from 1872 until 1880. In addition to the work of his law practice he is discharging the duties of postmaster of Ottawa, to which he was appointed in 1898. His life has been a very busy one, and, entirely dependent upon his own resources from an early age, the success which he has achieved is indeed creditable.

In 1862, in Ottawa, Mr. Mayo married Miss Isabella M. Kistler, and they have four sons and two daughters. They are widely and favorably known in

social circles, and Mr. Mayo is a popular member of various fraternities. He became a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 41, of Masons in 1873, a Knight Templar in 1875 and served as Eminent Commander of Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, from 1892 to 1895 inclusive. He has also held the office of worthy patron of Mary E. Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and belongs to Seth C. Earl Post, G. A. R. In all of these organizations he has filled various offices, and is a worthy exemplar of their benevolent teachings. He has long been deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and advancement of his adopted city and for seventeen years has been a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a faithful friend. For the past eight years he has also been one of the trustees of the Reddick Public Library, and eight times has been elected supervisor of his town. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, the intense Whig proclivities of his father undoubtedly having much to do with his strong preference for the Grand Old Party. He has taken an active part in campaign work since 1860, when he canvassed the county in support of Abraham Lincoln, and his political addresses are at once logical, entertaining and convincing. His ecclesiastical relationship is with the Baptist church. In manner he is pleasant, agreeable and free from ostentation or display. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly regarding his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position.

Walter Reeves is numbered among the lawyers of Illinois, and the law-makers of the nation. He is a prominent attorney of Streator, and is now for the third time representing his district in congress. He was born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of September, 1848, and is a son of Harrison and Maria (Leonard) Reeves, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of Welsh lineage. The father was a farmer by occupation and was also a native of the Keystone state. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Reeves, married a Miss Palmer.

When eight years of age Walter Reeves accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family locating on a farm in La Salle county, where he was reared to manhood. He acquired his education in the public schools and private study, and in early manhood became a teacher. During that time he also read law, and at the June term of the supreme court, in 1875, he was admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of law in Streator and soon attained prominence at the La Salle county bar. In 1884 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, and has since been identified with much important litigation. He is the senior member of the firm of Reeves & Boys.

In politics Mr. Reeves has always been a pronounced Republican and protectionist. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican party for representative in congress from the eleventh congressional district of Illinois, and was elected by a plurality of four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two votes. In 1896 he was re-elected by a plurality of six thousand and two hundred and fifty-one votes, and on the 4th of March, 1899, he will take his seat for the third

time in the house of representatives. Upon entering congress in 1895 he recognized the fact that he could best serve his constituents by devoting his energies to the work of internal improvements in the country. He was appointed a member of the committee on rivers and harbors, and in the river and harbor bill passed by the fifty-fourth congress he obtained from the general government for improvements in the state of Illinois between eight and nine million dollars. His position was that in the midst of exceedingly hard times the laboring people should be helped by providing work to be done in these internal improvements and that in turn farmers and business men would be benefited by the influence on freight rates resulting therefrom. Thus he accomplished more for the internal improvement of the state by the general government than had been accomplished for a score of years. He has prepared and introduced a bill in congress to control the patent system of the United States, and a leading labor paper of New York said that if passed it would accomplish more for the laboring people of the United States than any bill ever introduced. His course in congress has ever been one favoring advancement and progress, and that he has been three times elected to represent his district is unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Reeves was married in 1876 to Miss Metta M. Cogswell, of Connecticut, a daughter of Lucius T. Cogswell. He is a man of fine personal appearance, affable in manner, a cultured, genial gentleman, worthy the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

C. W. Keller was the next member of the bar to take up his residence at this point. He was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1835, and was married to Ellen M. Wright, in Brookfield, Illinois, June 3, 1858. Previous to the civil war, in which he lost an arm, he was a day-laborer. He was admitted to the bar in Erie, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1871, and came to this county the same year. After practicing some years here, he went to Kansas. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican. He was village attorney for a year or more.

H. H. Brower came from Livingston county about the same time as Mr. Keller, and after two years' residence in Streator went to Nebraska. He was, while here, a partner of O. Chubbuck. Democratic in politics, he was interested in all matters of local importance. As a lawyer, he stood well.

E. J. Wall came about 1873, went into partnership with Mr. Chubbuck the following year, and about 1875 went west. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic church. C. Dominy's arrival was chronicled in 1875. He was justice of the peace for several years, and about 1877 formed a law partnership with Orlando Chubbuck, which relation existed about two years. He was then appointed special agent of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Peter Wilson came about 1856, from Buffalo, Missouri, remained two or three years, and then returned to Missouri. J. D. Murdock, an Indianian, came here about 1877 and commenced practice the following year.

The first resident lawyer of Peru was Judge William Chumasero, who settled here some time in the " '40s," and practiced in Peru and La Salle (after the latter was founded), for about twenty years. He was a prominent Whig politician, afterward joining the Republican party, and held in a great degree the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was city judge of the two cities for two or three years. He was a good lawyer, and accumulated some property here. He removed many years ago to Montana, and there served as territorial judge.

Henry Fetzer, born near Winchester, Virginia, on the 11th of April, 1854, is a son of William and Catharine (Stickley) Fetzer, the former a farmer by occupation. The great-great-grandparents of our subject on both sides were natives of Germany and at about the same period in the colonial epoch of our history came to America, the Fetzers locating in Pennsylvania, the Stickleys in Frederick City, Maryland. Their descendants emigrated to Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, and thus the families became united through the marriage of William Fetzer and Catharine Stickley.

In his early youth the subject of this review worked on his father's farm in Virginia, and at the age of sixteen years, in opposition to his parents' wishes, left home and went to Belmont county, Ohio. He had no money and no friends in that locality, nor had he enjoyed any educational privileges. He worked as a farm hand three seasons and in the winter months attended school, working nights and morning for his board. Noticing his close application and inclination for study, James Frazier, who indeed proved to him a faithful friend and to whom he gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness, urged him to use the little money he had saved to pay his tuition in Franklin College. That was probably the most important step in the life of Mr. Fetzer, as it opened up to him new fields and possibilities. He attended school until his money was exhausted and then resumed work in order to replenish his exchequer.

In 1874 Mr. Fetzer came to La Salle county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school for eight years, with the exception of a short period spent as a merchant and postmaster in Grinnell, Kansas. There he lost in a tornado all that he had saved prior to the year 1879, and in 1880 he returned to Illinois, where he engaged in teaching until 1883. Failing health then forced him to abandon that profession and he engaged in buying and shipping stock from the frontier, a vocation which he followed with marked success until 1891. Always having a desire to graduate at some good institution, in the fall of 1892 he determined to study law, more with a view of self-benefit in the conduct of his business interests than of practicing it as a life work. Accordingly he entered the Northwestern University Law School, of Chicago, and was graduated with the class of 1894. In the autumn of that year he opened an office in Streator and has since enjoyed a fair practice. His naturally studious nature has led him largely to master the principles of jurisprudence in its various branches and thus with a wide general knowledge of law he has won some important cases. In politics he usually votes the Republican ticket, but is not strictly partisan and has never been an aspirant for office. Whatever success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts, as industry, close ap-

plication and perseverance are the qualities which have enabled him to overcome obstacles and steadily work his way upward.

A son of Dr. Guy Hulitt also located at Peru before there was any La Salle, and practiced five or six years. He was a gentleman of good education and a fair lawyer, was unmarried, and died when about thirty-five years old.

The first lawyer to reside in La Salle was James Strain, who came in the year 1852, from Ohio. He practiced here about fifteen years, then went to Monmouth, Illinois, and finally settled in Kansas, where he died a few years later. The second member of the profession to live here was David P. Jenkins, who practiced until commissioned major in the Union army in the late war. He was afterward promoted lieutenant-colonel. He removed to Washington Territory.

David L. Hough came here about 1848, from Vermont, as canal collector, but had studied law before coming here. He practiced until about 1872, and is well remembered as a sharp business man and a shrewd lawyer. He removed to Chicago.

Nelson C. Cannon came in 1849 or 1850, and was quite prominent in local affairs, being mayor three terms and city attorney at the same time. He was a jolly fellow, and practical joker. Shortly after the war he went to Iowa, where by a prudent management of the negro vote he was elected mayor and police magistrate of Red Oak, running against candidates of both the old parties.

Alfred Putnam came in 1853, practiced a short time, was city clerk and justice of the peace, and left here in 1862. E. F. Bull came here from Ohio in the fall of 1855, and practiced a number of years and then went to Ottawa.

G. S. Eldridge and Thomas Halligan were early comers to Peru. The latter was judge of the twin cities after Chumasero, and died a number of years ago.

Charles S. Miller came from near Peoria in 1855 or 1856, and left here in 1874, having been chosen county judge. James W. Duncan was born here in 1850, and admitted to the bar in 1872. He has been prominent both in legal practice and in politics. He was elected state senator in 1882.

The first lawyer in Mendota was Charles H. Gilman, who came in the spring of 1854, practiced about fifteen years, and then went to Ottawa to reside, having been elected county judge. He died in that city. He was a good lawyer, standing undoubtedly at the head of his profession in Mendota; was somewhat of a politician, and was village attorney for a number of years.

E. S. Mudgett came at nearly the same time with Gilman, and practiced until during the war, when he went to California. He held the postoffice appointment under President Buchanan four years.

J. C. Crooker came soon after these two, and resided here nearly a quarter of a century. He went to Nebraska about 1879. He was an active, energetic man, making both friends and enemies. He ran the Observer in partnership with William E. Beck, the two selling after a time to R. H. Ruggles, who made it the Bulletin. Mr. Crooker also served as alderman from the third ward, for a term.

William E. Beck studied law here with Mr. Crooker, and was admitted to the bar soon after he ceased to work on the Observer. He was for some years also a surveyor and engineer, and altogether did not practice law much in Mendota. He was married here, and in a year or two more went west. He became chief justice of the state of Colorado.

Joseph H. Hunter came to the city about 1870; had graduated at some law school, and was admitted to the bar before coming here. His first legal practice, however, was in Mendota. He was a zealous Republican, and while not a pronounced politician, was city attorney three or four years. He married a daughter of J. C. Crooker, went to Lincoln, Nebraska, about 1878, and died there in 1883, having obtained a good business, and earned a reputation as a good lawyer.

La Vega G. Kinne was admitted to the bar here and practiced one year in Mendota, in partnership with Charles H. Crawford. He then went to Eldora, Iowa. He became a judge, and was candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket in 1883.

Charles H. Crawford, above mentioned, graduated at Evanston in the same year with Kinne. He remained at Mendota some three years, and then went to Chicago. He became state senator for Cook county.

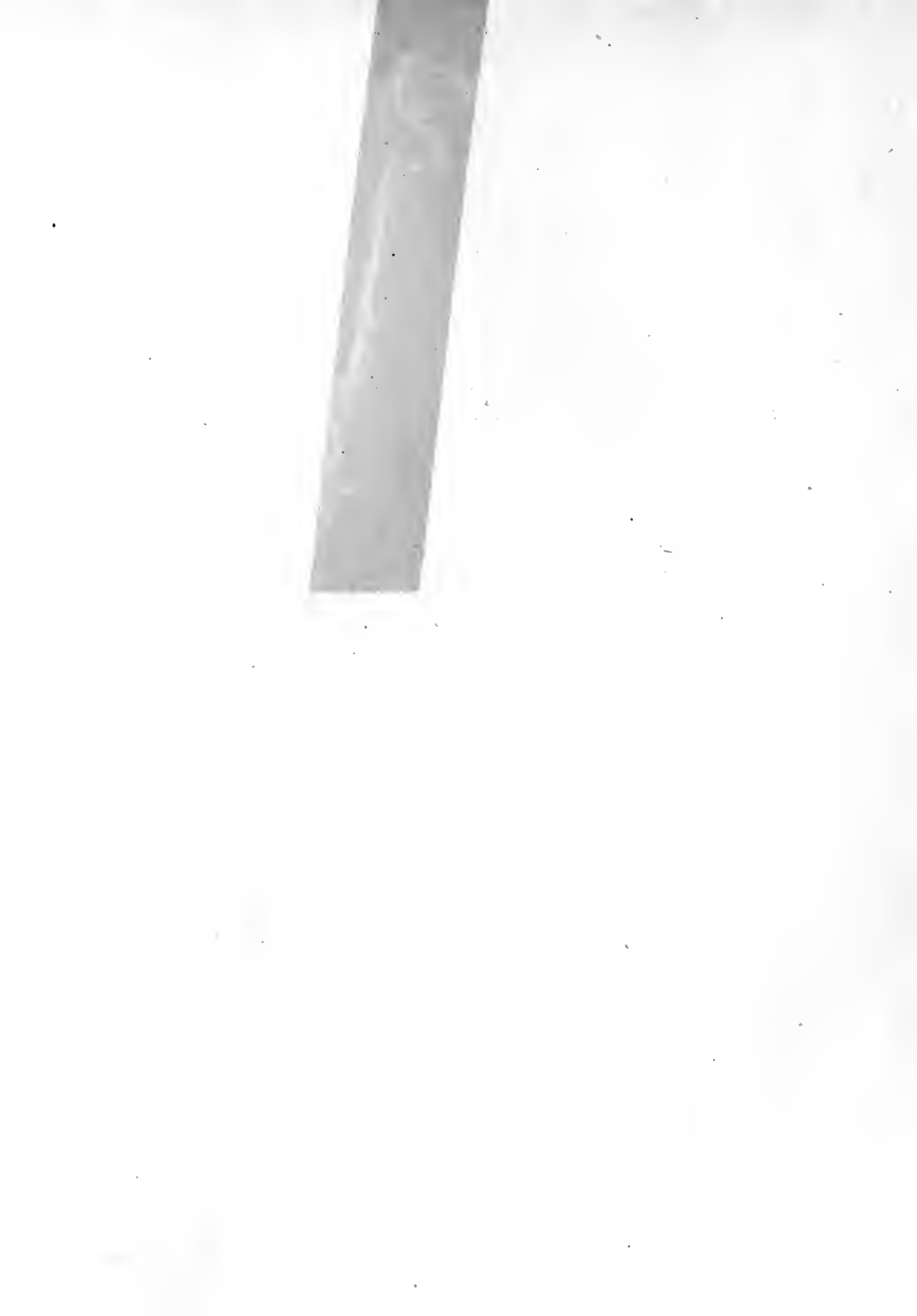
Lucien B. Crooker, a nephew of J. C., served during the late war, and on his return studied law with his uncle. He practiced until about 1881, when he was appointed revenue collector for the Aurora district. He was relieved of this position in 1885, and again engaged in practice.

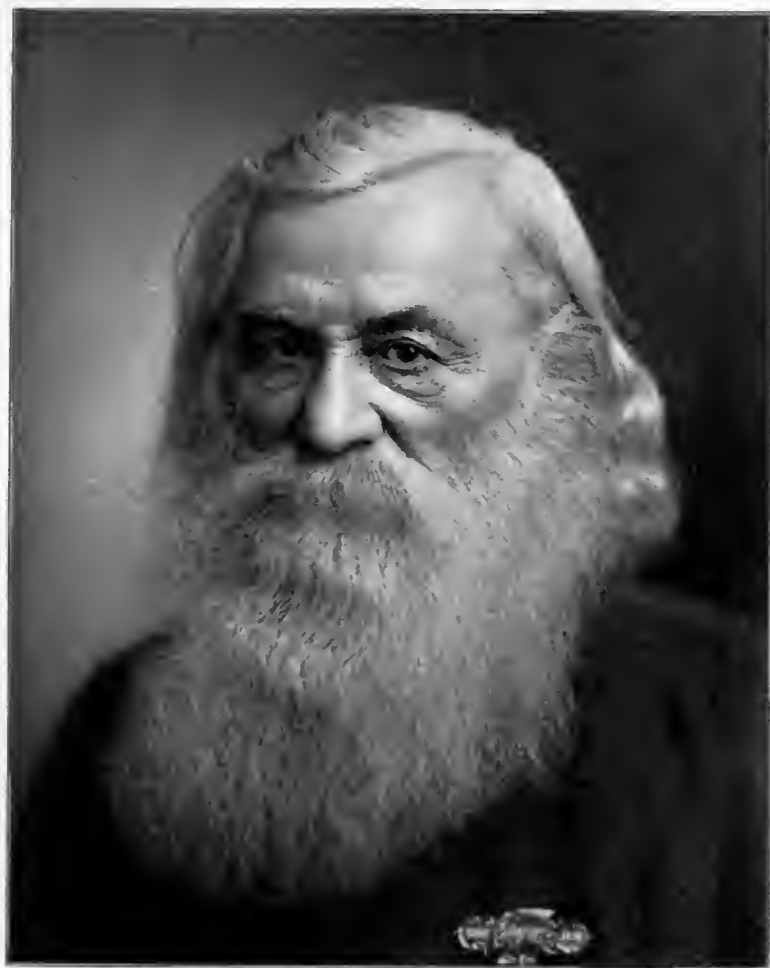
Corbus P. Gardner, on the 2d of September, 1868, was born in the city which is still his home, Mendota. His father, George W. Gardner, is a farmer, and was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1824. His wife, Margaret Gardner, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1825, and both are of Irish parentage, their ancestors having come from the northern part of the Emerald Isle to America in early colonial days. Mrs. Gardner is a granddaughter of James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania.

Reared under the parental roof, Corbus P. Gardner completed his literary education by his graduation in the high school of Mendota, in June, 1887. For ten months of the following year he studied law in the office and under the direction of Otto Kieselbach, and in October, 1888, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. After his admission to the bar he occupied a clerical position in the office of Mayo & Widmer, attorneys of Ottawa, for six months, and on the 11th of March, 1891, began practice in Mendota, where he has since remained. While attending school in Mendota he walked three miles there and back each day, through sunshine and storm, and the same determined spirit has characterized his professional career, bringing him a well merited success.

In January, 1892, Mr. Gardner became a member of Mendota Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M.; in March of the same year he took the Royal Arch de-

grees in Mendota Chapter, No. 79, and in the following July joined Bethany Commandery, No. 28. For the past five years he has been senior warden of the blue lodge. He is also a valued member of the Mendota Commercial Club. For three years, from July 20, 1885, until July 20, 1888, he was a member of Company B, Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. In politics is a Republican, and never sought or desired nomination for office until recently, when he concluded to accept the nomination of his party for state senator in the convention, August 22, 1898. His entire life has been passed in Mendota or vicinity and he has a wide acquaintance in the county. His circle of friends includes many who have known him from boyhood, a fact which indicates a well spent life.





JAMES B. BRADWELL.

CHAPTER XLIII.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

JAMES B. BRADWELL was born April 16, 1828, at Loughborough, England, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Gutridge) Bradwell. Sixteen months after the birth of James B. the family crossed the ocean to America and first located in Utica, New York, where they remained until 1833, when they came west by wagon and boat to Jacksonville, Illinois. There they remained until May, 1834, when they removed in a covered wagon or "prairie schooner," drawn by one span of horses and one yoke of oxen, to Wheeling, Cook county, Illinois, consuming twenty-one days in making the trip of two hundred and fifty miles. They located upon a farm, and here James B. spent several years in mowing and cradling, splitting rails, breaking prairie, etc., which served greatly to strengthen his constitution and harden his muscles. He here suffered all the inconveniences and hardships of pioneer times, but developed a strong and active mind and an ambition for a higher and more active position in the great, busy world.

His first lessons in schooling were received in a small country log school-house, but later he attended Wilson Academy, in Chicago, in which Judge Lorenzo Sawyer was instructor. Still later he completed his education in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, sustaining himself there by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc., taking much of his pay in orders on the stores, many of which he was obliged to discount heavily for cash. This necessity made so strong an impression upon his mind that ever since he has maintained that the laborer is worthy of his hire and should receive one hundred cents on the dollar for his services.

After finishing his education he began to study law, and in time was duly admitted to the bar. During this period he worked at various trades as a journeyman, displaying much skill and exhibiting a high degree of inventive genius. So apt was he in all branches of mechanics that it is stated that if necessary he could earn his living in any one of seventeen trades. Much of his work was conducted in Chicago. He invented a process for half-tone work, and is said to have produced the first half-tone cut ever made in this city. Upon beginning the practice of law here more than forty years ago he soon acquired a large practice and the confidence of the public. He steadily advanced and became prominent in local politics by reason of his eloquence as a speaker and his high social and conversational powers.

In 1861 he entered the field of politics in earnest, and was elected county judge, by a large majority, and, after serving one term acceptably, was, in 1865, re-elected for a second term. Several very important reforms were effected by

him in the procedure of this court. As a judge of this court he so distinguished himself by his fairness, opinions and reforms that his services are yet recalled by the older members of the bar with great pleasure. In 1873 he was sent to the lower house of the legislature and was re-elected in 1875 and distinguished himself there as a speaker and as an advocate of much needed laws and reforms. He has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to occupy many positions of responsibility and to discharge grave public duties, all of which have been performed by him with rare judgment, high intelligence and unswerving loyalty and integrity.

He presided at the American Woman Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; was chairman of the arms and trophy department of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair, in 1865; was president of the Chicago Press Club; president of the Chicago Rifle Club, and was its best rifle shot; president of the Chicago Bar Association; president of the Illinois State Bar Association, and many years its historian; president of the Chicago Soldiers' Home; was one of the founders of the Union League Club and the first president of its board of directors; president of the Chicago Photographic Society; chairman of the photographic congress auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, etc.

Judge Bradwell has taken all the degrees in Masonry and has occupied many high positions in that ancient and honorable order. He is the present able editor of the Chicago Legal News, founded and for twenty-five years edited by Mrs. Myra Bradwell, and is one of Chicago's foremost citizens.

May 18, 1852, he was married to Myra Colby, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Throughout his life Judge Bradwell has been an eloquent and constant advocate of the equality of man and woman before the law.

Luther Laflin Mills is a celebrated Chicago lawyer, yet his reputation is too far-reaching to permit him to be designated as one of Illinois' citizens or to class him among the representatives of the bench and bar alone. He belongs to the country that he has ever revered and loved, upholding her honor and her interests by the fervid eloquence which has numbered him among her distinguished orators. He stands to-day among the gifted men of Illinois, whose patriotic utterances have inspired men to deeds of valor or heroic sacrifice, and whose logic has conquered the reason of their auditors. Yet it is not by his eloquence alone that Mr. Mills exerts an influence in the world. His life, upright and consistent, his quiet but unfaltering devotion to every duty, his broad humanitarianism and his liberal charity, serve to enforce the words which are the exponent of a brilliant mind.

A son of Walter N. and Caroline (Smith) Mills, born at North Adams, Massachusetts, on the 3d of September, 1848, Mr. Mills of this review was brought by his parents to Chicago in 1849 and has since been prominently identified with the interests of the city. Having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, he attended the Michigan State University and in 1868 began the study of law in the office of Homer N. Hibbard. Being admitted to the bar in 1871, he practiced alone for four years, and in 1875 en-

tered into partnership with George C. Ingham and Edward P. Weber, under the firm name of Mills, Weber & Ingham. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney for Cook county, and in 1880 was re-elected, filling that office for eight consecutive years, during which time he successfully prosecuted a number of criminals, bringing them to justice, thus sustaining the majesty of the law and upholding that order upon which every stable community must rest. He secured conviction in the trial of John Lamb for the murder of Officer Race, of Peter Stevens for the murder of his wife, and of Theresa Sturlata for the murder of Charles Stiles. He also conducted for the state the prosecution of several members of the county board for what is known as "boodling." During his eight years' service as state's attorney Mr. Mills had readily gained a front rank among the many distinguished lawyers who adorned the Chicago bar. So thoroughly was this fact recognized and appreciated by his successor that in several important cases he was called in to the aid of the regular prosecutor. One of these was the trial of James Dacey for the murder of Alderman Gaynor. Dacey took a change of venue to McHenry county and Mr. Mills was commissioned to assist in the prosecution there. His opponent was the eminent T. D. Murphy, but in the trial of the case Mr. Mills secured a conviction and the extreme penalty. While in jail, however, Dacey feigned insanity, and a trial of that special issue was afterward ordered by the supreme court, Mr. Mills again appearing for the state. Dacey was adjudged sane and ultimately executed by hanging.

In 1888 the Democracy of Ohio determined to purge themselves of association with those who had for years been guilty of the grossest election frauds, and, to aid in bringing to justice the tally-sheet forgers in the contest for the governorship of that state, Mr. Mills was paid the high compliment of being chosen, together with Hon. Allen G. Thurman, to assist in the prosecution of that celebrated case, at Columbus. He was also one of the prosecutors in the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin. No case in the history of Illinois' criminal jurisprudence has attracted more widespread attention, and Mr. Mills spent seven months in the preparation and trial thereof. The result is a matter of history, for the punishment of the conspirators was a direct blow at the anarchistic tendencies which brought about the fearful deed.

While perhaps the criminal cases with which Mr. Mills has been connected have brought him wider reputation, his efforts have also been crowned with notable victories in the field of civil litigation, displaying his wonderful versatility in the branches of the profession. He was connected with John J. Knickerbocker as counsel for the proprietors of the Daily News and defended them in an action brought by a man whose wife had obtained a divorce from him on the charge of criminal intimacy with a girl in his employ. The paper gave an extended report of the case and the plaintiff sued for exemplary damages. The News filed a plea of justification that the charge was true. In his argument for the defense Mr. Mills excoriated the plaintiff and secured a verdict in favor of his clients. The woman in the case also brought suit against the paper on the same facts, but in her case the jury disagreed, probably in consideration of her sex.

On other occasions Mr. Mills has been called from Chicago to conduct important litigation. He was retained for the defense in the Mounce murder trial in Monticello, Piatt county, Illinois, in 1888. Both the prisoner and the deceased were prominent citizens of that part of the state, and the case was bitterly contested, resulting in a conviction and sentence for fourteen years. To give a full account of the litigation with which Mr. Mills has been connected would cover a large portion of the history of jurisprudence in Illinois through the past quarter of a century, but enough has been said to show the position which he occupies in professional circles. His treatment of all cases is marked by patient study and careful preparation, while his addresses to juries are always characterized by logic and eloquence of the highest order.

Not only in the realms of law has his eloquence moved his hearers. He has been chosen as the orator on many brilliant occasions where the brightest intellects of the country have been assembled. Patriotism, citizenship, education, reforms, progress along all lines, have found in him a champion who has advanced their interests as few could have done. On Lincoln day, of 1890, he responded to a toast on the martyred president at a banquet given by the Republican leagues, at Columbus, Ohio; at a banquet in the Sherman House, Chicago, in December, 1890, he delivered a stirring address on American Citizenship; he spoke before the law school of the University of Wisconsin on Law and Progress, in July, 1891; at the memorial services for Herman Raster, the German journalist, in August following; at the memorial services over the three young reporters killed in the railroad accident, in October, same year; and at the Kossuth and Grant memorial meetings in 1895.

Mr. Mills was married on the 15th of November, 1876, to Miss Ella J. Boies, of Saugerties, New York, a daughter of Joseph M. and Electa B. (Lafin) Boies. They have five children: Matthew, a student at Yale University, of the class of 1900; Electa Boies, Mari Brainerd, Caroline Bigelow and Agnes Sheffield. Mr. Mills and his family occupy a very prominent position in social circles and their home is the center of a cultured society circle where intellectual enjoyments predominate. Mr. Mills became a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity in 1865 and for several years has been a member of the executive committee of the Illinois Humane Society. Personally and socially Mr. Mills enjoys the popularity that a generous nature, refined manner, great scholastic attainments and the magnetism of a strong intellect would be expected to win, and has gained the highest regard by reason of the splendid use to which he has put his marvelous talents.

Charles H. Aldrich was born on a farm in Lagrange county, Indiana, August 26, 1850, his parents being Hamilton M. and Harriet (Sherwood) Aldrich. He shared in the duties of the farm, working in field and meadow through the days of his early youth, and when sixteen years of age removed to Orland, Steuben county, Indiana, with his parents, who wished to give their children the advantages provided by an excellent school there. His tastes were scholarly and his desire to acquire a good education led him to apply himself with such earnestness to his studies that his health suffered in consequence. He wished to



Guthrie & Co. Photo. Gravure Co.

Yours Truly
Samuel H. Aldrich

pursue a collegiate course, but his father, believing that his health would not stand the strain that would thereby be placed upon it, refused to furnish him the means with which to enter a university. Not to be deterred, however, from an attempt to carry out his plan of life, Charles H. Aldrich left home and worked for his board until he had not only finished his preparation for college but had completed a portion of the college course. A kind friend became interested in the ambitious and gifted youth, and insisted upon advancing to him a financial loan adequate to meet the expenses of the last half of his college course. He later made further advances in order to enable our subject to continue his professional studies and enter the practice of law without recourse to teaching in the meantime in order to replenish an exhausted exchequer. In 1875 he completed the classical course in the University of Michigan, and some time subsequently to his graduation his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Having been admitted to the bar Mr. Aldrich commenced the practice of law in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and had little of the dreary experience of the novice, but won almost at the beginning of his professional career a reputation that insured his success. He soon acquired a large clientage and in the courtroom gave evidence of the possession of legal powers that drew to him the attention and won him the friendship of such distinguished members of the Indiana bar as Thomas A. Hendricks, Colonel Abram Hendricks, Benjamin Harrison, W. H. H. Miller, Joseph E. McDonald, John M. Butler, Oscar B. Hord, Noble E. Butler, W. P. Fishback, R. S. Taylor, Allen Zollars and others. In 1884 he was urged to become a candidate for the office of attorney-general of Indiana, and, though he did not visit a place in the state in the interests of his candidacy, he lacked but a few votes of receiving the nomination. This was significant of his fame as a lawyer and his popularity as a citizen.

In April, 1886, Mr. Aldrich came to Chicago, and at the bar of the second city of the Union has won distinctive preferment. In 1890 he was appointed special counsel for the United States in its Pacific Railroad litigations, growing out of the so-called Anderson act. He was successful in both cases which he argued in the circuit courts for Nebraska and California, and these successes, opposed as he was by some of the leading counsel of the Union, led to his selection as solicitor-general of the United States, to succeed William H. Taft, who was appointed a judge of the United States court of appeals, in 1891. Mr. Aldrich retained the incumbency as solicitor-general until June, 1893, and no more able officer has ever occupied the position. His name is always associated with the able conduct of the Chinese, Cherokee and hat-trimming cases,— causes in which he was opposed by some of the most gifted jurists of the nation, yet in two of these he won triumphant victories, and in the other his argument was said, by a member of the supreme court, to have been one of the most masterly ever addressed to that court.

The opinion prepared by Mr. Aldrich upon the power of the national government in matters of public health and quarantine regulations, and also that upon the scope and effect of the election law, showed a broad grasp and met the

cordial approval of those of the legal profession who were conversant with the questions, while his opinion that the administration might issue bonds to maintain resumption and keep the money of the United States at parity, was practically adopted and acted upon during President Cleveland's second administration. Since his retirement from the office of solicitor-general, he has been twice retained by the United States,—once, through Attorney-General Olney, in the Sunday-closing case of the World's Columbian Exposition; and once by Attorney-General Harmon in the suit to cancel the Berliner patent, against the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Aldrich enjoys a very large patronage, his practice being mostly in the federal courts. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, of which he has been first vice-president; the Chicago Bar Association, and the Lawyers' Club, of New York city.

Mr. Aldrich has always been deeply interested in civic and social problems, and is ever ready to support real reforms of existing abuses in the law or its administration, and to encourage and support institutions designed to aid his fellow men. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Evanston, and his views on the governmental problems of the day lead him to give an earnest support to the Republican party. He maintains membership relations with the Country Club of Evanston, and the Union League Club, of Chicago, and of the latter has served as vice-president. He was also a member of the Civic Federation of Chicago, and was chairman of the committee which prepared a new charter for the city.

On the 13th of October, 1875, he married Miss Helen Roberts, and they are the parents of three children.

Lewis L. Coburn was the pioneer in patent law in Chicago and the Mississippi valley, and in this important branch of jurisprudence has won a distinction that places him foremost among the brilliant men now devoting their energies to this specialty. It is of pleasing interest to know that he has attained this eminent position entirely through his own efforts.

The world instinctively pays deference to the pioneer,—to him who dares to walk in untrodden paths, to become a leader and not a follower, to assert his individuality in carrying out original ideas, to present entirely new plans of action or to introduce into a community a new field of labor. The originator has ever held an honored place in public esteem,—and the pioneer in the realm of thought or professional life is just as worthy of public commendation as he who blazes his way through trackless forests and carries the refining influences of civilization into the wilds of the west.

Mr. Coburn's early years were spent more amid the surroundings of poverty than of wealth, his advantages were limited, his opportunities few; but the innate force of his character, his laudable ambition, his strength of purpose and his predominant, overruling energy enabled him to triumph over all obstacles, fit himself for the greatest of all the learned professions, and seek and gain that distinction and success which comes only from superior ability and exceptional merit.

Lewis L. Coburn is a native of Vermont, his birth having occurred in Montpelier, November 2, 1834. His parents were Larned and Lovisa (Allen) Coburn. His father was a man of more than ordinary ability and resources and served his locality first in minor public offices and later as a member of the state legislature, attaining considerable prominence by his energy, intelligence and rectitude. Farm work and attendance at the district schools through the winter season occupied the early boyhood of our subject. He manifested considerable aptitude in his studies, and by the time he had attained his fifteenth year had fitted himself for entrance into the Morrisville Academy, where he remained for some time. Later he attended the Northfield Academy and subsequently continued his preparation for college at Barre, Vermont. In the autumn of 1855 he was enrolled as a freshman in the University of Vermont, and after a brilliant course of four years was graduated with distinction and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him.

Thus thoroughly equipped for the duties of life with a cultured mind, well stored with broad general information, he thought of the different business interests to which man has given his energies and chose as his own particular vocation the law. Even in college his studies were pursued with that end in view, and during the periods of vacation he began to acquaint himself with the elementary principles of law in the office of Roberts & Chittenden, of Burlington, attorneys of prominence. He also spent portions of his vacations in teaching school and thus made possible his college career. After obtaining his diploma he became a law student in the office of Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, where he was trained in the practice as well as the theory of law. He next entered the law department of Harvard University, closely applying himself to his work, so that he was graduated with honor in 1861, and given the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Life in all its possibilities now lay before him. He had no capital but possessed a character reliable and trustworthy at all times, a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, a courage and training that would enable him to conquer many of the difficulties of a professional career. After mature deliberation he determined to adopt the specialty of patent law, and with that object in view came to Chicago. It was wonderful foresight that enabled him to select this city and see its possibilities and growing opportunities, which would render it a fit field for a specialist in his line. Success, however, attended his efforts from the beginning and his practice became so large that in November, 1861, he admitted to a partnership in the business his old college friend and classmate, William E. Marrs. Their practice soon extended to all the western states and was of a very important character.

But now another phase entered into the life of Mr. Coburn. In the summer of 1862 he visited his old Vermont home and while there was unanimously elected captain of a newly-formed company for the war. Prompted by a spirit of duty and patriotism, he accepted the trust and at the head of Company C, Thirteenth Vermont Infantry, went to the front, where he participated in a number of engagements of importance. At the battle of Gettysburg he gal-

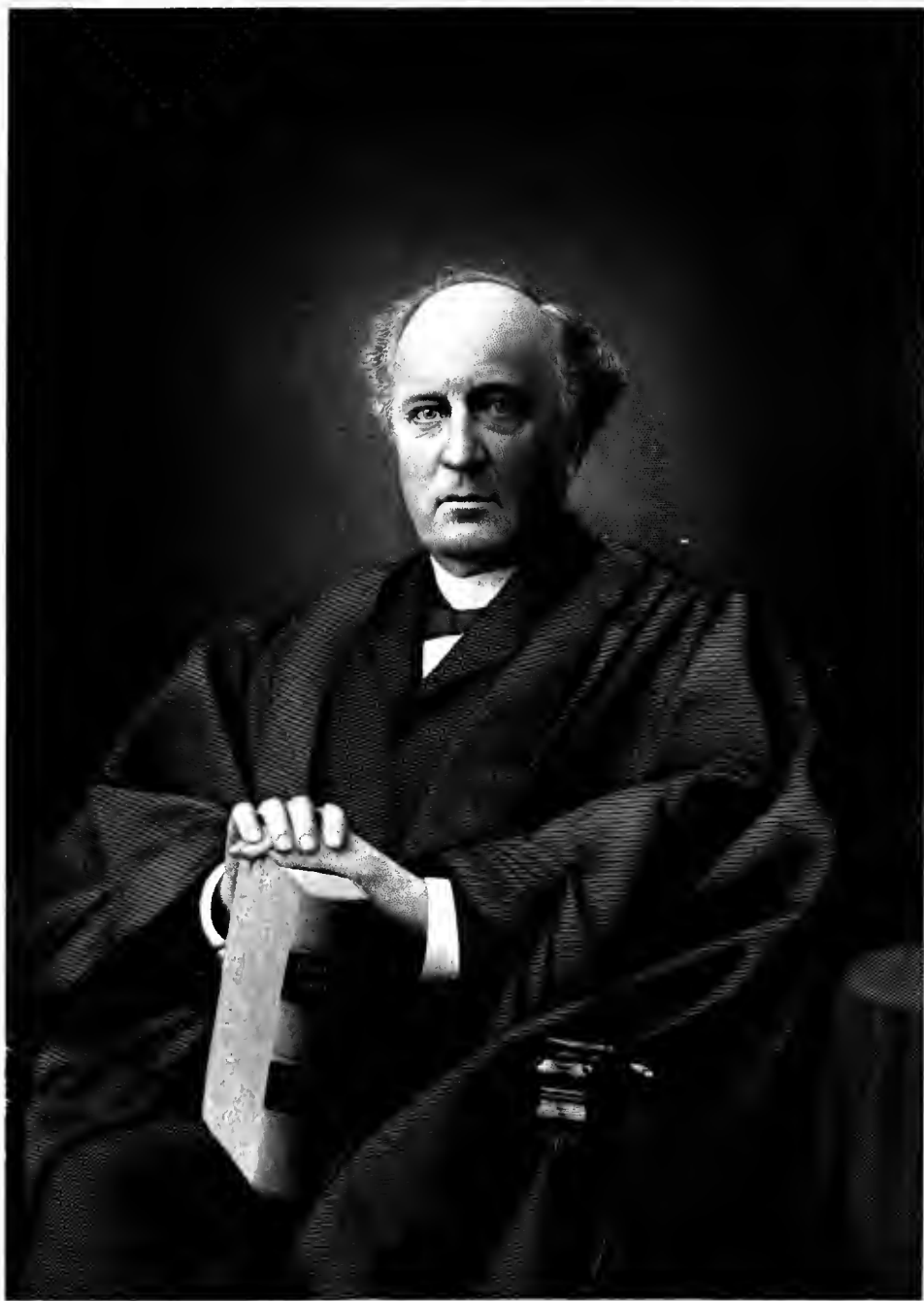
lantly led his company in one of the headlong charges against one of the most active of the rebel commands, which had captured a battery, and assisted in recapturing the same, himself being the first to reach two of the cannon. Major Moore, of a Florida regiment, and a captain and lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, surrendered to him personally, and so conspicuous was the bravery he displayed that he was permitted by his superior officers to keep the side arms of the latter two. He continued to serve with gallantry until the term of his enlistment had expired, when he was honorably mustered out of the service.

When he laid aside the sword and other accoutrements of war, Captain Coburn returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of patent law, which he has since continued with marked success. In 1868 his partner died and he was left with an enormous practice in the federal courts, but with the assistance of an army of clerks he carried it all through to a satisfactory finality. Since 1875 Mr. Coburn has been associated in a partnership with an old classmate, Hon. John M. Thatcher, and the firm is without a superior in the realm of patent law. Mr. Coburn is especially well fitted for his specialty and has performed most excellent service in protecting the rights of inventors whose genius has given to the world many of the most useful and important inventions of the age. His aptitude for mathematics and his own fertility in problems of invention give him absolute mastery of any mechanism that is presented to him. Added to this is a thorough and accurate knowledge of the law applicable to patents and the rights of the patentee, and in the preparation of his cases he shows the utmost care and precision, while in the presentation of his cause he is forceful, logical and clear. One has only to realize how indispensable are machinery and ingenious devices and forms in the economy of life to apprehend the importance of patent law, not only as a special line of practice, but also in its application to the wants and expansion of civilization. Mr. Coburn handles with consummate skill the intricate problems involved in his specialty, and in the profession has attained an eminence that few in this country have reached.

In public matters of Chicago Mr. Coburn has been an active and interested participant. Many reforms in local governmental matters have been the outcome of his persistence, energy and sagacity. He was largely instrumental in inaugurating the movement which led to the change in the south town and city governments, and several social organizations with which he is connected, having been one of the founders of the Christian Union and the Vermont Association of Illinois, serving as president of the latter at one time, and was the first president of the Union League Club. He has been frequently urged to become a candidate for official honors, but though deeply interested in politics has always declined office. His ability and gifts of oratory and conversation enable him to grace any assemblage, whether public or private, and he stands to-day as one of the representative and honored citizens of the western metropolis.

On the 23d of June, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Coburn and Miss Annie S. Swan, of Brooklyn, New York. Their pleasant and hospitable home is the center of a cultured society circle.

James G. Jenkins was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 18, 1834.



Edw. Johnson

His father, Edgar Jenkins, was a well known business man of the state of New York. His mother was the daughter of Reuben H. Walworth, the distinguished jurist, who for many years held the position of chancellor in the state of New York. He was educated in his native state, read law in New York city and was there admitted to the bar in 1855.

Two years later he came to Milwaukee and at once engaged in the active practice of his profession. Wisconsin had then just adopted the New York code of practice, his thorough familiarity with which gave him at once a marked position of advantage among lawyers trained to an older system. Well read in his profession, clear in thought, forcible in argument, and endowed with a rich vein of humor, ever at command, he soon became the favorite of the court-room. His work was so bright it often seemed like play, but it was preceded by careful and earnest preparation in his office.

He was elected city attorney in 1863 and held the office for four successive annual terms. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Theodore B. Elliott. The firm, which some six years later was joined by General F. C. Winkler, soon took rank with the leading practitioners of the state. Upon Mr. Elliott's sad death, in the Newhall House fire, Mr. A. A. L. Smith came into the firm.

Until his appointment to the federal bench Judge Jenkins continued in the active and devoted service of his profession, enjoying a large and profitable practice, a very large share of popularity, and the confidence and respect of his clientage. He confined himself to no special branch of the profession, and proved his superior qualifications as lawyer and advocate in many important causes in the different courts of the state.

In politics Judge Jenkins is a Democrat, and he gained prominence at an early day in the councils of his party. He was its candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1879, received its vote for United States senator in 1881 and has been delegate to numerous state and national conventions.

He is a man of taste and wide reading in general literature.

In 1870 he was married to the daughter of the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, judge of the United States district court. His home in Milwaukee is the nucleus of a refined and intelligent social circle.

In 1888 he was appointed judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and in 1893 to the position he holds now, that of a circuit judge of the seventh judicial circuit of the United States, in which connection he occupies the bench in Chicago. In both positions he has fully vindicated his reputation as an able and enlightened jurist.

In 1893 the university of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

William A. Howett, one of the recent acquisitions to the bar of Cook county, in July, 1898, was appointed to the position of local attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for Cook county. The large amount of business assumed by him has at once thrown him into active practice, and his continued success has shown that the corporation made no mistake in his selection for the position.

Mr. Howett was born in Flora, Illinois, June 18, 1860, but spent the greater part of his youth in Mississippi, whither his parents removed in 1868. His father, Judge Edmund L. Howett, was a native of the Empire state and was a man of considerable influence, and of high reputation in legal circles in central and southern Illinois, where for almost twenty years, following 1850, he was a well known practitioner at the bar. During President Grant's first term, Judge Howett was appointed by him to the position of United States district attorney for the southern district of Mississippi, and after the reconstruction of that state he held the office of United States district judge.

William A. Howett began his education in the common schools, and after his graduation in the high school of Flora, Illinois, he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School, where he completed the scientific and elocutionary courses and was graduated. Being then too young to enter professional life he engaged in teaching school for a year, and at the same time continued his law studies, which he had begun at the age of sixteen years. In June, 1882, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and began practice in connection with his father-in-law, Thomas J. Rutledge, in Hillsboro, the connection being maintained until the death of the senior member in 1885. Mr. Howett then engaged in practice alone, and won a very large and remunerative clientage. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Thomas M. Jett, the present member of congress from the eighteenth district, and from that time until Mr. Howett's removal to Chicago the firm enjoyed one of the most extensive practices in that section of the state, their clients coming from many counties in central Illinois.

While residing in Hillsboro Mr. Howett served for two years as mayor of the city, being elected on the Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority, although the city is strongly Republican. This plainly indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen,—a confidence that was never betrayed in the slightest degree. In 1889 he was appointed master in chancery of Montgomery county, and held that office for four terms, or eight years. In 1897 he received the support of Montgomery county in the Democratic convention for the nomination for circuit judge of the district composed of Christian, Effingham, Fayette, Clinton, Marion, Montgomery, Shelby, Jasper and Clay counties. During the past twelve years he has been closely and intimately associated with Chief Justice Phillips, of the supreme court of Illinois, being in the same office with him and serving for several years as his private secretary and assistant.

On the death of Judge Gwin, last district attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, in Chicago, it became necessary for the corporation to secure a competent man to take charge of its Cook county litigation, and Mr. Howett's success as a trial lawyer, his well known ability and his reputation throughout the state were such that he was selected from a large number. Added to natural genius and an inherited taste for the law are years of experience in the business world, and the skill and mental alertness which result from continual contact with brilliant minds. In his profession he is an untiring worker, preparing his cases with the utmost regard to the detail of fact and the law involved. He

never loses sight of even the most minor point which may advance his client's interest, and at the same time gives full weight to the important point upon which the decision finally turns.

On the 16th of February, 1882, in Hillsboro, Mr. Howett was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Rutledge, who had spent her entire life in that city and was one of its leading young ladies. Four sons have been born to them: G. Earle, W. Roy, Wilbur E. and Hugh Drexel. Mr. Howett and his wife have already made many friends in their new home, and in the legal fraternity his talents have been accorded recognition, and still further successes are predicted for him in his professional career.

Morton Taylor Culver is numbered among the younger members of the Chicago bar. He was born in this city, December 2, 1870, his parents being Morton and Eugenia M. (Taylor) Culver. He began his education in the public schools and pursued his professional course in the Northwestern Law School, in which he was graduated in 1890. He was admitted to the bar as soon as he arrived at legal age, but later attended the Kent Law School, of Chicago, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1894. He entered upon his professional career in 1892 and has since engaged in active practice with good success. He now has a pleasant office in the Oxford building, and is making a specialty of realty and commercial law. He is well informed on the science of jurisprudence, and in the application of principles to the points in litigation shows masterly skill. He is now serving as attorney for the village of Glencoe, in which suburb he has resided since two and a half years of age. He succeeded to some of the business of James Lloyd, who died in February, 1898, and in his practice is now associated with his brother, H. N. Culver.

For nine years Mr. Culver was a member of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and his brother and partner is now second lieutenant of Company G, of that regiment, which recently made such a brilliant record in its service in Cuba during the war with Spain.

In his political views Morton T. Culver is a stalwart Republican and for the past two years has served as secretary of the Glencoe Republican Club. Socially he is connected with A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 676, A. F. & A. M., of Highland Park, and of Unity Council of the National Union, at Evanston.

Charles S. Thornton is now serving as corporation counsel of Chicago, and no more capable incumbent has ever occupied that position. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive, his application of its principles exact, and his experience in all branches of jurisprudence so extensive that his fitness for office is at once recognized by all. He is a man of strong mentality, with a ready command of English, and before court or jury his arguments are forceful, logical and convincing. His discernment is keen, his judgment sure, and with masterly skill and tact he manages his cases, winning the laurel in many a forensic combat. In a profession that depends upon intellectual prowess, distinction can only be won by individual effort, and the eminent position which Mr. Thornton

occupies at the Illinois bar at once indicates the labor and diligence that have enabled him to attain splendid success.

Mr. Thornton is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in the city of Boston, on the 12th of April, 1851, his parents being Solon and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of the old Bay state. When he had mastered the elementary branches taught in the public schools of Boston, Mr. Thornton entered the famous Boston Latin School, where in a six-years course he prepared for college, and as a student entered and later graduated from America's oldest and most honored educational institution, Harvard College.

In the month of March, 1873, Mr. Thornton arrived in Chicago and, after studying until the fall, in the offices of Lyman & Jackson, and Isham & Lincoln, was admitted to practice, upon examination before the supreme court of Illinois at Ottawa. Immediately thereafter he opened an office in Chicago and entered upon his professional career. At a later date he entered into partnership with Justus Chancellor, which connection, with the addition of several well known lawyers, still continues, and the firm of Thornton & Chancellor, now numbering seven members, has become one of the largest and most prominent in the legal fraternity of Chicago.

Mr. Thornton was not long in securing a liberal clientage, and has gained distinctive preferment in several branches of the law. He has made a specialty of corporation and real-estate law and is thoroughly informed on all matters pertaining to these departments. He has conducted many suits involving large interests, and, having been called upon so frequently to adjust the rights of owners of lands, he is recognized by the bar and in real-estate circles as an authority on all real-estate litigation and matters relating to that branch of the profession. Yet his efforts have not been confined to this line alone, for he has tried with success a few notable criminal cases, among them the Williams forgery case. His successful speech to the jury on behalf of the defendant in this case, occupying two days in delivery, at the end of a trial of great public interest, which lasted six weeks, placed him in the proud rank of eminent jury advocates. His oratory is convincing and his zeal and earnestness never fail to impress his auditors. Care and precision mark the preparation of his cases, and his essentially clear-headedness enables him to grasp at once the salient points in a case and to present them with unusual conciseness and directness.

Previous to the annexation of the town of Lake, which at that time contained one hundred thousand inhabitants, Mr. Thornton was elected to the office of corporation counsel, and most efficiently served in that capacity. In 1897 he was appointed by Mayor Harrison corporation counsel of Chicago, and is therefore the present incumbent. In 1889 he was elected president of the board of education of Auburn Park, which is his place of residence. The pride of the American citizen in American institutions culminates in the public schools, and, considering the zeal and energy expended in developing them and the momentous influence they have upon the manhood of the country, this is justifiable. Mr. Thornton was elected a member of the Cook county board of edu-

cation and subsequently was elected a member of the board of education of Chicago. In January, 1885, an appointment, made by the governor of the state and confirmed by the senate of Illinois, gave him a membership on the state board of education. He has been a prominent and very useful factor in educational circles, and is the originator of a number of reformatory measures now enforced in the public schools. His observations, gleaned from investigation of the Cook County Normal School, were published and attained considerable prominence. He inaugurated the College Preparatory School of this city, and likewise the system of truant schools. In 1895 he framed the teacher's pension bill, and through his influence it became a law. The educational interests of the city are certainly largely indebted to Mr. Thornton, and his work has been of the greatest benefit. Of scholarly attainments and literary tastes, he has given much of his time to study, and few men are better informed on matters of general interest.

His political support has ever been strongly given the Democratic party, but in the public offices he has filled, so faithfully has he discharged his duties, that he has received the commendation of many of the leaders of the opposition.

Mr. Thornton was married in 1883 to Miss Jessie F. Benton, of Chicago, and they now have three daughters: Mabel J., Pearl Esther and Hattie May. In fraternity and society circles Mr. Thornton has a wide acquaintance. He is a man of pleasing personality, genial manner and true courtesy, and his many admirable qualities of mind and heart have endeared him greatly to his many friends. Though he is most widely known in professional and educational circles, his honor in all life's relations has won him the respect and regard of his fellow men.

John N. Jewett, whose life history is closely identified with the history of Chicago, which has been his home for forty-two years, began his remarkable career in the Garden City when it was but a village, and has grown with its growth until his name and reputation are as far-reaching as are those of the city. His life has been one of untiring activity, and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by comparatively few men.

Mr. Jewett is descended from an old New England family. Soon after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers upon Plymouth Rock two brothers of the name of Jewett located at Rowley, Massachusetts. Later one of them joined a colony that went to Maryland and some of his descendants became prominent in the south; but it is with the branch of the family that continued its connection with New England that the subject of this review is associated. Members of the family have attained distinction in professional life, and the name has always been associated with strong mentality and high literary culture.

John N. Jewett was born in the town of Palmyra, Somerset county, Maine, in 1827, and spent his youth on the hillside farm which belonged to his father, remaining there until eighteen years of age. In the meantime he was improving every opportunity for mental advancement and was about to enter one of the schools for higher education in New England when the family removed to the west. This somewhat interfered with his plans for the time being, and through

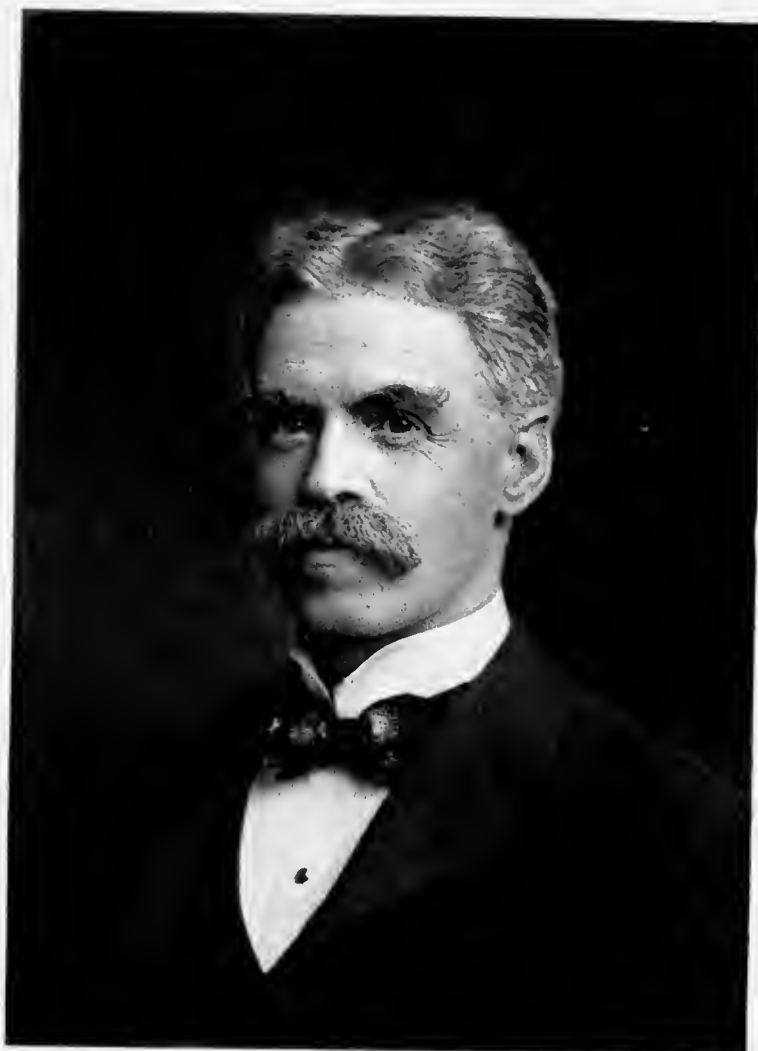
the following year he engaged in teaching school in Madison, Wisconsin. The year 1847, however, saw the consummation of his youthful hopes, as he then matriculated in the sophomore class at Bowdoin College, where he received his classical diploma three years later. Immediately after his graduation he was employed as one of the principals in the North Yarmouth Academy, in Maine, and during his two years' connection with that institution he devoted all of the time which he could spare from the duties of the school-room to the study of law.

In 1852 Mr. Jewett returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and entered the law office of Collins & Smith, under whose direction he completed his preliminary studies for admission to the bar in 1853, and upon examination was licensed to practice as an attorney, in Wisconsin. In the spring of that year he located in Galena, Illinois, where he entered into a partnership with Wellington Weigley, with whom he was thus connected for three years. About this time he wisely chose the future metropolis of the west as the scene of his future labors, and in September, 1856, came to Chicago, entering the office of Judge Van Higgins, then one of the leading lawyers of the state. The following year, however, he became a member of the law firm of Scates, McAllister, Jewett & Peabody, but the last named withdrew after a year, and in 1862 Judge Scates entered the military service of the country, so that William K. McAllister and Mr. Jewett constituted the firm for the succeeding five years. This firm always maintained a very high standing at the bar, and its business constantly grew in volume and importance. In 1867 the association was discontinued and Mr. Jewett continued business alone, having a very large practice in both the state and federal courts. There are few members of the Chicago bar who have displayed the ability that Mr. Jewett has shown in the management of the important litigation entrusted to him. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained. The limitations which are imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of decisions from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded, he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy.

Mr. Jewett has frequently been solicited to accept public offices in the line of his profession, among them being a place on the bench of Cook county and on that of the supreme court of Illinois. He was urged by friends to become a candidate for the place on the United States supreme bench, afterward filled by Hon. Stanley Matthews, and finally he succumbed to their solicitations, but would himself do nothing to further his candidacy. He was state senator for two years from January, 1871, but with this exception has never held office. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Mr. Jewett by Bowdoin College in 1894.

In 1855 Mr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Ellen R. Rountree, daughter of Hon. John H. Rountree, of Wisconsin.

Judge Jesse Holdom, of Chicago, elected in November, 1898, to the bench of the superior court, is a jurist whose talents, natural and acquired, have enabled



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Frederickson

him to maintain a foremost place in legal circles. While no profession demands such extensive knowledge, high culture and accurate understanding as that of the law, a judicial position demands qualities still higher than those expected in the ordinary advocate. The man whose range of general knowledge is limited cannot hope to present to court or jury, with clearness and force, the intricate and complicated questions affecting all lines of life; nor can he whose nature is materialistic, lacking refinement and culture, have a lofty conception of the law, of its majesty and of its beneficence to humanity. The successful practitioner at the bar, therefore, and still more the judge of a court, must possess broad erudition, strong intellectual endowments and a nature capable of realizing the possibilities of that justice which rises above all personalities, all jealousies and all enmities, and typifies that divine justice which governs the world.

Judge Holdom was born on the 23d of August, 1851, in London, England. In reverting to the early history of his family, we find that his ancestors were Huguenots who fled from France on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew and settled in that part of London called Spitalfields, in the year 1572. From that time to the birth of our subject, a period of nearly three hundred years, the Holdoms were all born in the same parish and within half a mile of the place where their ancestors originally settled.

In the city of his nativity Judge Holdom acquired an academic education, and in 1868, when seventeen years of age, crossed the Atlantic to the United States, locating in Chicago in July of that year, since which time he has made this city his home. He soon began the study of law, diligently applying himself to the mastery of the underlying principles of jurisprudence, and after two years entered the office of the late Judge Knickerbocker, with whom he continued until 1876, when he accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of Tenny, Flower & Abercrombie. In 1878 he became associated in the practice of law with a brother of Judge Knickerbocker, under the firm name of Knickerbocker & Holdom, a relationship that was maintained until 1889, since which date he has been alone in practice, to the time he was elected to the superior bench. He has always been regarded as a safe and astute counselor; in argument he is forceful, logical and convincing; and in his active practice at the bar, which extended over a period of twenty-five years, he has earned the reputation of being a successful lawyer. Perhaps, however, his greatest reputation has been achieved in chancery and probate cases and in litigated questions involving contests of wills and titles to real estate. Upon the death of Judge Knickerbocker he was publicly mentioned for the vacant probate judgeship, and was afterward, without any personal solicitation, appointed by Governor Fifer as public guardian, and as already mentioned, at the November election of 1898 he was elected judge of the superior court, which honored position he is now holding.

Above all, Judge Holdom is a literary and a cultured gentleman. His scholarly tastes are indicated by a large library of rare and old books, as well as many de-luxe and limited editions, which are his special delight; and some of his happiest hours are spent amid the works of master minds, which have enriched and enlarged his own storehouse of wisdom until he is regarded as one

of the best-read lawyers in the city. His law library is also extensive and contains the modern publications, regarded as authority, as well as the older writers.

In his religious views the Judge is an Episcopalian, and is serving as vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church. In his political principles he is a Republican, and in society relations he is a member of various social, literary and law clubs, including the Union League, in which he is a member of the committee on political action for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, the Hamilton, Caxton, Kenwood, Midlothian, Country and Law Clubs of Chicago, and of the Chicago, Illinois State and American Bar Associations. In 1896 he was a delegate to the American Bar Association convened in Saratoga, New York. In the history of the Hamilton Club appears the following well deserved tribute:

During the past year, 1897, the club has had, and still retains, as its president, Mr. Jesse Holdom, one of the best known and most highly respected lawyers at the bar of Chicago. It is largely due to his untiring efforts in the club's behalf that it has achieved so much. The record of his administration is a record of brilliant accomplishments; and in the face of the prediction, founded on past experience, that a political club can only be made successful in presidential years, Mr. Holdom has made the year now closing one of the most brilliant in the history of the organization. It is not a matter of surprise, however, that such should be the case, for Mr. Holdom has never been known to fail in any undertaking to which he has lent his name and interest. The history of his life is the history of ability and integrity conquering every obstacle; and Mr. Holdom's present enviable position in this community to-day is an encouragement to every young man to "dare to do right" at all times and places.

John McNulta comes of Scotch-Irish ancestors, from the counties of Donegal, in Ireland, and Invernesshire, Scotland, the remote male line being Northmen or Vikings, who intermarried and merged with the clan Donald. He was born in New York city November 9, 1837; came west in 1852, and settled at Attica, Indiana, and was, in 1856, employed as traveling salesman and collector for Dick & Company, wholesale tobacco dealers, traveling on a route in the western part of Indiana and the eastern part of Illinois. In 1858, on attaining his majority, he became a member of the firm. While thus traveling he first went to Bloomington, in 1856, and went there to reside permanently in March, 1859.

He was made captain of Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, May 3, 1861; lieutenant colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, August 20, 1862; took command of the regiment a few days after it was mustered in, Colonel William Orme taking command of the brigade; was promoted colonel and afterward brevetted brigadier general for "gallant and meritorious services in battle." He served with his regiment, or the command to which it belonged, and was mustered out August 9, 1865.

General McNulta was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois in 1866 and to the supreme court of the United States in 1873. With Lawrence Weldon he formed the law firm of Weldon & McNulta in 1866; was elected to the state senate in 1868 and to congress in 1872, as a Republican. He was re-

nominated for congress and was defeated in 1874. He was a delegate to and member of the Old Guard in the national convention of 1880 and awarded a "306" or Grant medal. The General was master in chancery four years,—1881 to 1885. In June, 1885, he was appointed receiver of what is now the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway, known as the Clover Leaf Route, and in April, 1887, became receiver of the Wabash Railway. He was appointed receiver of the Whiskey Trust in February, 1895; receiver of the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company, January 3, 1898, and receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, January 4, 1898.

January 15, 1862, General McNulta was married to Miss Laura Pelton, at Bloomington, Illinois. They have three sons and one daughter living, namely: Herbert, Robert Pelton, Donald and Laura. The family removed to Chicago in January, 1895, and this city has since been their home.

CHAPTER XLIV.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY BAR.

BY HON. LAWRENCE WELDON.

DANVILLE, in the days of the "itinerant" lawyer, was a famous battleground, and to court went some of the leading lawyers of Illinois and Indiana. Edward Hannegan, D. W. Voorhees, Joseph E. McDonald, Richard W. Thompson, and others of the Indiana bar, met Lincoln, Swett, Weldon, Judges O. L. Davis, E. S. Terry, Hill, Lamon and others of the Illinois bar, in the court of Judge David Davis, who presided for many years in Vermilion county.

In the spring of 1860 a very sensational criminal case was tried in the Vermilion circuit court in the form of a prosecution of a man named Kilpatrick for murder. Kilpatrick was a young printer and killed a young man by the name of Bundy, by striking him with a hatchet. The Bundy family was one of wealth, and position, and employed Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Swett to assist Lamon, who was the prosecuting attorney. The defense was represented by Judge O. L. Davis, Judge Terry and Judge Weldon.

The trial lasted for many days, and resulted in the conviction of Kilpatrick for manslaughter, and his punishment in the penitentiary for a short term. The result was regarded as a victory for the defense, as a most determined effort was made to convict for murder. In those days no limitation of time was placed in the argument of counsel, and forensic discussion took a wide range of argument and illustration. All the lawyers engaged in the case were at their best in age, if not experience, and the trial was worthy of the best period of the profession.

Vermilion county was the extreme eastern end of the eighth circuit, which commenced with Sangamon, and was the "round-up" of the judicial year. It had, at the time we speak of, an able bar, consisting of Judge O. L. Davis, Judge E. S. Terry, Colonel Harmon, John N. Drake, Hiram Beckwith, George W. Lawrence and others.

During the session of the court in the spring of 1859 at Urbana, Illinois, Mr. Lincoln with a number of other lawyers occupied a large room in the "tavern" which was the scene of many merry meetings. The room from the earliest days of the hotel had been designated as the "lawyers room" and as the assizes approached, it was always fitted with special reference to their accommodation. In the four corners was a large bed which might be occupied by one or two, as the necessities of the occasion required. Judge David Davis insisted upon sleeping alone, and therefore one bed was taken exclusively by him; but Mr. Lincoln being "lean and lank" had no aversion to sharing his bed with any of his com-

panions. The itinerant lawyer being compelled to be from home longer than his "grip" would accommodate him with clean linen, was compelled to avail himself of the service of a colored woman, who from her long service as a washer and from her kind disposition had acquired the endearing name of "aunty." She was in the habit of bringing the clothes in a large basket and dealing them out according to the marks which she had adopted to preserve their identity. One morning, coming early, she found all her patrons in bed except Mr. Lincoln, who had arisen earlier than his companions and was sitting by the fire, musing no doubt in the twilight of that great dawn which was soon to come upon him. The entrance of "aunty" before the toilets of her patrons were made, occasioned no embarrassment in the situation: so she proceeded in a businesslike way, commencing with Judge Davis's bed, to distribute the "washin'" as she called it. Among the lawyers was Mr. O. L. Davis, of Danville, who was not only a Republican, but who from the kindness of his disposition went beyond the party in the appreciation of the black man's rights, so that by some he was accused of being an "abolitionist." His bed was the last one approached by "aunty" in the distribution of the "washin'," and after she had laid out on his bed the last garment he said, "Why, Aunty, you have not given me my share of shirts. I sent four and you have only given me back three." To this charge "aunty" replied with much vehemence of manner, "Why, Massa Davis, do you insinuate I steal your shirt?" "No," said Mr. D., "I don't charge you with stealing my shirt, but you have given it to some of those other fellows." This necessitated a recount, so aunty proceeded to examine the different piles, in full confidence of her count and the accuracy of her mode of keeping the "washin'" separate. She again came to Mr. Davis, insisting most strenuously that he had sent only three instead of four. Mr. Lincoln in the meantime had become very much interested in the contest going on between the colored woman on one side and her abolition friend on the other. Notwithstanding her friend was very kind, in the contention that he had sent four instead of three, his superior power of argument was about to drive poor "aunty" from the field, when her eye caught the sleeve of a shirt protruding from the head of the bed, and taking hold of it she said, "Massa Davis, isn't dis the shirt you 'cuse me of stealing?" The lawyer saw the truth in a moment and in his kindest way said, "Aunty, you are right and I am wrong!" Mr. Lincoln turning again in his chair to resume his look into the fire said with an air of relief, "Well, I am very glad that trouble is settled. I was afraid from the determination of both parties that it would introduce a lasting feud into the Republican party." It was a favorite practice of Mr. Lincoln to get up early, sit by the fire, recall and repeat eloquent and poetic passages which he had committed to memory. It was on one of those occasions that my informant first heard the poem "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" Mr. Lincoln repeated the poem at length and when asked who was the author said, "I do not know. I learned it somewhere, but I never did know who wrote it."* It was

* John Knox.

a great favorite with him, and no doubt it came upon his memory through the gloomy years of his administration.

In the defense of a case of trespass to the person, the defendant, who was a fluent talker, said in his description of the encounter that, "As the plaintiff was coming at me, I Providentially knocked him down." Mr. Lincoln, looking at the court, said: "I object to that form of expression. I don't believe Providence had anything to do with that fight." The objection was instantly sustained by Judge Davis, who said: "Mr. Witness, you must not testify in that way." The witness paused for a moment and, casting a glance at Mr. Lincoln and then at the court, said: "Well, gentlemen, I will change the form of my expression, and say, As good luck would have it, I knocked him down." Judge Davis, who had a keen sense of the humorous, looking at Mr. Lincoln, said: "Well, Mr. Lincoln, I think the witness has got us this time."

In the trial of a case which involved a question whether wheat would turn to cheat, Mr. Lincoln was engaged for the plaintiff, who had sued the defendant for not sowing clean seed-wheat on one of the large wheat farms which at that time abounded in Illinois. He seemed to be posted on a vexed question which at that time was much discussed among the farmers, to wit, whether wheat would turn to cheat. His attention had no doubt been directed to it when he was a farmer in Indiana and Illinois, and he belonged to that class of farmers who maintained that it would not. The clean seed-wheat which the defendant had agreed to sow, turned out a large crop of wheat, chess and rye. After the rye, according to the testimony of a witness, had appeared as a factor in the crop, Mr. Lincoln, turning to the counsel on the other side, said: "Gentlemen, you have insisted that wheat would turn to cheat, now do you want to take the further position that it will turn to rye?" The manner in which he asked the question was better than a long argument on his side of the case. In the trial of causes which involved the determination and discussion of questions relating to the common affairs of life he was inexhaustible in his resources. He grasped them with the same clearness of thought and judgment that in the after years he dealt with the problems of state in the administration of one of the greatest trusts ever devolved on man.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE BAR OF GALLATIN COUNTY.

SAMUEL DAVIES MARSHALL, eldest son of John Marshall, one of the earliest business men of the territory and state, and president also of the Bank of Illinois, was born October 8, 1812, in Knox county, Indiana. His parents removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, during his infancy, and this continued to be his home until his death, April 12, 1854.

At the age of twelve years he entered a preparatory school in New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained two years. During this time he became very much interested and proficient in military tactics, which formed a part of the school course, and which became of use to him in his career as a soldier. He then became a student in Yale College, graduating in the class of 1833, with a number who subsequently had a distinguished record. He studied law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Henry Eddy, and soon after married.

Although residing in a section overwhelmingly Democratic, he was elected prosecuting attorney and a member of the legislature, of which he became a prominent and influential member. He edited a Whig paper; was a Whig candidate for congress; was one of the state electors on the Harrison ticket in 1840; went in 1846 to the Mexican war, as major of the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; was engaged in the capture of Vera Cruz, and was appointed by General Scott one of a board of commissioners to make regulations for the government of that city after it was taken. He died in his forty-second year, having survived his wife and children.

He was a profound lawyer and an orator of the first order; his eloquence touched the heart and while his reasoning produced conviction, his nervous and impassioned appeals carried the feelings of his hearers by storm. As major of the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in Mexico, he conducted himself with great bravery, in recognition of which he received from the state a sword inscribed as follows: "Presented by the State of Illinois to Major Samuel D. Marshall for services in the late war of the United States with Mexico, and especially for gallantry at the battle of Cerro Gordo."

He died of congestion of the brain, after a few hours' illness. He was a man of the kindest, most generous impulses, of strict integrity, and a scrupulous sense of justice in his dealings with others. On the evening preceding his death, in the course of conversation with his family, he remarked that in starting out in life he had adopted as his motto "*Fiat justitia, coelum ruat*"—"Let justice reign, though the heavens fall;" and that in his profession, however large the fee offered him, he had never taken a case which would require his pleading against

his conscience. Owing to this well-known fact, joined to his gift of oratory, he rarely lost a case before a jury.

William J. Gatewood was from Kentucky, and first settled in Shawneetown; but when the county-seat was moved to Equality he located there. He was a handsome man, dignified and impressive in appearance, and was said to be a man of fine scholastic attainments and of a fine reputation as a lawyer. He was a ready debater on almost any question, and was said to be the only lawyer in this part of the state that could meet Henry Eddy with any prospect of success. He was very popular and was at the time of his death a member of the state legislature. He died at Springfield, in the winter of 1841, during a session of the state senate. Some years after his death it was remarked by persons living in this and other counties, "Had Gatewood lived he would have been the next United States senator."

Edward Jones came from Clarksville, Kentucky, to Gallatin county. It was said by those who thought they knew that he was a graduate of a college at Bardstown. He had the reputation of being a good lawyer, but was very eccentric—to a degree that was hard to account for. In warm weather he would go down on the banks of the Saline and declaim for nearly an hour, and laugh heartily at his effort! His voice was strong and he talked very loud. The boys would often slip up close to him to hear what he said. He had a good library, the most noticeable feature of which was the disproportionate number of French law books it contained.

Mr. Jones was a warm friend and admirer of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and corresponded with him on the breaking out of the war with Mexico. He enlisted as a private in Captain Lawler's company and served the full term of his enlistment, and while in the army he contracted a diarrhea that carried him off about a year after his discharge from the service.

Michael Jones was a young lawyer at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, about the year 1808, and was married to Miss Mary C. James, eldest daughter of John James, who came west from Frederick county, Maryland, and settled in Lawrenceburg in 1807. A few months after his marriage he removed to Shawneetown, then the most important town on the Ohio below Louisville. He was the half-brother of Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, one of the early attorneys of this state. He practiced law at Shawneetown for a few years, but abandoned it to engage in agricultural pursuits, and was at the time of his death the largest land-owner in Gallatin county. He was appointed to the United States land office at Kaskaskia, but we do not know whether as register or receiver; was a member of the first legislature held in Illinois from Gallatin county, and was a candidate for the United States senate against Governor Edwards in 1820.

Jeptha Hardin, a brother of Ben. Hardin of Bardstown, Kentucky, came to Shawneetown about the year 1812, in search of a locality in which to engage in the practice of the law. He made the acquaintance of Michael Jones and through him that of Miss Sarah F. James, second daughter of John James, of Lawrence-

burg, Indiana, who was on a visit to Mrs. Jones, her sister, which culminated in their marriage at Lawrenceburg, in 1813.

After a successful practice of the law for ten or fifteen years he was appointed circuit judge of the Shawneetown district, in which capacity he served for many years. Soon after his marriage he purchased a beautiful tract of land on the bluff back of Shawneetown, about one mile, and after he had erected a comfortable dwelling and other necessary buildings thereon removed to it and there lived and died. His remains were buried on the bluff, about a quarter of a mile east of his dwelling, at his own request, although the beautiful cemetery of Westwood was distant less than a mile in an opposite direction.

Henry W. Moore was an eastern man, probably from Massachusetts. It is supposed that he was admitted to the practice of the law in this state, and that he claimed Hon. John C. McClernand as a preceptor; at all events they were good friends and McClernand aided him to a considerable extent. He was a tall, dignified man, but did not attain a very high position in his profession. In 1848, when the gold fever broke out, Moore went off with the first company that organized here for the gold fields, and died on the way.

Henry Eddy, of Shawneetown, deserves mention in this connection. A marked feature of Shawneetown is the number of men of distinguished ability who were attracted to it as a place of residence. It has the distinction of having given to the state, in John McLean, the first member of congress and senator; contemporaneous with him was Henry Eddy, who was a conspicuous lawyer throughout the west.

He was born 1798 in Pittsfield, Vermont, his ancestors being of Puritan stock. He and an elder brother attended a boys' school in Buffalo, New York, while there, they served in a "called out," in November and December, of Colonel McMahon's regiment of militia of New York. The city of Buffalo was burned, and he was slightly wounded at the battle of Black Rock, when he was not quite sixteen years old. He drifted to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered a printing-office, and while working at the printer's trade pursued his education at a night school. The love of acquiring knowledge was a passion with him and continued to his last days. From a diary he kept during his early life one can judge of his thirst for learning and desire to acquire a finished education.

Judge Schaler, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, invited him to study law in his office, an offer he gladly accepted. He became interested in the cause of Illinois being entered as a free state, and early in 1818 he secured a printing-press and workmen and boated down the Ohio river to Shawneetown, then the most important point on the river below Louisville, Kentucky, and he was soon editing the second paper published in the state of Illinois. It was known as the Illinois Emigrant, and advocated very zealously the importance of this being a free state. He was an ardent Whig, politically; was appointed a judge of the circuit court, but declined, being unwilling to give up a large, and for that day a lucrative, practice, and requested that his late student, Alexander Grant, might be appointed in his stead. Notwithstanding that he lived in the stronghold of Illinois Democracy, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention, politics

being laid aside for the time, that the state might have the benefit of its ablest citizen from that section. For many years he was regarded as the most thoroughly read lawyer in the state, and in the competition of later years he had no superiors in this respect. He was not an orator, but presented his case with masterly clearness and conciseness. He was a man of fine literary taste and ability, conversant with English and French literature, reading the latter in the original.

He was a man of rare personal attractions, being large, finely formed, handsome, of dignified bearing, kindly and cordial manner, generous to a fault, and although a man of the strongest feelings, constitutionally, he held himself in such control that he met all trials and sorrows with patient endurance, and all provocations, however trying, without loss of temper or dignity. Few men possessed so many grand and noble traits of character. It may be said of him:

"The elements were
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

He was married in 1826 to Mary, daughter of John Marshall, an early and prominent citizen of the state. He died June 29, 1849. Four children survive: Mrs. Carroll, wife of Hon. Charles Carroll; Miss Alice B. Eddy, John M. Eddy, and Frank M. Eddy,—all of Shawneetown.

Alexander Fraeser Grant was one of a number of men who studied law in the office of Hon. Henry Eddy and afterward became prominent. Equality being the county-seat of Gallatin county at that time, he located there and soon afterward was appointed judge of the circuit court. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1804, and died at the age of thirty-one, in Vandalia, then the capital of the state, where he had gone to spend the winter. During his somewhat protracted illness he was tenderly watched and cared for, in addition to the loving ministrations of his sister, by Messrs. Lincoln, Eddy, Browne and other warm personal friends. Physically, he had auburn hair, blue eyes and other marks of the Scotch physical character. His moral and intellectual excellencies and pleasing manners won him universal respect and esteem. He was never married.

He was a brother of Mrs. Mary Fraeser Ridgway, the mother of the late Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawneetown. The family to which he belonged came to this country in 1807, locating in Philadelphia, but subsequently moved to southern Illinois. It may be said of this family that in the early days of Shawneetown and vicinity it had precedence in point of education, refinement and deep piety, and as such became a special blessing to the community; its elevating influence is still noticeable there. The son, the subject of the foregoing paragraph, received his education in Philadelphia and was considered a remarkably bright boy by his teachers.

John Cook Rives was born in Franklin county, Virginia, May 24, 1795, and at the age of eleven years came to Kentucky to live with his uncle, Samuel Casey, who gave him a good education. They subsequently removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, and while residing there Mr. Rives was in some way connected with the

bank at that place. About the year 1824 he moved to Shawneetown, where he began the practice of law, but abandoned it to accept a clerkship in the fourth auditor's office in Washington city.

In 1830 he formed a partnership with Francis Blair, Sr., and founded the *Congressional Globe*, as the exponent of the principles of the Democratic party, in opposition to the *National Intelligencer*, which espoused those of the old Whig party. They continued the publication of the *Globe* until after the close of the war of the rebellion, up to the spring of 1864, when Mr. Rives was taken ill and died at his country place, now known as Rives's Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a few miles northwest of Washington, in Prince George county, Maryland, on the 10th day of April, 1864. Mr. Rives had accumulated considerable wealth, and was noted for his charity and liberality in many ways. He left a widow and three sons surviving, one of whom, probably, still resides at the old homestead above described.

His career as a lawyer at Shawneetown was brief, but is worthy of record with those who continued in the field for longer terms of service.

Thomas C. Browne was a member of the second territorial legislature. In the third territorial legislature he was a member of the "council" representing Gallatin county, which convened December 2, 1816. He was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor Ninian Edwards in July, 1815. The May term (1819) of the Gallatin circuit court was held by Judge Browne, and the succeeding courts were, until 1823, held by him.

John McLean, one of the distinguished representatives of the bar of Illinois during the early part of the century, was born in North Carolina, February 4, 1791, and died in Shawneetown, Illinois, on the 14th of October, 1840. He was taken by his father to Logan county, Kentucky, in 1795, and after acquiring a limited literary education began the study of law. After continuing his preparation for some time he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Shawneetown, in 1815. He was also prominent in the law-making bodies of the nation. He was the first congressman elected from Illinois, taking his seat on the 4th of December, 1818, and serving until the following March. In 1820 he was elected to the house of representatives of the Illinois legislature and was chosen speaker. On the resignation of Ninian Edwards he was appointed to the United States senate, and served from the 20th of December, 1824, until the 3d of March, 1825. In 1829 he was elected United States senator for a full term, by the unanimous vote of the legislature, and took his seat on the 7th of December, 1829. He died while in that office, October 14, 1830.

He was a man of signal ability and honor and was of generous and amiable nature. He was one of the ablest of the early lawyers of Illinois and upon both state and nation left the impress of his individuality.

Albert Gallatin Caldwell, attorney at law, was born in Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1817, the son of John Caldwell, who was a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and who married Sarah, a daughter of John Badallet, a Frenchman. The latter and Albert Gallatin (not our subject) were schoolmates together, in Geneva,

Switzerland, the former coming to America in 1786, and the latter in 1780, both locating in Pennsylvania. In 1802 Gallatin was secretary of the treasury under Thomas Jefferson, and secured Badallet's appointment as register of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, and John Caldwell obtained the same office at Shawneetown. Badallet's privilege of naming the fourth county in Illinois territory resulted in this county having its present name, Gallatin, in honor of his old friend and schoolmate. John Caldwell died in 1835.

Albert G. Caldwell was educated in Shawneetown, and in 1841 married Eleanor, born in 1822, a daughter of Joseph Castle, of Philadelphia. Mr. Caldwell was one of the leading members of the county bar and an eloquent speaker. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and the following year he died, passing away in his prime, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Willis Allen, born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in December, 1806, was the son of John Allen, one of the seven heroic soldiers whose death at the battle of New Orleans gave such peculiar emphasis to General Jackson's bloody repulse of the British, on the 8th day of January, 1815, was of Virginia ancestry and Scotch-Irish descent. When not yet ten years of age he found himself the sole dependence of a widowed mother, and four orphan sisters, living on a small farm, where he grew up to manhood, in his native county, with very limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty he married Elizabeth Joiner, and in 1830, with his wife and two infant children, he moved to Franklin county, Illinois, locating in what is now Williamson county. In 1834 he was elected sheriff of Franklin, and was re-elected to that office in 1836. In 1838 he was elected a member of the legislature.

Having determined to embark in the law, he located at Marion, in 1840, that having become the county-seat of Williamson, stricken off from Franklin in 1839, and commenced practicing law, with but little acquaintance with the text-books or professional preparation. When elected by the legislature in 1842 state's attorney for the third judicial circuit, he had not been licensed to practice law; but his splendid adaptation to new conditions, his strong common sense, his persuasiveness of speech and fairness of action, enabled him to soon become one of the ablest and most successful prosecutors in the state. His reliance as authority was Archibald Cumnal's *Pleading and Practice*,—a book with which he soon became perfectly familiar.

In 1844, he was the Democratic candidate for elector in his congressional district, and made a campaign for Polk and Dallas, which added much to his reputation; and he was elected to the state senate the same year, serving with Matteson, Judd, Ninian Edwards, Thomas G. C. Davis, Constable, and others who were then, or afterward became, prominent. In 1847 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois, and proved a valuable member of that distinguished body. In 1850 he was elected to congress from the Shawneetown district and was re-elected in 1852. Retiring from politics in 1855, he resumed the practice of the law, but in 1857 was elected judge of the circuit court

and was holding a term of the circuit at Harrisburg, Saline county, when he was attacked with pneumonia, and died in April, 1859.

He was a man of great candor, of warm friendship, very near to the people, who relied upon him with entire confidence. As a jury lawyer he had few equals in the state; and as husband, father, neighbor and citizen none stood, or deserved to stand, higher.

William Jefferson Gatewood was born in Warren county, Kentucky, and moved to Franklin county, Illinois, while yet a boy. He was of great buoyancy, elasticity of disposition, of a remarkably robust and vigorous constitution, which enabled him to overcome a thousand obstacles. About 1832 he moved to Shawneetown, having previously acquired a good English and classical education. He taught school two or three years, devoting his leisure hours to the study of the law, and admitted to the bar in 1828 he rapidly rose to distinction in his profession. He represented Gallatin county in the legislature several times, both in the house of representatives and in the senate.

He possessed a kind and benevolent heart, justice was always before his eye, and so strongly was he attached to justice that he often combatted the opinions of the judges, even though they may have been favorable to his own side of the case, because he believed them to be at variance with the law, which was to him the medium through which justice was to be obtained.

He died January 8, 1842, leaving a wife and four children.

Thomas G. C. Davis was a native of Virginia, but soon after attaining his majority located in Alabama, and in 1842 removed to Illinois, locating at Metropolis in Massac county. His literary attainments were of a high order, and his culture broad. With these advantages, united to a splendid presence and voice, he became one of the most popular orators in the state.

As a member of the constitutional convention of 1847 he won high distinction for eloquence and ability. In 1850 he was an independent candidate for congress, in the Shawneetown district, against Hon. Willis Allen, the regular Democratic nominee, but was defeated, and soon changed his residence to Paducah, Kentucky, removing afterward to St. Louis, where he was a leading lawyer for many years, locating late in life at Denton, Texas, where he died in 1888. He had high claims on scholarship and oratory, had much force, and was very ambitious for political distinction.

Andrew McCallon, son of Hays and Susannah McCallon, was born at Palmyra, Indiana, October 29, 1813, and died at Shawneetown, Illinois, February 10, 1861. He came to Shawneetown in 1843 and in connection with Bernard Timmons established the dry-goods store of Timmons & McCallon. This concern quit business in 1845, when he commenced the study of the law, and commenced its practice the following year. At one time he was a member of the legislature. He was a successful criminal lawyer, and devoted nearly his entire time to the criminal practice. In politics he was a Whig, and in 1860 voted for Bell and Everett.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE BAR OF SCHUYLER AND FAYETTE COUNTIES.

THE attorneys constituting the bar of Schuyler county from 1839 to 1854 were: William A. Minshall, William A. Hinman, General Maxwell, Horace S. Cooley and J. B. Bigler. The attorneys who resided in adjoining counties within this judicial circuit (the fifth) and who practiced here were Messrs. Browning, Bushnell, Archie Williams, and Abraham Jonas, of Quincy; Cyrus Walker, of Macomb; H. M. Wead and Lewis W. Ross of Lewistown.

Those who resided without the circuit but who attended court here occasionally, were E. D. Baker, Stephen T. Logan and Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield; and Murray McConnel, of Jacksonville.

Early in this period H. S. Cooley moved to Quincy, was appointed secretary of state, and ex-officio state superintendent of schools, in 1846. He died many years ago.

Mr. Bigler went, after a short residence in Rushville, to Mount Sterling, and thence to California, and was elected governor of that state, and perhaps filled other public offices.

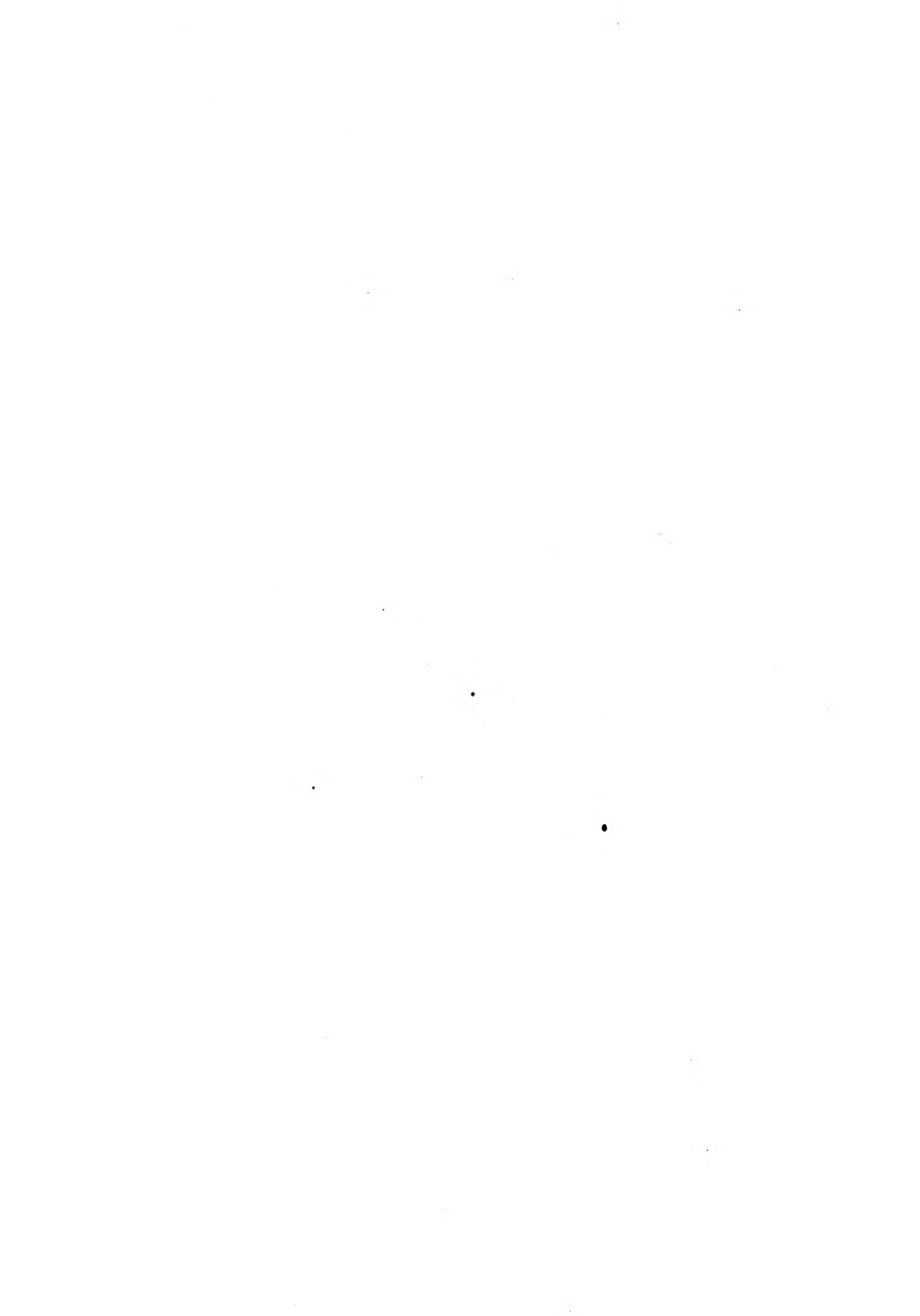
Soon after Colonel Richardson returned from the Mexican war he removed to Quincy, was elected to congress several times, and also appointed by the legislature to fill Judge Douglas' vacancy in the United States senate.

About the year 1852 there was a change made in the circuit. Pike county was taken into this circuit, and Adams, Hancock and Henderson were put into a new circuit, and by fixing the time of holding court the same in both circuits, the Quincy attorneys were prevented attending courts here, or, as "Bob" Blackwell expressed it, "We got rid of them Quincy fellows."

The change in the circuit, and the removal of several of the old attorneys, created a great change in the bar of this county, and of the circuit. It brought to the front P. H. Walker, R. S. Blackwell and John C. Bagby, of Rushville; William and Jack Grimshaw, C. L. Higbee, James Irwin, Charles C. Warren and Milton Hay, from Pike county; John S. Bailey, of Macomb county; and O. C. Skinner and Calvin A. Warren, of Adams county.

In 1838 Judge James H. Ralston was elected senator of Adams county, thereby creating a vacancy on the bench, which Governor Thomas Carlin filled by appointing Peter Lott, of Quincy. Judge Lott held his first term of court in Rushville, in December, 1839.

He was succeeded by Judge Stephen A. Douglas, who, as judge of the supreme court, performed circuit duties, under the new law of 1840-41. This he continued to do until 1843, when Jesse B. Thomas was appointed, and held court till 1845. Judge Richard M. Young, another of the supreme judges, held the





J. P. Van Dorston.

April term in 1845. Judge N. H. Purple was then appointed, and continued to hold court until 1849; D. M. Woodson, of Greene county, held one term in this year, and then William A. Minshall was appointed, and served as judge until he died, in 1852. He was succeeded by O. C. Skinner, of Adams county, and he by Pinckney H. Walker, in 1853, who continued our judge until he was elected to succeed Judge Skinner on the supreme bench, in 1858, where he continued to the satisfaction of the people of this district until he died, February 7, 1885.

Theophilus L. Dickey and DeWitt C. Johnson practiced in our courts,—the former belonging in the first class the latter in the second, in point of priority as members of our bar. Mr. Johnson came to Rushville in 1852. He was a young man of fine mind, well educated and a good lawyer, and, of course, well fitted for county judge, which office he held for four years. He died in 1866 or 1867.

Judge J. P. Van Dorston, in whose death there passed away another member of that little group of distinctively representative lawyers that in the middle period of the nineteenth century made the bar of southern Illinois famous, was remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance and strong individuality. There was in him a weight of character, a native sagacity and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all. He seemed to realize, as few men have done, the importance of the profession to which he devoted his energies, and the fact that justice and the higher attributes of mercy he often held in his hands. His high reputation as a lawyer was won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar was a merited tribute to his ability.

John Packer Van Dorston was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1837, and was the eldest son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Packer) Van Dorston. The father was of German descent and the mother was of Scotch extraction, a cousin of ex-Governor Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania. About 1850, the family removed to Kendall county, Illinois, where the father was recognized as a leading and prosperous agriculturist. In his early childhood he manifested a love of study and gave evidence of the possession of a very retentive memory. When about thirteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and being unable to engage in manual labor he eagerly perused all the volumes of his father's scanty library and those he could obtain in the neighborhood; for books were not then plentiful. Acquiring an education and much greater proficiency than most youths of his years, at the age of sixteen he began teaching, which profession he followed through the winter seasons until he continued his own education as a student in the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois. He was graduated in that institution in the spring of 1858, and immediately afterward entered upon a course of law reading in the office of Hon. John R. Crothers, of Oswego, Illinois. The following year, in Ottawa, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar, having successfully passed an examination conducted by Hon. John D. Caton and Sidney Breese, of the circuit court, and Judge P. H. Walker, of the supreme bench.

Judge Van Dorston had practiced law but a short time when in response to his country's call for troops he enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel T. Lyle Dickey. He was promoted adjutant of the first battalion with the rank of lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry

and Fort Donelson, in the latter having charge of the picket guards known as the "right wing of the army." On account of illness and a wound in the foot, Lieutenant Van Dorston was forced to resign after the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the fall of 1863 received an honorable discharge.

As soon as able to travel he proceeded to Centralia, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of law in connection with the late Judge Nelson, who thinking it would prove profitable to establish a branch office in Vandalia soon sent Mr. Van Dorston to this place for that purpose. Here our subject entered into partnership with George R. Fitch, then the only Republican lawyer in the town, with whom he was connected until Mr. Fitch's death, about a year later. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Van Dorston was elected county judge on the first Republican ticket ever elected in full in Fayette county. His career on the bench was one which demonstrated his ability to successfully handle the intricate problems that come up for settlement in a court of that character, and his able administration made him the choice of his party for still higher honors. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate, and resigning his position on the bench became a member of the general assembly, where his influence was soon strongly felt. He was one of the working members of that body, and his forcible, eloquent and logical arguments showed careful consideration of the problems affecting the welfare of the state and won him the commendation and gratitude of the Republican forces and even the respect of the opposition. He was afterward spoken of in connection with gubernatorial honors. On the 22d of June, 1874, he was appointed United States district attorney for southern Illinois and conducted the trial of many important cases, including the Driggs counterfeit case, in which he was opposed by many of the ablest lawyers of Springfield, who were employed for the defense. Judge Van Dorston succeeded in gaining his suit and won high complimentary mention from Judge Treat, who spoke of his legal worth, saying he never in all his experience saw the equal of Judge Van Dorston in his ability for preparing papers without reference to books or authorities. He seemed almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law; no detail seemed to escape him; every point was given its due prominence, and the case was argued with such skill, ability and power that he rarely failed to gain the verdict desired. In February, 1876, he resigned his position as United States district attorney and returned to Vandalia. It was his purpose to remove to Chicago with a prospect of being elevated to the supreme bench, but on the 13th of April, 1880, death terminated his labors and ended a judicial career which shed luster on the bar of Illinois. He met in forensic combat the ablest members of the bar of his district and won their highest respect and confidence by his extreme fairness. He cared not for the laurels if they must be won by debasing himself, debauching public morality or degrading the dignity of his profession, but stood as the defender of the weak against the strong, the right against the wrong, the just against the unjust.

The Judge was married June 22, 1864, to Miss Alice M. Coffin, daughter of Frederick and Dolly M. (Rhines) Coffin. On her father's side the ancestry can be traced back to an old Norman family that went with William the Conqueror to

England, whence his descendants emigrated to Nantucket island. Members of the family were prominently connected with the establishment of leading educational institutions in this country. The father was born in New York, and at the age of thirteen went to Chicago, where he resided when the village was incorporated. He served as clerk in the historic Mark Beaubien Hotel, and later engaged in merchandising. His wife represented an old German family, whose lineage through one hundred and twenty years was given in an old family Bible. She was born in New York and was a lady of high literary attainments. Her brother was Henry Rhines, the first deputy sheriff of Chicago, a man of sterling worth, who was proprietor of the early hotel in which John Wentworth, S. B. Cobb and other prominent men were entertained in pioneer days. Frederick and Dolly Coffin were members of the famous old Calumet Club, of Chicago, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Judge Van Dorston and his wife established their home in Vandalia, where they entertained the most prominent lawyers and statesmen, including Generals Oglesby, Palmer and Logan. In politics the Judge was always a staunch Republican and his influence was strongly felt in the councils of his party. His superior intellectual endowments, fidelity to his honest convictions and his genial, courteous manner made him well fitted for leadership, and he was very popular in all circles. He served as presidential elector in 1872, and was an honored member of the United States Bar Association. At the age of twelve years he joined the Methodist church on probation and always continued his connection with that denomination. He had a very sensitive nature and suffered keenly from the opposition and unwarranted attacks of political or business enemies. His disposition was sunny and his circle of friends was very extensive. Friendship was to him inviolable, and every confidence reposed in him was considered a sacred trust.

"His life was noble, and the elements so mixed in him
That Nature might stand up and say to all the world,
 'This was a man.'"

Judge William M. Farmer, circuit-court judge in the fourth judicial district of Illinois, and a resident of Vandalia, was born on a farm in Fayette county, this state, on the 5th of June, 1853, and is a son of William and Margaret (Wright) Farmer. His paternal grandparents removed from North Carolina to Kentucky, and in 1829 William Farmer, leaving the latter state, became a resident of Fayette county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in June, 1888, at the age of eighty years. He had but limited advantages for acquiring an education, but was a man of strong common sense and great force of character, and his sterling worth and fidelity to duty won him the confidence and respect of all. He enlisted in the Black Hawk war in 1832 and remained in the service until hostilities had ceased, when he returned to his farm. He held a number of public offices in his county and township, and throughout his life was a stalwart advocate of the Democratic party. He and his wife both belonged to southern families who owned slaves, but they favored the abolition of slavery and at the time of

the civil war Mr. Farmer was an ardent supporter of the Union cause. Mrs. Farmer, whose people were from Georgia, was a lady of culture and literary accomplishments, and although the Judge was only twelve years of age at the time of her death her teachings and influence did much in forming his habits and tastes in life.

Judge Farmer acquired his preliminary education in the district school and later was for three years a student in McKendree College, pursuing the classical course to the sophomore year. He then entered the Union College of Law, in which institution he was graduated in June, 1876. Perhaps one of the influences that led him to adopt the legal profession as a life work came through his interest which was aroused by the trial of cases before his father, who held the office of justice of the peace. In those days very important controversies were often settled in the justice courts and the trials would be conducted by the best legal talent the county-seat afforded. Although but a boy Judge Farmer took great delight in sitting by his father and watching the progress of the trial, hearing the discussions of the opposing counsel as each labored earnestly in behalf of his constituents. He thought at the time that he would like to become a lawyer, but during his youth his time was largely taken up with the work of the farm until he went away to school. His first step after leaving McKendree College was to engage in teaching for ten months, and during that period he also read law, preparatory to entering college.

In June, 1876, Judge Farmer was admitted to the bar, and in July opened an office in Vandalia, where he has since engaged in practice. He formed a partnership with a man named Chapin, a college "chum" and classmate, under the firm name of Farmer & Chapin, and later they entered into partnership relations with B. W. Henry, an old-established practitioner who had been Judge Farmer's preceptor before his entrance into the law school. The firm name was accordingly changed to Henry, Farmer & Chapin, and thus continued until the death of Mr. Chapin in 1880, after which the firm of Henry & Farmer continued to practice at the Vandalia bar until 1882. The junior member then formed a partnership with J. J. Brown, a young man about his own age, and the firm of Farmer & Brown won and maintained a position of distinct prominence until June 1, 1897, when Mr. Farmer was elected to the bench and the business relations were necessarily discontinued. He was elected in 1880 to the position of state's attorney for Fayette county and served one term, and is now the efficient and popular circuit judge of his district. As a lawyer Judge Farmer was prominent and successful, because he was fully equipped for the difficult work of his profession. With natural talent of a high order he bent his energies to the task of mastering the science of law, and he did it with the natural result of achieving a proud position in the profession and winning an extensive clientage. Wide research and provident care mark his preparation of cases, and his logical grasp of facts and principles and the law applicable to them was another potent element in his success, together with his remarkable clearness of expression and an adequate and precise diction which enabled him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument, but every fine gradation in the significance of his

statement. As a judge he has commanded uniform respect and general confidence, and the community rests in perfect content while the administration of law is in such hands as his.

Judge Farmer views the political situation of the country from a broad standpoint, and mature deliberation guides his political work. Believing firmly in the principles of the Democracy, he always votes with that party, and in 1888 was elected on its ticket to the house of representatives of the general assembly. On the expiration of his two-years term he was elected to the state senate, where he enjoyed the distinction of being one of the famous "101," who in 1891 elected ex-Governor Palmer to the United States senate. During the session of 1893 he was chairman of the judiciary committee and took an important part in framing the laws of the state. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention and has contributed in all possible ways to the success and growth of his party.

Judge Farmer was married in Hagarstown, Illinois, December 23, 1875, to Illinois V. Henninger, and they have three children: Mabel, who was born December 17, 1878, and is now a student in the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville; Virginia L., who was born February 20, 1886; and Lucia Gwendolen, born August 21, 1892. The Judge is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and in social circles is a very companionable gentleman, whose courtesy and geniality have won him a host of friends. On the bench, however, he fully upholds the majesty of the law and maintains the dignity of one who believes that the highest title that can be bestowed is that of an American citizen.

Samuel Alexander Prater, upon being admitted to the bar of Fayette county, fifteen years ago established himself in the practice of law in Vandalia, where he is still a resident. As in nearly every walk in life he has been alone and thoroughly independent, so in this he has preferred to practice alone, and has never been in partnership with any one. In September, 1882, he was appointed to the office of master in chancery of the Fayette circuit court by Judge C. S. Zane, and two years later was reappointed to the position by Judge W. R. Welch. After an interval he was honored by another appointment to the same office, in February, 1893, and has acted in this capacity for three successive terms, each time being the choice of Judge Jacob Fouke. His practice is almost exclusively chancery and probate business, in which lines he is particularly successful.

The paternal great-grandparents of S. A. Prater were natives of Virginia and were of Scotch-Irish extraction. About the beginning of this century they removed to Tennessee, and within a few years proceeded onward to Illinois, where their descendants have since dwelt. The maternal grandparents came to Illinois from Kentucky, and thus it may be seen that southern blood flows in his veins, which fact in a measure accounts for the deep sympathy he has felt for the south. While bitterly opposed to slavery, his study of the causes which led up to the war has strengthened, rather than lessened, his belief that the south was not entirely in the wrong in the position it took in regard to "state sovereignty." At the same time he appreciates the benefits of an undivided Union, and does not regret the issue of the terrible conflict which cost both sections of this country

such a fearful sacrifice of lives, all equally devoted to the principles in which they had been reared.

The parents of S. A. Prater were Holloway S. and Siner (Casey) Prater. His father was a farmer by occupation and owned and cultivated a good homestead in the northwestern portion of Fayette county, Illinois, for many years. Settling there in 1831 he was a continuous resident of that county for over half a century, or up to the time of his death, June 9, 1884. He was a hero of the Mexican war and was with General Scott at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and at the taking of the city of Mexico. From 1875 to 1877 he served in the capacity of county treasurer of Fayette county, and for years was an important factor in local Democratic politics. By his straightforward, manly life he won the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

The eldest child of H. S. and Siner Prater, our subject was born on the old homestead in this county, December 10, 1853, and until he was eighteen years of age had no school advantages save those which the district schools offered. Desiring to equip himself more thoroughly for the duties of life, he attended the Normal School at Normal, Illinois, for one term, and during the winter and spring of 1872-73 was a student at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio. He had always been a great reader, eagerly devouring all the literature, books and papers which came within his reach, and thus was well informed on a variety of topics of general interest and importance at an age when his friends of the same age spent their leisure almost entirely in youthful society and athletic sports. As for himself, he desired no better friend than a good book, and to this day he has kept up his love for deep, scientific and philosophical studies. He is a disciple of the school of agnosticism, agreeing with many of the theories of Huxley and Spencer and admiring the ethical teachings of Felix Adler and O. B. Frothingham.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Prater began teaching and was thus occupied for three terms. For several years he devoted more or less of his time to agriculture, but in December, 1876, he left the farm and for about one year gave his time to the study and practice of telegraphy, being located in Janesville, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Illinois. Returning to this county at the close of 1877, he was elected township assessor soon afterward, and resumed farming in 1879. Owing to asthmatic trouble he decided to abandon the farm and about the first of October, 1880, he commenced the study of law in the office of Henry & Farmer, of Vandalia; was admitted to practice June 12, 1883, and has since been engaged in professional business in Vandalia. He has been very successful and stands well in the estimation of the local members of the bar. Politically, he is a Democrat.

January 30, 1896, Mr. Prater married Miss Mary Todd, a daughter of Rev. Hugh Wallace Todd, who was born in Scotland and was the pastor of the Vandalia Presbyterian church from 1876 to 1897. He then resigned and has since enjoyed a quiet, retired life, free from the many cares and anxieties which always attend the pathway of an earnest, sincere minister of the gospel.

Beverly Walter Henry, one of the historic figures at the Illinois bar, for

more than forty years has actively engaged in practice in Vandalia. His career forms an important chapter in the history of jurisprudence in this state, for he has been connected with much of the most important litigation in southern Illinois through more than four decades. Long since he attained an eminent position among his professional brethren, and that place he has never forfeited, but through the passing years has had a distinctly representative and extensive clientele that plainly testifies to his superior merit, his comprehensive knowledge of the law and the successful application of its principles to the points in litigation.

Mr. Henry is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Shelby county, on the 28th of May, 1834. He is descended from one of the heroes of the Revolution, his grandfather, Fontleroy Henry, having served as a soldier with Virginian troops in the war for independence. The father of Judge Henry was Bushrod Washington Henry, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, who on attaining his majority married Miss Elizabeth Hutson, a native of the same county, their wedding being celebrated in Culpeper Court House in 1826. The former belonged to the same family of which Patrick Henry was a representative, and the latter was a member of the prominent Mason family of Virginia, her mother having been a Mason. That family furnished to the Old Dominion a number of her prominent ministers and statesmen, including Senator George Mason, of "Mason and Slidell" notoriety. In the year of his marriage Bushrod W. Henry emigrated with his bride to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and thence to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1829, locating on a farm near Shelbyville. He was a minister of the gospel, first in the Baptist church and afterward in the Christian church. The present Christian church in Shelbyville was established by him as a Baptist church, but becoming convinced that the doctrines of the Christian church were those taught by the Saviour, in 1835 he withdrew from the Baptist denomination to identify himself with the Christian church and took with him all of his congregation with the exception of three members. He was a man of strong personality, a logical and aggressive speaker and a man of great eloquence who exercised an ennobling influence among those with whom he was associated. Almost twenty years have joined the silent march of the centuries to eternity since he passed from this life, but the impress of his individuality and Christian example is still felt throughout the counties of Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Macon and Christian. His wife passed away in 1835, and they lie buried side by side in the cemetery of Shelbyville.

Judge Beverly W. Henry was reared on his father's farm, situated a few miles north of Shelbyville, and from the time of early planting in the spring until the harvests were gathered in the late fall assisted in the labors of the fields. Through the winter season he attended the district schools of the neighborhood, until eighteen years of age. The Bible, a hymn book and a few school-books comprised the library of most of the country people in those days, but the Rev. B. W. Henry was the possessor of what was then considered a voluminous library. The volumes which he owned consisted of Goldsmith's Ancient Histories of Greece and Rome, Hallam's Middle Ages, Prescott's histories, Weems'

Lives of Washington and Marion, and Plutarch's Lives. While the students seldom advanced beyond "the double rule of three" (nowadays called "compound proportion") in Pike's Arithmetic and knew little or nothing of grammar, Judge Henry pored over his father's library with great delight, and, as every one must who engages in the perusal of the best literature, found it an educational training much superior to that of the school-room. When eighteen years of age, however, he removed with his father to Sullivan, Moultrie county, where, in the fall of 1852 he entered the Moultrie County Academy, in which institution he was graduated in 1855. He afterward engaged in teaching in that academy, and also took up the study of law under the supervision of the Hon. John R. Eden. In the spring of 1857 he was admitted to the bar, but not content with his preparation for practice he went immediately to Lebanon, Tennessee, where he entered the law department of the Cumberland University. He was graduated in the spring of 1858 and among his classmates were Judge L. B. Valliant, now of the St. Louis circuit bench, Judge Battle, of Arkansas, and Ben Yancy, son of the celebrated William L. Yancy, of Alabama.

On leaving the university Judge Henry returned to Sullivan and opened a law office, but his was the same old experience of the prophet that is never without honor save in his own country, and leaving that town he came to Vandalia, on the 1st of January, 1859. Early in the morning he left the train at this point, unwelcomed by a single friend. His capital consisted of seven dollars and a half, borrowed money, in addition to which he had a scanty wardrobe and a few standard text-books. He had no experience; but, full of hope, determination and courage, he joined the Vandalia bar, then composed of such men as the Hon. Daniel Gregory, Joshua W. Ross, Tewis Greathouse, Jacob Fouke, John McIlwain and R. C. Lewis. With resolute purpose and commendable ambition he resolved to win a name and a place for himself at this bar. A lack of energy, perseverance and broad knowledge of the law would not deter him in this undertaking, and such qualities always win success sooner or later. Mr. Henry's case was no exception to the rule. Daniel Gregory, who about that time retired from the bar, became his staunch friend and used his influence in behalf of the young man. He also won social recognition from the best people of the town, but it needed money also to support the struggling young lawyer. In order to attend to his first lawsuit he walked six miles into the country to try his case before a justice of the peace, and winning in the argument he received a fee of five dollars, which seemed more to him at that time than one-hundred-dollar fees have since.

Entering into partnership with Joshua W. Ross, this connection was continued until 1861, when Judge Henry entered the army, enlisting in July of that year, as a member of the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, serving first as adjutant of the regiment. Later he was commissioned captain of Company G and was with Fremont in his Missouri campaign, followed Curtis and Sigel in the spring of 1862, and in June of that year went south under command of Jefferson C. Davis. He participated in the siege of Corinth, where, in July, he was stricken with



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B. W. Henry

malarial fever, his illness forcing him to resign shortly after the evacuation of that city.

Returning to his home in August, 1862, Judge Henry entered into partnership with the late Judge Jacob Fouke, which connection continued for seventeen years, during which period the firm of Henry & Fouke had more business in each term of court, after the first two years, than all the lawyers in Vandalia now have. For forty years Judge Henry has practiced at the bar of Vandalia and has attended every term of court with the exception of four, two of those being held while he was in the army. He has tried twice as many lawsuits as any other member of the bar, and his success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate before the jury and concise in his appeals to the court. He has ever been a student of his profession, and his knowledge of legal principles and of precedents is comprehensive and accurate. His reasoning is sound, his deductions logical, and he is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. He invariably seeks to present his argument in the strong clear light of common reason and sound logical principles, and the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right, as he sees it, challenges the highest admiration of his associates. He is ever ready to extend a helping hand to young men just starting out in their professional career, and his assistance has been of material benefit to many, among whom are Hon. William H. Dandy, of Greenville, Illinois; E. M. Ashcraft, of Chicago; and Judge William M. Farmer.

After the election of Judge Fouke to the circuit bench in 1882, Mr. Henry entered into partnership with William M. Farmer and George B. Chapin, under the firm name of Henry, Farmer & Chapin. After the death of the junior member, in 1884, the firm remained Henry & Farmer until the election of the latter to the position of state's attorney in 1888. Mr. Henry next formed a partnership with B. H. Chapman, under the style of Henry & Chapman, and after Mr. Chapman's removal to Kansas City in 1890 he again became associated with his old partner, Judge Jacob Fouke, this relation being maintained until the Judge was elected to the bench in 1891. Associated with F. M. Guinn, the firm of Henry & Guinn practiced until 1895, when the partnership was dissolved, and George F. Houston was admitted to a partnership with Mr. Henry, under the firm name of Henry & Houston.

Mr. Henry has also been connected with various business enterprises which have not only promoted his individual prosperity but have also advanced the welfare of the community with which he is connected. He aided in the organization of the Farmers & Merchants' National Bank of Vandalia, in 1869, and has been a member of the directorate and attorney for the corporation since that time. In March, 1870, he made a trip to Texas on horseback, passing through the Indian districts, and in the Lone Star state purchased nine hundred head of Texas cattle, which he drove to Kansas, crossing the district now known as Oklahoma, then a wilderness occupied by Indians, and on reaching Buffalo, shipped the cattle to Philadelphia, where he realized a fine profit on the enterprise. In 1872 Mr. Henry made a tour among the northern lakes, in 1874 visited

Colorado and the west, and from 1891 until 1895 was engaged in ranching in Wyoming, in connection with his brother. His journeyings have largely been made for the benefit of his health. Never very rugged, he has by an indomitable will power put aside the thought of physical weakness and attended to a very extensive law business, which would have taxed the strength of a much more robust man. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application, and his deep thought on matters pertaining to his legal interests has given him the reputation of being somewhat absent-minded; yet his is not a dreamy forgetfulness, but arises rather from his deep absorption in the profound and intricate problems of jurisprudence. On one occasion he was waiting for a train, and upon its arrival at the station he assisted a lady, with her children and bundles, to board the train, after which he quietly returned to the waiting room. About fifteen minutes later he inquired of the station agent when his train would arrive and was told that it had passed a quarter of an hour before. He then remembered that he was to have taken that train, and was forced to go to a hotel and remain over night. At another time, his servants all being away from home, he was forced to do the milking. When the task was accomplished he walked into the house to be greeted by his wife with the question, "Why, where is the milk?" "Oh, I left it out there with the cows," he replied.

Mr. Henry was married in Vandalia, August 28, 1862, to Miss Sarah M. Johnson, daughter of Duncan Johnson. They had four daughters, but two died in infancy. Those living are Carrie Bell, wife of Dr. C. N. Collins, of Peoria; and Waverly, wife of George Finley Houston, the present law partner of her father.

Mr. Henry has been a life-long Democrat, voting for every presidential nominee of the party from James Buchanan down to William J. Bryan. His professional duties, however, have been too pressing to allow of him taking any very active part in politics, and he has held but few offices. He was county superintendent of public instruction in 1865-6 and was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of Illinois, in 1869-70, but resigned March 1, 1870, on account of ill health. Like his father, he holds a membership in the Christian church and attributes his personal worth and his success largely to the ennobling influence of the Rev. B. W. Henry. His life has ever been upright and honorable, and over its record there falls no shadow of wrong. His manner is kindly, cordial and genial, and renders him a social favorite not only with those of his own age but with the younger people as well. No man has been more prominently identified with the interests of Vandalia through the past forty years than Beverly Walter Henry, and throughout his life he has ever upheld the majesty of the law, to which we must look for the protection of life and liberty.

John Alexander Bingham, whose life record indicates a mastering of expedients and a triumph over obstacles which is indeed creditable, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 23, 1853, and is a son of John and Mary Ann Catherine Bingham. His father was born in county Down, Ireland, and the mother was born in Philadelphia, only a few months after the arrival of her parents from the

Emerald Isle. John Bingham superintended the erection of the Marine sawmill at Mound City, Illinois, in 1858, and operated the same during the period of the civil war. In 1865, however, he removed to the farm upon which he now resides.

From the time when he was twelve years of age Mr. Bingham, of this review, was forced to aid in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm. Previous to this time he had attended the public schools of Mound City, but after the removal of the family to the farm his labors were needed in field and meadow, and accordingly his educational privileges were very greatly limited. He worked through six days in the week, plowing, planting and harvesting, and Sundays were usually spent in searching for horses and cattle which had strayed away during the week, so that he had little opportunity for rest, recreation or thought. This led him to desire some other mode of life, and when eighteen years of age he became very restless and determined to go to the city. His father, however, wishing him to remain at home, offered him eighty acres of land, for which he had recently traded a team of mules, the tract being four miles east of Shabonier. It was to become Mr. Bingham's property on condition that he broke it, made rails and fenced it. This he determined to do, and spent two winters in the river bottom, where he camped in a shanty, making ten thousand rails in all, with which he marked the boundaries of his prairie farm.

On the 19th of December, 1874, Mr. Bingham married Miss Cornelia L. Byl, a young lady who had recently come to the county from Cincinnati, Ohio, where she had graduated in the Hughes high school. Mr. Bingham, desirous of improving his education, took up a course of study, in which he was instructed by his wife, and through the winter months he pored over his books until he had added greatly to his store of knowledge. In the fall of 1880 he determined to read law, and in October entered the Cincinnati Law School. The following June he returned home and harvested his wheat, which he had previously planted. He then sowed another crop and again went to Cincinnati, where he was graduated in June, 1882. He was licensed to practice by the supreme court, at Springfield, Illinois, January 17, 1883, and intended to sell his farm and enter upon his professional career, but his wheat crop was an entire failure, and with a wife and four children to support he was forced to bide his time. For about four years longer he struggled on, and then, in 1887, removed to Vandalia, where he opened a law office and has since engaged in practice. A large clientage is to-day his, and he is now in control of a profitable business, which calls into play his talents and energies, together with that abiding perseverance and strong determination which are important elements in his character.

In April, 1888, only a short time after his removal to Vandalia, his wife died, leaving six children, the eldest then thirteen years old, the youngest thirteen months. In November, 1889, he married Mrs. Fannie E. Stoddard. His children are: Mayme, born September 29, 1875; Maud, May 5, 1877; Rosa, July 18, 1879; Jessie, June 29, 1881; Beula, August 23, 1883; and Cornelia, January 2, 1887.

In connection with his law business Mr. Bingham is vice president of the Vandalia Coal & Coke Company, and a director of the Vandalia Electric Light

Company. He has also been prominent in municipal affairs, and for two terms of two years each served as city attorney of Vandalia. He was appointed public guardian of the county under Governor Fifer, and held the office four years. By President McKinley, he was appointed postmaster March 10, 1898, and is now acceptably filling that office. A paper gave an account of his appointment as follows: "It is claimed that Mr. Bingham broke all Washington records of office-getting. He arrived in the capital city one night and the next morning made his way to the White House. He was admitted without delay, and after a short conversation with President McKinley came out with one of the president's visiting cards on which was written, 'Postmaster General: Please appoint J. A. Bingham postmaster at Vandalia. (Signed) William McKinley.' Mr. Bingham made his way to the post-office department, deposited his order and took the next train home. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has been chairman of the county central committee for the past four years, and secretary of the Republican congressional committee of the eighteenth district for the past six years. In 1888 he received his party's nomination for prosecuting attorney of Fayette county, and in 1896 was nominated for a position on the state board of equalization. He is a very prominent member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, with which he became connected in 1888, when he joined Ben Hur Lodge, of Vandalia. He has filled all its offices and is now district deputy grand chancellor. He is also a member of the Court of Honor and the Knights of the Maccabees. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Vandalia, and for the past ten years has been chorister of the Sunday-school. His life has been well spent, and in social, political and professional circles he enjoys the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Judge George T. Turner, whose history is that of a successful man who had passed his boyhood days on a farm but whose ambitions were far beyond the ordinary routine work of an agriculturist, and who, overcoming various obstacles in his pathway, carved out his own road to fortune and pre-eminence, is a worthy type of the brave-hearted American youth, who puts all difficulties under his feet and steadily presses forward to greater and greater triumphs, rising from an obscure position to one of honor and responsibility, solely through his personal merits.

This well known citizen of Vandalia is one of the native sons of Fayette county, Illinois, his birth having occurred on the parental homestead December 4, 1862. His father, William Turner, was a native of Ireland, and in his early manhood he resided in England, where he worked at his trade as a weaver of cotton goods. Having formed the desire to cast in his lot with the favored inhabitants of the United States, he came across the Atlantic, and for a short time was employed at his usual vocation on this side the water. Later, he came to Illinois and having purchased a good farm in this county settled down to a peaceful agricultural life. When the Civil war came on he offered his services to the country of his love and adoption, and while he was in the army, in March, 1865, the summons of death came to him. His widow, Elizabeth

Turner, has never married again and is still living in this county. She was a native of this section of Illinois, but her parents were from Tennessee.

The education of Judge Turner was primarily that of the country schools in the neighborhood of his early home. After completing his studies there he attended the high school in Vandalia for two years, and in 1883 matriculated in the Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. Having completed the full four years' course in that institution of learning he was duly graduated in June, 1887. He then began teaching school, being located in Carrollton for about two years, and was in charge of one of the Vandalia schools for a year or two. In the meantime he took up the study of law, and for some time was in the law office of Farmer & Brown, of this city. In May, 1891, he was admitted to the bar, after passing the required examinations at Springfield, and within a few weeks the law firm of Farmer, Brown & Turner was organized.

Since he received the right of franchise Judge Turner has been an active and zealous Republican, taking great interest in the triumph of his party and party principles. In 1894 he was honored by being made a candidate for the office of county judge, on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a good majority. Up to December of that year he remained a member of the firm above mentioned, but was then obliged to withdraw, on account of the press of his official duties. He so demonstrated himself to be an earnest, upright judge, conscientiously meeting the requirements of his responsible and exacting position, that he, although a Republican, was re-elected to the position in November, 1898, in that strongly Democratic county. He is well posted on law and carefully and judiciously weighs all evidence presented to his notice. With a clear, well-informed mind, analytical and logical, he follows the train of reasoning of lawyers appearing before him, and with impartial justice sweeps away all sophistry, bringing into full view real motives and facts. His future is one of great promise, judging from the rapid strides forward in his profession which he has made within a very few years. In 1888 he joined the Knights of Pythias and has not only occupied nearly all of the offices in the subordinate lodge but has been a member of the committee on law in the grand lodge for several years. Though his people were identified with the Methodist church, he is not himself a member of any denomination.

On the 30th of December, 1896, Judge Turner was united in marriage with Miss Abbie M. Martin, of Barrington, Rhode Island. She comes from one of the old and honored families of New England, their arrival here antedating the Revolution, in which struggle many of her relatives were participants.

CHAPTER XLVII.

A SKETCH OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

THE history of Johnson county jurisprudence goes back to the very earliest days of our beloved state. Just after the beginning of the war of 1812 pioneers coming down the Ohio, and others dropping across the historic stream from Kentucky, began the settlement of "Egypt," as the delta region of the Prairie state came to be known.

On the 15th day of July, 1813, Hamlet Fergusson and Jesse Griggs, two of three judges of the county court (the absent member being John B. Murray), appointed for Johnson county, whose boundaries then reached from river to river and far to the north, met in regular session, and held the first term of court in this county.

The place of meeting was designated as the "House of John Bradshaw," near the present village of Lick Creek, just over the present west line of the county, in Union county. The gentlemen composing this court exercised a varied and complex jurisdiction, as evidenced by the records. They acted as county commissioners, and had jurisdiction in probate matters; they acted as judges of the court of common pleas (the predecessor of the circuit court), and had the power to try all criminal-law and chancery cases arising in this county.

Thomas C. Patterson was the first sheriff, and James Finney the first clerk of the court. The latter seems to have been a careful official, judging from the records he kept, and he served many years. The only objection, from an historical standpoint, is an absence of any record of the residences of the officers and lawyers.

Russell E. Heacock was the first attorney mentioned as practicing before the court in this county, and he continued in the practice for a number of years. Prior to the above a term of the court of common pleas, with the same judges on the bench, had been held at the same place, but the session was brief and uneventful, the records being short indeed.

On the 8th day of November, in the same year, the second term was held. William Means appeared as United States attorney, while the list of lawyers included Thomas C. Browne, Jephtha Hardin and William Russell. At this term commissioners appointed by the court reported that they had located "the seat of justice" on the southwest corner, section 5, township 12, range 2 east, near the present post-office of Elvira.

Here a log court-house and jail were erected, in what was then the "forest primeval," and hither came bench, bar and litigants. Here came James Conway, as deputy attorney general, and John Miller, E. K. Kane and Henry F. Delany, were added to the list of practitioners.

The circuit court here superseded the old court of common pleas, and the

first term convened at Elvira, June 26, 1815, with William Sprag as the first judge; James Evans was the first lawyer admitted to practice in the county, being admitted, on license, May 18, 1818.

Upon the admission of Illinois as a state, in 1818, the county-seat of the county, was permanently located at what is the present city of Vienna, where it yet remains. The first term of circuit court convened June 14, 1819. It was held in a log court-house located on the same block on which the present handsome brick one stands.

Thomas C. Browne was the first circuit judge, James Finney the first clerk, and James Copland the first sheriff after statehood was established; Browne was succeeded as judge by Samuel McRoberts, who gave way, in 1825, to Richard M. Young.

In October, 1825, we meet for the first time the name of the illustrious David J. Baker, father of the ex-chief justice of the supreme court, of that name, who was appointed circuit attorney pro tempore for that term. For many years Judge Baker "rode the circuit" to Vienna, and his forensic battles with Hon. John Dougherty, another of the legal giants of the early days, are yet talked of by the "oldest inhabitant." Thomas Reynolds was one of the attorneys at this time, and here we find the first rules of court recorded.

In May, 1826, we find that for the first time in Johnson county the Nestor of Illinois jurisprudence, Hon. Sidney Breese, appeared as circuit attorney. After his elevation to the supreme bench he held one term of circuit court here.

Thomas C. Browne came back to the bench in October, 1827. After him Hon. Walter B. Scates, one of the early justices of the supreme court, presided in the circuit court for many years.

In November, 1834, John Dougherty, afterward circuit judge and lieutenant governor, made his first appearance in Johnson county. Other practitioners, several of whom afterward became judges, were Alexander F. Grant, Joseph Young, Jesse J. Robinson, Jephtha Hardin, and Samuel D. Marshall.

We all love to think of the courts of those days as models of decorum and formality, conducted with the solemnity proverbially attributed to judicial proceedings. What a rude shock it is, then, to read on the records that "On the 6th day of October, 1837, one James Westbrook, having been summoned as a juror, on yesterday, on being called, appeared in court in a state of intoxication, and demeaned himself in a disorderly manner, whereupon it is ordered that he be imprisoned for the space of one hour." Ah, James, had you known the severity of the sentence, methinks you would not have imbibed so deeply!

W. H. Stickney came as state's attorney in 1839. General John A. McClernand, reared on a Johnson county farm, began his career here as a lawyer in November, 1839, and enjoyed a large practice until he went forth to do valiant service for the Union. Wesley Sloan was admitted to practice the same year. Willis Allen officiated first as state's attorney in 1841. The same year witnessed the advent of Andrew J. Kuykendall as a practitioner, when he began perhaps the longest term of practice of any lawyer ever in the county. He occupied many official positions during his long life; was a state senator, member

of the constitutional convention of 1847, member of congress and county judge. For many years after "circuit-riding" became obsolete, he had a monopoly of the legal practice in the county, dying in 1891.

Richard S. Nelson and J. M. Davidge first appeared before the bar here in 1841. The immortal John A. Logan, idol of the "Egyptians," came first in 1843, and for long years appeared in all leading cases. He was the hero of many a hotly contested forensic battle, his most noteworthy opponent on many of these occasions being the Hon. William J. Allen, now passing his declining years as United States judge, at Springfield.

Andrew J. Duff was circuit judge during the first years of the war. One of the noted lawyers who then began practice here was F. M. Youngblood, now of Carbondale, who yet occasionally appears in our court. L. William Fern came here in 1844, and for many years was a noted counsellor, his voice having been ruined in his youth prevented his active work in court. He passed over to the silent majority only a year or two ago.

But a word as to the more recent lawyers, and I must close. Oliver A. Harker, for many years past, and yet, circuit and appellate court judge, began his practice here in 1867, the Damrons, C. N. and A. G., practiced here a number of years; C. N. is dead, and A. G. is now in California. Hon. William A. Spann, the present dean of the local bar, has been in the practice over twenty years; Hon. David J. Baker was circuit judge before his elevation to the supreme bench; Robert M. Fisher practiced here over twenty-five years, going west in 1897.

Of the present bar, P. T. Chapman has served as superintendent of schools, county judge, and is at present state senator. George B. Gillespie is state's attorney, with L. O. Whitnel as his business associate. W. Y. Smith, master in chancery, is associated with O. R. Morgan, who is county judge. Hon. Thomas H. Sheridan is an ex-state senator. The other members of the bar are George W. English, George W. Ballance, David J. Cowan and Samuel A. Van Kirk. All except Mr. Spann are young men, and all except Mr. Van Kirk are natives of Illinois; he was born in Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in Kansas, in 1880, and has been in Johnson county since 1890. Mr. Ballance is now circuit-court reporter, and Hon. A. K. Vickers, at present circuit judge, resides in Vienna, and practiced here many years before his elevation to the bench, in 1891.

Such, in brief, is a slight sketch of the history of the bench and bar of Johnson county, to the present time. Reaching back to the first settlement of Illinois and down through the trying days of the circuit rider, it is indeed momentous. The story of the county is the story of Illinois to a great extent. Here were developed some of the greatest men our grand state ever knew; here were experienced some of the most trying times of pioneer days; here were witnessed some of the most stirring events at the breaking out of the civil war; here were heard some of the greatest contests of eloquence, learning, and wit ever fought out in the state court-rooms. When the history of the state of Lincoln and Grant shall have been written, our descendants will read with pride, and will learn that Johnson county occupies a front rank in the long line of grand counties that make up our noble state.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

AMONG the judiciary of the circuits to which Hancock has belonged have been a number of able men,—quite as able, perhaps, as have fallen to the lot of other circuits in the state.

Richard M. Young was the first judge who occupied the bench (the splint-bottomed chair, we should say) in the county of Hancock, as well as in perhaps a dozen other counties in the northwestern part of the state. It was he who first put the wheels of justice in motion where now nearly a million of people reside.

James H. Ralston succeeded Judge Young on the circuit by legislative election in 1837, but resigned the ensuing August and removed to Texas. He soon, however, returned to Quincy. In 1840 he was elected to the state senate. In 1846 he joined the army to Mexico as assistant quartermaster, by appointment from President Polk. After the war he settled in California, where he died, having been lost in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Peter Lott was from New Jersey, was elected by the legislature to succeed Judge Ralston, and held the position till 1841. He resided for a short time at Carthage, but removed to Quincy. After his judgeship he served as circuit clerk in Adams county for several years. Later he removed to California, where he was appointed superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco. From this position he was removed in 1856 by President Buchanan. He had served as captain in the Mexican war, and it is stated that he died at Tehuantepec, Mexico, where he was holding the position of United States consul. Judge Lott was a well educated man, had been a classmate at Princeton with Hon. Samuel L. Southard, the eminent New Jersey senator, and studied law in his office. He is remembered as jovial, witty, companionable and fond of fun, not fond of study, and yet a good lawyer.

Stephen A. Douglas.—The career of this eminent man is so well known as to require a mere mention. He was elected judge in 1841, and held the office till August, 1843, when he resigned to take a seat in congress. Some of his acts while on the bench here gave great offense to the people of this county during the troublous days of the Mormon period. He found the docket loaded with unfinished cases; but his dispatch and ability were such that he soon cleared it. Of Judge Douglas' career as a statesman, in the house of representatives, in the senate, as a candidate for the presidency, it is unnecessary to speak.

Jesse B. Thomas was a conspicuous man in the history of Illinois. He was delegate in congress as early as 1808, while Illinois and Indiana were together as one territory. From Washington he came home with a commission as federal judge for the new territory of Illinois, which position he held till it was

admitted into the Union as a state, in 1818. Thomas, with Governor Ninian Edwards, was then elected to the United States senate, the first senators from the state. It was while in this position that the memorable contest came up in congress on the admission of Missouri; and Senator Thomas stands in history as the reputed author of the measure known as the Missouri Compromise, though it was taken up and strenuously advocated by Henry Clay. He was again elected to the senate by the legislature, which passed the convention measure for making Illinois a slave state.

This first Judge Thomas removed to and settled in Ohio, and was still living in that state when his namesake and nephew was on the bench in this circuit. Judge Thomas, junior, succeeded Douglas in 1843 and resigned in 1845. His death occurred not long afterward while judge in another circuit.

Norman H. Purple occupied the bench on this circuit from 1845 for about four years, when he resigned for the alleged reason that the salary was insufficient. He was a resident of Peoria. Judge Purple was regarded as a man of high legal abilities and good executive talents.

William A. Minshall resided at Rushville, and was elected to the circuit in 1849, and held the position till his death, which took place in October, 1851. He was an emigrant from Tennessee in an early day; attained to distinction and a good practice as a lawyer, and had been a member of the legislative, and also of the constitutional convention in 1848.

Onias C. Skinner resided a number of years in this county, coming among us a little previous to the close of the Mormon war. He settled first, we believe, in Nauvoo, and afterward resided at Carthage, where he became well known and built up a good reputation and practice. He took his seat on the bench in 1851, occupying it till May, 1854, when he resigned and was transferred to the state supreme court. His death occurred at Quincy many years ago.

Pinckney H. Walker succeeded Judge Skinner as judge in this circuit, and afterward succeeded him on the supreme bench. He was a Kentuckian—emigrated in his youth to McDonough county.

Joseph Sibley held the position of judge in this circuit for a longer period than any other—in all over twenty years. He was an attorney at law for several years in the county previous to his election, and resided here several years afterward.

Chauncey L. Higbee was a resident of Pittsfield, in Pike county, where he had been many years in the practice of law. In connection with the history of the bench and bar of that county will be found detailed reference to Judge Higbee. Hon. Simeon P. Shope, now on the supreme bench, was a judge on this circuit, his associate being Hon. John H. Williams.

William C. Hooker.—Instances are rare indeed of men who for close to a half century pursue in one place the even tenor of a professional life; doing unto others as they would that men should do unto them; commanding the love, respect and confidence of the entire community, and meriting it by the sincerity, honesty and modesty of their daily carriage. William C. Hooker was born near Auburn, New York, September 13, 1828. His parents were both of

Connecticut origin, his father, Harley Hooker, being in the direct line from Samuel Hooker, who led the first colony into the wilds of Connecticut. His mother was Mary (Beardsley) Hooker. Prior to his marriage Harley Hooker, who was a physician, practiced his profession in the south, but returned to New York state, where he was married, and in 1839 removed with his family to Illinois, settling near Rockton, where he engaged in the practice of medicine, commanding the confidence of the community up to the date of his death, in 1867. His wife followed him to the grave in 1877.

Illinois in 1839 was without advanced means of securing an education. William C. Hooker was, therefore, compelled to look beyond the state for the means of fitting himself for the career in life which he at an early day had decided upon. Having, by close study at home and in the primitive schools of his neighborhood, prepared for entry into some academy, he went in 1845 to Onondaga Academy, at Onondaga, New York, where he remained for one year, and in the fall of 1847 he entered the freshman class of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1851, with the first class sent out from the institution, the degree of M. A. being conferred upon him.

His purpose being to pursue the profession of law, he began his studies immediately on leaving college, and to sustain himself while preparing he sought employment at teaching. Following this calling, he filled acceptably the position of master in schools in Alabama, Kentucky and in Illinois. In 1854, after complying with the requirements then existing, he was admitted to practice by the circuit court at Quincy, Illinois, and selected Nauvoo as a suitable place to begin his life work. He remained there until 1858, when he removed to Carthage, which has ever since been his home.

He has held many places of honor and trust in the county and town, giving of his time and means to develop the best interests of the county and bearing his share of the burdens of those home offices which carry much work and little pay. He has served as school director, alderman, supervisor and mayor of the town; has been an active participant in all that made for the advancement and betterment of the people. In politics he has always been and is now a Democrat, believing most firmly in all tenets of true Democracy, but could not endorse the platform of 1896 in its financial plank of "sixteen to one," so followed General John M. Palmer and voted for electors pledged to his support. He has never sought political office, preferring the quiet of his home and the pursuit of his profession to the uncertain honors of political advancement. He served for a number of years on the county Democratic committee, as chairman on several occasions, and has also represented his party in the state central committee.

His practice has been of a general character,—in Hancock and adjoining counties, in the state supreme court and in the federal courts. Early in his career he took an active part in the extensive litigation over land titles arising out of the location of bounty warrants in the military-land district of Illinois, and was associated with many of the most eminent lawyers of the state in the settlement of the law applicable to that branch of real estate. Amongst others whose names have given strength and glory to the profession of law he was in the beginning

of his practice intimately connected with such men as Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, Orville H. Browning, Charles Lawrence, Jackson Grimshaw, Norman H. Purple, Julius Manning, George Edmunds, and Onias C. Skinner. He was master in chancery from 1862 to 1874, and in 1892 was again appointed to the same office, of which he is the incumbent at this time (January, 1899).

Mr. Hooker has been twice married. June 24, 1856, he was united to Miss Annie M. Hume, of Clark county, Kentucky, who died in December, 1857, and in December, 1862, he married Miss Mary C. McQuary, of Hancock county, Illinois. Of four children born of the last union two survive,—Harley Hooker, of San Jose, Costa Rica, where he is making for the advancement of American industries in introducing them to the markets of Central America; and Chellis E. Hooker, who has followed in the footsteps of his father by adopting the legal profession. He is a graduate of the law department of the Northwestern University, of Illinois, and is now filling his first term as judge of the county court of Hancock county.

William C. Hooker is above all noted for his liberal views and his tolerance of the wishes and feelings of his fellow men. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he is deeply interested in all that pertains to its best development and daily practice, being active in his relations to his lodge and commandery. He is a member of Hancock Lodge, No. 20, and of El-Aksa Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar, Quincy, Illinois.

While his family attend the Protestant Episcopal church, he has given to all denominations alike, but leans to the more liberal Unitarian views. While past seventy years of age, Mr. Hooker is still an active practitioner, and attends daily at his office and in court, supervising a large and constantly growing business, with branch offices in adjoining counties. He is erect of carriage and youthful in appearance for one of his years, showing in his person the effect of right living, temperate habits, industry and fairness to his fellow men.

Among the members of the bar of Hancock county may be counted a number who have acquired a wide and even national reputation. Not all of them have made the county their homes; but many, while residing in adjacent counties, have practiced more or less in our courts, and are therefore justly entitled to notice in these pages. Probably most conspicuous among them have been those from the older counties of Adams and Schuyler. Indeed, in the earlier days of our legal history, the Rushville and Quincy bars supplied the only legal talent we had, we believe, with one exception, Robert R. Williams. If we mistake not, the county was without another attorney until 1834 or 1835, when Mr. Little located at Carthage.

In 1836 there were three attorneys at the county-seat, viz: Sidney H. Little, James W. Woods and John T. Richardson; and about that time Messrs. Calvin A. Warren and Isaac N. Morris were locating at Warsaw.

Robert R. Williams was a native of Kentucky, and brother to Wesley Williams, the first county clerk, and to Hon. Archibald Williams, of Quincy. But little is known of Mr. Williams; he died at an early day, and consequently his

acquaintance with the people was limited. He settled in the county about the date of organization.

Sidney H. Little was a Tennessean by birth. But little is known of his early life. He came to Carthage about 1834 or 1835, and began the practice of law, and soon took rank among the able young attorneys who frequented this bar from abroad. Mr. Little was a man of decided talent, a good speaker, a clear reasoner and affable and urbane in his intercourse with the people. In a word, he was popular, and in the election of 1838 was chosen by the Whigs and elected to the state senate. In this body he took a leading position as an active working member. With Secretary Douglas, he took a leading part in obtaining for the Mormons their celebrated charters in the legislature—charters which, gotten up in haste and without due consideration, contained powers and conferred privileges the application and use of which could never have been anticipated by him. Mr. Little's tragic death, by being thrown from his buggy by a runaway horse, occurred on the 10th of July, 1841.

James W. Woods remained in the county only a year or so, long enough to acquire citizenship and run for the legislature in 1836, and, although so confident of election as to bet freely on it, came out hindmost of four candidates, with a score of eighteen votes! This result disgusted him with the county and he left it for Iowa territory, where in time he became a lawyer of some prominence.

John T. Richardson remained only one summer in the county—that of 1836—when he went further west. He was a genial, good sort of a fellow, with no special talent for the law. Of his nativity or after career, we know nothing.

Isaac Newton Morris died at Quincy, October 29, 1879. The press notices thereof furnish the following: "He was the son of Hon. Thomas Morris, of Ohio, long a Free-Soil senator in congress; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, January 22, 1812, came to Illinois in 1835 and settled in Warsaw in 1836. A few years afterward, having married a Miss Robbins, of Quincy, he removed to that city, where he continued to reside till his death, engaged chiefly in the practice of the law. Mr. Morris was a strong Democrat in politics, was twice elected to congress in this district, in 1856 and in 1858, and always made an industrious and active member." He held other offices of honor and trust, both under state and national authority. The Carthage Gazette says of him: "Colonel Morris was a man of strong character. He possessed fine natural ability, was a good speaker, was full of vim, a warm friend, and a bitter, unrelenting enemy."

Louis Masquerier was of French origin and was learned, eccentric and communistic. He had imbibed the theories of the French philosophy, and came west to disseminate them, and practice law. In this last he met with indifferent success; in the other, had he lived on another planet, where human nature was not in the ascendant (if there be such an one), he might have succeeded better. He was a theorist only; had no practical ability with which to buffet the world's selfishness. He had resided in Quincy; in 1836 he was in Carthage, but soon went back to New York.

Of Governor Thomas Ford so much is said in other chapters that little must suffice here. He was a prosecuting attorney for the circuit in the early years of

the county. As such there are few who remember him. He attended court here only a few times, often enough, as he states in his *History of Illinois*, to conclude that the people here were a "hard set." Mr. Asbury, of Quincy, speaks of him thus kindly: "All agree that Tom Ford was a bright, conscientious and just man. In 1833, when the cholera was raging in Quincy, he was here and stood his ground and helped the sick, like a man."

William A. Richardson, usually called "Dick" Richardson, resided at Rushville, and had considerable practice in this county. Like his friend, Douglas, Colonel Richardson was best known as a politician. He was at one time prosecuting attorney for this circuit. He was not distinguished as a mere lawyer, though his sturdy, hard sense and experience, rather than study, made him successful. As an officer in the Mexican war he was brave and acquired distinction. After his return home it was that he became famous, not only in his district, but in the house of representatives and the senate at Washington, as a politician. He was born in Kentucky, and died in Quincy on December 27, 1875.

Archibald Williams, a Nestor of the bar in the Military Tract, was a Kentuckian, and settled in Quincy as early as 1825 or 1826, where he continued to reside and practice his profession many years, acquiring a very high reputation. He had not an extensive practice in this county, but was often called to take part in cases of great magnitude; and his management was always such as to gain him a wider and more enduring fame. He was not an orator, in the common acceptation of the term; but his direct, plain and earnest reasoning always made an impression on a court or jury. He talked to convince; never aimed at rhetoric, or descended to vulgarity or abuse. He served for a short period as United States attorney for the district of Illinois, and was appointed by his friend, President Lincoln, judge of the United States district court in Kansas. He died September 21, 1863, and his remains sleep in Woodland cemetery, in the city he had so long made his home, and where he had established an enduring fame.

Charles Gilman was better known as a law-reporter than as a lawyer, had a good education, fine literary taste and acquirements, and industrious habits. His reports have become standard publications. His practice was limited in this county, but as a partner with Mr. Sharp, for a period, he became somewhat known to our citizens. He was from Maine, resided, and died in Quincy, of cholera, in the year 1849.

Edward D. Baker, a resident of Springfield, and a compatriot with Murray McConnell, John C. Calhoun, the Edwardses, Abraham Lincoln and others, and possessed finally of a national fame, "Ned Baker," may be classed as belonging to our bar. His appearance at our courts was not frequent; yet when he did appear, the occasion was sure to be an important one. Mr. Baker may justly be ranked as among the finest orators the country has produced. His speeches made in the Carthage court-house have been among the ablest and most impressive ever made there. He possessed all the natural gifts of an orator, an easy flow of language, a good imagination, an attractive and graceful manner and an earnest honesty of purpose. He went in command of a regiment to the Mexican war, and achieved distinction at Cerro Gordo, removed thence to the Pa-

cific coast, where he became a United States senator from Oregon. In the senate he stood high as a statesman and an orator. He resigned to take a position in the Union army, and laid down his life for his adopted country, at Ball's Bluff. General Baker was by birth an Englishman, and was raised in Adams county, Illinois.

Nehemiah Bushnell.—Of the many attorneys who have practiced at the Hancock bar, no one has gone to the bar beyond leaving a brighter fame and a purer reputation, perhaps, than Nehemiah Bushnell. He came to Quincy in 1837, and entered into a law partnership with Mr. Browning, which was only terminated by the death of the former. He was a New Englander, a graduate of Yale College and a highly educated and finished gentleman. Mr. Bushnell was fond of books, was one of the best read men in the state, and had accumulated a most valuable library. Perhaps Illinois never held a more modest and unassuming really great man than Bushnell; and perhaps few, if any, really intellectually stronger men than he. He was a very pleasant speaker, though not what the world calls an orator. His manner was graceful, dignified and earnest. Mr. Bushnell was an active worker in behalf of the Quincy & Galesburg railroad, the city of Bushnell, on said road, being named in his honor.

Cyrus Walker.—For ability as a lawyer, and for persistence and force in the prosecution of a case, there were no superiors at the Hancock bar to Cyrus Walker. He had been a successful practitioner in Kentucky, and was a man of middle age when he settled at Macomb. He had a good deal of practice in the "hard" cases, not only in this, but in other counties in the circuit and out of it. He was very strong in criminal cases, both on the side of the people and in the defense. When Cyrus Walker was thoroughly aroused, and in dead earnest, with a determination to win the verdict from the jury, he was as terrible as an army with banners.

William Elliott was a citizen of Fulton county, and was prosecuting attorney here for some eight years, embracing the period of our Mormon difficulties. He was regarded as a lawyer of medium ability, but not an eloquent orator. In the celebrated trials growing out of Mormon affairs, he usually had associated with him in the prosecution lawyers of more decided reputation. He afterward served as quartermaster in a volunteer regiment in the Mexican war, and died at home soon after the war was over.

George C. Dixon was a Quincy lawyer who sometimes—not often—practiced at our court. He was from New York, where he had previously practiced; was a well educated and well read lawyer, and withal a good speaker, though he never became popular with our people. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he died some years ago.

Robert S. Blackwell was admired and esteemed by all who knew him. Residing in Rushville, he was a frequent practitioner at our bar. Urbane, companionable, witty, lively, generous, he soon gained a position among our lawyers, and might have made—did make—a shining light in our midst. Some of his speeches, while prosecuting attorney, were among the ablest ever made in our court, and compared favorably with those of his opponents, among whom we

may name Browning, Walker and others. Mr. Blackwell was evidently a rising man when he left our courts and settled in Chicago, in a broader field of usefulness, where he died several years ago. He had a most remarkable memory, was always ready with his authorities, quoting book and page with the greatest facility.

Jackson Grimshaw, of Pike, afterward of Quincy, was for many years well known in our county and had considerable practice at our bar. He was always regarded as a strong lawyer and able to cope with the best. He possessed an active, perceptive and vigorous mind, was well grounded in the law, and was pre-eminently strong before a jury in any and every case where an analysis of the testimony and motives of witnesses might be brought into view. Mr. Grimshaw was, perhaps, best known to our people as a stump orator, having been on several occasions before the people of the district in that capacity, either as a candidate or a volunteer in aid of his party.

Almeron Wheat was a Quincy attorney, an able lawyer, who years ago had considerable practice in this county.

N. Johnson died a number of years ago. He was an active member of the "Peace Committee of One Hundred" from Quincy, during the last Mormon troubles, and through his influence and skill probably the destruction of much life and property was averted.

William H. Roosevelt was a scion of a rich family in New York city. He settled in Warsaw about 1836 and acquired large interests there. His practice at the bar was merely nominal, as he was better known as a politician, a trader and land speculator. He was intimately identified with the interests of Warsaw, and labored hard to advance her prosperity. He was genial, good-natured, high-minded and held many honorable positions. He was several times a candidate for the legislature, and was elected to that position in 1858. His death occurred soon after the commencement of the Rebellion.

Malcolm McGregor was a New Yorker who came to Warsaw about the same time with Mr. Roosevelt; was also a Democratic politician; was a candidate for the legislature in 1840, but defeated. In 1839 he had been elected to the office of probate judge; was afterward appointed by the county commissioners to the responsible position of school commissioner, and died while holding the office.

Thomas Morrison was a Tennessean, and settled in Warsaw about the year 1842 or 1843; afterward resided in Carthage. He was a good lawyer, though he never obtained a large practice. He was a politician of the Whig school, and was elected to the legislature in 1846. His death occurred not long afterward. Messrs. Roosevelt, McGregor and Morrison were brothers-in-law—married to the Misses Wells, sisters of James M. Wells, one of the Warsaw proprietors.

Henry Stephens was a New Yorker, and is said to have read law in the office of Millard Fillmore. He settled in Warsaw about 1840, and arose to the rank of brigadier general in the militia. The general was not an able lawyer, neither was he an orator, yet by his industry, energy and methodical habits he attained to considerable practice.

Sterling P. Delano was raised in Hancock county in the vicinity of Warsaw.

He studied with Browning & Bushnell, of Quincy, and entered into practice in that city with Messrs. Buckley & Macy. He enlisted in the army, and was elected captain of a company of cavalry. He was unfortunately wounded by a pistol ball accidentally discharged in the hands of his first lieutenant, Catlin, which lodged in the spine and proved mortal. He died at his home in Quincy, after months of extreme suffering. Mr. Delano's career as a lawyer was short but honorable. He was greatly esteemed by the members of the bar, and died regretted. We are not aware that he had practice at the Hancock bar, but as a Hancock boy this notice is due to his memory.

Of old attorneys, non-residents of the county, and who formerly practiced at this bar, we mention Hon. Orville H. Browning, Hon. James W. Singleton and Calvin A. Warren, Esq., all of Quincy.

ANECDOTAL.

When Sheriff Deming was in Warsaw looking for the defendants in the Smith murder cases, he was treated very shabbily. He put up for the night, and when he started to leave in the morning he found that some ruffian had shaved his horse's mane and tail. He mounted him, however, and started to leave. Coming to where some citizens were standing, he halted, and remarked: "My horse got into bad company last night." "Most generally is, I reckon," retorted one of the by-standers. The General rode on, thinking it unnecessary to parley with such a crowd.

Here is a story told of a certain Rushville attorney. He practiced at the Hancock bar, or at any rate attended courts here for that purpose. But, if the truth must be told—and there is where the joke comes in—he practiced also at the bar of Charley Main's grocery. It was in the early days, when courts were held in the log cabin south of the square. But early as it was, there had been a circus perambulating the country, and one had exhibited a few days before on the square, and left its ring in the soil. So one night after a parcel of attorneys and others had been "indulging" at Main's, our Rushville friend started to go to his hotel alone. Coming to the circus ring, he took the track and followed it round and round for some time, till others coming along, asked what he was doing. "Doing!" replied he; "I'm going home; but I didn't know this town was so big. I've been half an hour on my way, and I've passed ever so many houses just like that over there." The next day the story got out, and the lawyers had a high time over it. We believe it was Sidney Little's suggestion that he was going to be candidate for judge, and "was only practicing how to run the circuit."

Christopher E. Yates tells us this story—and it must be true—that "once upon a time," about 1834, during court, a certain jury got "hung" under a cottonwood tree, not far from the court house, which had been appropriated for a jury room. Constable Duff had been deputed to watch them, and make them hang together. But the case was a knotty one, and they couldn't agree. One of them, becoming tired and saucy, said he was going home, and started. Duff told him he could not go without first whipping him. At it they went, and Duff

whipped him into obedience. But still they could not agree upon a verdict. Again the refractory man began to rebel, and go home he would. Duff was again under the necessity of whipping him in; and thus kept him until a verdict was rendered.

Jesse B. Winn, a citizen of Carthage, had a mule that strangely enough died a natural death, during the session of one of these early courts. The fact caused great comment among the lawyers. Among them was one from Quincy, a native of Kentucky, who had no business at the town; but his associates started the story that he came to attend the mule case; that it was good law in Kentucky that a mule never died, and their associate came especially to investigate the reason why the law was not equally good in Illinois. The attorney decided that the mule in question had lost his "bray," and consequently had to give up the g-gho-o-st!

Wesley H. Manier, a prominent member of the Hancock county bar, was born on October 2, 1829, in the state of Kentucky. He received a classical education and taught school a short time in his native state, and in May, 1851, came to Quincy, Illinois, where he commenced the study of law in the office of Williams & Lawrence. Archibald Williams, of that firm, was his uncle, and afterward became the United States district judge for Kansas; and Charles B. Lawrence, the other member of the firm, was for many years one of the judges of the supreme court of this state. Mr. Manier was admitted to practice in 1852, and in June of that year located at Carthage, Illinois, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 24, 1897. During his practice he was associated as a partner, at various times, with John M. Ferris, Hiram G. Ferris, Bryant T. Scofield and Bryant F. Peterson. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of Manier, (J. D.) Miller & (J. W.) Williams.

About 1873 or 1874 Mr. Manier became associated with the Hon. Norman L. Freeman, as the assistant supreme-court reporter of Illinois, and continued as such until the death of Mr. Freeman. During that time it was a part of the duty of Mr. Manier to prepare the syllabi of the decisions of the supreme court, and, with few exceptions, the syllabi of the decisions during that period were prepared by him, and were models for accuracy of statement and conciseness of expression. His work received the commendation of the bench and bar of the state, and was and is relied upon as the correct interpretation of the points decided in the decisions. He had quite an extensive practice for many years, and was an industrious and resourceful lawyer in any branch of the practice. He excelled as an equity lawyer, and his knowledge of equitable principles was profound and of the highest order. His mind was a veritable store-house, and such was the accuracy and extent of his acquaintance with the decisions of this state that he could give the number of the volume and the page, and frequently the names of the litigants, where a given point had been decided. This remarkable knowledge of where the law might be found made him an adversary to be feared. Quite early in his business life he was admitted to practice in the federal courts,

and had considerable practice in the United States courts. He prepared and published a work entitled, "Warehouses, Railroads and Eminent Domain." It was a digest of the decisions of Illinois on the above subjects, and exhibited much care in its preparation. For many years before his death he had been preparing a digest of the Illinois reports, but death cut short his labors, with his manuscript uncompleted. Mr. Manier filled many local offices of importance and trust, and always with great benefit to the public. He was the author of the act creating the Carthage school district, and when president of the town council of Carthage prepared an excellent code of ordinances of the town. He had many friends, and the friends once made he retained throughout his lifetime. Personally he was sociable and urbane, and his kindness of heart was a very prominent characteristic. He was very careful to avoid wounding the feelings of others, and he would make almost any sacrifice to keep from being the occasion of inflicting pain upon another.

He was married October 25, 1854, to Miss Sarah Allen, who survives him. There were six children born of this union, one of whom, Miss Laura A. Manier, is still living.

Orville F. Berry, one of the most distinguished lawyers and political leaders in his section of Illinois, has won the respect which is so freely accorded him by his many acquaintances and friends, by those virtues which are the most axiomatic. Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success; it carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense, perseverance and earnest, continuous labor.

Born in Table Grove, McDonough county, Illinois, February 16, 1852, he is a son of Jonathan L. and Martha (McConnell) Berry. His father died in 1858, his mother in 1860, and thus early left an orphan he went to live with his maternal grand-parents in Fountain Green, Hancock county, where he worked on the farm and attended the district school until sixteen years of age. He completed his literary education in the Fountain Green high school. After attaining his sixteenth year he worked as a farm hand in the neighborhood for six months in a year and attended school for the remainder of the time. Shortly after putting aside his text-books and leaving the school for the last time, he was married and went to live on a farm. Agriculture was to him a congenial occupation, but he believed that he would be more successful in the practice of law, and desired to study that he might become a member of the bar. In this he was opposed by Mrs. Berry. For a year he continued his farming operations, and then engaged in merchandising. All this time his desire to study law never left him, and his wife finally agreeing to the plan he became a student in the law office of Mack & Baird, of Carthage, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in 1879. He then entered into partnership with Hon. Thomas C. Sharp, and a few years later they were joined by M. P. Berry, a brother of our subject. Judge Sharp remained a member of the firm until his death a few years ago, and under the name of Sharp & Berry Brothers they soon built up a very extensive and

profitable business. Orville F. Berry was soon recognized as the trial lawyer of the firm, and remains so to this day. His firm has been connected with most of the important litigation, both civil and criminal, that has been heard in Hancock county for many years, and now has a distinctively representative clientage. He is now the general attorney for the insurance department of Illinois and attorney for Carthage College. He prepares his cases with the greatest thoroughness, is painstaking and exact in research, and in the court-room marshals the points in evidence with the precision of a general on the field of battle. His gifts of oratory, his incontrovertible logic and his comprehensive knowledge of the law make his arguments forceful and convincing, and he is regarded as one of the strongest advocates at the bar in his section of the state.

Mr. Berry has long been prominent in the public affairs, both county and state, his fitness for leadership causing him frequently to be called into public service, where his fidelity to duty has won him high commendation. He was elected the first mayor of the city of Carthage, in 1883, and held the office for six years. In 1888 the Democrats of Illinois made a herculean effort to carry the state, and the Hancock district was regarded as doubtful. The Republicans were importuned to name their strongest man, and Senator Berry was induced to make the race and was elected. In 1892, when the Democrats swept the state, the district gave Harrison a majority of only one hundred and eighty-seven, while Mr. Berry received a majority of two hundred and forty-four—a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. But the legislature of 1893 was Democratic, and new districts were made, throwing Senator Berry into what was thought to be a hopelessly Democratic district. In 1896, without warrant of law, his opponent's name was placed on the ballot in the Democratic and Populists' columns, and apparently defeated Mr. Berry by about one hundred votes. The latter contested, however, and was awarded the seat, the senate holding that the secretary of state illegally certified his opponent's name as a candidate of the Populists. Mr. Berry was chairman of the judiciary committee during the session of 1895, chairman of the police investigation committee of 1897, and was also chairman of the Republican state convention of 1896. He has been a leader in the legislature in every session since he first took his seat in the house in 1889, has long been prominent in state politics, and his opinions carry weight in the conferences, councils and conventions of this party.

Mr. Berry is a man of domestic tastes and his home relations are very pleasant. He was married in Fountain Green, Illinois, March 5, 1873, to Anna M. Barr, who was educated in Monmouth, Illinois, and was a teacher for several years prior to her marriage. A lady of culture and refinement, she presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home, which is the center of a cultured society circle: Five children were born to them, but all are now deceased; they have an adopted daughter, Mary Lenore, now four years old.

Mr. Berry is connected with several social organizations, including the blue lodge and Royal Arch chapter of Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United

Workmen, has served as grand master of the order in Illinois, and has been representative of the state in the supreme lodge for many years. He also belongs to the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. By his careful expenditures and good investments in former years he has accumulated some property, and has a very comfortable home in Carthage, to which he is greatly attached. His life has been well spent, and he has risen to prominence by earnest labor, fidelity to duty and honorable purpose.

Apollos W. O'Harra, a lawyer of Carthage, Illinois, was born on a farm near Camp Point, Illinois, on February 22, 1857, the eldest child of Jefferson and Paulina O'Harra. His father, who was in the early years of his life a thrifty, hard-working farmer, but who for many years past has been engaged in merchandising, is a man of strict integrity of character, both in private life and business, and a man who is greatly respected by his fellow-townsmen. His mother, a gentle, refined and capable woman, is a mother in whose heart and life a family of nine children have claimed a large place, and who has lived for domestic and religious circles.

The subject of this brief sketch received his elementary education in the district school where he lived, and assisted his father all that he could by clerking. But, not having a taste for work of this kind, and being fond of study and intellectual effort, he pursued his studies in Carthage College, obtaining for himself financial aid by teaching school in his home village. Before he reached his twentieth year he exhibited the possession of natural ability for the law, and having determined to follow that profession, he arranged with the law firm of Draper & Scofield, prominent attorneys of Carthage, to become a student of their office, and in 1877 entered upon his studies with great assiduity. He devoted himself with all earnestness to the study of his chosen profession, and was examined for admission to the bar before the appellate court at Springfield in November, 1879, and was licensed to practice, passing a most creditable examination.

On January 5, 1880, he began practicing in Carthage, and was alone in business until 1882, when he formed a partnership with F. H. Graves under the firm name of O'Harra & Graves, a connection which continued until the removal of the latter to Spokane, Washington, where he is now regarded as the leading lawyer in the eastern part of that state. During these years Mr. O'Harra had shown, by his diligence and untiring perseverance, capacity for an able and efficient lawyer. He persevered in a course of wisdom, rectitude and benevolence, and won the confidence of those with whom he had become associated. He was a young man ambitious to possess a true manhood, true honor and perfection of our nature. His ability won him many admirers, and his kindness of heart and genial manners gathered round him a host of friends.

In 1884 he became associated in the practice with Charles J. and Timothy J. Scofield. This partnership existed but a short time, however, Charles J. Scofield's election to the office of circuit judge in the following June making necessary his withdrawal from professional duty, at which time Mr. O'Harra became the senior member of the firm of O'Harra & Scofield. Desiring to extend their practice they opened an office in Quincy also, where a partnership was formed

with Colonel W. W. Berry, of that city, who ranked among the most prominent attorneys of that part of the state; but upon his sudden death in 1893 the Quincy office was discontinued. In the meantime Timothy J. Scofield had been appointed assistant attorney general of Illinois, and removed from Carthage to Springfield. In the fall of 1897 Judge Charles J. Scofield, at the expiration of twelve years on the circuit bench and four years on the appellate bench, again entered the practice of law, and associated himself with his brother and Mr. O'Harra, making the present firm of Scofield, O'Harra & Scofield.

Mr. O'Harra is a man of decided talent, a good speaker and a clear reasoner, and justly ranks as one of the ablest attorneys in this part of the state. As a vigorous prosecutor and an able defender he has no superiors in western Illinois. He has a wide reputation for his successful examination of witnesses, and is especially apt in cross-examination, but at all times displays a courtesy to those on the stand that has made him very popular. He prepares his cases with most careful and painstaking effort, and his logical deductions, apt conclusions, clear and cogent reasoning and sound arguments never fail to carry weight and seldom fail to convince. In social and private life he is beloved as a man, warm in his friendship and charitable toward those who differ from him, and a firm friend of young men struggling for success in the legal profession. He is an active citizen and forward in all schemes for improvement and enlightenment. He is a clean-handed Democrat, and is frequently sent as a delegate to the judicial, congressional and state conventions of his party. He has served as mayor of Carthage two terms, has been for many years a prominent member of the board of education of the Carthage public schools and of the board of trustees of Carthage College.

On October 14, 1880, Mr. O'Harra "took to wife" Miss Eliza J. Burner, daughter of Isaac S. Burner and Jane A. Burner, who came to Illinois from Virginia, and to them have been born five children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Clifton J., Edith M., Gladys J. and Roswell B.



Gulistan Photo-Engraving Co.

E. R. C. Kimbrough.

CHAPTER XLIX.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWYERS OF VERMILION AND DEWITT COUNTIES.

E. R. E. KIMBROUGH, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of Danville in its professional, commercial and political life, has long been an important factor; and through his efforts the interests of the city have been materially advanced. He now holds in his hands the reins of municipal government, and his administration of the affairs of the city is progressive, business-like and commendable. He has been the promoter of several leading enterprises, and in his profession has attained an eminent position to which merit and skill justly entitle him.

Mr. Kimbrough was born on a farm in Edgar county, Illinois, March 28, 1851, his parents being Dr. Andrew H. and Sarah (Ashmore) Kimbrough, now residents of Danville. Both are representatives of old colonial families. The Kimbroughs were among the earliest settlers of Virginia, but prior to the war of the Revolution removed to North Carolina, locating near Newberne. Representatives of the name aided in the struggle for independence, serving under Sumter and Marion. The grandfather of our subject, Richard C. Kimbrough, was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving on the staff of General Andrew Jackson. He took part in the battle of New Orleans and was severely wounded at the Horseshoe Bend. He died at the age of thirty-three years, his death resulting from the exposure and hardships endured in the war. His wife was a member of the rather numerous family of Morrisons of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, Amos Ashmore, was born at Staunton, Virginia, and married Patience McGuire, a native of Dandridge, Tennessee, her birth occurring in a fort where her mother had taken refuge from the British and Indians during the Revolutionary war. Amos Ashmore came to Illinois in 1808, locating in Clark county, where his daughter Sarah was born, in 1820. Dr. Kimbrough has long been a successful physician and now practices his profession in Danville, where he and his estimable wife are numbered among the most respected citizens.

Although born on a farm, Danville's popular mayor, E. R. E. Kimbrough, was taken by his parents to Paris, Illinois, when four years of age, and three years later the family went to Georgetown, this state, where they remained until coming to Danville, on the 1st of January, 1873. In the common schools our subject began his education, which was continued in the Normal University of Normal, Illinois, and completed by his graduation in the class of 1873. On the 1st of July of that year he became a student in the law office of Elias S. Terry, a prominent member of the Danville bar, remaining under his tuition until January 1, 1876, with the exception of a period of eight months spent in teaching in Golconda, Illinois. Admitted to the bar in that year, he has since engaged in gen-

eral law practice. Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patiently persevering, possessed of an analytical mind and one that is readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law; gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details; quick to comprehend the most subtle problems and logical in his conclusions; fearless in the advocacy of any cause he may espouse, and the soul of honor and integrity, few men have been more richly gifted for the achievement of success in the arduous, difficult profession of the law. He now has a very large and distinctively representative clientage. In addition to his law practice he has for twenty years been connected with the First National Bank, of Danville, as director and member of the executive board. For a similar period he has been connected with the Building & Loan Association, and in all his business transactions has met with success, winning a very desirable competency.

Mr. Kimbrough has long been a prominent figure in political circles. In 1878 he was a candidate for state senator against George Hunt, afterward attorney general. There was also an independent Greenback candidate in the field, who received one thousand votes, and in this district, which is very strongly Republican, Mr. Kimbrough, as the Democratic candidate, was defeated by a plurality of only three hundred and seventeen. He was a member of the Danville Board of Education from 1879 until 1888; was a member of the legislature from 1882 until 1886, serving in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth general assemblies; was appointed on the state board of education in 1893 for a four-years term and reappointed in 1897. In the latter year he was also elected mayor of Danville, and is still serving in that capacity. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1888 and 1892, and to the Indianapolis gold-Democrat convention of 1896. He was elected mayor on an independent ticket, on the issue of reform, defeating the Democratic, Republican and Prohibition nominees. He has been a close student of the needs of the American people, national, state and local, and is the advocate and supporter of all measures for the general good.

Socially Mr. Kimbrough is a Mason, becoming such in 1879, and since 1877 has been a member of the Knights of Honor. He was married September 14, 1876, to Julia C. Tincher, daughter of the late John L. Tincher, the founder of the banking firm of Tincher & English, whose institution later became known as the First National Bank, of Danville. Senator Tincher was a warm personal friend of Governor Palmer, and was a leader in public affairs in Illinois. He served for a number of years as a member of the general assembly, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, which framed the present organic law of the state, and was serving as state senator at the time of his death, which occurred in the Revere House, at Springfield, Illinois, in December, 1871. He was a very successful and active business man, and was intimately connected with all public enterprises of Danville and this locality. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kimbrough was born an only son, Robert T., who died at the age of nine years, leaving a place in the household that can never be filled. This is the only great shadow

that has ever fallen upon their home, which is a most happy one. Mr. Kimbrough is a man of the most unflinching honesty and honor, whose course in life lies in the path of justice. By some he is regarded as an austere man, but his intimate friends know of his genial temperament, kindly disposition and ready sympathy. His habits are studious and reason sways all his acts. Such a man is a credit to the community, and his worth is appreciated by all who come into contact with his work and life.

Seymer G. Wilson is a distinguished lawyer of pronounced ability, residing at Danville, Illinois, he having been a member of the Vermilion county bar for twelve years. He was born near Harrisburg, in the county of Pickaway, Ohio, on the first day of March, 1858. In October, 1862, he came with his parents in a covered wagon to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he has since resided. The day they arrived in Illinois, his father's family and property consisted of a wife, four little children, a few household goods, an old team of horses and fifty-six dollars in money, and thus equipped they began the battle of life. His parents were farmers, and he remained with them upon the farm until he was of age. It seldom falls to the lot of a boy to face grim necessity more severely than he did. His father was a renter and frequently moved from farm to farm in the county. During the winter months, after the autumn work was done, he attended the district school, where a studious nature fitted him for teaching, which calling he entered upon at the age of twenty-one, and followed for four years.

Speaking for himself, he said: "I acquired more of my education at home, studying with myself for a teacher, of nights, on Sundays and rainy days than I did in the short terms of school that I attended. The last two years that I taught school I also read law under the direction of the firm of Mann, Calhoun & Frazier, of Danville. At the end of that time, after having taught fourteen months of country school, I passed an examination at Springfield with a grade of eighty-five per cent, and was admitted to the practice of my chosen profession in May, 1882."

Through the kindness of Hon. J. G. Cannon and Colonel W. J. Calhoun, he was appointed to a clerkship in the war department, at Washington, D. C., in August, 1882, which position he held for five years, and during that time he completed the course and was graduated at the National Law University of that city, being endowed with the highest degree that can be acquired in any law college in America,—that of Master of Laws,—receiving his diploma from the hands of Chester Allen Arthur, who was then chancellor of the university. In December, 1887, he returned to Danville, where he opened an office and has ever since remained. His merits as a lawyer were soon recognized, and his practice, then commenced, has steadily increased, until to-day his firm of Wilson, Buckingham & Kent have as large a practice as any law firm in the county, if not larger, much important litigation being entrusted to their care. The bar and the public, both severe in their criticism of one who would essay legal prominence, have passed favorable judgment upon him, and he can well look back over the path he has trod and say, "Labor bringeth its reward."

In 1892 Mr. Wilson was elected prosecuting attorney of Vermilion county, and again chosen in 1896 to the same position, being the only man that has ever been able to succeed himself in that office in that county. He has carried the same energy and determination into the duty of prosecuting violators of the laws that have marked his other efforts in life. The result has been an almost unbroken line of, "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty." The records of the county show that out of twenty-two men and women prosecuted by him, up to the date of this sketch, for homicide, eighteen have been convicted.

Mr. Wilson was married December 28, 1893, to Miss Gertrude Kent, a daughter of one of the old and substantial families of Danville. He is a man of pleasant disposition, ever ready to extend a favor to a friend, and equally ever ready to punish an enemy. His steady habits and high moral character command the respect of all who know him. In politics he is a Republican, and is much sought after in that community during campaign time as a speaker at Republican meetings. He is a man of marked ability, strong in character, a close student of men, possessing a very determined and aggressive nature, together with a wonderful amount of energy. He seldom quits any proposition that he becomes interested in until he sees it successfully terminated. He is a free and quick thinker, with a ready command of language, and at times in debate rises to rounds of forcible and convincing eloquence that carries his jury or his audience along with him in perfect accord. He is one of the promising lawyers of the state.

Morton W. Thompson, county judge of Vermilion county, has been a member of the bar of Danville for fifteen years. He was born on a farm in Oakwood township, this county, May 23, 1858, his parents being John R. and Elizabeth A. (Wright) Thompson. The father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1830, and in 1850 came to Illinois, driving three thousand sheep. From that time until his death he continued to make his home in Vermilion county, where on the 27th of November, 1856, he married Miss Wright, who was born in the county, December 26, 1837. She was of German descent and Mr. Thompson was of Scotch-Irish lineage. He carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his business career, and died in Fithian, Vermilion county, September 3, 1895.

Judge Thompson acquired his elementary education in the country schools, supplemented by a four-years course in the Danville high school, where he was graduated in the class of 1879. He then engaged in teaching for two years, and in 1881 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1883. He then opened an office in Danville, and continued in the active practice until elevated to the bench. He was always alone in business with the exception of the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, when he was associated in a law partnership with Hon. W. J. Calhoun, the present interstate commerce commissioner, under the firm name of Calhoun & Thompson. On the 27th of July, 1897, he was elected county judge, and was the successful Republican nominee for re-election in November, 1898. So ably has he discharged the duties of the office and so popular

is he in the county that the Democrats placed no opposing candidate in the field, knowing that his nomination was equivalent to an election. For some years he has been an active factor in politics in Vermilion county, and has served as secretary of the county committee for ten years, his capable management, sagacity and executive ability contributing not a little to the party successes which have been registered. In 1890 he was special agent of the census department for taking the mortgage indebtedness of Utah.

Judge Thompson was married in Danville, Illinois, November 30, 1887, to Miss Mary W. Steen. He belongs to Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been connected five years, and is past master. He also holds membership in Vermilion Chapter, No. 37; in the council; in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, K. T., and in Danville Lodge, No. 332, B. P. O. E.

George F. Coburn, one of the older members of the bar of Danville, Illinois, began practice here in 1867, the year of his admission to the bar. He has always enjoyed a fair clientage and commands the respect of his fellow members of the bar. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, December 29, 1841, a son of Francis D. and Nancy (Daulton) Coburn, who removed to Danville when our subject was only two years old.

The success which Mr. Coburn has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and he has justly won the proud American title of self-made man. During his youth he worked on the farm, but while following the plow he became imbued with the desire of entering professional life, and for him to will was to do. He afterward engaged in teaching, during which time he spent all his leisure hours in reading Blackstone, Kent and other commentaries and authorities. His legal studies were directed by Judge Davis, and his earnest application and mental alertness enabled him to successfully pass an examination for admission to the bar in 1867. He then opened an office in Danville, where he practiced for four years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the farm, but after a time again opened his law office, and in the course of his practice has handled some very important litigation. In 1889 he was elected justice of the peace and has since served in that capacity, being twice re-elected. During this time he has disposed of over six thousand cases, doing all the clerical work himself. He is a man of unbounded energy, of strong will, and his perseverance and determination have enabled him to triumph over obstacles which would have deterred most men. As an office-holder he is most reliable and trustworthy, and has the confidence and esteem of the public and of the legal fraternity.

Mr. Coburn has one daughter, Mrs. Lena C. Dibble, who is living in North Stamford, Fairfield county, Connecticut. His entire life has been spent in or near Danville, from the age of two years, and his circle of acquaintances and friends in the community is very extensive.

Frank Lindley, a member of the bar of Danville, was born in Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, March 10, 1858, his parents being Osmond and Achsah W. (Wilson) Lindley. The father was a graduate of the Friends' Boarding School, now Earlham College, of Richmond, Indiana, and became a teacher,

pork-packer and farmer. His wife was also a graduate of the same school and both were orthodox Quakers. In a little Quaker community the subject of this review was reared, amid a Christian people of quiet habits and simple tastes, and in his youth he never heard an oath or saw a playing card. He assisted in the work of the home farm and acquired his education in the public schools of Henry county, Indiana, and in Hopewell Academy, a high school conducted by the Quaker church, in Hopewell, Indiana. He finished his course in 1873 and began teaching in 1874, when sixteen years of age. He afterward began the study of law in the office of Thornton & Hamlin, of Shelbyville, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age. For about two years he practiced in Shelbyville and then came to Danville, on the 1st of May, 1881.

Mr. Lindley here formed a partnership with Frank W. Pennell, which connection has continued with mutual pleasure and profit to the present time. Mr. Lindley has always been a most indefatigable worker, prepares his cases with the greatest precision and care, and his reading is never confined alone to the obvious issue, but goes beyond and encompasses every possible contingency. His arguments are always forceful, never fail to carry weight and seldom fail to convince. He has the reputation of winning a greater percentage of cases than any member of the Danville bar, and has tried every kind of suit from those heard in the justice courts to those which come under the jurisdiction of the supreme court. His devotion to his clients' interests is a recognized fact by the public and this has prevented him taking an active part in political life. He has made some campaign speeches in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, frequently attends the judicial and congressional conventions and was a delegate to the state convention of 1896, but has never sought or desired political preferment for himself.

On the 25th of October, 1885, in Danville, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Gregg. Her father was a native of the north of Ireland, was educated for the Presbyterian ministry and when twenty years of age left home, emigrating to Indiana. Mr. Lindley owns a pleasant home in Danville and has recently invested much of his capital in farming lands, giving his personal supervision to the management of the same. His well directed labors in the line of his profession have brought to him a creditable success. Reared a Quaker, at the time of his marriage he became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Danville, and is now serving as a member of its board of trustees. Since attaining his majority he has been a member of the Odd Fellows society, and for a number of years has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a man of positive nature, strong in his convictions and firm in support of what he believes to be right, and this quality has won him the confidence of the courts and has secured him many favorable verdicts.

George G. Mabin, of Danville, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, March 30, 1853, and is a son of Colonel Howard Mabin and Mary Lee Mabin. His father was connected with the boating interests between Memphis and Vicksburg. When about seventeen years of age, the subject of this review came

to Illinois and after pursuing his education for a time in the graded school entered the State University, where he completed his literary course. In 1875 he began the study of law with Captain Thomas Smith, of Champaign, Illinois, as preceptor, and the following year became a student in the law office of the firm of Lawrence & Townsend, of Danville.

In 1877 Mr. Mabin was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice in Danville, where he has since enjoyed a fair share of the legal business of Vermillion county. For six years he served as city attorney, ably discharging the duties of that position. He has been especially successful in the trial of damage cases, and won the Corbett and Gernaur breach of promise case, in which a verdict for over fifty-four thousand dollars was awarded. He is familiar with the law in its various branches, and his practice has been of a general character, demanding extensive knowledge of both civil and criminal law.

In his political affiliations Mr. Mabin is a Republican and has received the nomination for state representative, but making no effort to secure the office he failed of election. His interest centers in his profession and his home, the latter presided over by his wife, who was formerly Miss Margaret Henderson, of Danville. By their marriage they have two children,—Gordon and Isabella.

George F. Rearick, a practitioner at the bar of Danville, is now serving his third term as city attorney, and is an able and faithful officer. He came to Danville in early manhood from Beardstown, Illinois, the city of his birth, which occurred on the 31st of March, 1863. His parents were J. W. and Elizabeth Rearick. When six years of age he entered school and continued the perusal of the prescribed course until his graduation in the high school of his native city. He attended college for two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and read law in the office and under the direction of W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, diligently applying himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. In January, 1888, he was admitted to the bar and immediately opened an office in Danville, where he has since engaged in practice. In 1889 he entered into partnership with Mr. Blackburn, then state's attorney. In 1893 he was elected city attorney and by re-election has been continued in that office up to the present time. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and that he has discharged his duties without fear or favor is shown by his election for the third time. In 1893 he was married to Miss Grace Haggard, of Danville.

James C. Woodbury is one of the younger members of the Danville bar, but his years, however, seem no bar to his professional advancement. He was born in this city in 1870, and is a son of James H. and Sarah Woodbury. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of Danville, and in 1892 began reading law in the office and under the direction of E. R. E. Kimbrough. For three years he pursued his studies, gaining a wide, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, and was then admitted to the bar in the year 1895. He immediately opened an office in Danville and is rapidly building up a good practice, having now a clientage which many an older attorney might well envy. He has a keenly analytical mind, applies the

principles of the law to the points in controversy with correctness, and in argument is logical, earnest and convincing. He has never aspired to public office, preferring to devote his entire attention to his profession, and the qualities of his mind and the salient points of his character are such that we may safely prophesy for him a successful future.

Mr. Woodbury was united in marriage to Miss Mertie L. Foster. Long residents of Danville they are widely known and the hospitality of the best homes of the city is extended to them.

Clifton H. Moore, of Clinton, De Witt, county, was born October 26, 1817, in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio. His father's name was Isaac Moore, his mother's Philena Blish Moore. His grandfather on his father's side was John Moore, who was an old Revolutionary soldier, was in Fort Stanwix when it was besieged by St. Leger, with his British regulars and Indians, and undoubtedly was saved by General Herkimer and his eight hundred Dutchmen. After Burgoyne was taken he with his regiment, under Colonel Gansevort, was ordered south to join General Washington's army at or near New York city, and was with him in all those masterly movements from New York to Yorktown that culminated in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the peace and independence of the United States.

At an early day he came to Ohio, where he lived, in Kirtland and Chester, then in Geauga county until he died, in 1845, aged about ninety-five years and was buried in Chester. At the age of five years he was left an orphan, and was apprenticed to an uncle by the name of Hyde, who lived near the line between the states of Maryland and Delaware. He was engaged in fighting the Indians and British for ten years; was in the Third New York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Gansevort, and was afterward transferred to the First Regiment, commanded by Colonel Goose Van Schaick. After his discharge from the army at New Windsor, near West Point, he made some effort to find his brothers and sisters, but at that early day, with no mail facilities and little money, he never found but one sister. She had married a man by the name of Groome, and from her he learned that his brothers had all gone to Virginia and Kentucky.

John Moore had two sons and four daughters, and all came to Ohio in 1811 and settled in Geauga or Cuyahoga county.

Isaac Moore was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, owning two hundred acres of land in Kirtland, much of which he had cleared off himself. In the winter of 1829-30, he exchanged this farm with the Mormons for a farm in Warrensville, Ohio. This was the first farm bought by the Mormons of an unbeliever, and the subject of this article can truthfully boast of seeing, as a boy from ten to fifteen years old, most of the theological luminaries of that day in Ohio, consisting of Hartwell, Badger, Rigdon, Alexander Campbell, his father Thomas Campbell, Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, his father and all his brothers; P. P. Pratt, Orson Hyde, and evangelists Bouchard, Finney and Foote. Foote could beat Milton, Pollock or Dante in describing the torments of the damned. It was his strong point and he loved to dwell on it and elaborate their horrible sufferings until persons with strong imaginations acted as if they



C. H. Moore.

could smell the sulphurous fumes and hear the groans of those in torment. It never entered his mind that the stronger he developed this characteristic of his Deity the less there was in His character to be worshiped or respected. With all these teachings and teachers before him, it should not surprise any one that Mr. Moore has not joined any church, although he aids in supporting all.

He remained with his father, working on a farm and going to school winters, until the spring after he was sixteen, when his father "gave him his time," as it was then termed, and he went to school at Bedford that summer, and continued to go to school in the summer and teach school in the winter until the spring of 1839, when he decided to leave Ohio for either the south or west. Fortunately for him he came to Illinois and about the first of May he landed in Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, with less than five dollars in his pocket, ready to do any kind of work that was respectable. Pekin at that time had much more wealth than Peoria, although Peoria had the greater population and being on the west side of the river was considered more healthful. The Marks, David and Elijah, the Alexanders, father and two sons, and the Wagensellers and Gideon H. Rupert, all active and energetic men, were very wealthy for that day. A kindly feeling will be always entertained for the people of Pekin for the friendship and assistance given to struggling poverty. After teaching in Pekin until the spring of 1840 Mr. Moore was offered an opportunity to write in the courthouse at Tremont, by officers John H. Morrison and John Albert Jones. The first was clerk of the county court and recorder of deeds, the latter clerk of the circuit court and master in chancery; and Mr. Moore now remembers both with a lively sense of gratitude. At this time he commenced reading law with Messrs. Bailey & Wilmot, and in July, 1841, he was examined in open court and by the court admitted to practice law. He must also be allowed to name another friend who aided greatly by his advice and kind acts,—Littleton T. Garth, a merchant in Tremont.

In August, 1841, he came to Clinton, De Witt county, Illinois, then a town of about twelve families, when he commenced his career as a lawyer and business man, meeting such men at court as Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Wells Colton, Asahel Gridley, Edward Jones, Charles Emerson, Kirby Benedict and some others twice a year, and with only three days in each term, and many times the business was done in two days: Samuel H. Treat was judge of the court then, and we think his circuit embraced the counties of Sangamon, Tazewell, McLean, Livingston, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Shelby, Christian and Macon. The judge started on his circuit early in the spring and made the rounds and got back to Springfield early in June, and started again in September and finished the circuit in November. Mr. Lincoln and David Davis usually went the entire rounds with him. Mr. Moore made the acquaintance of Judge Davis in the fall of 1841, but outside of the law they had no business transactions until 1847 and 1848.

Land then in some cases could be bought for less money of eastern merchants than of the government, and in 1852 the copartnership of Davis & Moore was formed for the purpose of entering, buying and holding land, selling only enough

to pay debts; land not sold was rented and improved. This copartnership was dissolved only by the death of the Judge, June 26, 1886. Judge Davis was the best reader of the human face and character, and a man of the greatest executive ability of all men, Mr. Moore says, that he ever saw. Rascality could not be so diluted or covered up but that as a judge he could detect it. His ability to size up the capacities of men and give each his proper place in all daily walks of life was astonishing, and it was hoped by his friends at one period that he might be made president.

The law has always had in Mr. Moore's life a very powerful rival. He early saw how impossible it would be for any lawyer, in any of the small county seats, to make more than a decent living by the pure practice of law; a few in the large cities can do it. It required no prophetic eye to see and know that the black soil of Illinois would some day be very valuable. Upon that basis he has invested all his spare means in land. He has surveyed and entered in his time, mostly for others, between seventy and seventy-five thousand acres of land in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. It was the only thing in which money could be made in central Illinois.

Mr. Moore never held an office. He early learned that going around trying to get people to vote for him was not in his line, and he now tells the young men around him that if he had been given all the offices he wanted in his younger days his note for ten thousand dollars would not have been taken at any bank; and if any young man wants to get rich he should never run for office. Against the amount of abuse they will receive, the little money they get doesn't pay.

Mr. Moore is now past his eightieth birthday, able to attend to his business regularly, goes to Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas once a year, to look after his lands and decide upon improvements, and hopes to stay here for many years, having no knowledge of any better place than Illinois.

William Booth, a respected citizen of Clinton, Dewitt county, is one of the old residents of this county, as he has spent nearly his entire life within its borders, and has been actively interested in everything tending to promote its welfare or develop its industries and wealth. For nearly a score of years he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law at the county-seat, and for three terms he officiated as state's attorney, being elected to that responsible position in 1880 and twice re-elected, his last term expiring in 1892. He made a capable, trustworthy official and added new laurels to those he had already won in the private practice of law.

The eldest of four children, William Booth was born April 24, 1849, in Cedarville, Ohio, his parents being John and Rosa (Piles) Booth. His great-grandmother was a Harper, belonging to the family for whom Harper's Ferry was named, and at one time the historic ferry was owned by them. John Booth was a farmer by occupation, and, having heard gratifying stories of the fertility of the Illinois prairies, he decided to remove west in 1850, and settled in De Witt county, where he became well-to-do and respected.

William Booth spent his boyhood upon the farm, learning the various duties of agricultural life and receiving his elementary education in the district schools.

He early imbibed the spirit of patriotism that pervaded the very air just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, and when the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumter he was filled with longing to go to the front and fight for the flag that had been so outraged. Although he was not yet twelve years of age at that time he was determined to enlist, and, as a drummer-boy, joined Company I of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Lackey. It is believed that he was the youngest drummer boy who went to the war from the state of Illinois. His education was completed in select schools at Waynesville and in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington. In the last-named institution he was graduated in 1874, and for the succeeding three years he taught school, being principal at Waynesville for a portion of that period. He next took up the study of law in the office of Orendorff & Creighton, of Springfield, and, being admitted to the bar in 1879, began practice at once in Clinton. He has conducted a general practice and has been alone in business, virtually. In 1890 he married Miss Theresa Crang, of this city.

Hon. George K. Ingham, for a period of fourteen years, has ably and creditably filled the position of county judge of De Witt county, winning the favorable recognition of the bench and bar of this section of the state. His decisions generally meet with the approval of those best qualified to pass correct judgment upon them. He is an earnest Republican in his political views and is active and aggressive in promoting the interests of his party. In 1878 he was honored by being elected to the thirty-first general assembly of Illinois, and served in that body for one term.

Born in the southern portion of Ohio, in Andersonville, Ross county, July 19, 1852, he is a son of Samuel and Nancy (King) Ingham. He was given the advantages of a public-school education, which was supplemented by a two-years course in the Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Illinois. The family had removed to this state in 1858, and from that time to the present Mr. Ingham has looked upon central Illinois as his home. In 1873 he decided to enter the legal profession and to that end went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he became enrolled as a student in the University of Michigan. Two years later he was graduated in the law department of the college and for a year or so thereafter he engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1876 he established an office and began his chosen life-work in the town of Kenney, De Witt county. Three years he continued in practice in that place, when, coming to Clinton, he started in business. Since that time, 1879, he has been prospered and his position as a lawyer has been assured. In 1883 he entered into partnership with William Fuller, which association continued in existence, to the profit and pleasure of both parties, until the death of Mr. Fuller, in 1894. In April, 1881, Mr. Ingham was appointed county judge and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term in December, 1882. He was elected to the office for a four-years term in 1886, was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1894, being nominated by his party by acclamation each of those years, and also in 1898, at the time of this writing.

William Monson, for a period of twenty-three years has been established

in the practice of his profession in the town of Clinton, De Witt county. He has been very active in public affairs, taking great and commendable interest in all movements calculated to benefit the community in which he dwells, and being concerned, likewise, in all things affecting the welfare of the country in general.

The ancestors of Mr. Monson were New England people, noted for uprightness and sterling integrity. His parents, B. W. and Sabra (Bates) Monson, were both natives of Connecticut, and the father is still living, his home being in Clinton. He has reached a hale and hearty old age, having passed the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

William Monson was born in Madison county, Ohio, December 21, 1845, and in his youth he acquired the rudiments of his education in the public schools near his home. Subsequently his studies were continued in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and in 1873 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Fuller & Graham. He was duly admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon in June, 1875, and at once established an office in Clinton, where he has since been actively and successfully occupied in practice. For about one year he was alone, after which he was a member of the firm of his former preceptors, Fuller & Graham, up to 1883, when the style was changed to Fuller & Monson. In the year following G. K. Ingham was admitted to partnership, the firm style becoming Fuller, Monson & Ingham. Thus it remained for three years, when Mr. Monson withdrew and associated himself in business with George B. Graham during a period of four years. Nearly a year of this time, however, Mr. Monson was absent in California, and when he returned from that land of sunshine and flowers he joined R. A. Lemon, and together they conducted business for about two years, since which Mr. Monson has been alone. The various firms with which he has been associated for about a quarter of a century have handled a large proportion of the legal cases of this county and have been considered representative exponents of the law.

Prior to 1872 Mr. Monson was affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1876 he voted for Peter Cooper. During the Centennial year he himself made the race for the state's attorneyship on a combined ticket, and from 1875 to 1877 he held the office of city attorney here. In 1896 he ran for the county judgeship against Ingham, and from 1882 to 1886 he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of this county.

In 1869 Mr. Monson married Miss Hattie Hutchins, of De Witt county, and two sons and a daughter bless their union. Mrs. Monson is a daughter of John D. Hutchins, a prominent and wealthy farmer of De Witt county.

CHAPTER L.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF KANE COUNTY.

THE county commissioners, at their meeting held in September, 1836, selected grand and petit jurors for the first term of the Kane county circuit court. The first term of the circuit court was held at Geneva, in James Herrington's log house, on the 19th of June, 1837, Judge John Pearson presiding. A. P. Hubbard acted as clerk pro tem. and B. F. Fridley was sheriff. The first jury trial at this court was that of John Wilson et al. versus Thomas Wilson, for trespass. The jury found the defendant guilty and assessed the plaintiff's damages at \$4,160.66,—an amount probably equal to all the money in circulation in the county at the time. The calendar at that term was large, most of the actions being for trespass. The grand jury presented five indictments, two for riot and three for larceny; the rioters were fined five dollars and costs each at the following September term. Much of the business of this grand jury and of the first term of court was with claim-jumpers and house-burners. A couple of these worthies were in examination before the jury, and one of its members, Mr. Van Nortwick, became so disgusted with the testimony that he impatiently blurted out, "Gentlemen, you can think what you please, but I believe these fellows swear to a d—d lie, both of them." It was a favorite scheme with some of these claim-jumpers to come from somewhere down the river, engage to do a job of plowing for a settler, and after having plowed two or three acres drive off and sell the claim to another party. These rascally proceedings did not always result healthfully for the perpetrators.

At this term of court Mark W. Fletcher was appointed clerk in place of Hubbard, who resigned after the first day. It is said that not a single lawyer was then living within the limits of Kane county. Alonzo Huntington was the state's attorney in attendance on the court. Selden M. Church had been appointed clerk originally, but removed to Rockford before court was held, and Mr. Hubbard received his appointment from Judge Ford September 21, 1836. This first term of court lasted three days, during which time there were five jury trials, four changes of venue granted, fourteen judgments rendered, amounting to five thousand four hundred dollars, twenty suits continued and five dismissed; therefore it seems the pioneers dabbled quite extensively in legal proceedings, and usually for cause. It is recorded that Jacob B. Mills and H. N. Chapman were at this term granted the privilege of practicing as attorneys in the court. On the second day John Douglass, by birth a Scotchman, renounced his allegiance to the British government and swore fealty to that of the United States.

In September, 1837, the second term of the court was held by Judge Thomas.

Most of the settlers attended the terms of court, it is said, either as jurors, parties to suits or witnesses, or merely as spectators. Besides the suits brought on account of conflicting claims to lands, there was much trouble and litigation over prairie fires, carelessly kindled. These were, in the language of an eminent member of the bar and formerly a practitioner of the Kane county courts, "an annual terror," and caused great destruction of property. When Mark W. Fletcher was clerk of the courts he had a Bible upon which to swear witnesses, and on one side of it was a cross, while a dollar embellished the other side, the witness having his choice of objects to swear upon. Mark W. Fletcher is still living and retains his faculties in a marked degree and bears the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of Dartmouth College.

The first judge of the circuit court, for the district which included Kane county, was John Pearson, and the second Thomas Ford, who was in 1842 elected governor of the state. Hon. B. C. Cook has said of him: "He was one of the best circuit judges I ever knew." He was succeeded by Judge Caton, and the latter by Judge T. Lyle Dickey. Previous to 1852 the prosecuting attorneys of the district were Norman H. Purple, afterward a judge of the supreme court, and one of the ablest attorneys in the state; Seth B. Farwell, B. F. Fridley and Burton C. Cook, the last named holding from 1846 to 1852, and attending every term of the court held in the county. He succeeded Mr. Fridley, during whose term the courts were called upon to take in hand the work of suppressing a class of criminals such as are found at some period troubling the settlers in all new countries. Concerning this momentous period Mr. Cook says: "During the term of Mr. Fridley as prosecuting attorney, and for a part of my term, the northwestern part of the state was infested by a most dangerous and wicked association of outlaws, thieves and counterfeiters, such as are often found upon the frontiers of civilization, having grips, signs and passwords whereby they could identify each other, and bound by oaths to protect each other. They were the enemies of society, unscrupulous and brutal. The citizens of De Kalb and Ogle counties organized bands of regulators to protect themselves and their property. Mr. Campbell, the captain of the regulators, was shot at his own house, at White Oak Grove, and then the citizens followed, captured and shot some of the more notorious of the gang, and it was finally broken up in this section. The able and efficient prosecution by my friend, Mr. Fridley, was greatly appreciated by the bar and by the citizens generally at the time, and was greatly instrumental in freeing the country from the presence of evil-doers. The indignation excited by the torturing death of Colonel Davenport, at Rock Island, caused such persistent and hot pursuit of the rascals, and the execution of so many of them, that the gang was wholly suppressed."

The main trouble with these desperate outlaws was in the region lying along the Rock river and its tributaries, which was settled by a much less desirable class than that which for the most part peopled the Fox river valley; but the records show that even in Kane county there was more or less difficulty with them. Their principal acts of outlawry consisted of horse-stealing, and they were adepts at the business. At the April (1848) term of the circuit court two

men, Ames and Holmes, were convicted of stealing a span of horses from William Lance, of Blackberry, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Alton, whither they were taken by Sheriff Spaulding. In September of the same year the county commissioners passed an order offering a reward, not exceeding fifty dollars, for the apprehension and conviction of each person found guilty of stealing a horse, mare or mule, within the limits of Kane county.

Very comical incidents sometimes occurred in the court, human nature then being much the same as at the present day. During the December term, in 1858, a couple of rival horse-doctors on the witness stand made considerable sport for the spectators. One of them solemnly swore to his positive knowledge of a disease among horses called the red belly-ache, while the other as solemnly and earnestly swore there was no such thing, and both adhered tenaciously to their belief, defending their positions with much loud talk and many emphatic gestures.

The probate judge originally was simply a probate justice of the peace, who was his own clerk, and conducted the business of his office without the presence of the sheriff or his bailiff. Archibald Moody, of St. Charles, died July 27, 1836, and the first recorded act of the probate court was the granting of letters of administration to his widow, Lydia C. Moody, by Mark Daniels, probate justice, on the 6th of June, 1837. The bonds of the administratrix were two thousand dollars, with Gideon Young as surety. The first will probated was that of Warren Tyler, also of St. Charles. It was dated September 10, 1837, and proved and admitted to record November 1, 1837, by Isaac G. Wilson, who had succeeded Daniels as probate justice. The first letters of guardianship were issued to Moses Selby, as guardian of Rebecca Gillespie, November 5, 1838. The seal of this probate court is described as a "copper block, with a weeping willow and tombstone, emblematic in those days of grief for the dead." In 1849, under the new constitution, the probate justices gave place to the county court, of which Isaac G. Wilson, the well known circuit judge, was elected first judge, with James Herrington as county clerk. Judge Isaac G. Wilson died June 8, 1891. The present circuit judge is Henry B. Willis, of Elgin, and Charles A. Bishop, of Sycamore, and George W. Brown, of Wheaton, complete the circuit. Judge Wilson and James Herrington were elected in November, 1849, commissioned in December, and held the first term of the county court in January, 1850, beginning on the 10th of the month. Of this court Andrew J. Waldron and Marcus White were associate justices. Among other business transacted was the granting of grocers' licenses—i. e., licenses for the sale of liquors—to John D. Wygant, of Batavia, and William G. Webster, of Geneva, the charge for the same being twenty-five dollars each.

When the original charter of the city of Aurora was granted by the legislature, in 1857, it was given an addendum providing for a city court at that place, and A. C. Gibson was chosen the first judge. Elgin copied and adopted the Aurora charter, and a city court was also created at that place, of which C. H. Morgan was the first judge. By the terms of these charters, the expenses of

the courts were to be met by their respective cities. An act was passed in 1859 providing that the same judge should preside over both courts, and the two were consolidated under the title of the court of common pleas of the cities of Aurora and Elgin. The bulk of business was transacted in the Aurora branch. In 1870, when the new state constitution was framed and adopted, a clause was inserted similar to that in the constitution of 1848, by which Kane county is entitled to have a city court, with terms held at Elgin and Aurora. The judge of this court was Hon. A. H. Barry, of Elgin. Russell P. Goodwin, of Aurora, succeeded Judge Barry, and is now presiding judge. Several attempts have been made to abolish the court, but a necessity for its continuance seemed to exist, and the efforts proved futile.

The judicial district embracing Kane county has been remarkably fortunate in its choice of men to occupy the bench. Judge Ford, in his subsequent career as governor of Illinois, won an enviable reputation by his upright and straightforward administration of the affairs of the commonwealth. Judge John Dean Caton was for many years an honored resident of La Salle county, and Judge Dickey, who was from the same county, has also passed to that higher court whose Judge is ruler of the universe, his death having occurred July 22, 1885. His duties as circuit judge were admirably discharged, and his marked ability was evident in his career as a judge of the supreme court of Illinois. Judge Pearson was judge of the seventh judicial circuit, Kane county being in the sixth, and held court several times in said county. Judge Jesse B. Thomas belonged in what was then the first circuit, and Judge Caton was a justice of the supreme court at the same time his services were rendered in the Kane circuit. His first term here began August 25, 1842. Hon. Isaac G. Wilson's first term of the Kane county circuit court began August 11, 1851, Phineas W. Platt being, at the time, state's attorney.

Judge Wilson was a native of Middlebury (now Wyoming) county, New York, and the son of an eminent lawyer and judge. He was graduated at Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1838, and removed at once to Chicago, whither his father had shortly before preceded him. He began the study of law under Butterfield & Collins, then prominent Illinois practitioners. About a year later he entered the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1841 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar; and returned to Illinois and began practice at Elgin in August of that year. He was elevated to the bench in 1851, holding through subsequent elections for about seventeen years. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, remaining until 1871, when he lost his valuable law library in the great fire. He finally returned to Kane county, locating at Geneva, and became one of the judges of the twelfth judicial circuit. He died in 1891, as has already been noted. The characteristics of Judge Wilson were remarkable industry, strict integrity and opposition to needless litigation, and the delays which are so vexatious in most courts. He was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and during his years upon the bench was several times chosen to represent his district in the appellate court.

Hon. Silvanus Wilcox, who succeeded Judge Wilson in 1867, is a native

of Montgomery county, New York. He was a cadet at West Point for two years, beginning in April, 1836, but was obliged to resign on account of ill health, standing fifth in merit in a class of fifty. He spent five months in the west, in 1840, finally locating in Elgin in 1844, where the next year he was appointed postmaster by President Polk, holding this office during the latter's administration. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1867 elected judge of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Kane, Du Page and Kendall. He was re-elected in 1873, but resigned in 1874 because of poor health, his resignation being received with regret by the judiciary of the state.

Judges Wilson and Wilcox are the only citizens furnished by Kane county for the circuit bench of the district, but those from other counties who have performed its duties have been men of marked ability and high standing in the profession. Judge Hiram H. Cody, of Du Page, was no exception to the rule, and Judges Charles Kellum and Clark W. Upton, the associates of Judge Wilson, stood also in the front rank. Judges Kellum, Upton and Wilson retired from the bench at the June election in 1890, and Henry B. Willis, George W. Brown, and Charles A. Bishop comprise the bench of this circuit at the present time.

Although numerous murders have been committed in Kane county, and some of them of the most diabolical character, but one man has been legally executed for his crime within the limits of the county. At the February term of the circuit court, in 1855, John Collins was convicted of murder, for having, while intoxicated, killed his wife. He was sentenced to be hung, and the penalty was inflicted upon him by Sheriff Spaulding.

There have been several noted murder cases in the county, among them the following: April 3, 1868, Mrs. Mary Widner, second wife of Adam Widner, was found to have been murdered. The crime was laid to John Ferris and wife, who rented part of the Widner house, and with whom there had been a dispute and one or two lawsuits. The trial was held at Woodstock, McHenry county, and ended early in April, 1869, with a verdict of acquittal for Mrs. Ferris and a sentence of fourteen years in the penitentiary for the husband, who was proved to be undoubtedly guilty. Rev. Isaac B. Smith was tried in the fall of 1869 for the alleged drowning of his wife in a creek between Elgin and Turner Junction. The trial was long and excited great interest, but a verdict of not guilty was reached in November. The Kimball case, tried in the circuit court in the fore part of May, 1881, was for the fatal wounding of Billings Wright by William Kimball, in the car shops at Aurora, October 22, 1880, while the latter was intoxicated. Wright died of his wounds in November following. The jury found Kimball not guilty, on the plea of emotional insanity. On Sunday, June 1, 1884, Otto John Hope, a German farmer, residing in Sugar Grove township, was killed and his hired man, Ed. Steinburn, dangerously wounded during a dispute over the feeding of some of Hope's cattle on the highway. Ozias W. Fletcher and his son Merritt W. were the guilty parties, the shooting being done with a revolver. The trial which ensued was intensely bitter, and resulted in sending the senior Fletcher for three years to Joliet, and sentencing the young man to death. Steinburn, the principal witness, recovered and went to Europe.

and, finally, after Merritt Fletcher had been confined in jail three years, he succeeded in having his sentence commuted to three years in the penitentiary, making an incarceration of six years. A fiendish murder was committed at Elgin March 3, 1883, when George Panton shot and killed his tenant, William Smith, in consequence of a dispute over the occupation of a house belonging to Panton. It was shown that the murder was deliberate and cold-blooded and unprovoked. Panton was arrested and was tried, on a change of venue, in the Boone circuit court, the jury finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the judge sentencing him to be hanged. He was granted a new trial and a second time sentenced, but Governor Oglesby commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. He was accordingly sent to Joliet, where he eventually became insane, and in the spring of 1887 he was removed to the asylum at Elgin.

Few books upon legal matters existed in the early circuit, and Hon. B. C. Cook describes the lawyers who "rode the circuit" as strong men, dependent more upon their own intellectual strength than upon books." The bulk of business in the early courts was transacted by lawyers outside of the county, among whom were J. J. Brown, of Danville; Leslie Smith and J. D. Butterfield, of Chicago; Jonathan K. Cooper, Onslow Peters and Lincoln B. Knowlton, of Peoria; Judge Dickey, of Ottawa, and others. B. C. Cook was also from Ottawa, although he practiced to a great extent in the Kane county courts. When first known in the profession here he was a young man just entering upon his public career. From 1846 to 1852, as stated, he was prosecuting attorney of the district, and it has been said of him that he was a terror to all criminals, who, in their own language "would rather have the devil after them than that young, pleasant, smiling, white-headed Cook." Mr. Cook was elected afterward to the state senate, and later served several terms in congress. He was a delegate from Illinois to the peace congress, to arrange a settlement with the southern states, when they were about going out of the Union, and he took a bold and decided stand in favor of upholding the constitution, and preserving the Union at all hazards. He subsequently served many years as the chief attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with headquarters at Chicago.

Among the first lawyers to locate in Kane county were Caleb A. Buckingham and H. N. Chapman, at Geneva, about 1837, and S. S. Jones, at St. Charles. Buckingham was a young lawyer of fine promise, who acquired some prominence in his profession and in other directions, but he was cut off by death about 1841, at Chicago. Chapman married and removed, it is thought, to Racine, Wisconsin. Jones had visited the region in 1837, and in 1838 located with his family at St. Charles, coming by way of Naperville. He had been admitted to the bar at Montpelier, Vermont, about 1835, and opened an office upon his arrival at St. Charles. He became a prominent attorney, but finally relinquished the profession to engage in newspaper publishing, his death occurring some years since in Chicago. He was the first lawyer to locate in St. Charles. A. R. Dodge is said to have hung out his shingle at Aurora as early as 1837. He was a good speaker and a man of considerable ability, and at a later date was sent to

the legislature from Kendall county. Orsamus D. Day settled at Aurora in 1839, and in the following year published his professional card in the nearest newspaper—the Joliet Courier. He died in the fall of 1861, having been elected mayor in 1860.

Among the early lawyers and well known residents of Geneva were William B. Plato, who removed there from Aurora; Joel D. Harvey, who subsequently became a prominent citizen of Chicago; and Charles B. Wells, who won fame not only as a lawyer but as a soldier.

Edward E. Harvey was an honored pioneer lawyer of Elgin, who volunteered at the breaking out of the war with Mexico and gave his life for his country during that struggle.

Paul R. Wright, a native of Oneida county, New York, moved to Illinois in 1837, when eighteen years of age. He taught school five years and during that time studied law. In 1844 he entered the office of E. E. Harvey, at Elgin, was admitted to the bar a year later, and opened an office in that place. In 1856 he was chosen circuit clerk on the Fremont ticket, and removed to Geneva. At the expiration of his term he resumed practice, but moved in 1862 to a farm in Union county, and thence, in 1874, to Jonesboro, where he again entered practice. Charles H. Morgan, the first judge of the Elgin court of common pleas, became subsequently a United States judge in one of the territories, and was a very able lawyer. His residence was also at Elgin. Edmund Gifford, one of the early lawyers of Elgin, was well and favorably known for his legal ability, and became in after years a judge at New Orleans, Louisiana.

William D. Barry, who had been admitted to the bar in Henry county, Ohio, in 1836, located at St. Charles in the spring of 1840, and was long the Nestor of the bar of Kane county. He continued in active practice until the weight of years rendered it necessary for him to retire. He was long judge of the Kane county court. During the early days of his residence here he conducted many hard criminal trials, among them being the defense of Taylor Driscoll, of Ogle county, for the alleged murder of one Campbell, during the dark days of horse-stealing and kindred crimes. Driscoll was tried at Woodstock, McHenry county, on a change of venue, and through Judge Barry's efforts was acquitted. Judge William D. Barry died at St. Charles, January 27, 1892, aged more than eighty years.

Joseph W. Churchill, a young resident of Batavia, was one of the first lawyers in the county, coming to Batavia in 1835, and was elected to the state senate the following year. In 1837 he was chosen to a position on the board of county commissioners, and was otherwise prominent. About 1853 he removed to Davenport, Iowa.

A good story of practice in the early days was related a number of years since by Henry B. Pierce, now deceased. It seems that Churchill's estimate of his own ability was very great. A. M. Herrington, whom everybody knew as "Gus," was then a law student in the office of Ralph Haskins, Esq., at Geneva, and had access to the latter's fine library. He had picked up many points in law, and was especially familiar with the decisions and opinions in "Coleman on

Contracts." He had been engaged to try his first case before Squire McNair, in Blackberry precinct, one in which suit had been brought for breach of contract. He took along his book, but hid it under a fence before entering the judicial presence. He had walked from Geneva, carrying his brogans over his shoulder until he had nearly reached his destination, when he stopped and put them on. The aforesaid Churchill was opposed to "Gus" in the case. After the evidence was heard, Herrington claimed a verdict by virtue of the law, which he quoted after bringing his authority into court. Churchill claimed the case for the plaintiff, stating that the law as read by the defense was not applicable to the case at all, and that the mere boy who had offered it had no educational advantages, and could not be expected to know the law or its application. Churchill sounded his own trumpet after the following manner: "May it please the court, my father spent a thousand dollars to give me a collegiate education and fit me for the bar, and of course I ought to and I do know the law in this case." After Churchill had finished his plea and taken his seat, young Herrington arose and said: "May it please the court, the counsel for the plaintiff has stated to you that his father spent one thousand dollars to give him an education. Now I submit to the court and the jury that in view of the facts proven in this case and the bearing of the law thereon, it was a mighty poor investment, and would have paid better put into wild land at one dollar and fifty cents an acre." The jury rewarded the young counsel by deciding the case in favor of the defense, and his first legal fee was paid him,—two new five-franc pieces,—which he coolly placed in the pockets of his tow trousers and proceeded homeward. When he was out of sight of his triumph he took out the coins, looked at them with a smile, and clinked them together in true boyish satisfaction; and it is safe to say that he never afterward earned a fee which gave him so much genuine pleasure.

Augustus Herrington, the hero of the foregoing incident, came to Kane county with his father, James Herrington, in 1835, the family locating at Geneva. He studied law during his leisure moments, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1856 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and in 1857 was appointed United States district attorney, a position he held until removed by President Buchanan, for being a friend to Stephen A. Douglas. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, and to similar bodies in 1864 and 1868. For many years he was attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Mr. Herrington was a man of positive likes and dislikes, and while he would go to almost any length to favor a friend his enemies knew they could expect nothing from him. He was a fine lawyer and an impressive speaker, and was possessed of purely original characteristics. He died August 14, 1883. Many stories are related of the tilts between him and John F. Farnsworth. Herrington's cutting remarks were often met by an exercise of physical force on the part of Farnsworth, though never with any damaging result to either party.

John F. Farnsworth, a native of Eaton, Canada East, was born of New England parentage and removed with the family to Livingston county, Michigan, in 1834. There he assisted his father in surveying, studied law, and was

admitted to practice. He read in the office of Judge Josiah Turner, at Howell, in 1842-3, and was admitted to practice in 1843. He pushed at once for a new field in which to begin his professional labors, locating in the same year at St. Charles, Kane county, Illinois. The stage upon which he was journeying from Chicago stuck in a slough and he, being unable to wait, and being without money, friends or library, took his trunk on his back, waded out and made his way to his new home. Previous to 1846 Mr. Farnsworth was a Democrat in politics, but in that year left the party and assisted in the nomination of Owen Lovejoy for congress. In 1856 and 1858 he was elected to congress by large majorities, on the Republican ticket, from what was then called the Chicago district. His speeches were widely copied by the newspapers, and he swept all opposition before him. In 1860, at the Chicago convention, he assisted in nominating Abraham Lincoln for president. In October, 1861, he left St. Charles in command of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, a regiment one thousand two hundred strong, which he had raised and which rendezvoused at St. Charles. It was one of the finest regiments which entered the service during the war of the Rebellion. In November, 1862, Colonel Farnsworth was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded the First Cavalry Brigade until after the battle of Fredericksburg, in December following. By being almost constantly in the saddle he had contracted a severe lameness, and was obliged to obtain leave of absence for medical treatment. Having been again elected to congress in the fall of 1862, he resigned his commission in the army March 4, 1863, and took his scat once more in the national halls of legislation. In the fall of 1863 he was authorized to raise the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and carried out the plan. By successive elections he was returned to congress, term after term, until 1872, when he was defeated in the convention, after a large number of ballots, by General Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, who also had an enviable war record. In congress, where he served for fourteen years, General Farnsworth was active and prominent, and held numerous important committee chairmanships and positions. After his defeat in the Republican district convention, in 1872, he espoused the Greeley cause, and about 1879 removed from St. Charles to Chicago. He was several times a candidate for office after 1872. In 1876 he was defeated for congress in his old district by Hon. William Lathrop, and met defeat subsequently at Chicago as a Democratic candidate for congressional honors. He removed to Washington, D. C., where he had a fine legal practice. He had extensive real-estate interests in Kane county, Chicago and elsewhere. General Farnsworth died at Washington in the summer of 1897, and his remains were brought to St. Charles and interred in the old burying ground.

Benjamin F. Fridley is really entitled to the honor of being the first lawyer to locate within the present limits of Kane county. He had studied law in the east. Coming west in the fall of 1834, he made his home near Oswego, for some time. He subsequently located a claim on the east side of the river in Aurora township. Mr. Fridley came to Aurora in 1835. In 1836 he was elected sheriff of Kane county, being the first to serve in that capacity. It is said of him that his experience while sheriff assisted him greatly in obtaining a knowledge of legal

matters, which combined with his native wit and judgment, enabled him to stand so high among the pioneers of the bar in this region. His term as sheriff closed in 1839, and he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1840 to 1846 he was prosecuting attorney of the district, which included twelve counties, extending from Ogle to Peoria, in each of which two and in some of which three terms of court had to be held annually, making the offices very laborious. Mr. Fridley was located at Geneva during his official career, and had an office with Mark W. Fletcher. In his travels over the circuit he used his own conveyance, and was usually accompanied by the judge or some member of the bar. He subsequently lived for a short time at Oswego, but returned to Aurora in 1857. Besides the business which naturally came to him as a resident lawyer, a large amount was placed in his hands by attorneys at Chicago, who did not desire to travel the circuit and who were aware that their matters would be faithfully attended to by him. He is now deceased.

Mark W. Fletcher, who previous to coming to this region had practiced law in the east, never engaged in the practice here, because of being elected to office, and continued therein for years. He was born in Orange county, Vermont, and read law in Genesee, Livingston and Ontario counties, New York. He located a claim in the township of St. Charles, in May, 1835, and has resided upon it since about 1848, when his official duties at the county-seat were ended. He was the first county surveyor, first clerk of the commissioners' court, and the second clerk of Kane county. He was born in 1803.

Aside from the lawyers mentioned as having been in practice at Geneva, we find that C. H. McCubbin located quite early at that point,—probably about 1841,—but after remaining a short time he removed to Kendall county. Joseph W. Helm, of Yorkville, was likewise an early practitioner in the courts of Kane county. Major J. H. Mayborne, who studied law in the state of New York, located at Chicago in 1846, and in 1848 removed to Geneva, where he successfully engaged in the practice of law. During the war of the Rebellion he occupied the position of paymaster from 1863 to 1866, with headquarters at St. Louis, and served in the Illinois state senate, having been elected in 1876. He also served a number of years as supervisor of Geneva township, and was prominent in politics from the time of the formation of the Republican party.

William J. Brown, who first practiced in the western part of the county, afterward located at Geneva. He was for some time master in chancery, and a popular lawyer. He removed farther west a few years since, but about 1888 returned to Geneva, where he is now in practice. A. P. West, the well known Geneva justice of the peace, is also a member of the bar and is an able lawyer. William Augustus Smith, a graduate of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, opened a law office in Geneva about 1857, and practiced nearly two years. He then abandoned the law and took up theology, becoming a noted Methodist minister. He was for sixteen years secretary of the Rock River conference, and died suddenly at his home in Rockford during a session of the conference, September 30, 1887.

At St. Charles the number of lawyers who have been residents at various

periods is considerable. S. S. Jones, the first one, has already been mentioned, as also Hon. W. D. Barry and Hon. J. F. Farnsworth. William J. Miller located at the place in 1841, but removed subsequently to Carroll county, Illinois, and later to Chicago. Ralph V. M. Croes, who was at first engaged in mercantile business, afterward studied law and was admitted to practice; he was an early resident of the place. S. G. D. Howard practiced at St. Charles previous to 1846, in which year he removed from the place. The late Van H. Higgins, of Chicago, also was a resident attorney previous to 1845. An attorney named Van Wormer, from Genesee county, New York, located at the same place with his family about 1846, and opened an office. His dealings were not looked upon with favor by the people, he having stirred up enmity among them in about the same manner a boy would disturb a hornets' nest. Finally Van Wormer was employed in a suit which brought matters to a focus and resulted in his obtaining a not very sleek coat of tar and feathers. The offenders in the case were brought before the grand jury at its next session, but that body refused to consider the matter, and Van Wormer, recognizing at last that the prejudices of the community were decidedly not in his favor, soon after left the place. He removed to Algonquin, McHenry county, abandoned his family, and added still further to his record as an unprincipled villain.

James P. Vance located at St. Charles about 1845 and practiced law for several years in Kane county. He afterward changed his profession for the clerical, and removed from the place. H. F. Smith, from Wyoming county, New York, opened a law office in St. Charles in 1846, but finding business dull, engaged for a time in peddling maps and canvassing for a life of John Quincy Adams. In the course of his journeyings he reached Elkhorn, the seat of justice for Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he formed a partnership with a local attorney. John H. Ferguson, one of the ablest of the many able members of the Kane county bar, located at St. Charles about 1850, coming from the state of New York. He was for a time in partnership with J. F. Farnsworth, and "it was often remarked," says the editor of the St. Charles Valley Chronicle, in a brief mention, "that the two constituted the strongest legal team in the county. Ferguson was perhaps the best informed in legal authorities of any practicing attorney in the county, and his knowledge, reinforced by Farnsworth's oratorical powers before a jury, constituted a combination of talent which was well nigh irresistible." Mr. Ferguson opened an office in Chicago in 1855 or 1856, and died in that city suddenly, of a malignant throat disease, December 3, 1857.

David L. Eastman, a native of Washington county, Vermont, settled at St. Charles, in the fall of 1848. He formed a law partnership with S. S. Jones, and later, in Chicago, with ex-Governor John L. Beveridge. He rose very rapidly in his profession and had he lived would undoubtedly have won name and fame; but he fell a victim to consumption in 1860, and his ambitious hopes were mostly never realized. During the few years of his residence in Kane county, he became one of its brightest legal lights, and the profession and those who know him yet do honor to his memory. Lewis A. Norton, William and Warren Brown all studied law in the office of Judge Barry, at St. Charles, and were

admitted to the bar. Norton removed subsequently to California, where he rose to prominence in his profession.

Alonzo H. Barry, brother of Hon. W. D. Barry, studied in the office of the latter, and was admitted to practice in Kane county in 1853. Until 1870 he continued to reside at St. Charles, but in that year removed to Elgin and formed a law partnership with Judge R. N. Botsford and Joseph Healy. The latter gentleman died and E. C. Lovell, later county judge, was a member of the firm for two years. John G. Kribs and John A. Russell were afterward law partners at different times with Messrs. Barry and Botsford. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Barry was elected judge of the city court of Aurora and Elgin, a position he filled with such great ability that he was re-elected at the end of his term, in 1887. Judge Barry opened an office in W. J. Meehan's block at Elgin, in 1885. He has also an enviable military record, having been elected major of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry in 1861, with which command he served over two years. Previous to the war he had served as captain of the St. Charles Cavalry, to succeed P. J. Burchell, elected major of the battalion. Judge Barry is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the west, and on the bench has administered justice in an impartial manner.

A. S. Babcock, who had previously practiced a few years at Blackberry Station (now Elburn), was located at St. Charles from 1868 to 1872, in the law and insurance business. He subsequently practiced at Sycamore, and in 1876 removed to Oregon, Illinois, whence he journeyed a year or two later to California, where he died September 11, 1887.

John McGuire and John J. Flannery studied in Mr. Babcock's office, at St. Charles, and both were admitted to the bar. Mr. Flannery also studied in the law department of the University of Michigan, and with A. M. Herrington at Geneva, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1873. He removed subsequently to Sycamore.

T. E. Ryan studied law in Judge Barry's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He opened an office of his own in 1876. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney for Kane county, serving four years, and he has also been prominently engaged as attorney for several railway companies.

Wilbur C. Hunt, George F. Ross and Edward H. Bowman are later attorneys. Mr. Hunt served several years as city attorney for St. Charles, as did also Mr. Ross, who removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in the autumn of 1887, but who later returned to St. Charles. Mr. Bowman, who opened an office in Chicago, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of the Harvard law school. Richard Nichols Botsford, a native of Connecticut, located at St. Charles in 1851, and taught in a select school. He taught later in Missouri and elsewhere, and in 1856 began the study of law with C. C. Pope, at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Returning to St. Charles, he was for a time engaged in the publication of the *Argus* at that place, but disposed of it and opened a law office in partnership with D. L. Eastman. After the latter's death, in 1860, Mr. Botsford associated himself with S. S. Jones, thus continuing until 1865. In 1861 he was elected judge of the county court, a position he filled

with great credit for four years. He removed to Elgin in 1867, and has since made that city his home. Judge Botsford is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the district. It has been said of him that he is always ready for trial when his cases are called, and it is a fact that he has made a marked success in his chosen profession.

In Elgin the first representative of the legal profession was Edward E. Harvey, who has been already mentioned. He located at the place in 1840, having been previously a student in the office of Joseph W. Churchill, at Batavia. He is remembered as an able and eloquent lawyer.

Isaac G. Wilson, who was later judge of the circuit court, as already noted, was the next to hang out his professional shingle in the aspiring young city, becoming a resident in 1841, and removing a few years later to Geneva, upon his election to the bench in the county court. From 1846 to 1850 he was a law partner with Silvanus Wilcox, who has already been mentioned. A former writer says: "The practice thus ably commenced was continued by Edmund Gifford, from 1845 to 1861; Paul R. Wright, A. J. Waldron and Charles H. Morgan, from 1847 to 1863; E. S. Joslyn, from 1852 to the outbreak of the Rebellion; John S. Riddle, from 1857 to 1862; Thomas W. Grosvenor, from 1858 to 1861; Joseph Healy, E. W. Vining, A. H. Barry, R. N. Botsford, J. W. Ranstead, William H. Wing, W. F. Lynch, Eugene Clifford, Henry B. Willis, Cyrus K. Wilbur, John McBride, and others. Many of the above left their professions to serve their country in the late war, and some died from wounds received on the battle-field."

Eugene Clifford, now practicing in Chicago and Elgin, studied in Elgin law offices, and was admitted to practice by the Illinois supreme court in March, 1871; was town clerk of Elgin in 1872; city attorney, 1873 to 1877, inclusive; master in chancery of the Elgin city court, and in 1882 revised the Elgin city ordinances.

John H. Becker studied law at Elgin, where he now resides. He graduated at Union College in 1861, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, May 11, 1886. He has been a justice of the peace in the town of Elgin since 1877. James Coleman studied for his profession at Elgin, with Colonel E. S. Joslyn, and was there admitted to the bar, by the superior court, in 1863. He was city attorney from 1863 to 1865, and in April, 1886, was elected police magistrate. Mr. Coleman has also dabbled to some extent in newspaper work.

Robert M. Ireland studied law at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar, on diploma of Union College of Law of Chicago, at the June, 1876, term of the supreme court at Mount Vernon. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature and served one term; was nominated for county judge, but was defeated by D. B. Sherwood. He died April 23, 1895.

Clinton F. Irwin, now of Elgin, studied law in the office of W. H. H. Kennedy, at Maple Park, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1879. He first practiced at Maple Park, and in 1881-2 was supervisor of Virgil township. Subsequently removing to Elgin, he was assistant supervisor of the township, in

1885-6. He is a prominent candidate for one of the judges of Oklahoma, with every prospect of success (December, 1898).

Frank W. Joslyn, of Elgin, studied in the office of his father, Colonel E. S. Joslyn, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, May 23, 1883. He served as city attorney of Elgin, and is also serving his second term as state's attorney.

Colonel Edward S. Joslyn was one of the ablest lawyers and readiest and most eloquent speakers who ever practiced in the courts of Kane county. He acquired a national reputation, and some of the best of his life work was done in the service of the government in Utah territory. He was one of the first to volunteer upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, and served with distinction while in the army. At his death, which occurred in 1885, he was mourned by the bar as one of its most gifted members.

Oscar Jones prepared himself for his profession at Sycamore, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, May 16, 1883. He had previously been successfully engaged as a teacher at St. Charles and elsewhere. In September, 1883, he became master in chancery of the city court of Elgin. John P. Mann is a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1882. He was admitted to the Michigan bar April 11, 1882, and to the Illinois bar at Ottawa, upon motion, September 17, 1885. He resides at Elgin.

Thomas J. Rushton studied law with Judge Smith at Woodstock, and graduated at the law school of the State University of Iowa, in June, 1880. He took the degree of LL. B., was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1880, to the Illinois bar in 1881, and located at Elgin in June, 1882, where he became a law partner of C. A. Van Horne, who came to Elgin in June, 1887.

Hon. John W. Ranstead, who is a native of Kane county, was graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, and in the same year was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois. He is a lawyer of marked ability, and from 1873 to 1882 served as county judge of Kane county. As the county is overwhelmingly Republican, and Judge Ranstead is a Democrat, the compliment can be readily appreciated. Ezra Rue, a native of Steuben county, New York, came to Elgin in 1858, when a boy. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. David B. Sherwood, one of the most prominent members of the Elgin bar, studied law at Galveston, Texas, where he was admitted to practice in November, 1870. He was elected county judge in 1890, defeating the Republican nominee. John H. Williams, a graduate of the Iowa State University, was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1881, and in 1882 located at Elgin, where he still resides. William H. Wing studied law with Hon. S. Wilcox, at Elgin, in 1865-6; was admitted to the bar for Illinois, at Elgin, in the spring of 1867, and later at Chicago, for the United States courts. He was city attorney of Elgin, in 1871-2; treasurer of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane for five years from April 1, 1880; and is a director of the First National Bank of Elgin, over which he has his office. Mr. Wing came to Elgin in 1846. For four years he was a law partner with Colonel E. S. Joslyn.

William H. Wilcox, a native of Montgomery county, New York, came to Elgin with his father, General Elijah Wilcox, in 1842. He served with dis-

tion in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. His connection with the legal profession dates from 1871, when he was admitted to the bar.

Hon. Henry B. Willis is a native of Bennington, Vermont. He located at Sycamore, Illinois, in 1852, when a child, and in July, 1872, came to Elgin. He had graduated in the previous year, at Albany, New York and was the same year admitted to the bar of that state. His admission to the Illinois bar occurred in 1872. He has been several times elected to responsible and honorable official positions, among them supervisor of Elgin township, and city attorney and mayor of the city of Elgin. He is now judge of the circuit court.

Colonel John S. Wilcox, a native of the state of New York, came to Elgin with the family of his father, General Elijah Wilcox, in 1842, when nine years of age. He began the study of law about 1852, with his brother, Hon. Sylvanus Wilcox, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Wilcox entered the United States service, enlisting in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He went into camp as captain, and was promoted successively to lieutenant colonel and colonel. He resigned in 1864 to take the stump in behalf of President Lincoln's re-election, and made able speeches in numerous portions of the state. He held a brevet brigadier general's commission at the close of his service. In the spring of 1864, after his resignation, he took command of the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry, a three months' regiment, and continued until the command was ready for the field. This service was gratuitous to the state. He was elected mayor of Elgin in 1865, and also resumed the practice of his profession, being in partnership one year with his brother Judge Wilcox. In the fall of 1871 he became a director in and general solicitor for the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, continuing in that position over six years, since which time he has not been in practice. Colonel Wilcox is a fine orator, a genial gentleman, energetic and persevering in business, and was a successful lawyer.

Hon. Edward C. Lovell, who has served as county judge, retired from the circuit bench in 1890, read law in the office of Colonel J. S. Wilcox, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar at Detroit, in April, 1870, is a fine scholar, an able lawyer, and honored citizen. He has long been identified with the educational interests of Elgin, and with the upbuilding of her splendid free public library, of which he was a director during the first six years of its existence. He was mayor of Elgin in 1877, member of the Illinois legislature in 1879, and city attorney of Elgin in 1879-80.

John A. Russell is one of the successful lawyers of Elgin. He studied with Messrs. Botsford & Barry, and after his admission to the bar became a partner with them, thus continuing several years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected state's attorney for Kane county, on the Republican ticket, and proved an energetic and efficient officer. Carl E. Botsford, son of Judge R. N. Botsford, is one of the younger members of the profession in Elgin. He studied under the guidance of his father and graduated in an eastern law school.

Charles H. Wayne studied law with A. B. Coon, at Marengo, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar before the appellate court at Ottawa, Illinois, in De-

cember, 1882. He is now a member of the firm of Botsford, Wayne & Botsford. Albert T. Lewis read law in the office of Colonel J. S. Wilcox, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, January 31, 1868. He has been a justice of the peace for a number of years and a notary public since 1867. Charles M. Hopson studied law and graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar, both in that state and Illinois, in June, 1887. He has since been in practice in Elgin.

Hon. Samuel Drake Lockwood, who located at Batavia in 1853 and died there April 23, 1874, is referred to in the chapter touching the supreme court of the state.

W. H. H. Kennedy, now deceased, was a prominent lawyer, who formerly resided at Maple Park (then Lodi), where he located in 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and for several years represented his township on the board of supervisors. James O. McClellan, a graduate of the Columbian Law School, at Washington, D. C., was admitted to the bar in Illinois, September 13, 1869. He is a well known lawyer of recognized ability, and has held the position of master in chancery of the circuit court of Kane county since 1875. He resides at Batavia. Thomas Cincinnatus Moore, also of Batavia, studied at Marshall, Illinois, where he was admitted to practice in May, 1843. He has been a well known figure in the courts of Kane county for many years. His practice has been extensive.

F. G. Garfield, of Compton, who came to Kane county in 1841, commenced the practice of law about 1857, although he was not regularly admitted to the bar until 1865. He was an able lawyer and successful business man. His death occurred April 23, 1895.

W. R. S. Hunter, of Elburn, studied law under the direction of Hon. W. D. Barry, W. J. Brown and W. H. H. Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar at Chicago March 24, 1880. He was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Ethan J. Allen; postmaster at Blackberry Station under President Lincoln; local attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and has seen long service as corporation attorney of Elburn.

At Aurora there has been a long list of attorneys, and many of them have been very prominent, not alone at home but in state and national affairs. A few of them have already been named.

Leander R. Wagner came to the place with his parents in 1837, when a small child. He studied law in the state of New York and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was a brilliant and gifted lawyer, and was district attorney for the district including Kane county from 1864 to 1868. He died of consumption March 29, 1869. John M. Little, a practitioner residing in Aurora, died of consumption August 21, 1868, and was taken to his father's home in De Kalb, for burial. Hon. William B. Plato, now deceased, was an exceedingly able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and possessed a reputation second to that of no lawyer in the state. He was a tailor by trade, and settled at Aurora in 1839. He soon after took up the study of law and subsequently removed to Geneva, where he was for a time in partnership with Judge Wilson.

James G. Barr, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Aurora when seventeen years old, in 1844, with the family of his father, Oliver Barr. He studied law with W. B. Plato, in 1846, and was subsequently admitted to practice. He was superintendent of schools in Kendall county in 1849, but located permanently in Aurora in 1851. He was the first justice of the peace elected from Aurora under the township organization; was town clerk two years; first city clerk, holding six years; four years clerk of the Aurora court of common pleas, etc. He died January 27, 1872, and was at that time, and had been for seven years, assistant United States assessor for southern Kane county.

Charles J. Metzner, a fine lawyer and a thorough gentleman, was a native of Saxony, and came to Erie, Pennsylvania, when three years old. He afterward removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, thence to Naperville, Illinois, and in 1856, to Aurora. He first worked at blacksmithing, but was forced to give up the trade because of an injury to his eye, from a flying spark from the anvil. He studied law with B. F. Parks, and was admitted in 1859. He was state's attorney four years, and died at Aurora, August 8, 1874, aged forty years. Sewell W. Brown, a native of Jefferson county, New York, was educated at Watertown, studied law and practiced several years in the south. He came to Aurora in 1858, and practiced until his death, which occurred March 13, 1878.

Hon. Alexander C. Gibson had been a prominent practitioner and citizen in Washington county, New York, before coming to Aurora in 1847. After one and a half years in town he located on a farm in the vicinity of North Aurora. He was interested in railroad and agricultural society matters; edited the *Daily Beacon* during the Fremont campaign in 1856; and in 1857 was chosen the first judge of the Aurora court of common pleas, holding the position two years. He then retired to his farm, where he died fifteen years later, August 14, 1874, aged eighty years.

Hon. John C. Sherwin, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, came to Kendall county, Illinois, in 1856, and during the war of the Rebellion served in the ranks of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He located at Aurora in 1865, and studied law with Wagner & Canfield. After being admitted to the bar he continued in practice until 1873, when he was elected county clerk, a position to which he was re-elected in 1877. In 1878 he was the successful candidate of the Republicans of the then fourth district for congress, resigning as county clerk. He was again elected to congress in 1880, serving altogether four years. He removed to Nebraska in the fall of 1883.

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Parks is a native of Oakland county, Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1848. He studied law with Ferry & Searles at Waukegan, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, coming to Aurora the same year. Mr. Parks was for many years regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Fox River valley. He was the first city attorney of Aurora; was elected judge of the city court in 1859, and served four years; and was mayor of the city in 1869. He also represented his district in the Illinois legislature. Judge Parks met with a severe accident a few years

since, falling upon an icy sidewalk in Aurora and sustaining injuries of a permanent character. He is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee.

B. F. Herrington, now of Kendall county, was located in Aurora for some time, dating from June, 1876. He had an office with Eugene Canfield, and had studied law and begun practice in the state of New York.

Charles Wheaton, of Aurora, has almost completed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, yet is still actively engaged in the practice of law, having been a member of the bar of Kane county for nearly four decades.

He was born in Warren, Rhode Island, on the 29th of May, 1829, and belongs to one of the oldest families of New England. The first of the name to locate in America was a Baptist minister, of Swansea, Wales, who came to the United States in 1630, locating in Salem, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Rehoboth, same state. As the family grew in numbers it sent its representatives into Rhode Island, New York and Connecticut, and later generations are found in many of the states of the Union. The parents of our subject were Nathan M. and Content B. Wheaton, and the former engaged in trading with the West Indies and in operating whaling vessels.

At his parental home Charles Wheaton spent his boyhood days, and after acquiring a good elementary English education became a student in Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in June, 1849. He studied law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar of that place September 7, 1851. Wisely believing that the west would furnish better opportunities to ambitious young men, he left the Bay state in the fall of 1854, and in January, 1855, located in Batavia, Kane county, Illinois, where he remained until April 30, 1859, when he moved to Aurora. He has since made his home in that city, and has been a prominent factor in legal circles. His practice has been general and has embraced the conduct of some very important cases. He has also been somewhat active in the conduct of public affairs. He was mayor of the city in 1864, was supervisor of Aurora township from 1868 until 1872, inclusive; and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, when the present constitution of the state was adopted. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to the multifarious duties of his profession.

On the 17th of July, 1860, in Middlebury, Vermont, Mr. Wheaton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah H. Brewster, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came to the United States in the Mayflower. They have five daughters: Mrs. Lizzie J. Hale, who was born May 10, 1861; Clara S., July 6, 1863; Mrs. Sarah B. Allen, January 31, 1865; Annie H., May 9, 1866; and Mrs. Mary F. Holden, November 21, 1869. Mr. Wheaton is a member of the First Congregational church of Aurora, and is one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of the locality in which for forty years he has made his home.

Captain Alexander C. Little, of Aurora, is a native of Rome, New York, and a thorough student in both law and medicine. He studied medicine in

Joliet, Illinois, with Drs. Harwood & Danforth, commencing in the fall of 1855; read the next year with Drs. Young & Hard, in Aurora; matriculated in the fall of 1856 in the medical department of the Iowa University, at Keokuk, and attended one course of lectures. He returned to Joliet in 1857, and, while still continuing his studies, began practice with his first preceptor, Dr. Willis Danforth. He graduated in the Iowa University in the spring of 1858, receiving his diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The study of law was commenced by him at Aurora, with Hon. Charles Wheaton, in 1866, and after attending law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he was admitted to the bar of Kane county in August, 1867. He was elected city attorney of Aurora in 1873, and mayor in 1874. He won an honorable record in the war of the Rebellion as an officer in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Hon. Eugene Canfield, another Vermonter, and one of the best educated lawyers in the west, located at Aurora in 1860. In 1861 and again in 1862 he served as city attorney, and was subsequently chosen from this district to the state senate. For a number of years he had been much of the time in Washington territory and Oregon, where he has considerable property, and had become prominent in connection with territorial affairs. Mr. Canfield died in Oregon in 1891.

Among the earlier lawyers in Aurora we find H. C. Kelly occupying the field in July, 1848, and he had probably been here for some time at that date. W. C. Taylor and R. G. Montony had their cards in the local papers in 1850, the former on the west side and the latter on the east side of the river. Judge Richard G. Montony, one of the most careful and painstaking lawyers who ever made Kane county his home, has resided in Aurora since 1846, and been engaged in practice since 1849. He is a native of New Jersey. He came to Chicago September 1, 1845; taught school at Newark the following winter, and located at Aurora in May, 1846. He read law with O. D. Day, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1849. In 1858 he was city attorney of Aurora. From 1873 to 1886 he had an office in Chicago.

D. W. Poindexter was practicing in Aurora in the beginning of 1855, as was also N. J. Smith, who had but lately arrived from Worcester county, Massachusetts. A. B. Fuller was practicing in the place in the spring of the same year. In the summer of 1858 we find William R. Parker and Daniel Eastman on the list. The latter had temporarily relinquished the medical profession and turned his attention in a successful manner to the law. Mr. Parker was a gifted lawyer and somewhat of a politician, becoming a prominent and greatly esteemed citizen, and at one time representing the district in the state legislature. He died January 5, 1859, aged about forty years.

In 1859 the newspaper files show additional attorneys in Aurora, in the persons of C. J. Metzner, John W. Ray, L. R. Wagner and E. A. Prichard. George W. Grow came some time previous to 1860. In December, 1847, Messrs. Champlin & Dodge (John C. Champlin, of Ottawa, and A. R. Dodge, of Aurora), announced through the columns of the *Beacon* that they were ready to practice law in the counties of Kane, Kendall, DeKalb and McHenry.

Hon. Albert J. Hopkins is a native of DeKalb county, Illinois, and a graduate (1870) of Hillsdale (Michigan) College. In August, 1870, he came to Aurora, and began the study of law with C. J. Metzner, at that time one of the leading members of the Kane county bar. In September, 1871, Mr. Hopkins was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, and a year later in all the United States courts. He was elected state's attorney for Kane county in 1872, and made a splendid record, the beginning of the career which has placed him at the head of the criminal lawyers of the county. He enjoys an extensive and increasing practice, and the well known firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher has acknowledged leadership among the professional firms of northern Illinois. In 1885 Mr. Hopkins was elected to congress from the fifth district of Illinois, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, deceased, of Sycamore. He was re-elected for the full term in the fall of 1886, and has made an excellent record during his stay at the national capital, and has been continuously elected since and is still in congress.

N. J. Aldrich studied law at Aurora with Mr. O. Southworth, and took a two years' course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating in 1876. He was admitted to the bar the same year at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and commenced practice at Aurora with A. J. Hopkins, in 1878.

Frank H. Thatcher was graduated in the East Aurora high school in 1877, and in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, in the class of 1881, receiving the degree of Ph. B. In 1883 that institution conferred upon him also the honorary degree of Ph. M. Mr. Thatcher studied law for two years with Hopkins & Aldrich, was admitted to the bar in May, 1883, upon examination by Judge Upton, of the appellate court, and has been a member of the firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher since 1884. He is president of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Aurora, and has been recently appointed by Judge Peter Grosscup register in bankruptcy. He is one of the ablest members of the Kane county bar.

William George was graduated in the West Aurora high school in 1879, and took a collegiate course in the University of Iowa. He studied law in Chicago, and at the same time took a full course in the Union College of Law in that city, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was graduated at that institution and admitted to the bar, at Ottawa, in June, 1885, and is now practicing in Aurora. For two years he was associated with the firm of Hopkins, Aldrich & Thatcher.

Fayette D. Winslow, a native of Kane county, and a graduate of the West Aurora high school, is also a graduate of Sterling College, at Beloit, Wisconsin, and the Columbia Law School, in New York city. He was admitted to practice in December, 1883, and in June, 1884, opened an office in Aurora, in company with Frank G. Hanchett. Frank G. Hanchett also is a graduate of the West Aurora high school. In 1882 he was graduated with high honors in the University of Chicago, and took a thorough law course at Iowa City, Iowa, graduating in 1883. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1884, and has since been

engaged in practice at Aurora. He was elected state's attorney in 1888, and served with marked distinction.

Charles L. Allen, of Sterling, Colorado, was formerly a resident of Aurora, and numbered among the able young lawyers of that city. He was at one time city attorney. J. P. Cass, John C. Murphy and A. J. King were all examined and admitted to the bar in September, 1882, before the appellate court. Mr. Cass studied law with Judge Parks and A. G. McDole. He opened an office in October, 1882, since when he has been engaged in practice. In 1884-5 he served as alderman from what was then the fifth ward of Aurora. He was in partnership with Judge Parks for a short time; was a member of the public library board, and second lieutenant of Company D, Third Regiment, Illinois National Guards. Early in 1888 Mr. Cass removed to the Pacific coast. Mr. Murphy became assistant United States attorney for Dakota territory, and Mr. King, who was for a time in company with M. O. Southworth, is now prospering in the law, loan and real-estate business at Oberlin, Kansas.

Russell P. Goodwin studied law with Judge Cody, at Naperville, and M. O. Southworth at Aurora, and was admitted to the bar January 17, 1879, since when he has been engaged in practice at Aurora. He has served as public administrator for Kane county and city attorney of Aurora, and is now serving his second term as judge of the county courts of Aurora and Elgin.

Thomas B. Swan studied law at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and was there admitted to practice in the fall of 1878. He had been previously graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He practiced a few months at Blairsville, in that state, and in 1879 came to Aurora, where he still resides, and where, for most of the time, he has held a notary public's commission.

A. E. Searles studied law at St. Albans, Vermont, where he was admitted to the bar in 1842. After practicing about twelve years at Sheldon, in the same county, he was located in practice at St. Albans until 1858, when he removed to Aurora, where he continued in active practice. He was several times city attorney of Aurora, and was in partnership with R. G. Montony until the latter was elected judge of the city court. They had an office in Chicago in 1873-4. Mr. Searles died several years ago. Osborn A. Holcomb read law over two years with A. E. Searles, and was admitted to practice in December, 1885. He is now engaged in practice at Aurora.

N. F. Nichols came to Aurora in September, 1857, fresh from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he had just been graduated. He taught school several years; read law with J. H. Mayborne, at Geneva, and S. W. Brown, at Aurora; was admitted to the bar in 1865; began practice at Aurora, in partnership with S. W. Brown, about 1867, and still continues. Mr. Nichols was several times city attorney of Aurora, and previously superintendent of schools in Kane county.

D. M. Clapsaddle, who died at Huron, Dakota, in 1886, was in practice in Aurora for a few years, and for a time in partnership with N. F. Nichols. Randall Cassem, an able lawyer, for some years in practice at Yorkville, Illinois, removed to Aurora in the fall of 1887.

Frederick Brown was admitted to the bar in 1853, at Ravenna, Ohio. After practicing a year and a half he came west and located at Pecatonica, Illinois, where he practiced five years. He was appointed postmaster in April, 1861, upon the recommendation of Hon. E. B. Washburne, and held the position over twelve years. During the time he served four years in the army, leaving the office in charge of his wife. Resigning the postmastership in 1873, he came to Aurora, where he continues in the practice of his profession. He was once a justice of the peace at Pecatonica, but resigned. He has held a similar office at Aurora, has been school trustee, etc.

Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, is a son of Jacob and Caroline Alschuler, who in early life left their native Bavaria and crossed the Atlantic to America, becoming residents of Chicago, Illinois, where, on the 20th of November, 1859, Samuel Alschuler was born. He acquired his education in the public schools, completing it by a course in the high school of Aurora, whither his parents had removed in 1861. For a short time after putting aside his school-books he engaged in clerking, but in 1878 became a student in a law office and was admitted to the bar in 1880. The following year he opened an office and began the practice of law in Aurora, continuing alone in business until 1890, when he entered into partnership with Hon. J. C. Murphy, under the firm name of Alschuler & Murphy, a connection that has since been continued with mutual pleasure and profit. His practice has been general and he has represented important interests of this locality.

In his political views Mr. Alschuler is a Democrat, and was the nominee of his party for congress in 1892, but was defeated. The following year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld state claims commissioner, and served in that capacity for nearly four years. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature and served in the fortieth assembly and the special session, and in November, 1898, was again elected. He is well informed on the issues of the day and is very loyal in his advocacy of the measures of his party.

He belongs to a number of clubs and societies, but takes no very active part in them. His time is largely devoted to his professional duties, which are never neglected for other things, and this fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care is certainly one of the strong elements in his success.

Charles I. McNett read law at Ottawa, Illinois, and was admitted before the appellate court in December, 1881. Since December, 1882, he has been a resident in Aurora. He is now master in chancery of the circuit court. Asa G. McDole, born in Sugar Grove township, Kane county, was the first white male child whose birth occurred within that township, the date being June 12, 1836. Beginning in 1858, he studied law a year with Judge Parks, at Aurora, and in 1859-60 attended for six months the first term of the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was examined for admission to the bar in the fall of 1860, at Chicago, by Ebenezer Peck, and was duly admitted in January, 1861, after which he was in practice at Aurora. He was city attorney of Aurora from April, 1862, to April, 1864, and again from April, 1879, to April, 1882. He revised the ordinances of the city in 1863, and was for a time master in chancery of the

Aurora city court. Mr. McDole died several years ago. George W. Grove was a practicing attorney at Aurora when Mr. McDole entered the professional field, but subsequently removed from the city and is now deceased.

M. O. Southworth studied law in 1864-5 with DeWolf & Pinckney, at Dixon, Illinois, and in 1869-70 at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in the spring of 1871. He began business at Aurora the same spring, and in 1873 entered into partnership with Sewell W. Brown, who is universally mentioned as one of the most upright citizens Aurora ever possessed. Since Mr. Brown's death Mr. Southworth has practiced mostly alone. He was city attorney of Aurora several terms, and in 1882 a candidate for the position of county judge. He was elected county judge in 1894 and re-elected in 1898.

Hon. C. D. F. Smith, at present a resident of Aurora, practices mostly in Chicago, and is in all respects an excellent lawyer. He has held the position of judge of the Aurora city court and also that of county judge of Kane county. Hon. F. M. Annis, of Aurora, is a lawyer of fine repute, and was at one time judge of the Aurora city court.

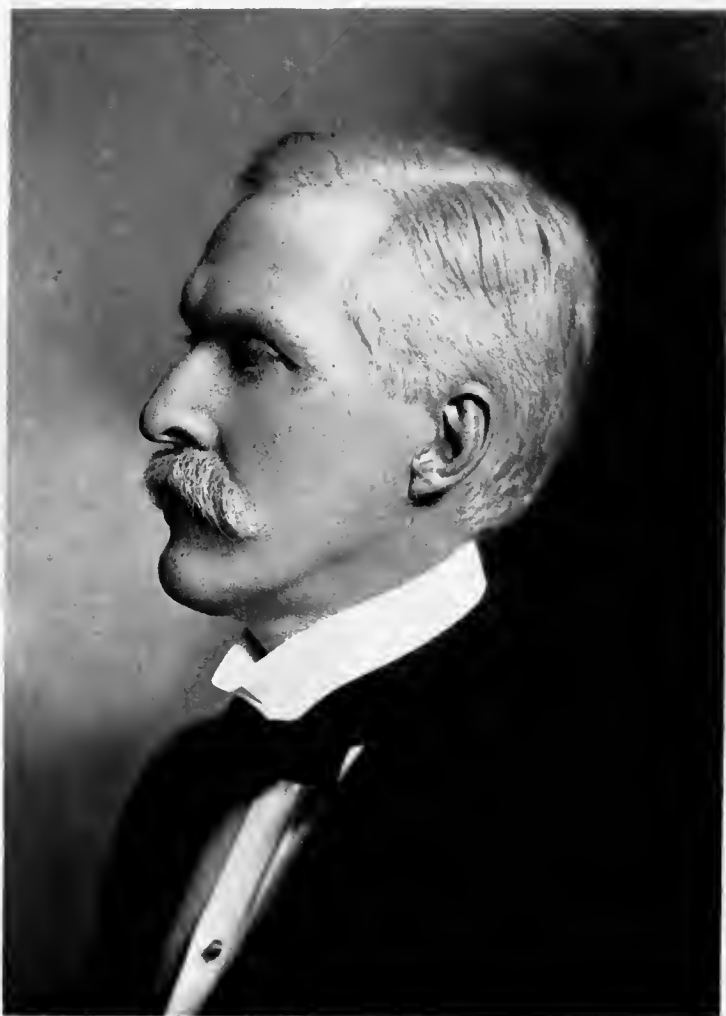
Marcus White, now retired from practice, is a resident of Aurora, and one of the pioneers of the county. Ira S. Smith, formerly a resident practitioner, has removed from the city. L. W. Rood resides in Aurora, but has an office in Chicago. E. D. Northam, formerly one of the proprietors of the Aurora Daily News, is a regular practitioner, having been for a time connected with the legal department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He was, in 1887, appointed official stenographer of the Kane county circuit court. J. D. Fox came to Kane county in 1857, and soon after commenced the study of law, continuing the same until 1863, when he enlisted in the army. After his return he resumed his studies in the office of his old preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

A list of lawyers in Kane county in 1858 shows the following to have been then in practice: At Aurora—James G. Barr, O. M. Bates (law student), S. W. Brown, O. D. Day, S. N. Dickinson, B. F. Fridley, A. C. Gibson, John Little (law student), Charles J. Metzner, R. G. Montony, William R. Parker, Samuel Parker (law student), B. F. Parks, E. A. Pritchard, A. E. Searles, N. J. Smith, James Van Allen (law student), L. R. Wagner. At Batavia—Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Thomas C. Moore, Charles Wheaton. At Elgin—John Calvert, F. Colby, Edmund Gifford, A. B. Phiney. At Geneva—Judge Isaac G. Wilson, Augustus M. Herrington, J. H. Mayborne, W. B. Plato. At Lodi Station (now Maple Park)—William J. Brown, who was also postmaster. At St. Charles—Alonzo H. Barry, Judge William D. Barry, D. L. Eastman, John F. Farnsworth, J. H. Ferguson, S. S. Jones.

There have doubtless been many others in practice in the county, at various periods, whose names are not here recorded, but it is impossible to make a complete record, and the foregoing chapter is submitted for whatever of value it may contain.

The personnel of the present bar of Kane county is as follows: Aurora—Charles Wheaton, R. G. Montony, N. F. Nichols, A. C. Little, A. J. Hopkins,

F. M. Annis, M. O. Southworth, Frederick Brown, R. P. Goodwin, N. J. Aldrich, L. W. Rood, Frank H. Thatcher, Samuel Alschuler, Theo. Worcester, F. G. Hanchett, Thomas B. Swan, J. C. Murphy, J. D. Fox, Charles I. McNett, F. D. Winslow, William George, J. M. Raymond, S. N. Hoover, P. Y. Smith, J. I. Montgomery, John F. Galvin, Eben Beaupre, O. A. Holcomb, John F. Golden, Frank G. Plain, Randall Cassem, J. J. O'Connor, W. K. Dillon, G. C. VanOsdel, George Avery, R. B. Scott, Nelson L. Rood, Lee Mighell, Frederick A. Dolph, W. J. Tyers, J. S. Sears, T. K. Long, A. M. Beaupre, John Kelley. Batavia—Charles H. More, James O. McClellan, H. N. Jones. Elgin—R. N. Botsford, A. H. Barry, J. W. Ranstead, E. C. Lovell, D. B. Sherwood, T. J. Rushton, Ezra Rue, Isaac H. Warren, Charles Hopson, John A. Russell, C. E. Botsford, J. H. Williams, John Powers, Jr., Robert G. Earley, James F. Flynn, Eugene Clifford, W. H. Wing, Robert S. Egan, J. H. Becker, C. H. Fisher, J. G. Spillard, R. D. Hollembeak, W. W. Baldwin, Henry J. Hartz, A. G. Waite, Frank E. Shopen, J. L. Healy, Elwood E. Kenyon, J. M. Manley, Ernest C. Luther, Oscar Jones, J. P. Mann, Frank W. Joslyn, W. H. Wilcox, George H. McDonald, C. F. Irwin, Charles H. Wayne, A. T. Lewis, Sylvanus Wilcox, Fred Shultz, John Brown, James Coleman, James J. Kirby, Charles L. Abbott. Elburn—W. R. S. Hunter, W. S. Hunter. Geneva—William J. Brown, A. P. West. St. Charles—Charles A. Miller, J. Frank Richmond, T. E. Ryan, H. G. Hempstead, George F. Ross, Charles H. Glos.



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John M. Lansden

CHAPTER LI.

LEADING LAWYERS OF ALEXANDER, CASS, COLES, DEKALB, MACOUPIN AND SANGAMON COUNTIES.

JOHAN M. LANSDEN is a practitioner of law at Cairo. His parents, Abner Wayne and Mary Miller Lansden, came from Wilson county, Tennessee, to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1835. His mother's parents, Thomas and Mary Green Gallaher, had come to Illinois from Roane county, Tennessee, in 1833. The two families resided in the Island Grove neighborhood and very near the village of Berlin. He was born there the 12th of February, 1836. In 1841 his parents removed to a farm near a village then called Lebanon, but afterward and now called Loami. He worked on the farm, and in the fall and winter attended the village and district schools. He prepared for college at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, and September 15, 1858, entered the freshman class of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Wilson county, Tennessee. Being somewhat in advance of his class in most of their studies, he was able to prepare and recite the lessons of both the freshman and sophomore classes, and at the beginning of his second year was admitted to the junior class. By close application and study he reached and maintained, in his class of forty members, the third place in mathematics and the second place in all other branches. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country following the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency and the probable early suspension of all college work, he left Lebanon and came to Jacksonville and entered the senior class of Illinois College, and there graduated June 20, 1861. His studies at these institutions were those usually prescribed for the classical course in most colleges.

After leaving college he engaged in teaching in Menard and Sangamon counties, and subsequently took charge of the public schools in Centralia. In 1864 he entered the Albany Law School, of Albany University, New York, where he graduated May 25, 1865. He was admitted to the practice there and in Illinois in that year, and went to Cairo in 1866, where he began the practice which he has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. He was a member first of the firm of Olney, McKeaig & Lansden, and afterward of the firm of Omelveny & Lansden, the senior member of which was the Hon. Harvey K. S. Omelveny, who subsequently removed to Los Angeles. In 1874 he formed a partnership with the Hon. David L. Linegar, which continued nearly to the time of the latter's death, in 1885. The Hon. John H. Mulkey and they, prior to the former's election to the supreme bench, were associated together for a time under the firm name of Mulkey, Linegar & Lansden. In 1887 he and Angus Leek formed the present firm of Lansden & Leek.

His practice has been chiefly of a general nature, in the state and federal

courts in Illinois, and for some years past also in Missouri and Kentucky. He was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court a few years ago. He has confined himself very closely to his profession; has taken little part in politics; has held no offices except those of city attorney, mayor and treasurer of schools. He has acted, for the most part, with the Democratic party, but is strongly inclined to independence. While admitting that parties are indispensable in a free government, he believes they serve their best and highest purposes when independent thinking and voting receive their greatest encouragement.

His choice of the law was not unmixed with aspirations of a political nature; for, after the age of seventeen, the most interesting reading to him was that which related to the past and current political history of the country. But a better acquaintance with the law and with politics has shown him, he says, that if he possesses any special qualification for either it is not for the latter. Moreover, his observation is that while work and study will accomplish great results, there are, for the legal profession, certain special qualifications about which young men may wisely make inquiry before choosing between that and other professions or occupations.

He was married September 25, 1867, to Effie Wyeth Smith, a daughter of the late David A. Smith, of Jacksonville. They have six children,—David Smith, Mary Gallaher, Effie Allan, Emma Louise, John McMurray and Margaret Lansden,—all of them except John graduates of the Cairo high school;—David, also of Princeton, class of 1891; Mary, of the Southern Illinois Normal, class of 1890, and John, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, class of 1898. David has been with him in the practice since 1894.

He has belonged to no secret society except the college Greek letter society of Alpha Delta Phi, Cumberland Chapter, 1861.

The Lansdens and Gallahers are Scotch-Irish people. Their ancestors landed at Philadelphia early in 1700, the former going probably to eastern New Jersey, thence, prior to 1760, to Rowan county, North Carolina, thence to Tennessee in 1807, and thence to Illinois in 1835; while the Gallahers went first to western Pennsylvania, thence, about the year 1785, to east Tennessee, and in 1833 to Illinois. (In Roosevelt's *Winning of the West* is an interesting and full account of these movements of early settlers southward and then westward.) His great grandfather, Thomas Lansden, was born in Ireland; his great grandmother, Ann Lansden, was born in Philadelphia about 1731. She was a daughter of Richard King, who was born in Dublin in 1705, and had landed at Philadelphia in 1728. The Kings were kinsmen of the Barkleys and Kers, Scotch colonists who had settled in eastern New Jersey in 1680-1685. They went from the Raritan country to Rowan county, North Carolina, about the year 1758. (Some of these facts have been obtained from a short history of the King family, prepared by the Rev. Richard H. King, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1786.)

His grandparents, Robert and Susannah Lansden, were born in Rowan county, North Carolina, he in 1760 and she in 1766. They were married in 1786. His father, Abner Wayne Lansden, was born in Iredell county, formerly

a part of Rowan, October 1, 1794. His mother, Mary Miller Lansden, was born in Roane county, east Tennessee, February 12, 1809. They were married at her father's, in that county, January 29, 1829, and resided in Wilson county, Tennessee, until 1835, when they came to Illinois. She died at her home in Sangamon county September 3, 1843, in her thirty-fifth year, and he near Marshall, Missouri, September 8, 1875, in his eighty-first year.

His great grandfather, James Gallaher, came to east Tennessee very soon after the treaty of peace in 1783. His grandfather, Thomas Gallaher, was born February 19, 1764, and his grandmother July 6, 1769. Her name was Mary Green, and they were married October 9, 1787. They were friends of General Jackson for many years. Long before he became general and while judge of the supreme court he frequently visited their house in east Tennessee.

The families mentioned have been Presbyterians for many generations. Three of his uncles—James, Allen and William G. Gallaher—were ministers, and his father and two of his father's brothers—James K. and Hugh B. Lansden—were also ministers,—his father for more than fifty years. James Gallaher was for a time chaplain of the house of representatives at Washington.

Some of the Gallahers were in the siege of Londonderry in 1689. His grandfather, Robert Lansden, was a soldier of the Revolution. His father and an uncle, Thomas D. Lansden, were under Jackson in the Creek Indian war, which came to an end with the battle of the "Horse-shoe" in March, 1814, at which his father's captain was killed; and his uncle went on southward with the Tennessee soldiers and was at the battle of New Orleans. In the late civil war there were Lansdens both in the north on the federal side and in the south on the Confederate side.

Judge William H. Green, of Cairo, in the most exacting of all the professions has won distinguished honors, and as jurist, statesman or writer stands among the eminent men of southern Illinois who have shaped the destiny of this section of the state and left the impress of their individuality for good upon the annals of the commonwealth.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow with like success.

Our subject was born in Danville, Boyle county, Kentucky, December 8, 1830, and is a worthy representative of a family whose ancestral history is one of close connection with the development of Virginia and Kentucky. His parents were Dr. Duff and Lucy (Kenton) Green, the former a most capable physician and scientist. His grandfather, Willis Green, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky and was the first delegate from the district of Kentucky to the Virginia legislature. He was also a soldier in the Continental line during the Revolutionary war and afterward one of the pioneers of Kentucky and a delegate

from the district of Kentucky to the Virginia legislature. The great-grandfather of Judge Green was General Duff Green, of Virginia, who married Anne Willis, who was the daughter of Colonel Henry Willis and Mildred Washington, who was an aunt to General George Washington. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Virginia and were extensive land-owners in the Shenandoah valley. The mother of Judge Green was of Scotch descent, and of the same family as the celebrated pioneer and Indian fighter Simon Kenton, who was contemporary with Daniel Boone in the exploration of Kentucky.

William H. Green, whose name introduces this review, was educated in Center College, of Danville, Kentucky, and became a fair classical scholar. He has always been a profound student, an extensive reader of history and scientific works, and his range of thought and investigation has been most comprehensive. At the bar, in the field of politics and as a writer for the press he has manifested ability of a superior order, and his merit has won him high encomiums. While yet a boy he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family locating in Mount Vernon, where Dr. Duff Green, his father, died and is buried. On the completion of his education the Judge successfully engaged in teaching in Benton and St. Louis counties, Missouri, and in Mount Vernon, Illinois. In the last named place he began reading law under the direction of Judge Walter B. Scates, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Opening an office in Mount Vernon, he practiced there for a year, after which he removed to Metropolis, where he conducted a large and lucrative practice for ten years. Since 1863 he has been a resident of Cairo, and thirty years ago he formed a partnership with W. B. Gilbert, under the firm name of Green & Gilbert. Later Miles Frederick Gilbert and his son, Reed Green, were admitted to a share in the business and the firm still continues, and is now without a superior and has few equals at the bar in this section of the state. Judge Green is equally at home in all departments of jurisprudence, making a strong, logical and forceful plea before a jury in the trial of a criminal suit, or handling with masterful skill the intricate and complex problems of civil law. The greatest characteristic of his mind is strength, his predominant faculty is reason and the aim of his eloquence is to convince.

In 1865 he was elected judge of the third judicial circuit, and for three years served upon the bench. During the past twenty-five years he has been the principal counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Company in southern Illinois and is now district attorney for that company. He has twice represented his district in the state legislature, as a member of the house, and once in the senate. While acting as a representative he was chairman of the judiciary committee, having been appointed by the speaker, Hon. W. R. Morrison. He was a very prominent member of the house and did not a little toward molding the public policy of the state at that period. For more than thirty-six years he has been a member of the state board of education, and his labors have been most effective and commendable in advancing the standard of the schools in Illinois. He has six times been a delegate to the national convention of the Democratic party, when its sessions were held in Charleston, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and

St. Louis. He served eight years as a member of the state central committee and for over twelve years as chairman of the district central committee of his party. He has been a most important factor in its management and is a recognized leader in its ranks in Illinois. He has been a frequent contributor to the press and is a fluent and entertaining writer. In the various walks of life in which he has been seen,—political, professional and social,—he has attained a conspicuous position that has been a tribute to his superior talents and high personal worth.

Miles Frederick Gilbert, of Cairo, is the subject of the following paragraphs: Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their talents and opportunities render accessible; but Mr. Gilbert is one who has done much and done it well,—wherein all honor lies. Not a pretentious life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities. He has attained both prominence and success in the legal profession and is one of the worthy representatives of that calling which has an important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights.

Mr. Gilbert was born September 11, 1846, in Alton, Madison county, Illinois. The genealogy of the family can be traced back to some of the most distinguished characters in English history, whose names have been conspicuous in literature, science and art. The family was first represented in America by five brothers, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, at an early date and settled, one in Virginia, one in Massachusetts and three in Connecticut, near the present cities of Hartford and New Haven. Judge Miles A. Gilbert, father of our subject, belonged to the New Haven branch of the family, and was born in Hartford, Connecticut. He was long a resident of Kaskaskia, Illinois, the ancient capital of this state, and was one of the pioneers of Cairo, entering from the government the land on which the city now stands. Subsequently he removed to Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, where for sixteen years he served as judge of the county court. He was a man of superior ability and on the bench discharged his duties with marked impartiality. He is still living and now makes his home in St. Mary, Missouri. He has passed the eighty-eighth milestone on life's journey and his career has been one of signal usefulness and honor. His wife, Mrs. Ann E. Gilbert, died on the 14th of July, 1893.

Miles Frederick Gilbert, whose name introduces this review, completed the course in the public schools of Alton and then entered Washington University, of St. Louis, Missouri, but on account of ill health was forced to leave that institution before his graduation. Subsequently he was enrolled among the students of the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pennsylvania, and on the completion of his literary education he entered the law department of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. on the 29th of June, 1869. His is a scholarly nature, and from boyhood books have been to him a source of delight. At an early age he began

reading law and prior to entering Harvard he had pursued a course of study in the office and under the direction of the firm of Haynes & Marshal, well known attorneys of Cairo, who directed his reading from 1866 until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar. Not content, however, with the proficiency he had then gained, he continued his study within the classic old walls of Harvard, and after his graduation returned to Cairo, where, on the 1st of January, 1870, he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession as a member of the firm of Green & Gilbert. In 1875 he was licensed to practice in the various federal courts, and in 1892 was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He has been connected with much of the important litigation, especially in corporation law, for a quarter of a century. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has strong powers of concentration and application, and his retentive mind is often spoken of by his professional colleagues. As an orator he stands high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements. The utmost care and precision characterize his preparation of a case and have made him one of the most successful attorneys in Cairo. In addition to the practice of law Mr. Gilbert is a practical man of affairs and is now successfully administering the interests of the Board of Trade and the Loan & Improvement Association, of both of which he is president.

On the 18th of October, 1871; Mr. Gilbert was married in Alton, Illinois, to Miss Addie Louise Barry, the youngest daughter of the late Amasa S. Barry, formerly of Alton and later of Chicago. They have two living children: Mrs. Nellie Gilbert Halliday and Edward Leigh Gilbert,—the latter now a well known business man of Cairo. Mr. Gilbert is a prominent and influential member of the Episcopal church, in which he is serving as warden and vestryman. He has also annually represented his parish in the diocesan synod for many years, and represented the diocese as a deputy at the general convention of the American church for nine years, serving on the committee on constitutional amendments. His political support is given the Democracy, and although he is an unfaltering advocate of the principles of the party he has never been an aspirant for official honors. Frequently he has refused to allow his name to be placed on the ticket as a candidate, but is an earnest worker in behalf of the party and is now president of the Illinois Club, a permanent Democratic organization. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend. Through many years he has manifested a deep interest in the public-school system, and for sixteen years has been a member of the board of education of the city of Cairo, and has been re-elected by the people for four years and is its president. His efforts in advancing the standard of the Cairo schools have been very effective and beneficial, and the city may well be proud of its educational facilities, which have largely been secured through the efforts of Mr. Gilbert. He is also one of the trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, of Chicago, and is a member of the board of incorporators of that institution.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions; but there are, as dominating elements in this individuality, a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to Mr. Gilbert the respect and confidence of men.

Judge William Sabin Dewey, at the time that he was elected county judge of Alexander county, in 1894, was undoubtedly the youngest man occupying such a position in the state of Illinois. That he was entirely equal to the onerous duties devolving upon him was abundantly proven during his term of office, and that he gave complete satisfaction to his associates in the profession and to the public in general, whose interests he so ably defended, was manifested when he was re-elected to the same office in 1898, at the close of his first term of service. Though comparatively young in his profession, he has already made an enviable reputation for thoroughness in his knowledge of the law, and his clear, well-balanced mind makes him specially suited for the weighing of evidence. He is trustworthy and conscientious, devoted to the cause of right, justice and truth, and those who know him best are earnest and zealous in their friendship toward him.

It is not a matter of surprise when a young man, with such a noble line of honest, industrious, intelligent ancestors, comes to the front, commanding the respect and admiration of all. In this connection it is of interest to trace the lineage of Judge Dewey, and it may be mentioned that few in this country have a family record that is more honorable, definitely chronicled and worthy of just pride. He belongs to the same family as does the illustrious Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila, the latter being a distant relative. One Thomas Dewey, of Sandwich, Kent, England, came to the bleak shores of New England in 1633, settling in the Dorchester (Massachusetts) colony. He married Frances Clark in Windsor, Connecticut, March 22, 1638; and died in the town last mentioned April 27, 1648. His son, Jedediah, baptized December 15, 1647, married Sarah Orton and lived at Farmington, Connecticut, and Westfield, Massachusetts. His death occurred in Westfield January 26, 1727. Thomas, his son, born June 29, 1672, married Abigail Ashley November 7, 1706, and passed his entire life at Westfield, dying there March 15, 1758. His son Israel, born March 3, 1712, married Lydia Mosely September 19, 1754, and died May 23, 1773. His home was chiefly in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Paul, the next in the line of descent, was born in 1739 and made his home in Lenox, Massachusetts. About 1763 he wedded Susie Reed, and it was not until he was well along in years that he departed to his reward, August 9, 1827. Edmund, born October 10, 1768, was likewise a resident of Lenox. He chose Betsy King for his wife, their marriage being solemnized in January, 1795. He died November 9, 1842. Oliver, who was born July 24, 1805, is still living, now in his ninety-fourth year.

He married Eliza Sabin April 14, 1829, and has dwelt in Lenox, Massachusetts, and in later years in Aurora and Sandwich, Illinois.

This brings us to the father of our subject, Edmund Sabin Dewey, who deserves special mention. He is a native of Lenox, born November 10, 1836, but for the past forty-five years has made his home in Illinois. During the civil war he gallantly served in defense of the Union for three years, first being an adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later being captain of Company C, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. Twelve years ago he was appointed clerk of the circuit court of Alexander county, and has been retained in that office ever since, his record being of the best in every particular. He is a man of fine education and talents, and at the time of the birth of his son William S. he was professor of mathematics and military tactics in the Southern Illinois Agricultural College, then at Irvington, Illinois.

June 16, 1868, Edmund Sabin Dewey married Miss Maria Jane French, daughter of Rev. D. P. French, a well known Baptist clergyman of southern Illinois, who was president of Almira College (a ladies' seminary), at Greenville, this state, and afterward president of the Southern Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington. Mrs. E. S. Dewey was born at Goffstown, New Hampshire, July 12, 1847, and accompanied her parents to this state in 1853. She was summoned to the better land at her home in Cairo, Illinois, January 29, 1889. She was a direct descendant of one William French, who came to America in the good ship *Defiance* in 1635, from his former home in Bellnacuy, England. He was accompanied by his wife Eliza, their four children and a niece, and they continued to dwell in Massachusetts during the rest of their lives. John French, born in 1635, a resident of Billerica, Massachusetts, was a corporal in a militia company and died in 1712. His son, William, born in 1687, and a citizen of the same town throughout his life, was a sergeant in the militia and died in 1745. His son William, born in 1712, removed from Billerica to Hollis, New Hampshire. David, his son, was born in 1754, and died in 1790. He lived in Hollis and Bedford, New Hampshire, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His son, Isaac Parker, born in 1790, lived to see the year 1867, and was always a resident of Bedford. Rev. David Patton, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1817, and died in 1886.

Judge William S. Dewey was born in Irvington, Washington county, Illinois, August 25, 1869, and two years later removed with his parents to Ashley, Illinois, where they resided for one year. In the fall of 1872 they came to Cairo, since which time they have been identified with the interests of this locality. For ten years our subject was a student in the public schools here and for two years, from 1887 to 1889, he attended Sioux Falls University, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, graduating in that institution with honor. In order to enjoy the benefits of a collegiate education he had worked for two years, from 1885 to 1887, as a shipping clerk in the flouring-mills of Halliday Brothers, and the same determination and ambition which marked him as a boy are noticeable traits in his mature character.

From an early age Judge Dewey planned to become a member of the legal profession, and after pursuing law studies in the office of the Hon. Walter Warder, state senator, in Cairo, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar June 20, 1892. Prior to this event, however, by some two years, he had been made deputy circuit clerk and served in that capacity for four years, gaining valuable information and training in routine work connected with the courts. He established an office and has enjoyed a good general practice in all the courts since his admission to the bar. As a speaker he has gained more than a local reputation, his arguments being clear, forcible and eloquent. He was honored by being chosen as the orator of the day at the "Dewey Day" celebration in St. Louis, Missouri, May 14, 1898, and at the Fourth of July celebration the same year at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In political circles the Judge is recognized as an important factor in southern Illinois. He is now the secretary of the Republican county central committee and secretary of the Republican senatorial committee of the fiftieth senatorial district. He has frequently been sent as a delegate to various local, state and national conventions of his party, including the convention of the National Republican League held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895. The only secret society with which he is associated is the Knights of Pythias, he being past chancellor commander of Ascalon Lodge, No. 51, of Cairo, Illinois. He is also a member of the Alexander Club (a social organization), of this city. In religion the Judge is a Presbyterian and a very active worker in the interests of the denomination, belonging to the First Presbyterian church of this city. Christian Endeavor work has also claimed considerable attention from him; for the years 1893-94 he was president of the Cairo District Christian Endeavor Union, and for 1896 and 1897 he was treasurer; and in 1898 vice-president of the state organization of the same name.

Joseph P. Robarts, who now occupies the bench of the circuit court of the first judicial circuit of Illinois, and whose record adds luster to the judicial history of the state, was born March 2, 1849, in Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, and is a son of Dr. James Robarts, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1814. A graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of his native city, he removed to Brownsville, then the county-seat of Jackson county, Illinois, in 1836, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1847 he took up his residence in Godfrey, Madison county, and in 1858 removed to Carbondale, Jackson county, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1890. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted as brigade surgeon, and rendered efficient service to his country by his aid of the ill and wounded boys in blue. He was always an earnest anti-slavery man, and in 1838 was one of the organizers of the Whig party in southern Illinois, and afterward stood as the Whig candidate for the legislature against Dr. John Logan, the father of General John A. Logan, who was the pro-slavery Democratic candidate. On the organization of the Republican party the Doctor became a stalwart supporter of its principles. In early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived and died a devoted Christian. In 1848 Sarah M. Crandall became his wife. She was born

in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1824, was reared in Rochester, New York, in 1842 removed with her father to Brighton, Illinois, and died in Carbondale, this state, in 1891.

Judge Robarts acquired his education in the public schools and the Illinois Military Academy at Fulton, Whiteside county. For proficiency in military attainments he was rapidly promoted from the rank of corporal to the first lieutenant, and held a commission signed by Governor Yates in 1864. When a youth of only thirteen he followed a regiment of volunteers into camp and attempted to enlist in the Union army, but his father objecting on account of his age, took him back home under promise that if he would not enter the army he should be allowed to attend the military academy. After leaving school he refused several lucrative positions as bookkeeper and complied with his mother's wish that he should learn a trade, being apprenticed to John H. Barton, who was then publisher of the *New Era*, at Carbondale, Illinois. On the completion of his three-years service in that office he worked as a journeyman for Hon. John H. Oberly, of the *Daily Bulletin*, of Cairo, Illinois. He was subsequently employed on other daily papers in various cities, and in May, 1873, established the *Jackson County Era* at Murphysboro. With great success he conducted that journal and made it one of the influential political organs of southern Illinois; but, preferring another field of labor than journalistic work, he entered upon a course of law study under the direction of the Hon. Abraham R. Pugh, late of Murphysboro. His interest in the law was aroused by his reading of a trial of Aaron Burr for treason, and he resolved to devote his energies to the profession which stands as the conservator of human rights and liberties. In February, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year removed from Murphysboro to Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, where he successfully practiced law until June, 1891, when he was elected judge of the first judicial circuit. Since May, 1896, he has resided in Cairo, and in 1897 he was re-elected to the judgeship, receiving a very complimentary vote, his majority being larger than that of any other candidate on the ticket. To wear the ermine worthily it is not enough that one possess legal acumen, is learned in the principles of jurisprudence, familiar with precedents and thoroughly honest. Many men, even when acting uprightly, are wholly unable to divest themselves of prejudice and are unconsciously warped in their judgments by their own mental characteristics or educational peculiarities. This unconscious and variable disturbing force enters more or less into the judgments of all men, but in the ideal jurist this factor becomes so small as not to be discernible in results and loses its potency as a disturbing force. Judge Robarts is exceptionally free from all judicial bias. His varied legal learning and wide experience in the courts, the patient care with which he ascertains all the facts bearing upon every case which comes before him, gives his decisions a solidity and an exhaustiveness from which members of the bar seldom take exception. His re-election in 1897 was the tribute of the public to his ability and personal popularity.

In 1873, when a young man, the Judge was elected assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives in the twenty-eighth Illinois general assembly. In



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Joseph P. Roberts

1881 he was elected state's attorney for Pulaski county, and in 1883 was appointed commissioner for the southern Illinois penitentiary by Governor Hamilton. In 1890 he was elected county judge of Pulaski county, but resigned the following year in order to enter upon the duties of the higher office to which he was called. He has always been a Republican in his political views, and before his election to the circuit bench was an active worker in the interests of his party during the campaigns. He has frequently served as delegate to state, congressional, senatorial and county conventions, and in 1892 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis.

On the 21st of October, 1875, in Murphysboro, Illinois, Judge Robarts married Miss Lillie Ozborn, daughter of Colonel Lindorf Ozborn, who was commander of the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Her mother, Mrs. Diza M. Ozborn, was an own cousin of General John A. Logan, their respective mothers having been sisters who held the same relationship to the eminent jurist and statesman, Judge Alexander Jenkins, who at the opening of the war of the Rebellion sat upon the bench of the first judicial district.

Judge Robarts joined the Odd Fellows society in Murphysboro in 1874, and is still a member in good standing. In 1884 he was raised to the degree of Master Mason in the Lodge of Cairo, now belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and to the Knight Templar Commandery. The Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor also account him one of their worthy representatives. He is a man of fine personal appearance, six feet in height and weighing three hundred pounds. On the bench his manner is dignified, fully sustaining the majesty of the law, but in private life he is a cordial, genial gentleman, very approachable, and known among his friends simply as Jo Robarts. Nevertheless he stands among the highest socially and professionally in southern Illinois, and the history of the bench and bar would be incomplete without the record of one whose career has added new honors to its judicial annals.

Hon. William Nichols Butler.—There are numerous members of the Cairo (Illinois) bar who have won distinction in their noble profession, and among the foremost of these is the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this tribute to his worth and ability. Absolute merit is the only thing that counts in the legal profession and success is never achieved by one of mediocre talents. Concentrated effort for many years alone raises a lawyer to a position of influence and prominence in a community, and long and untiringly must he labor to gain a high name and standing. While his interest in his chosen line of endeavor has been paramount to all else, Mr. Butler has not neglected his duties as a citizen, and is noted for his patriotism. His means and influence may always be safely counted upon when measures for the welfare of the general public and this particular section of Illinois are being agitated, and this fact partially accounts for his wide popularity.

The birth of our subject occurred in Berlin, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, August 16, 1856. In the autumn of 1859 his parents, Comfort Edgar and Celestia A. (Carter) Butler, removed to Pennsylvania, where the family resided until the outbreak of the civil war. Twice the father enlisted in the defense of

the Union, fighting gallantly as a member of two regiments from the Keystone state. In the meantime his family made their home among relatives in Canandaigua, New York. Soon after the patriot returned to them they removed to Texas, in January, 1869, but, not liking the country, they came to the town of Anna, Union county, Illinois, and there William N. grew to manhood, attending the local schools. He graduated in the University of Illinois at Champaign June 7, 1879, and soon determined to enter the legal profession.

In order that he might pay his way through college and obtain the advantages which he desired, Mr. Butler worked at various employments at intervals, engaged at carpenter work, clerking in stores, teaching and employed in a printing-office. The same steadfast persistence which marked him in his efforts to obtain an education is one of his chief secrets of success in later life. His initial steps in the direction of becoming a lawyer were taken under the instruction of Judge M. C. Crawford, of Jonesboro, Illinois. In the fall of 1881 he entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, being a classmate and seat-mate of Hon. W. J. Bryan. The following autumn he entered the senior class of the Albany (New York) Law School, receiving therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Laws May 25, 1883.

August 13, 1883, Mr. Butler came to Cairo in the internal revenue service, as clerk under General C. W. Pavey, and remained here one year. September 10, 1884, he was the nominee of the Republican party of Alexander county for the office of state's attorney and was elected. He gave such general satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1892 and 1896. No better comment is needed on his efficiency and faithfulness to his duties than these repeated marks of his fellow-citizens' confidence in him. For six years he was honored with the chairmanship of the Republican central committee of Alexander county and was chairman of the Republican judicial committee, first circuit, and chairman of the Republican committee of the first supreme-court district in 1889. In 1888 he was an alternate delegate to the national convention of the party. He was corporation counsel for this city from 1895-97, and has been a member of the board of education for two terms. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the first supreme-court district in 1888, when D. J. Baker was elected a member of the supreme bench. This was the first time in the history of the state that the supreme bench was Republican. Mr. Butler was a partner of David T. Linegar from December, 1884, until the death of Mr. Linegar, in February, 1886. Later he was engaged in the practice of law as one of the firm of Boyer & Butler, but this connection also was terminated by the death of our subject's partner.

In the multiplicity of honors which he has enjoyed none has ever been more thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Butler than that of president of the alumni association of the University of Illinois, in which capacity he acted during 1888 and 1889. At one time he was captain and adjutant of the old Ninth Regiment, Second Brigade, National Guard of Illinois. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias, a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is a regular attendant upon the services of

the Presbyterian church, is one of the trustees of the same and contributes to its support, though he is not a member of the denomination.

October 28, 1885, the marriage of Mr. Butler and Miss Mary Mattoon was celebrated at Fairbury, Illinois. They have an interesting little family, namely: Comfort Straight, born in 1887; William Glenn, in 1889; Franklin Mattoon, in 1892; Mary, in 1894; and Helen, in 1897.

Richard Watson Mills, a well and favorably known citizen and lawyer of Virginia, Cass county, is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred August 3, 1844, near Jacksonville, Morgan county. His maternal grandfather, Dr. George Cadwell, was the first physician of that county, and was indeed one of the first settlers of the state. He came here as early as 1804 and settled in the vicinity of St. Louis at first, afterward, in 1821, removing to Morgan county, where he resided until his death in 1826. His wife, whose maiden name was Pamela Lyon, was a daughter of Matthew Lyon, who was the first victim of the "Sedition Act," passed by congress during the administration of John Adams. Matthew Lyon was a man of prominence, was a colonel during the war of the Revolution and afterward a member of congress from Vermont for four terms, a member of that honorable body from Kentucky once, and later was a delegate to congress from the territory of Arkansas.

Chesley L. Mills, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, not far from the town of Lebanon, June 10, 1806, and some time between 1825 and 1830 removed to Hannibal, Missouri, with his parents. His ancestors had been early colonists in this country, coming from England to Maryland with one of the Lords Baltimore. Mr. Mills, who was a mason by trade, was in the prime of life when the summons came to him to forever lay aside his labors, and he entered the silent land February 18, 1844. His widow was a Miss Harriet L. Cadwell in her girlhood, daughter of the pioneer physician previously mentioned.

Richard Watson Mills was born in the summer following the death of his father, and until he was nine years of age he and his mother lived at the home of the widowed grandmother, Mrs. Cadwell. Then, for two years, the lad resided with other relatives near Whitehall, Illinois, his school work being diligently pursued in the meantime. In April, 1861, on the beginning of the civil war, the youth was enthusiastically anxious to go to the defense of the Union, and enlisted as a private in Company B, Tenth Illinois Infantry, the first command to reach Cairo on the way south; but there, to the intense disgust of the young patriot, he was rejected and sent home on account of his age. He soon succeeded in his endeavors to get into the ranks, however, as the following month he was accepted in Company F, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, in which he served for over three years with marked fidelity and gallantry. With his regiment he fought in many a hard campaign, and, with the exception of the two battles of Chickamauga and Resaca, he participated in all the fierce engagements in which they took part, including Stone river and Missionary Ridge. July 9, 1864, he received an honorable discharge and, returning home, resumed his interrupted studies.

After two years in school he began teaching and at the same time commenced the study of law, under the tutelage of the Hon. Cyrus Epler, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Since his admission to the bar he has carried on a general practice and has met with success in his chosen vocation. For six years he was master in chancery of Cass county. Though always active in the Republican party and in 1888 a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, he has never been a candidate for public office, nor has he desired such preferment. Since 1869 he has been a member of the Masonic order and for the past thirteen years he has been a Knight Templar. He holds a membership in the First Presbyterian church of Virginia and is one of the trustees of the congregation.

February 4, 1873, Mr. Mills married Matilda A. Tate, a daughter of Dr. H. Tate, of Virginia. Her death occurred March 26, 1884, and November 28, 1889, Mr. Mills married Miss Nellie Woodman Epler. Two children have been born to them, namely: Epler, March 16, 1893, and Myron, September 19, 1896.

James F. Hughes, judge of the city court of Mattoon, has been a member of the bar of Illinois for thirty years. He was born January 17, 1839, on a farm in Franklin township, Wayne county, Ohio, his parents being John and Susan Hughes, the former a farmer and stock-dealer. Reared on the old family homestead, Judge Hughes assisted in the labors of the farm and acquired his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and in Fredericksburg Academy, of his native county. He left that institution in order to enlist in the Union army, in 1861. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, on the 19th of April. He served in West Virginia under Generals McClellan and Rosecrans and re-enlisted July 22, 1862, as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, serving in the Army of the Cumberland for three years, with the rank of first sergeant. Loyal to the old flag on southern battle-fields, and when the war was ended, in 1865, returned to his home to take up the pursuits of peace.

It was at this time that Judge Hughes entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated on the completion of a two-years course, in 1867. He then went to Sullivan, Illinois, where he entered into partnership with Alvin P. Greene, also a graduate of the law department of the Michigan University, in the publication of the *Okaw Republican*. Their combined capital was ten dollars. They met with fair success, and at the end of fifteen months Mr. Hughes sold his interest to his partner and went into the office of the late W. J. Henry, of Shelbyville, Illinois, in order to gain some practical knowledge of law. Mr. Henry was then associated in business with Charles B. Steele, of Mattoon, Illinois, and upon the election of the latter to the position of judge of the city court, in December, 1869, Mr. Hughes became a partner of Mr. Henry. In 1873, when Mr. Steele resigned from the bench, Mr. Hughes became his partner, and the relation was maintained until 1877, after which our subject practiced alone until 1885, when he was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit, composed of nine counties in central Illinois. His asso-

ciates on the bench were Judge J. W. Wilkin, now on the supreme bench of Illinois, and C. B. Smith, now of Minneapolis. On the expiration of his term of service in 1891 he resumed the private practice of law and had a distinctively representative clientage. On the 26th of January, 1898, he was elected judge of the newly organized city court of Mattoon, which office he now holds. He is extremely fair and impartial in the discharge of his judicial duties and his comprehensive knowledge of the law makes him a most efficient incumbent of the office. He has never held public office outside the line of his profession, but gives his political support unwaveringly to the Republican party, with which he has been affiliated since casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In his religious associations he is a Methodist.

Judge Hughes was married September 17, 1874, in Mattoon, in the presence of the Illinois Methodist conference, by Bishop R. S. Foster, the lady of his choice being Miss Julia Chrisman, an accomplished teacher in the public schools, and a daughter of Edwin Chrisman, of Edgar county, Illinois. Their children are Columbia, born July 3, 1875; Arlington, born July 22, 1876; Florence, born June 24, 1879, and James F., born December 25, 1890.

Henry A. Neal, of Charleston, was born in Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, December 13, 1846, his parents being Nathaniel and Mary E. Neal, the former a farmer by occupation. He attended the public schools and also a seminary of New Hampshire, and thus was fitted for the practical duties of life. His boyish fancy pictured the stage-driver as a very important personage in the community, and it was his ambition at that very early period in his life some day to drive a stage. With the passing years, however, came broader, truer views of life, and higher ambition and loftier ideals. His first step after leaving school was to enlist in the Union army, for the country was calling for men to put down the Rebellion, and with patriotic zeal he joined Company K of the First New Hampshire Volunteers in 1864. After the close of the war he attended a business college in Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1866 came to Illinois, where he accepted a position as teacher in one of the country schools in Coles county through the winter term. He then spent one year as teacher in the schools of Paris, Illinois, and for three years was superintendent of the schools of Watseka, Iroquois county.

He pursued his professional course of study in the law school of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was graduated in 1873. He then began the practice of law in Charleston, Illinois, where he has remained up to the present time, enjoying a good business, which has increased with the passing years as he has demonstrated his ability to handle successfully intricate and involved problems of jurisprudence.

Mr. Neal has been twice married. In June, 1873, Miss Lizzie Jones, of Paris, Illinois, became his wife, and by that marriage one daughter was born, Orra E., whose birth occurred in May, 1874. The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Neal was in her maidenhood Miss Louise Weiss, of Charleston, Illinois. They were married in April, 1888, and have one son, Harry F., born in February, 1889.

In his social relations Mr. Neal is a Mason, a Knight of Honor and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. An important factor in political affairs, he is recognized as one of the leading members of the Republican party in Coles county, and has been honored with official preferment. He was elected and served as a member of the thirtieth and thirty-first general assemblies, and was mayor of Charleston from 1895 until 1897. He has been active in campaign work since 1876, and his effective oratory in advocacy of his party's principles has largely advanced the cause of Republicanism in this locality. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention. A public-spirited citizen he gives a loyal and progressive support to all measures tending to promote the public good, and his sagacity in judging all new measures makes his example most effective and well worthy of emulation in all such matters.

James Wesley Craig, for thirty years a member of the bar of Mattoon, was born on a farm in the township of Morgan, Coles county, Illinois, on the 29th of June, 1844, and on the paternal side is of Scotch-Irish descent, while on the maternal side he is of Swiss lineage. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to William Craig, a Scotch-Irishman, who was born in 1731 and died in 1823. In the struggle for independence he joined the American army and for four years fought for the liberty of the nation, as a member of a company commanded by Captain Uriah Springer in the Seventh Regiment of the Virginia line. His son, Robert Craig, was born in the Old Dominion, but emigrating westward in pioneer days died in Illinois in 1850. He, too, was a soldier, and participated in the engagement in which the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed, being at the time under the command of Colonel Johnson of Kentucky.

The parents of our subject were Isaac N. and Elizabeth (Bloyer) Craig, and to agricultural pursuits the former devoted his energies. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1810, and died in Coles county, Illinois, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was of Swiss descent, departed this life three years later, at the age of seventy-six. Living in Illinois in its pioneer days, he participated in the Black Hawk war, resulting from the unruly conditions of the Indians of the Black Hawk tribe. It will thus be seen that bravery and loyalty are strong characteristics of the Craig family.

During his boyhood days James W. Craig, in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period, trudged along the road to the log school-house, where he conned his lessons, becoming familiar with the rudiments of an English education. Having access to a good library of books, he spent all his leisure time outside the schoolroom in reading and study, gaining a broad general knowledge. On the 19th of July, 1864, he became a student in the law office of Colonel O. B. Ficklin, and at a later date entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated March 27, 1867.

In May of the same year Mr. Craig formed a law partnership with his former préceptor, Colonel Ficklin, and began practice in Charleston, Illinois. A year later, in May, 1868, Mr. Craig removed to Mattoon, where he has since

engaged in active practice. He has tried nearly every kind of a case that comes within the province of a lawyer in general practice, and has had charge of suits in all courts from that presided over by a justice of the peace to those which come under the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States, and has had a successful professional career. He served one term as state's attorney of Coles county, being commissioned November 23, 1872. His political support has ever been given the men and measures of the Democracy.

Mr. Craig was married on the 17th of June, 1868, his wife's maiden name being Mary Chilton. Her father was a native of Maryland, her mother of Maine, and they were married in Scott county, Illinois, where they lived many years. The former, James Chilton, was a merchant in that county for many years and finally removed to Coles county, Illinois, where he died, at an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Craig have been born four children, now living: Ina L., who was born June 4, 1869, and is now the wife of John Van Meter, of Charleston, Illinois; Edward C., who was born April 7, 1872; James W., born May 18, 1879; and Donald B., born May 9, 1883. The family attend the Episcopal church, to which Mr. Craig belongs.

Throughout his life he has been a persistent worker, a close student, and has always been justly regarded as a scholarly and well read lawyer. His pre-eminent success, not only as an advocate but also as a lawyer in the highest sense, is well demonstrated by his important victories, not alone in nisi-prius courts, but also in the various courts of appeal. For years Mr. Craig has had a general practice not limited to any one branch of the law. He has, in consequence, grasped the philosophy of the law in its entirety and has a full conception of its controlling principles. It can be said of him that he is a fine example of "the country lawyer." With little educational training in youth, by dint of his native abilities, supplemented by unflagging energy and tireless persistency, he has acquired, in addition to his learning in the law, no little acquaintance with the arts, sciences and literature, knowledge in all of which is truly the handmaiden to that jealous mistress, the law.

Judge Frank K. Dunn is now occupying the bench of the fifth judicial circuit, to which he was elected in June, 1897. He was born in Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 13th of November, 1854, his parents being Andrew Kershner and Emily (Armentrout) Dunn. The father was a lawyer of Ohio and served as judge of the court of common pleas. The son, Frank Kershner Dunn, completed his literary education by his graduation in Kenyon College, of Gambier, Ohio, in 1873, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. He then entered the law school of Harvard University, and was graduated in 1875, with the degree of LL. B.

The same year Judge Dunn was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, and entered into partnership with his father for the practice of law in Mount Gilead, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Charleston, Illinois, where he has since made his home. For twenty years identified with the bar of Coles county, his ability and merit are well known to the people of this section of the state, and accordingly he was elected to the bench of the fifth judi-

cial circuit in June, 1897. When he came to Charleston the public passed favorable judgment upon him, and this opinion has never been set aside or in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate and his impartiality on the bench.

The Judge in his law practice and his official duties receives the generous commendation of his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind.

On the 1st of June, 1882, the Judge was united in marriage, in Mount Gilead, Ohio, to Miss Alice Trimble. They have two children: Andrew Kershner, who was born April 20, 1894; and Ruth Bryant, born August 6, 1896. Their eldest child, Herbert K., died in infancy.

Isaac B. Craig, well known in legal and legislative circles, has attained prominence at the bar and has several times been called upon to represent his district in the general assembly, where he has exerted a marked influence on the legislation of the commonwealth. He was born near Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, his parents being Isaac N. and Elizabeth (Bloyer) Craig. His great-grandfather, William Craig, was a Scotch-Irishman, born in 1731. A Revolutionary patriot, he served for four years under Captain Uriah Springer, in the Seventh Regiment of Virginia, and died in 1823. Robert Craig, the grandfather, was born in Virginia and died in Illinois about 1850. He was a soldier in the Indian wars and participated in the battle under Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, afterward vice-president of the United States, in which Tecumseh, the Indian chief, was killed. Isaac N. Craig, father of our subject, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1810, and in 1828 emigrated to Illinois. He became prominently identified with the settlement, growth and progress of Clark, Edgar and Coles counties, was always deeply interested in the cause of education and attributed the great growth of his adopted state to its excellent common-school system. His political support was given the Democracy. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Bloyer, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and of Swiss descent. The father died in Coles county, Illinois, at the age of eighty-two, and his wife, surviving him about three years, passed away at the age of seventy-six.

In his youth Isaac B. Craig attended the common schools of his native county. His experiences were those of most farmer lads. He assisted in the labors of field and meadow, rising at four o'clock in the morning and working all day. He did not find this work congenial, however, and at the age of eighteen he left home and in the best manner he could began to prepare for the practice of law, which he had determined to make his life work. He was graduated in the Ann Arbor law school and after his admission to the bar located in Mattoon, where he has made his home since January, 1878. Opening an office he has gradually and steadily built up a good practice and now has an extensive clientele, which connects him with most of the important litigation of his district. He has not only been an active factor in the enforcement of the law but has also been instrumental in framing the same. He was elected a

member of the general assembly in 1888 and re-elected in 1891, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the high regard and confidence reposed in him, for his district is Republican and he is a staunch Democrat. He was chairman of the Democratic caucus and appointed the committee that had charge of the election of General Palmer to the United States senate. During one session he was also chairman of the committee on the judicial department and practice. In 1893, against his wishes, he was compelled to accept the nomination for state senator, and after a very hotly contested campaign was elected by a small majority. In that session he was chairman of the committee on corporations. In 1896 he was again elected to the house and was the Democratic nominee for speaker.

On the 22d of October, 1879, Mr. Craig was married, in Mattoon, to Miss Helen Hasbrouck, daughter of Abram and Gertrude Louise (Smith) Hasbrouck. Her father was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1825, and her mother was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1828. Both are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Craig now have three children: Helen Louise, who was born November 30, 1891; Florence Gertrude, August 3, 1893; and Katheryn, August 7, 1895. Socially Mr. Craig is connected with the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and his genial, companionable qualities make him a favorite both within and without the lodge room.

Andrew J. Fryer, for thirty years a member of the bar of Charleston, has gained distinction as a legal practitioner by reason of his earnest labor and devotion to duty. He was born on the Licking river, in Pendleton county, Kentucky, September 22, 1844, and is a son of Lloyd and Ella Fryer, the former a farmer by occupation. The grandparents were natives of Wales and were of Scotch-Irish descent.

The subject of this review lost his mother during his infancy and at the age of fifteen started out in life for himself, equipped for its responsible and arduous duties by a common-school education. In the spring of 1863 he came to Coles county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm until 1864 and also attended the public schools. He then engaged in teaching and followed that profession until 1867. In the meantime he had begun the study of law and in the fall of 1867 entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Licensed to practice at the bar of Illinois in 1868, after successfully passing an examination before Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, then state's attorney, he began practice in Charleston, forming a partnership with Colonel O. B. Ficklin. In 1870 he was elected city attorney and filled that office until 1872. In 1883, 1884 and 1887 he represented Charleston township on the board of supervisors and in 1883 was chairman of the board. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee from 1878 to 1886. In 1885 and 1886 he was a member of the city council, elected on the Democratic ticket, having always supported the Democratic party. His attention, however, is not very largely given to political interests, being more occupied with the duties of his profession. He is very loyal and faithful to his clients; and when indefatiga-

ble labor in the preparation of a case, combined with great care in its presentation before court or jury, can win the suit, it is always his.

Socially Mr. Fryer is a Mason, and religiously an Episcopalian. His pleasant home relations have been maintained since January 4, 1882, which was the date of his marriage to Miss Nellie Ball, daughter of Dr. Fred Ball, of La-grange, Georgia, and a cousin of the late senator, A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, and of Mrs. O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer have two children; A. J., born August 15, 1883, and Margaret Lane, born April 27, 1891.

Charles Kellum, for eighteen years a distinguished member of the judiciary of Illinois, has long been identified with the legal fraternity. He was born on a farm in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1821, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. Some of his ancestors were numbered among the heroes of the Revolution, and were noted for their industry, high moral character and determination of purpose.

In his early life Judge Kellum attended the public schools and academy of his native county, and at the age of eighteen became connected with an engineering corps in the construction of the North branch of the Pennsylvania canal. In 1841 he began reading law under the preceptorship of the firm of Lusk & Little, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, and in the meantime engaged in teaching school to some extent. In August, 1844, he was admitted to the bar of the Keystone state, and in 1855 removed to Sycamore, Illinois, where he entered into partnership with William Fordham, which connection was continued for one year. He soon acquired a large clientage in DeKalb and other counties; was at one time state's attorney of the thirteenth judicial circuit, and up to the time of his election to the office of circuit judge was found as counsel for the prosecution or defense in almost every case tried in De Kalb county and in many important cases tried elsewhere in the circuit. In 1879 he was elected judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of Illinois and served for three consecutive terms of six years each, when he declined a renomination. What higher testimonial of his ability could be given? In this day when the cry of political corruption is so often heard, it may be possible for party leaders to get a favorite into office, but the public is a discriminating factor and will not retain a man in an incumbency when he has shown himself incompetent or unworthy of the public trust. Re-election therefore is an unmistakable evidence of ability and fidelity on the part of the man in office, and in the case of Judge Kellum the flattering vote which he received plainly indicated the public sentiment toward him. As a lawyer he has always ranked with the best, and as judge he attained the highest reputation for the correctness of his decisions. On his retirement from the bench he did not resume the practice except to act as counsel in important matters.

In 1878 Judge Kellum refused a nomination for congress at the hands of the Republican party, with which he has been affiliated since its organization. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained the Knight Templar degree.

He was married in March, 1855, to Miss Chloe Clement, a native of La



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Chas Kellum

Porte, Indiana, who died January 24, 1898. They had two sons, William C., an attorney of Sycamore, and Samuel, who is in the mercantile business in Chicago.

Duane J. Carnes, of Sycamore, was born in Pomfret, Windsor county, Vermont, May 27, 1848, his parents being John and Mary Warren (Paine) Carnes. His father was a successful farmer of Pomfret and in the management of his business interests acquired a competence. He was regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of his community and held various township offices. His wife was a daughter of a farmer, Moses Paine, and a niece of Hooper Warren, an early anti-slavery writer and editor of Illinois. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch-Irish descent, the grandfather emigrating from the Emerald Isle to the New World about 1815. He was a man of some means and liberal education, and engaged in the manufacture of cloth at Claremont, New Hampshire, where John Carnes was born in 1823. The Paine family is of Puritan origin and Mrs. Carnes traces her ancestry back in direct line to Stephen Paine, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1636, and founded the family whose branches are now found in Williamstown, Brookfield and Pomfret, Vermont.

Duane J. Carnes spent the days of his youth on his father's farm, lacking both the health and inclination for hard physical labor. His tastes have always been of a decidedly literary character. As a boy he was inclined to a quiet, studious life and read everything that came within his reach. After completing the course taught in the public schools he entered the State Normal School, of Randolph, Vermont, where he was graduated in 1868. He engaged in teaching in both the Green Mountain state and Illinois, both before and after his course in the Normal, as a means of earning money to complete his education and pursue the study of law. In 1868 he came to Logan county, Illinois, where he was employed as a teacher in the public schools until 1872, when he returned to his native state and pursued a course in the Normal, including Latin, being graduated in 1873. In the meantime he had decided upon a professional career, and returning to Illinois began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. Charles Kellum, of Sycamore, being admitted to the bar in September, 1875. He then began practice in partnership with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Kellum & Carnes, a connection that was continued until 1877, when he became associated with Hon. Luther Lowell, the firm of Lowell & Carnes having a continuous existence until 1883. In that year Mr. Carnes became a partner of Gilbert H. Denton, under the firm style of Carnes & Denton, and the present partnership with George W. Dunton was formed in 1889, the firm of Carnes & Dunton ranking among the ablest in this section of the state. Mr. Carnes' law business has ever been of a very important character. Since 1883 he has been retained on one side or the other of almost every important suit heard in the county, and at different times has represented every bank and railroad corporation doing business in the county. Messrs. Carnes & Dunton are now attorneys for I. L. Ellwood, of De Kalb; of both banks of Sycamore; and of nearly all the manufacturing companies of the county. The class of their business well indicates the ability of the firm,

for people do not entrust important legal interests in unskilled hands. Mr. Carnes' knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact. He has diligently and faithfully served his clients and has succeeded in securing and retaining a large and profitable clientage. He prepares his cases most thoroughly and in the court-room convinces by his concise statements of law and fact. So high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom questioned seriously.

In politics Mr. Carnes has always been a Republican, but has never sought or desired public office, preferring to devote his energies to his profession.

He was married June 1, 1880, to Miss Helen A. McMollan, and they have one daughter, Hope, born October 15, 1882. His home interests and his business largely constitute his life, yet his circle of friends, which is extensive, finds him a very companionable, genial gentleman, and he is held in high regard by all.

Joseph H. Hanly.—There is nothing more inspiring in ordinary life than the spectacle of an honest, energetic young man who rises by his own merit and assiduous labors to a place of respect and influence, putting all obstacles under his feet, and bravely making the best of such obstacles as cannot be overcome. Many difficulties have presented themselves in the career of the subject of this article, but he has mastered them one by one, and now occupies an enviable position in the legal circles of Springfield.

Born during the last days of the civil war, Joseph H. Hanly is now in the prime of manhood, mental vigor and enthusiasm. His parents were Thomas L. and Ellen Elizabeth (Culhane) Hanly, natives, respectively, of Illinois and county Kerry, Ireland. Our subject was born in Natchez, Mississippi, March 28, 1865. His boyhood was chiefly spent in Illinois, however, and until he was seventeen years of age he attended the public schools of Waverly. He was obliged to abandon his studies for a time on account of an injury to one of his eyes, which had been struck by a snowball. He then began learning the plasterer's trade and followed this calling for several years with success. Rheumatism proved his next serious foe, and he was forced to give up the active life and seek another occupation. He had always kept up his general reading and had become a well informed man on the general topics of the times, and he now concluded to enter the legal profession. In the meantime, while studying hard, he made his livelihood by dealing in real estate.

In 1891, some six months after he had taken up the study of law, Mr. Hanly was elected city attorney of Waverly, Illinois. In January, 1893, he was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, and in the following May he removed to this city, opened an office and engaged in practice here until December, 1896, when he went to Chicago, believing that he might gain a foothold there and have broader opportunities. About five months of the severe and changeable winter climate of the western metropolis proved sufficient to last him a lifetime and he returned to Springfield, where he enjoys much better health. Since June, 1897, he has been actively occupied in his regular department of law work, and though he is now alone in business he was connected with the firm

of Wood, Hanly & McAnulty for a short time. Until the last presidential campaign Mr. Hanly was an adherent of the Democratic party, but at that time he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, whose plank of sound money in their notable platform of 1896 more nearly approaches to his views on the finance question than does the position taken by the other political organization. He is a bimetallist, but is not in accord with the "sixteen to one" policy.

The marriage of Mr. Hanly and Miss Susie D. Fergason, then a resident of Clarksville, Missouri, was celebrated on the 13th of June, 1896.

Mahlon Ross.—This honored old citizen of Virden, Macoupin county, was admitted to the bar nearly half a century ago, and for two-score years he was actively engaged in practice in this place. Success came to him as the result of the untiring energy, well applied principles of business and determination which he always manifested, and not by the aid of influential friends, wealth or outside means. He was wise enough to realize at an early age that there is no royal road to success in the profession which he had chosen, but that it must be laboriously worked out by true merit and hard study. Having laid these principles well to heart he went forth to do battle for what he believed was the right, truth and justice, and now, his victory won, and with a competence for his declining years he can look back over the pathway he has come with few regrets.

A native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, Mahlon Ross is the seventh child in his parents' family. He was born on the 12th of November, 1821, and in his boyhood attended the common schools. Subsequently, he was a pupil in Mission institute at Quincy, Illinois, for three years, after which he went to Missouri, and there took up the study of law under the guidance of John S. Dryden, of Palmyra. His father, Edward Carpenter Ross, died when Mahlon was about fifteen years old. Both he and his wife, Mary (Axtel) Ross, the mother of our subject, were natives of the state of New Jersey. During the war of 1812 he served faithfully in the interests of our country and was present at the engagement at La Boeuf, on Lake Erie. Mrs. Mary Ross, surviving her husband several years, departed this life in what was then the territory of Iowa, in 1846.

After he had passed sufficient time in study to qualify him to expound the principles of law Mahlon Ross presented himself before the proper authorities for examination and was duly admitted to the bar in 1850. For three years thereafter he practiced in Calhoun county, Illinois, then was located for a year in Greene county, this state, and in 1854 settled down in Virden, where he became a permanent resident, identified with whatever has tended to be of benefit to this community. His practice was not merely local, but extended into the adjacent territory, Sangamon, Montgomery, Christian, Greene and Jersey counties. A man of strong convictions and originality of thought, he has been a leader and molder of public opinion. He never asked for nor desired public office and distinction, but, on the contrary, kept strictly out of politics. He has served as a justice of the peace and has been president of the village board, and at all times has endeavored to do his whole duty as a patriotic citizen. For years

he has been loyal to the principles of the Republican party and has exerted his influence on its behalf, when opportunity presented.

In 1857 Mr. Ross married Miss Harriet Roberts, a native of Lake county, Ohio. Together they pursued the pathway of life, sharing each other's joys and sorrows until death separated them, taking the loving wife and mother from the happy home in 1892. Their eldest son, Alva, an attorney-at-law, has succeeded his father in business and is doing well.

CHAPTER LII.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWYERS IN CHAMPAIGN, JACKSON, KANKAKEE,
MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MOULTRIE, OGLE, PERRY, WABASH,
WARREN, WILL AND WINNEBAGO COUNTIES.

FRANCIS M. YOUNGBLOOD, whose ancestral history is one of close connection with the development and upbuilding of Illinois from territorial days, deserves special mention in this volume. About 1817 Isaiah I. Youngblood, his father, came to Illinois and the same year was married to Miss Electa Jones, the marriage taking place on the John Gassoway farm near Frankfort, Illinois. The former was a native of Georgia, and the latter was born in Connecticut in 1801.

Isaiah I. Youngblood was a farmer by occupation, and was a member and minister of the Primitive Baptist church. His family numbered ten children, as follows: Susan B., who married Daniel Ward and died in 1877, leaving nine children,—four sons and five daughters; Emily C., who married William Wilson and died in 1861, leaving four daughters and four sons; Corina I., who is the wife of George W. Sturdevant and has five daughters and three sons, besides having lost one son; Louisa H., who is the wife of John Ford and has five sons and one daughter living and one daughter deceased; Louvina C., who is the wife of M. C. Hawkins and has four sons and one daughter living, and one daughter deceased; Sarah A., who is the wife of John R. Hawkins and has seven daughters and one son living and one son deceased; William Jasper, who married Emeline Hillin and has six daughters and two sons living and one son deceased; Francis M., who is the next of the family; Edmund D., who is a prominent member of the bar; and Rachel C., who became the wife of W. W. Robinson, and has three daughters and four sons. The father of the children just named, Isaiah I. Youngblood, died August 1, 1850, and his wife passed away January 7, 1842.

Francis M. Youngblood was born March 15, 1835, upon his father's farm in Perry county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. In the common schools of the neighborhood he pursued his education until 1858. He was then married, at the same time entering upon his domestic life and his business career. In 1859 he was elected to the position of county treasurer of Perry county for a two-years term, and while acceptably discharging the duties of that position he also took up the study of law, which he diligently pursued until his admission to the bar in 1862. He then entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, and marked success attended his efforts,—a fact which indicates his thorough and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and his ability to apply the points of law to the litigated questions. In 1868 he was

elected prosecuting attorney of the twenty-sixth judicial circuit, and for four years filled that office, conducting his duties with such marked ability that he won the commendation of all concerned. He continued in the active practice of law in Benton, Franklin county, until 1887, when he came to Carbondale, since which time he has been conspicuous, by reason of his ability, at the bar of this place. He has always been a close student of his profession and is well versed in the law, and in the presentation of a cause he makes a cogent argument, convincing by the clearness of his statement and the force of reason. He has fully demonstrated his fitness for the great requirements of his profession, and is the recognized peer of any member of the bar in his section of the state. His practice has been general, and he is a forceful and successful advocate and a safe and judicious counselor, equally able in civil and criminal practice. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. Throughout his entire life Mr. Youngblood has devoted his energies to the practice of law and has carved his name deeply on the records of Illinois' jurisprudence.

In addition to the offices he has filled in the line of his profession, Mr. Youngblood has been honored by election to the state senate, representing the forty-seventh district in that division of the law-making body of the commonwealth from 1872 until 1874, while from 1880 until 1882 he was a member of the lower house of the general assembly. Socially, he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1856, and was master of Benton Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M., from 1863 until 1873. He was married December 23, 1858, in Perry county, Illinois, to Miss Narcissa E. Eaton, a daughter of West Eaton, and they have five children: Ransom A., who was born February 16, 1861; Dougherty V., born July 19, 1863; Joseph E., born September 29, 1865; Louisa R., born June 4, 1870; and Laura A., born September 1, 1872.

William B. Webber, a prominent attorney of Urbana, is the subject of this biographical mention. Among the early settlers of Champaign county, Illinois, was Thomson R. Webber, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1807, and came to Champaign county in 1833. By reason of his strong mentality and superior ability he soon acquired leadership and became an active factor in the Democratic party, his influence being widely felt in political circles. He was elected to represent Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt and Coles counties in the constitutional convention of 1847, and was again elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1863, but the constitution adopted by that convention was not ratified by the people. He died December 14, 1881.

Hon. William B. Webber, like his father, also became prominent in politics. He was born in Urbana, Illinois, October 31, 1836, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen was appointed deputy circuit clerk under his father, who was then clerk of the circuit court. Later he began the study of law under the guidance of Judge William D. Somers and Captain J. C. Moses, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1863, since which time he has been a leading representative of the legal profession in Champaign county. Immediately after his admission to the bar he formed a copartnership in the practice of his profes-

sion with his preceptor, W. D. Somers, then one of the most able lawyers of that county, with whom he continued for seven years. Mr. Webber has been retained as counsel or advocate in the trial of many important cases, involving very intricate and leading questions in the circuit, appellate and supreme courts of Illinois, many of which involved the constitutionality and legal construction of the drainage law of Illinois. In fact Mr. Webber was attorney in the first case appealed from the county court of Champaign county to the supreme court of Illinois, in which the decision was rendered that the method of making special assessments for drainage purposes, as provided by the drainage law, was constitutional. This is reported in *Moore versus the People*, Illinois Reports, volume 105, page 376. His preparation of cases is thorough, and he is therefore ready for any attack that the opposing counsel may make. His practice brings him a good income.

In 1877 Mr. Webber was nominated by the Democratic party for the position of county judge, and received a very flattering vote, running three hundred ahead of his ticket, but failed of election, owing to the very strong Republican majority in the county. Elected to the state legislature as the representative from Champaign, Piatt and DeWitt counties, he took his place in the general assembly in 1885, and was a very active and influential member of that body. He was chairman of the drainage committee of the house, and was also chairman of the joint drainage committee of both house and senate, also an active member of the judiciary and several other important committees. He was instrumental in securing much needed legislation, the most important of which was a bill for an act to revise what is known as the drainage and levee act, drafted and introduced by Mr. Webber, which is now a statute law of the state. The farm drainage act, which originated in the senate, being after various amendments recommended by the joint drainage committee, of which Mr. Webber was then chairman, was also reported by him to the house, and it was largely due to his influence that it became a law. Also to Mr. Webber is largely due the credit of securing the appropriation for the University of Illinois in 1885, the bill for such appropriation being introduced by him, and of the much needed change of the name of that institution of learning from Illinois Industrial University to University of Illinois. The bill for such change was passed through great opposition.

At the spring election of 1895 Mr. Webber was elected mayor of the city of Urbana, and immediately took a stand in favor of public improvement. He drafted and recommended the adoption of several ordinances providing for street paving,—the most important of which passed the council by the casting vote of the mayor,—and thus secured several miles of street pavement in the city. While mayor he also drafted and favored the passage of the ordinance which created the present sewer system in the city of Urbana, and he still studies closely the questions of public concern, taking an advanced and progressive stand upon all matters pertaining to the general good. He is still engaged in the active practice of law.

Mr. Webber married Miss Sarah D. Barnett, of Shelby county, Kentucky, and their pleasant home in Urbana is noted for its hospitality.

Robert J. McElvain, county judge of Jackson county, Illinois, and an honored resident of Murphysboro, was born at DuQuoin, Perry county, on the 20th of March, 1849, and is a son of Joseph Harvey and Esther McElvain. On the maternal side he is of German lineage, and on the paternal side of Scotch descent. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the heroes who fought for the independence of the nation and founded the American republic. The father of the judge was a native of Kentucky, and followed the occupation of farming as a life work.

In the usual manner of farmer lads Judge McElvain spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He says that his only military experience was drilling with the boys of the neighborhood. It was when the war of the Rebellion was in progress and the martial spirit prevailed the land. On Sunday, therefore, the small boys would assemble, and with cornstalk guns these courageous little warriors put many a flock of geese to flight and razed many a mullein stalk! Through the week the Judge assisted in the labors of the farm or pursued his preliminary education in the common schools. Later he continued his studies in an academy and then engaged in teaching school for four years, in Jackson and Perry counties. During that period he spent his leisure time in studying law under the preceptorship of Colonel James H. Nunes and Judge Parks, and in 1878 he was admitted to practice at the Illinois bar. He continued a member of the profession in DuQuoin and Perry counties until 1881, when, desiring to gain still greater proficiency in his chosen calling, he entered the law department of McKendree College, where he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of LL. B.

His professional career has been crowned with a due measure of success, and he is accorded a leading position among the jurists of southern Illinois. Locating in Murphysboro after the completion of his collegiate course, he was elected state's attorney for Jackson county in 1884, filling the position until 1888. He was master in chancery from 1889 until 1894, and in the latter year was elected to the bench of the county court. While in the active practice of his profession, his thorough and exhaustive preparation of cases made him a foe to be dreaded when in the court-room. He seemed almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact, while in his briefs and arguments the authorities were cited so extensively, and the facts and reasoning thereon presented so cogently and unanswerably, as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his conclusions. On the bench he administers justice with a fair and impartial hand, and his decisions are based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law in its application to the evidence presented. His eminent position at the Jackson county bar is a merited tribute to his ability, resulting from earnest, honest labor.

In Elkhville, Jackson county, Judge McElvain was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Schwartz, a representative of one of the oldest families of the county. They have one son, Robert J., who was born September 4, 1880, and they also lost one child, Zattie G., who was born May 15, 1875, and died in 1888.

In politics the Judge is an uncompromising Republican, unfaltering in his support of the men and measures of the party. He does all in his power for its advance, growth and success, but has never aspired to office outside the line of his professional labors. In early life he united with the church and his sympathies are now with the Christian church, of which his wife is a member. In May, 1887, he became a member of Leonidas Lodge, No. 87, Knights of Pythias, and is now grand prelate of the grand lodge of that order.

Judge William Wills Barr, who for a third of a century has been a prominent representative of the legal profession in southern Illinois, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of May, 1845, and is a son of James S. and Charlotte B. (Stage) Barr. His father was a man of strong intellectuality who devoted his life to teaching. In the common schools Judge Barr acquired his preliminary education which was supplemented by a course in the Bloomington (Indiana) Law School, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1866. He had taken up the study of law the year previous in the office and under the direction of Hon. F. M. Youngblood, of Benton, Franklin county, Illinois. In April, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and opening an office in Benton, continued in active practice there until 1876, when he removed to Carbondale, where he has since made his home. He has ever been a diligent student of the principles of jurisprudence, and his knowledge of the law is broad and comprehensive. He possesses keen power of analysis, never loses sight of a detail that may advance his cause, and at the same time gives to each point its due prominence. He is clear and cogent in his reasoning, and his deductions follow each other in logical sequence.

Judge Barr exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. His marked ability in the administration of public affairs and his well known loyalty to American interests have led to his selection for several positions of public trust. In 1866 he was appointed master in chancery of Franklin county for a term of two years, and in 1870 was elected to represent his district in the twenty-seventh general assembly of Illinois. In 1872 he was elected state's attorney of Franklin county, filling that position for four years, and in 1886 he was elected county judge of Jackson county, in which office he was continued by re-election until 1894. During his eight years' service upon the bench he administered the law with such a fair and impartial hand that he won the highest commendation of the bar, regardless of political affiliation.

Since 1868 Judge Barr has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is grand dictator for the state of Illinois of the Knights of Honor. His home relations are very pleasant. On the 15th of October, 1870, he was married at Tamaroa, Perry county, to Miss Alice G. Breinzer, a native of Philadelphia, and they have two children,—Jessie G. and Bertha A.,—aged respectively twenty-four and twenty-two years. Their home is a hospitable one and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. The Judge is a very popular citizen, his honorable

life and commendable characteristics, combined with a genial, kindly manner, having won him a host of warm friends.

John J. Rea, of Urbana, is one of the native sons of Illinois. He was born October 11, 1852, his parents being John J. and Sarah P. Rea, of Lewis county, Kentucky. In 1849 they removed to Champaign county, Illinois, where the father engaged in his usual occupation of farming until 1863. Our subject spent his early boyhood days upon the farm, assisting in the labors of field and meadow until fifteen years of age, when he entered school at Farmer City. Subsequently he was employed as a salesman in a grocery for three years in Mahomet, Illinois, and on the expiration of that period he engaged in that line of business on his own account for a short time. Later he followed school teaching, and at the same time devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, under the guidance of the firm of Somers & Wright.

In 1880 Mr. Rea was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward formed a partnership with Judge Sim, under the firm name of Sim & Rea, which connection was continued for two and a half years. Since that time he has been alone in business, and his practice has steadily increased as he has demonstrated his ability to solve successfully the intricate problems of both civil and criminal law. He has been four times elected town supervisor, although the town usually gives a Republican majority of about two hundred, while he was the Democratic candidate. During President Cleveland's administration he was tendered a position in the second auditor's office, at a salary of two thousand dollars per year. He was also offered the position of federal attorney of the Indian Territory, but refused both honors, in order to continue in the practice of law, in which he is meeting with excellent success. He has twice served as city attorney and for eight years was United States commissioner. He has been retained as counsel and advocate in the trial of many very important suits involving large private interests and intricate law problems.

In 1882 Mr. Rea married Miss Minnie Fugate, daughter of Dr. J. T. Fugate, of Urbana, Illinois, and they have two children,—Thurston Wayne and John Carlisle,—aged respectively fifteen and twelve years.

Spencer M. White, among the younger members of the bar of Urbana, has in the practice of his chosen profession won a position not inferior to that occupied by many men who are many years his senior. He was born near El Paso, Illinois, June 27, 1868, and is a son of John White, an agriculturist of Urbana. Reared on his father's farm, he assisted in the cultivation of the fields and the garnering of the harvests. His education was acquired in the schools of the neighborhood, and later he engaged in teaching school for three years, giving good satisfaction by reason of his ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired. On the expiration of that period he began reading law in the office of J. J. Rea, of Urbana, and after mastering the principles of jurisprudence to a considerable extent, was admitted to the bar on the 13th of January, 1894. Shortly afterward he entered into partnership with O. B. Dobbins, formerly of Kentucky, and a graduate of the Wesleyan Law School.

Hardly had Mr. White been admitted to the bar before he received the nomi-

nation of the Democratic party for the office of county judge of Champaign county, but the Republican majority in the county is so strong that he failed of election. He has now served as city attorney for two years, and is very faithful in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie B. Hedrick, of Fisher, Illinois, July 15th, 1896, and in the community they have many friends. Mr. White is a gentleman of earnest purpose, of strong determination and of indefatigable energy, and has already achieved fair success in his profession.

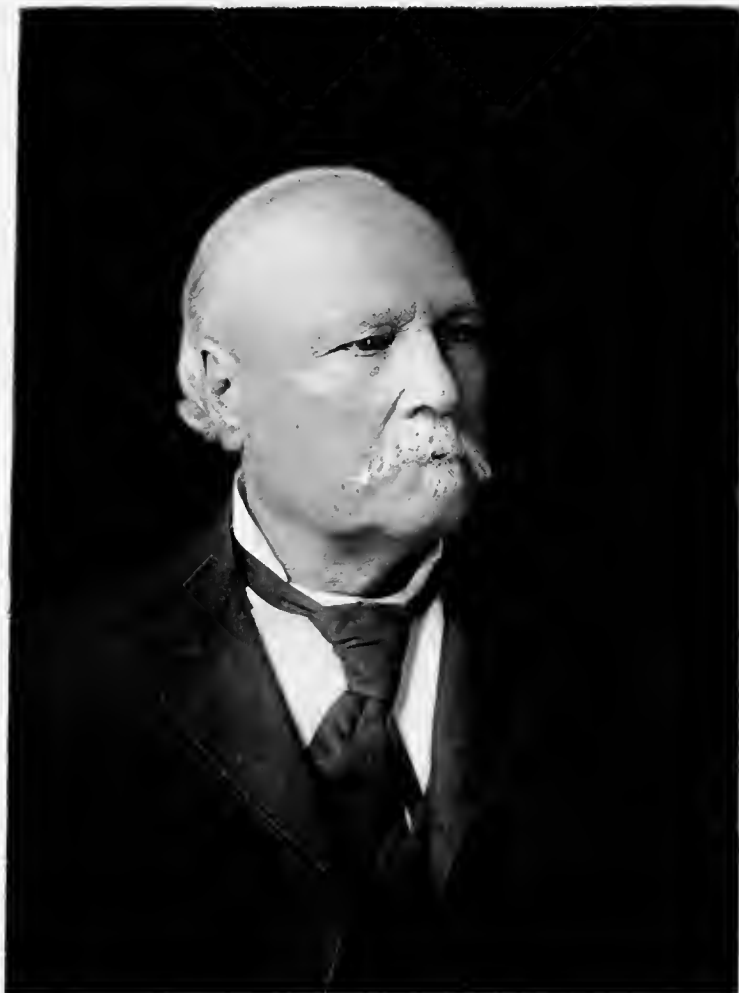
Joseph William Rickert, whose life record is one of distinctive honor, was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 9th of July, 1840. His parents were Andrew and Margaret (Slund) Rickert, the former a native of Alsace, France, born November 8, 1808; and the latter born in Bavaria, Germany, in the same year. The father was a carpenter by trade. Emigrating to America he took up his residence in New Orleans, Louisiana, and in 1832 cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. While the family resided at Vicksburg, Joseph W. Rickert, then but three years of age, was playing upon one of the hills of that city, when he slipped and fell, breaking his left arm. An unskilled surgeon, who did not properly attend to the fracture, rendered him a cripple for life, but though this and other disadvantages were before him, Mr. Rickert has achieved a splendid success in his chosen profession, and stands to-day as the peer of any member of the Waterloo bar. In 1845 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Monroe county, Illinois, the family locating upon a farm about eight miles south of Waterloo. His preliminary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a thorough and comprehensive course in the St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Missouri, which he entered in 1857. He spent seven years in that institution, completing the classical course, which embraced both literary and scientific study. He also studied the French, German and Spanish languages and was graduated in 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Four years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and he is now a member of the alumni association of the university. From boyhood he cherished the desire to enter the legal profession, but the limited financial resources of his family necessitated his entering upon some work that would yield a moneyed return, and after his graduation he began teaching school, devoting five years of his life to that profession, in Monroe and Marion counties, Illinois. While engaged in teaching in Central City he also pursued the study of law under the supervision of the late H. K. S. O'Melveny, who was then a resident of that place, and who has recently died, in Los Angeles, California. In 1868 he permanently left the schoolroom in order to devote his entire time to his law studies, which he continued in the office of Johnson & Hartzell, at Chester, Illinois.

Upon examination by the late Judge Byran he was found qualified for the bar, and accordingly was licensed to practice in the courts of Illinois. Locating in Waterloo he has since been engaged in practice at that place, and by reason of his superior ability and his judicious investments in various enterprises he has won a handsome fortune, and is now one of the wealthy men of his county. He

is certainly deserving of great credit for his success. He started out in life in very limited circumstances and has depended entirely on his own efforts. Energy, enterprise and sound judgment have contributed to his prosperity, and year by year he has added to his income until he has now a handsome competence, that will abundantly meet all his wishes through the last years of his life. His professional career has been successful, and brilliant, and he is now one of Monroe county's most eminent attorneys. His legal attainments are of a high order and insure his success, and within a short time he has secured a large clientage which has connected him with the most important litigation of his section of the state. In addition to his law practice he is recognized as one of the leading business men of Waterloo. He is one of the original partners in the private bank which was organized in 1882, and which is still in existence, under the name of the Commercial Bank. He is one of the principal stockholders and a charter member of the Waterloo Milling Company, which was organized in 1887, and he owns a large amount of the stock of the Harrisonville Telephone Company, together with large tracts of land in Monroe county.

Through twenty-five years Mr. Rickert has been prominently identified with every progressive or public-spirited movement of the city or county, and has been an active factor in advancing the educational, material, social and moral welfare of Waterloo. It was largely through his efforts that the city water-works, now in successful operation, were established. In 1869 he was elected county superintendent of schools, which office he held until 1873, and during that period succeeded in raising the educational standard to a high degree. In 1874 he was elected a member of the twenty-ninth general assembly of Illinois, from the district comprising Monroe, Perry and Randolph counties, and accordingly was a member of the last legislature to convene in the old capitol at Springfield. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney for Monroe county and re-elected in 1880, acceptably serving in that capacity for eight consecutive years. In 1888 he was elected state senator for the forty-eighth senatorial district, and as a member of the upper house gave support to every measure which he believed would prove of general benefit to the commonwealth, and also voted with the famous "one hundred and one" who elected General Palmer to the United States senate. He has also served as a member of the school board of Waterloo for ten years, and as a member of the city council for six years, and is alike faithful in local and state offices,—his labors being for the general good. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and he is firm in his belief in the principles of the party.

Mr. Rickert was married, in St. Louis, Missouri, May 22, 1873, to Miss Minnie Ziebold, a daughter of G. Ziebold, a prominent miller of southern Illinois, now residing at Red Bud. To Mr. and Mrs. Rickert were born the following named children: Josephine L.; Minnie E.; Nelson A.; George F., who died December 4, 1880, at the age of eight months and eighteen days; Luella C.; Charles J., who died November 5, 1897, at the age of ten years and twenty-four days; Isabel M., who died April 28, 1892, at the age of two months and twenty-nine days; Marie M., and Marguerite L. Rickert,—of whom five daughters and one son still live. The dearest place on earth to Mr. Rickert is



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Elijah W. Blandell.

his home, and his greatest delight is ministering to the welfare and happiness of his family. He takes great pleasure in the education of his children and in providing them training in all the higher branches of study and artistic accomplishments. He is a man of very scholarly tastes and strong intellectual endowment and his extensive and well read library indicates his familiarity with the best production of literature. He is connected with no social organization except the Waterloo Literary Society, which was incorporated in 1876, and of which he is a charter member. In religious faith he is a Catholic, but is liberal in his views and tolerant of the belief of others. He is a man of kindly and sympathetic nature, true to his own honest convictions and fearless in their expression, but freely accords to others the right of opinion. Of undoubted integrity, untiring industry, fine intellect and superior professional and business ability, he is known and recognized as one of the leading men of the state.

Elijah Whittier Blaisdell.—“Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance,” wrote Thucydides. Such a course is very possible in regard to the ancestry of the Blaisdell family, for it numbers many men of prominence who have left their impress for good upon the history of the nation. They come from the old Norse stock, and from records still extant we find that a Danish family of that name emigrated to Wales before the country was subdued by Alfred the Great. Its members were mostly forgermen and sailors. In later records it is learned that Sir Ralph Blaisdell, Knight, married a member of the royal family, and that several of his descendants were members of parliament. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Enoch Blaisdell, who died in Wales. His widow and three sons—Enoch, Abner and Elijah—came to America about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts. The youngest son is the direct ancestor of Elijah Whittier Blaisdell, the subject of this review, and throughout the intervening generations the name of Elijah has frequently appeared, together with other Bible names,—a fact which indicates the strong religious element in the family. One of the descendants of Elijah Blaisdell, of Newburyport, located at Amcsbury, Massachusetts, where he died, and his widow married Nathaniel Whittier, a member of the same family as the famous poet, John G. Whittier, whence comes the name borne by our subject and his father.

Parrett Blaisdell, the grandfather of our subject, served in the Revolutionary war, and also in the war of 1812. He was described as being “hasty, brave, and fixedly determined,” as well as noted for his blunt honesty and his hearty and sincere piety. During the second war with England, alone and unaided, he captured four British prisoners and marched them into camp at the muzzle of his musket. He reached the advanced age of eighty-six years, and died at Fort Covington, New York, in 1836. His brother Daniel was also a prominent citizen and served as a member of congress in 1808.

Elijah Whittier Blaisdell, Sr., the son of Parrett Blaisdell, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, in 1800, and removed to Middlebury, that state, in 1837. He was previously married in Montreal to Miss Ann Maria Deacon, a native of

Wexford, Ireland, and a member of the Methodist church. On the 18th of July, 1826, their son Elijah Whittier Blaisdell, now of Rockford, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and in that place he passed his boyhood days until the removal of the family to Middlebury. His early life was quietly spent, unmarked by any event of special importance. He attended the district schools, and later, when his father, who was a printer, removed to Vergennes, Vermont, where he published the *Vergennes Vermonter*, the son attended a classical school in that village. After leaving that school he added to his store of knowledge in "the poor man's college," the printing-office, and extensive reading in later years has brought him a broad fund of general information that surpasses that of many a university-bred man. After remaining in the printing-office for a short time he became the editor of the *Vergennes Vermonter*, a publication which was founded by Rufus W. Griswold, whose "Poets and Poetry of America" is so well known, and who was himself a poet of no mean ability. While editing that journal Mr. Blaisdell was also appointed by President Taylor postmaster of Vergennes, which office he held for four years.

To a man of his ambition and character, however, the monotony of life in a little New England village grew very irksome, and he resolved to seek a home in the west, of which such wonderful accounts were related. Acting under this determination he came to Rockford, and with the money he had saved purchased the *Forum*, which had been published in Rockford for ten years. Changing its name to the *Republican*, he again resumed editorial work, and this at a time when vital questions of public concern were being agitated. With his gifted pen he entered vigorously into the various controversies of the time, with the force that ever characterized his writings and his actions. He was soon recognized as a power in the community, and acquired an extended reputation. Activity in public affairs and a strong political bias were inevitable in such a man, and it is not strange that we find him, in company with Lincoln, Palmer, Schneider, Browning and others, at the meeting in Springfield which organized the *Republican* party. He made one of the strongest speeches in favor of the new principles at that meeting, and upon his return to Rockford placed the name of Abraham Lincoln at the head of the columns of his paper as the new party's candidate for the presidency, and in an able editorial advocated his election to that office. It is a matter of history that the *Rockford Republican*, under Mr. Blaisdell's editorship, was the first paper to suggest the name of Lincoln for the office in which he earned immortal fame. Nor did his zeal end there. He called a convention in Rockford for the purpose of nominating a *Republican* candidate for congress, and as a result Elihu B. Washburne was the first man nominated for congress by the *Republican* party.

During his editorial career Mr. Blaisdell had also boldly espoused the cause of the farmers against the bankers and moneyed men, who were charging as high as twenty per cent interest on loans, and in the columns of the *Republican* he advocated a law against usury, which course cost him his popularity with the creditor class, whose patronage was accordingly withdrawn from the paper. Upon this issue of usurious interest Mr. Blaisdell was elected a member of the

Illinois legislature in 1859, and in Springfield he continued to fight for a law against extortionate interest charges. When the bill was introduced he made a most eloquent speech in the house of representatives, such interest had been aroused by his previous efforts that the members of the senate came en masse and stood for several hours listening to his arraignment of the moneyed class, his fierce denunciation of the wrongs endured by the farmers being listened to with breathless interest. This speech, which is said to be one of the strongest ever delivered in the legislature, was printed verbatim, occupying seven columns in one of the great St. Louis dailies, and was the subject of flattering comment far and near. The principles for which Mr. Blaisdell contested, triumphed, and he felt vindicated for the stand he had taken. While a member of the general assembly he also introduced a bill, which was passed, granting independent rights to a wife to use her own property under certain circumstances without regard to her husband's wishes in the matter. Mr. Blaisdell's mission in the general assembly being accomplished, he refused a renomination, and at the expiration of his term returned to Rockford. He also disposed of his paper, which then became known as the *Register*, and is now the *Register-Gazette*.

He at once took up the study of law, and after reading thirty or forty of the best text-books on the subject, went to Chicago as a candidate for admission to the bar of the state. Judge Peck, one of the examining committee, expressed great surprise when he found that Mr. Blaisdell was a candidate, saying that he had heard his famous speech in the legislature, and from the knowledge displayed therein thought he must surely be a member of the bar, and if he wasn't he ought to be. Such was the effect of the legislative speech that the committee admitted Mr. Blaisdell to practice without causing him to take the examination,—a most graceful compliment to his ability. His success as an attorney was pronounced from the beginning. The first year his practice netted him between three and four thousand dollars, and during the thirteen years that he continued actively in the profession he was very successful.

In 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the presidency, Mr. Blaisdell became a supporter of the Democracy. Up to this time he had been firm in his advocacy of the Republican party, but believing that it was more and more working against the interests of the people he regretfully left its ranks. He then labored earnestly for Democratic success. He has always been a loyal adherent of General John M. Palmer, and in many ways has advanced his political fortunes. During many campaigns he has given his time to campaign work, delivering many speeches throughout the entire northern section of Illinois, and at different times he has received the nomination for congress in his district.

Since leaving the bar Mr. Blaisdell has given much time to literary pursuits, and among his productions is a novel, which was published by the Petersons and evoked favorable comment from the *New York Sun*, *World*, *Evening Post*, *Boston Journal*, and many other of the leading journals of the country. He also wrote a political burlesque of about one hundred pages, entitled "*The Rajah*," which met with great success. He is now about to issue a volume of miscellaneous poems, of two hundred and fifty or three hundred pages, and has re-

cently completed a play entitled "Eva, the General's Daughter," founded on incidents of the Black Hawk war and which has received strong commendation from A. M. Palmer, the well known theatrical manager, of New York city.

Mr. Blaisdell has been twice married. His first wife, Frances Robinson, died soon after he came to Rockford. His present wife was Miss Elizabeth J. Lawrence, daughter of Judge Ville Lawrence, of Vermont, and sister of the late chief justice C. B. Lawrence, of Illinois. Another daughter of Judge Lawrence married John Pierpont, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, and one of the ablest jurists that state has produced. Mr. Blaisdell has five children: Byron Richard, of Chicago; Henry, a lawyer of Rockford; Elijah W., an artist, residing in New York; and George and Shelly Pierpont, at home.

James H. Martin, a native of Ripley county, Indiana, was born on the 18th of October, 1852, and has spent almost his entire life in southern Illinois, where he has won an honorable name and place in the legal fraternity. His parents were William and Caroline (Behymer) Martin, the former born in Kenton county, Kentucky, in 1822, while the latter was a native of Clermont county, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation and died in Richland county, Illinois in 1881, at the age of fifty-nine years. The paternal grandfather of our subject, James Martin, was also a general farmer and a native of Kentucky. In an Indian massacre of the settlement in which he lived, all of his family then at home were killed with the exception of himself. He afterward removed to Indiana, where he died, at the home of his son William, in 1864, at the age of ninety years.

James Henry Martin, whose name begins this sketch, resided on a farm in Indiana until twelve years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. His education was obtained in the common schools of Richland county; and reading, observation, and experience, combined with a retentive memory, have made him a well informed man. On attaining his majority he began teaching school, which profession he followed for three years; but this was merely a means to an end, his desire being to enter the legal profession; and during his career as a teacher he also read law under the direction of Judge Preston, of Olney, Illinois. In 1879 he entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, and on the completion of a two-years course was graduated, in 1880, with the degree of LL. B.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Martin came to Murphysboro, and in June of the following year entered into partnership with Hon. G. W. Hill, a connection which was continued until the latter's death. Mr. Martin has been connected, as counsel, with many of the most important controversies that have engaged the attention of the courts of his district through the past fifteen years, and his ability, uniform courtesy to his fellow practitioners and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence have won him high encomiums. For many years he has been counsel for the Logan family and the Abstract Title & Guarantee Company. He drew up the papers and aided in the organization of the City National Bank, of Murphysboro, of which he is one of the directors, and is also attorney for many other important corporations.

On the 13th of November, 1888, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth W. Kennedy, daughter of George Kennedy, a native of Murphysboro, who for many years was connected with its mercantile interests, but is now living retired. Mrs. Martin was born in Murphysboro, was educated at the Southern Illinois Normal University and is a lady of superior culture, literary ability and gentle refinement of manner. Like her husband she is held in high esteem by many friends. Their family includes two children,—Anna Kennedy and Milfred Maud. Socially Mr. Martin is connected with the order of Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In politics he is a Democrat. His circle of friends is extensive and he commands the unqualified respect of his fellow members of the bar. In the presentation of a cause he makes a cogent argument, convincing by the clearness of his statement and the force of reason. In manner he is modest and seems to be satisfied with the discharge of his duty without regard to its effect upon his fame. Indeed in his very modesty of manner and fidelity is found not only the chief cause of his popularity among his associates, the legal profession and the people, but also one of the best evidences of his ability and worth.

John Maurice Herbert, an able, finely educated young man, is the present state's attorney of Jackson county. The people of this section feel that their interests in legal matters are perfectly secure in his hands, and the confidence which they place in him must be extremely gratifying to the young lawyer, for it is spontaneous and justly deserved. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Murphysboro for the past ten years, as in July, 1888, he entered into partnership with George W. Smith of this place, and their business relations have continued in force up to the present date. For the past decade, also, Mr. Herbert has been actively interested in the success of the Republican party, using his ballot and influence in favor of its platform and candidates. In 1892 he was elected to the position of state's attorney, and so well filled the requirements of this difficult office that when his term expired, in 1896, he was re-elected for another four years.

A son of David and Margaret Herbert, natives of Wales, John Maurice Herbert was born February 1, 1864. His birthplace, likewise, was in Wales, in the town of Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire; but he has no recollections of his native land, as he was but three years old when the family sailed for the United States, arriving on these hospitable shores March 17, 1867. The early education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of Murphysboro, after which he was a student for a year and a half in the Southern Illinois Normal, at Carbondale. At the close of four years of training in the Christian Brothers College in St. Louis, Missouri, he was graduated in 1886, being valedictorian of his class. He completed his classical and legal education at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, where he remained for two years, and was honored by being chosen vice-president of the class of 1888, in which year he received his diploma. Thus thoroughly equipped, the young man returned to his old home in Murphysboro, and soon associated himself with his present partner. He has established an

enviable reputation for ability in his chosen profession, and as a public official his record is above criticism. For some time he has been a director in the First National Bank of this place, and besides he is financially interested in the Southern Illinois Building & Loan Association. Fraternally, he stands high in the Masonic order, having reached the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Murphysboro Lodge, Chapter and Council; to the Cairo Commandery and to the Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of Amity Lodge; and is associated with Leonidas Lodge, of the Knights of Pythias.

September 28, 1893, Mr. Herbert married Miss Tillie V. Bross, daughter of Judge Fred Bross, of Cairo, Illinois. They have two children, namely: Hortense Bross, born June 17, 1894, and Fredoline Willard, born June 29, 1895.

William Augustus Schwartz, of Carbondale, from his earliest recollections has been closely connected with the material prosperity of Jackson county, being interested in all new enterprises accruing to the good of his section of the state, and being a recognized factor in its yearly increasing wealth and high standing.

The second in order of birth in a family of eight children, our subject was born in Elk Prairie, Jackson county, February 28, 1853. His parents, William and Sarah Schwartz, were reared on neighboring farms in Elk township, where their respective parents had been among the first settlers. The marriage of William and Sarah Schwartz was solemnized September 26, 1850, and their first home was upon a tract of unimproved prairie land not far distant from their former places of abode. They were ambitious and determined to make a good home and livelihood, and carrying out these purposes with a will they became much respected citizens of the community. The years rolled by rapidly and at length they found themselves the possessors of six hundred acres of arable land and a fair amount of personal property. At the time that they went to house-keeping, prairie chickens, elk and deer and other wild game were abundant and furnished their little family with many a fine meal. Though hardships of various kinds were the lot of these hardy pioneers there was much happiness in their lives, after all, and good will and liberality were the rule and not the exception with the whole community.

William Schwartz was a man of much more than ordinary ability and genius. He was well educated for his day and circumstances and was a graduate of Lebanon College. He was always interested in educational affairs and served as a member of the local school board for many years. His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth, and believing him to be a man devoted to the welfare of the general public, elected him to the lower house of the Illinois legislature, and thus he served as a member of the twenty-seventh assembly. Some time subsequent to their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz united with the Christian or Disciples' church, and from that day forward they were zealous in every good work, seeking always to exemplify in their lives the noble faith which they professed. William Schwartz died at his home in Elk township, surrounded by his family and many friends, September 22, 1871, after one week's illness, and though over a quarter of a century has passed since then, his memory is still cherished in the hearts of a multitude of his old friends and neighbors. His widow is still living and has

long made a home for her son William Augustus of this sketch, in Carbondale. She is a daughter of Henry Kimmel, who, with Edward Schwartz, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the first to locate in Jackson county. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, coming from old and respected families there.

William Augustus Schwartz acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his home neighborhood and subsequently attended Carthage College, in Carthage, Illinois, and the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale. He learned all the details of the proper management of a farm, and became a practical agriculturist. With the thoroughness and executive ability which are among his notable characteristics he personally superintended all work done upon the farm and carried forward to successful completion everything that he undertook. He remained on the old homestead until 1880, when he took up his residence in Carbondale. After leaving school, in 1876, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. W. J. Allen and Hon. W. W. Barr. In 1878 he entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, Illinois, and upon the 16th of September, 1879, he was granted a license to practice by the supreme court.

Establishing an office in Carbondale, Mr. Schwartz diligently set out upon his chosen field of labor. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney of Jackson county and served four years in the responsible and trustworthy position. The last case of importance which was prosecuted by him was that of the state versus Thomas Russell. The defendant was tried and convicted, in the year 1884, for the killing of George Bulliner twelve years prior to that time, the court sentencing him to fifty years in the penitentiary. This murder was the last one of a series of assassinations in the famous Williamson county "Vendetta," in the early '70s, which gave to Williamson county the appellation of "Bloody Williamson." During Mr. Schwartz's incumbency as state's attorney some of the most important cases ever tried in his county were successfully prosecuted. He has had the pleasure of trying cases before both of his former preceptors, Judges Allen and Barr, the first-named presiding at the United States circuit court in Springfield and the latter as county judge of Jackson county. Of the numerous important civil cases which he has pleaded, we mention that of Harris versus The Illinois Central Railroad Company (reported in Illinois Reports, volume 162, page 200). Harris was awarded a verdict of eight thousand dollars for the loss of one hand, amputation of said member being necessary on account of injuries received while plaintiff was engaged in coupling cars for the railroad company.

In May, 1893, Mr. Schwartz assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Carbondale, and has since been its vice president and attorney. When the Carbondale Trust & Savings Bank was founded in 1897, he was very influential in the enterprise and has acted in the capacity of president of the institution up to the present time. He was one of the incorporators of the Carbondale Building, Loan & Homestead Association, and is one of the directors of the same. In June, 1891, he helped to incorporate the Carbondale Electric Company, which furnishes light to the streets and homes of his city, and was also one of the prime movers in the incorporation of the Carbondale Grain & Elevator Company, in 1896, it having since been one of the flourishing industries of that section. With

the exception of the Electric Company, Mr. Schwartz holds stock in all of the above named organizations, his policy being to encourage the industries and enterprises of his own community,—a truly patriotic spirit, well worthy of emulation.

Politically, Mr. Schwartz is an ardent Democrat and has been a great and effective worker during presidential campaigns. For eight years he was the chairman of the Democratic central committee of Jackson county, and largely through his heroic efforts the public gatherings which assembled in his county, rallying to the support of Bryan in the memorable campaign of 1896, were enthusiastic and attended by great multitudes. Socially, he is a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 241, A. F. & A. M. June 30, 1886, he joined the Christian church and has since been a valued member of the same. He is also a worker and officer in the Jackson county Sunday-school Association.

Hon. William R. Morrison, an honored member of the Illinois bar, has made his home in Waterloo, Monroe county, for the past forty-seven years, and has won distinction, not only in his profession, but as a statesman and soldier. He is a hero of two wars, having enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, in the Second Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bissell, and was in the battle of Buena Vista. He organized and was colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois Regiment for two years, and was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson in the great Civil war. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1852 and later resigned that office. In 1854 he was elected to the state legislature and was a member of that honorable body for several successive years, being speaker of the house in 1859. Again in 1870 he was elected to the state assembly. During the intervening years, or from 1863 to 1865, he was a member of the United States house of representatives, and from 1873 to 1887 he again represented his constituency in Washington. Thus his service at the nation's capital continued for eight terms, during which period he was three terms chairman and five terms a member of the ways and means committee. From the date of its organization to December 31, 1897, he was one of the interstate commerce commission, much of the time chairman, and some of his best efforts as a lawyer and statesman were in connection with this important branch of the public service.

The Morrisons and Ralls, represented in the person of W. R. Morrison, were numbered among the earliest settlers of Illinois, coming here, as they did, prior to the commencement of this century. The Morrisons, who were of Scotch-Irish extraction, came to this state from Pennsylvania, and the Ralls, of English descent, emigrated from Virginia. Judge John Morrison, the father of our subject, was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, in the first year of this century. He married Anna Ralls, whose birth had occurred in 1804, in Monroe county. From the date of their marriage until death claimed them they made their home in Monroe county. The mother died in 1845; the father in 1873. Judge Morrison was a man of prominence in his own locality, serving, at various periods, as a justice of the peace, school commissioner, sheriff, member of the state legislature and as judge of the county court, of which office he was in tenure at the

time of his death. He was a patriotic citizen; in the Blackhawk war he was a lieutenant.

William R. Morrison was born September 14, 1825, in Monroe county, Illinois, and was reared upon a farm near the eastern border of the county. In 1851 he removed to Waterloo, the county-seat, having but lately returned from California. He had set out, in the spring of 1849, across the plains, and for nearly two years had sought, with fair success, for the precious metal which attracted multitudes to the Pacific slope. The love for adventure and sight-seeing which inspires young men of a certain age had been gratified during the four years of hardships which he had encountered while in the Mexican war and in the far west, and he was now ready to settle down to earnest, persistent work.

The education of W. R. Morrison was limited to that afforded by the public schools and two or more years in McKendree College, in Lebanon, Illinois. Before he was twenty years of age he gained valuable experience by assisting his father in his official work, and several years prior to his admission to the bar he took up the study of law, but was frequently interrupted by outside enterprises. He wrought out his own success, and for many decades has occupied an enviable place in the esteem of his associates and countrymen. In accordance with his principles, he has never been connected with any society or organization, save that he has always given his earnest support to the Democratic party. In all his views—on law, religion and general matters—he strives to be practical and broad-minded. He has never identified himself with any church organization, though his mother was a Baptist and his loved and devoted wife is a faithful Methodist. He recognizes the good in both and in other creeds as well. He has been twice married. The wife of his youth was Mary J. Drury. They were married in 1852 and in less than four years the young wife was borne to the tomb. In 1857 Mr. Morrison married Eleanora Horine, of Waterloo. She is still living, and to her loving cheer and sympathy her husband attributes much of his success. Two children, Joseph and William R., born to the first union of our subject, died in early childhood or infancy. Another child, William R., the second of the name, was born to the second marriage, but he, too, died in infancy.

Hon. Hiram Rountree was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, December 22, 1794. When he was but a few months old his parents moved to Kentucky, in which state he grew to manhood. He served as an ensign in the war of 1812. In 1817 he removed to the territory of Illinois, and in the following year was married to Miss Nancy R. Wright. His first residence was in Madison county, where he followed the occupation of school-teacher and began his official life.

For several years he was engrossing and enrolling clerk of the house of representatives of the state general assembly of Illinois. In 1821, being appointed, by act of the legislature, one of the commissioners to organize the county of Montgomery, which was cut off from Bond county, he removed to the new county. He was elected first clerk of the county court, and on the 15th of October, 1821, the first court was held in Montgomery county. It was conducted in the

log cabin of Joseph McAdams, the building being eighteen by twenty feet in dimension.

John Reynolds was the judge, and the bench which he occupied was the bed, while Mr. Rountree kept the records on a table made of puncheons. The grand jury, after being sworn, retired to a log in the woods for deliberation, while the petit jury retired to the shade of a tree to make out the verdict.

In the following year the court resolved to build a court-house of which the following is a description, as copied from the records in the hand-writing of Mr. Rountree: "To be built of hewn logs, twenty-four feet by twenty, the logs to face one foot on an average; the house to be two stories high; lower story to be eight feet, and upper story to be six feet, clear of the roof; to have two doors below, with one window above and one below; to have plank floors, to be jointed and laid down rough; the roof to be shingled; the cracks to be closely chinked and then daubed with mud; doors to have good strong plank shutters; the windows to contain twelve lights, or panes of glass, eight by ten inches,—all to be completed by the 1st of December next, in a strong manner."

The modern reader will doubtless smile at the description of this primitive temple of justice, and especially at the minuteness of detail, but be it known that at the time there was not a saw-mill within seventy-five miles of the place, and all the plank that was used had to be sawed with a whip-saw, by hand—hence the necessity of the express conditions in the order of the court that the floors and doors were to be plank. Without such conditions the builders would have used puncheons, or slabs split out of logs and smoothed with broad-axes, so as to look like plank,—not unlike clapboards split out with a frow, only thicker for the floors; and clapboards for the doors, because there was not then one house in a hundred that had any other kind of doors and floors. The greater part of the labor, and drudgery, as well as the management of county affairs, fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Rountree and he continued to carry it for many years. In short, his was the leading and guiding spirit, so far as questions of county policy were concerned, during his entire life, and the influence of his example and precedents will doubtless be felt therein for many years to come.

At one time he held the following offices and performed their duties with the utmost satisfaction to the people, as indeed he did everything with scrupulous care, and methodical exactness, and promptness, namely: postmaster of Hillsboro, clerk of the county commissioner's court, clerk of the circuit court, county recorder, justice of the peace, notary public, master in chancery and county judge, or judge of probate, as well as clerk in the legislature. There is an anecdote on record relative to a gentleman who came from some of the older states on business to Hillsboro, and who, in conversation with a citizen enquired, "Who is the clerk of your circuit court?" The answer was "Hiram Rountree." "Who is your recorder?" "Hiram Rountree." "Who is your judge of probate?" "Hiram Rountree." "Well! who is justice of the peace in town?" "Hiram Rountree." "Why, hang it! you must all intend to go to Rountree when you die."

Hiram Rountree filled the several offices above mentioned for sixteen con-

secutive years, and retired from them in 1869. In 1847 he was elected to the convention called for the purpose of amending the constitution of the state, and in 1848 he was elected senator for the district comprising the counties of Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Christian and Montgomery.

In politics the Judge was generally esteemed a Democrat, but he was never a strict party man, voting generally for the men he thought best fitted for the office. His long continued term of official life was due to the conviction in the minds of a majority of the voters of the county that he could more safely be entrusted with the care of their public interests than any other man. In 1852 he was first nominated for county judge, by a Democratic convention, but had no opposition. In 1861 he was again nominated by the same party, and elected over Henry Richmond, the Republican nominee.

In 1865 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected over Ephraim Gilmore, the Democratic candidate. The last and most important official act of the county court under his administration was the erection or, as it is facetiously called, "the repairing" of the court-house, which is now one of the most picturesque and commodious structures of the kind in the state. By his consummate skill and ability the work was so managed as to cost the people of the county nothing, swamp-land funds being utilized. By his management these lands were withheld from market, on one pretense and another, until they were worth as much as any other lands, and were finally sold on easy terms to actual citizens for cultivation, at prices varying from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per acre, and thus yielded some three hundred thousand dollars, out of which the court-house, worth one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, was built by day labor. There was no jobbing or speculation about it. Besides this, bridges and other public buildings were constructed, and there was left a balance of nearly forty thousand dollars to be added to the common-school fund. Thus, from a log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, in which the first court of the county was held, he had the satisfaction of seeing completed under his own administration a structure of solid masonry, of the most ornate and approved design in the state, convenient in all its arrangements, and worthy of the county. The structure will stand for years, a crowning monument of his successful management and eminent wisdom.

In his official career Judge Rountree was distinguished for his rigid economy. He held office in Montgomery county consecutively for fifty years. His manner of giving legal advice to his clients was altogether unusual. After listening to a client's statement of case, he would go to his library and, taking down either the statutes or reports, he would turn to the law or a report of a similar case and tell his client to read for himself,—in this manner he avoided the responsibility of advising.

Judge James M. Davis was prominently known as a lawyer, jurist and statesman through the important epoch in our national history when the question of slavery and its extension, and the preservation of the Union, agitated the entire country. He was largely instrumental in forming public opinion in Illinois, and

during that period was also regarded as one of the ablest representatives of the legal profession of the state.

Born in Barren county, Kentucky, October 9, 1803, he was endowed with splendid physical and mental faculties which enabled him to attain a prominence reached by few. He never received the cultivation and polish that education in colleges affords some men, but nature made him great. He came to Illinois in 1817, when it was still under territorial government, and when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness. He first located in Bond county, with his father, and it is said he taught the first school opened in that county. He had no wealth to secure him advancement in life, but by his own exertion he elevated himself to an enviable position in the social and intellectual world.

As a political leader Judge Davis had no equal in the state of Illinois. In him intellect, eloquence and courage united to form a character well calculated to lead and command. He fired with his own enthusiasm, and controlled by his amazing will, individuals and parties. No reverse could crush his purpose, nor could defeat reduce him to despair. For years he was the confessed leader of the old Whig party in Bond county, and brought it from a great minority to a very large majority. On its dissolution he joined the Democratic party, with which he was connected until his death. He was repeatedly elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving in both branches, and was one of the most active members of the constitutional convention of 1847. He was also register of land in Illinois at one time, and his name is intimately blended with the history of the state, while to her public honor and prosperity he contributed his full share. His interest centered in the commonwealth, and he could tell when every county in the state was organized, the number of churches and schools in each, and who were the leading men of each county. He took particular delight in recalling reminiscences of the early settlement of Illinois, and his memory of those days was most perfect. His addresses and conversation were most instructive as well as entertaining, on account of the great amount of historical knowledge they contained. He spoke to instruct, not to please or amuse, and he always received the most profound attention. He was frank, bold and intrepid, always said what he thought, and did not stop to ask whether it would please or displease.

As a lawyer Mr. Davis was eminently successful. He not only had a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law but also possessed a higher and nobler power. He was a most perfect judge of human nature, and could read a man through and through at a glance. His ability in the legal profession was as a jury lawyer, in which capacity he had no superior. In selecting a jury, presenting his cause and making his appeals he was eminently successful. Securing his services in a case was equivalent to a victory, and be it said to his credit, and the records will show it, that he hardly ever lost a cause he brought himself. Every juror believed his word, for they knew he was strictly honest. He was a man of the greatest truthfulness and not a person of his acquaintance ever doubted his veracity,—wherein, in a great measure, lay the secret of his success. He died at his home in Hillsboro, September 17, 1866, at the age of sixty-three



Benj. R. Sheldon

years, and thus passed from the stage of earth's activities one whose ability made him an important factor in the public life, and whose high principles ever prompted him to use his power for good.

Benjamin R. Sheldon, one of the ablest jurists who ever sat upon the supreme bench of Illinois, was born in New Marlboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 15, 1811. His boyhood days were passed in New England, and were quiet and uneventful, nothing of special importance affecting the regular routine of that period of his existence. Adopting the law as his profession, he came west in the early days and began practice in Galena. Being young, industrious and full of ambition, he was soon recognized as a young man of more than ordinary ability, and when but thirty-six years of age he was elevated to the bench as judge of the circuit embracing a line of counties beginning on the north with Jo Daviess and extending southward along the Mississippi river. In 1851 Jo Daviess county became a part of the circuit which included Stephenson and Winnebago counties, and in that year Judge Sheldon first presided over the court in Rockford and entered upon what was destined to become a famous judicial career. His service on the circuit bench brought him prominently before the public, and in 1870 he was selected as a candidate for the supreme bench. There was but little opposition to his candidacy. All recognized his eminent fitness for the honor, and the members of the bar throughout the circuit, and the supreme district as well, were practically unanimous in their advocacy of Judge Sheldon. At the expiration of his first term of office he was re-elected, but when his second term expired he declined to again become a candidate. He felt the weight of years, and though his faculties were unimpaired, and, in fact, shining with brighter luster than ever, yet he felt that to younger men should be entrusted the arduous duties of the position, and he therefore retired to private life, returning to Rockford, where he had made his home since 1871. His large property interests demanded much of his time and attention, and therefore he devoted his declining years largely to the management of the business connected therewith. In the spring of 1897 he had an attack of la grippe, and, after an illness of several weeks, the end came on the evening of the 13th of April.

The following brief review of the public services of Judge Sheldon is given in the proceedings of the Illinois State Bar Association for 1895 before the death of Judge Sheldon. It is from the pen of Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, long a warm personal friend of Judge Sheldon, and the estimate of his character and abilities is extremely just. He writes:

"Amongst the distinguished members of the early bar of Jo Daviess county during the period we are considering, there is no name more honored than that of Benjamin R. Sheldon—clarum et venerabile nomen. Mr. Sheldon is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Williams College. Possessed of a clear, well balanced and powerful intellect, thoroughly disciplined by years of close and severe study, of wide reading in history and literature, he was exceedingly well fitted for his future career. Modest, diffident and unassuming, without the advantages of the gift of oratory, for he seldom spoke in public, he had to make his quiet way solely by merit and his profound knowledge of the law. But though

never conspicuous in the trial of causes in the courts, it was not long before his great learning and extensive reading became known to the other members of the bar, and his advice as counsel in important litigation was much sought after. It was soon perceived and universally conceded that he had in him all the qualifications of a great judge, and so when Judge Brown's term as judge of the circuit court expired, in 1848, Mr. Sheldon was the unanimous choice of the bar as his successor. He discharged the duties of judge in the circuit with distinguished credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the people until 1870, when he was elected to the supreme bench. What has been his history since then, how manifold and useful his services in the cause of justice is not for me here to relate. That is a large part of the legal history of the state. Judge Sheldon's mind is distinctively and emphatically judicial. He possesses in an eminent degree the quality so much admired by Burke: 'the cold neutrality of the impartial judge.' If the classic maxim, 'Poeta nascitur, non fit,' be true of the poet, it is not less true, slightly modified, as applied to the judge 'Judex nascitur, non fit.' The real judge is born a judge, not made. The elements of logical acumen, absolute fairness, inflexible firmness, infinite patience and unconditioned impartiality, essential to constitute the modern judge, must be innate; they can never be acquired. These characteristics were Judge Sheldon's mental inheritance. Great learning, of course, he had, and necessarily must have had, but the divine essence and quality of judgeship, wanting which, learning would have been useless, he did not acquire from books or men. This was inborn,—a part of himself.

"But it is not for me to pronounce his eulogy. Happily the time has not yet come for that. Judge Sheldon still lives, the Nestor of the bar and bench of Illinois. He is almost the sole survivor of that band of illustrious men who were members of the Galena bar when he first began the practice of law. Though yet living he has builded his monument. His judicial judgments are his monument,—more lasting than brass; more enduring than marble. Judge Sheldon is spending the evening of his long and laborious life in serene and philosophic retirement, in the possession of an ample fortune, and, what is better, in the enjoyment of 'All that should accompany old age,—as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.'"

William Granville Cochran, who is now occupying the bench of the sixth judicial circuit, and who has attained to prominence entirely through his own well directed efforts and ability, well represents the judiciary of Illinois. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 13, 1844, his parents being Andrew and Jane (Foster) Cochran. The former was of Scotch and Irish lineage and was a son of Andrew Cochran, who was born of Scotch parentage. On the 7th of October, 1849, Andrew Cochran, Jr., removed with his family to Moultrie county, Illinois, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. His death occurred at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six. She was of Irish descent, and her parents were natives of Ohio.

Judge Cochran was only five years of age when brought by his parents to

this state. In his youth he pursued his studies in a log school-house, where he was instructed in the rudimentary branches of education, but his privileges in that direction were very meager, and that he is now a man of broad general information is due to his extensive reading, ready observation and keen perceptive faculties, combined with a retentive mind. His father was a justice of the peace, and as a boy William G. became deeply interested in the proceedings of the little court, and resolved to one day become a member of the bar. Years passed, however, before he saw the fulfillment of this hope. At the age of seventeen he responded to the call of his country for aid, and enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving for three years as a private. He joined the army July 31, 1862, and was mustered out August 1, 1865, after a loyal and faithful service, in which he defended the starry banner on many a battlefield.

Returning to the north, he resumed farming and stock-raising and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until January 1, 1873, when he removed to Lovington, where he engaged in merchandising until February 23, 1876. All this time the desire to enter the legal profession had never left him, and on the latter date he put aside all other interests, determined to study law, come what would. On the 23d of May, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, and he has since been active in the work of his chosen calling. He has steadily worked his way upward, his abilities, both natural and acquired, entitling him to distinction as one of the foremost lawyers of his district. He always enjoyed a liberal clientage until his elevation to the bench, and has been connected with much of the important litigation of the district through the past twenty years.

On the 6th of November, 1888, Mr. Cochran was elected to the Illinois legislature, and by re-election has been continued in the general assembly since that time, one of its most honored, distinguished and influential members. On the 27th of July, 1890, he was elected speaker of the house, was again honored in that manner June 27, 1895, and while presiding he won the respect, confidence and regard of all parties by his extreme fairness and impartiality. He is a splendid parliamentarian, and the judicial qualities of his mind enable him to view a subject without personal bias. Dignity and justice characterized his control of the assembly, and his rulings were ever in strict accord with the highest laws that govern legislative bodies. On the 7th of June, 1897, Mr. Cochran was elected judge of the sixth circuit for a term of six years, and his previous career foreshadowed his faithful and commendable service on the bench. He has ever been a firm believer in Republicanism, and stands stanch in support of the sound-money and protective principles of his party, but political preference or personal opinions never color his opinion on the bench. He is active in campaign work and his effective labors have largely advanced the party's interests. In addition to the other offices he has filled, he is now serving as a trustee of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

On the 13th of September, 1866, Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Charlotte A. Keyes, of Moultrie county, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters: Oscar Fletcher, born September 22, 1869; Grace May, born

May 22, 1875; Archie Blaine, born July 3, 1877; Arthur G., born July 5, 1879; and Laura O., born December 6, 1881. Mrs. Cochran is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and her parents removed to the Buckeye state from near Philippi, West Virginia.

Judge Cochran continues his relationship with his old comrades of the war through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and that he stands high in their regard is shown by the fact that he was chosen department commander of the Illinois department in 1896 and 1897. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Knight Templar degree. He has served as master of the blue lodge and high priest of the chapter, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since 1866 he has been a member of the Methodist church. The history of his life is in many respects well worthy of emulation. Deprived of advantages which most boys enjoyed, by dint of his own force of character, straightforward purpose and unflinching honor in the affairs of life, he advanced to the highest elective position in the law-making body of the commonwealth, has been elevated to judicial honors and to the highest office within the gift of the "boys in blue." Merit alone wins such distinction, and such a record needs not the complimentary comment of the historian, as it speaks for itself.

John R. Eden is one of the pioneer lawyers of Illinois, having practiced at its bar for almost half a century. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, February 1, 1826, and represents one of the old and prominent families of his native state. His grandfather, Jeremiah Eden, was of English descent, and in the beginning of the nineteenth century removed with his family from Maryland to Kentucky. John Paul Eden, the father of our subject, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He married Catherine Cann, whose people removed from Virginia to Kentucky at an early period in the settlement of the latter state. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Eden occurred in Kentucky in 1819, and in 1831 they removed to Rush county, Indiana, where the father died in 1835. In their family were six children, of whom John Rice is the third in order of birth. In 1852 the mother with her living children, four in number, accompanied by their families, removed to Illinois, locating in Moultrie county. Her death occurred in this state in 1870.

John Rice Eden spent his childhood in the usual manner of farmer lads. His privileges and advantages were few, for he was forced to aid his widowed mother in the support of her family. He attended such schools as existed in Rush county, Indiana, fifty or sixty years ago and made the most of his opportunities. The school was held for three or four months in the cold season, but the teachers were often but poorly prepared for their work, and only the rudimentary branches of learning were taught. In the months of vacation his time was largely occupied with the labors of the farm,—clearing the heavily timbered land, planting crops and tending them until the season of harvest. It was his desire to pursue a collegiate course, but his limited means forbade that. He read eagerly everything that he could obtain, was especially fond of history and biography, and two of his special favorites when a boy were Weems' *Life of*

Washington and a history of the life of Francis Marion. After leaving school Mr. Eden began teaching, which profession he followed through the fall and winter months for six or seven years, his energies being devoted to agricultural pursuits in the summer.

In the spring of 1850 he began the study of law in the office of Bigger & Logan, then the leading law firm in Rushville, Indiana, and with them continued his reading two years. In April, 1852, he came to Illinois, and in June of that year was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in active practice. He located in Shelbyville, Illinois, but in August, 1853, removed to Sullivan, where he has since made his home, with the exception of a period of two years, commencing January 1, 1870, which he passed in Decatur, Illinois. In the old days his experiences were those of the pioneer lawyer, who rode the circuit, going from county-seat to county-seat as the judge convened court in the various places. Many of the present day would deem those early experiences hardships, but though the people were not able to entertain guests in accordance with the standard of to-day, they were hospitable and kindly. His contemporaries of those times were Abraham Lincoln, U. F. Linder, O. B. Ficklin and Charles Constable; and David Davis was on the bench at the time Mr. Eden began practice.

The first public office that he held was that of state's attorney for the seventeenth judicial circuit, consisting of the counties of Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, Shelby, Christian, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette and Effingham. He was elected in 1856 and filled the position four years. In November, 1862, he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress and served on the committees on accounts and Revolutionary claims. This term covered the last two years of the war, and he was therefore connected with the important legislation of that period. In 1872 he was elected to the forty-third congress, from the fifteenth district, and served on the committees on claims and freedmen's affairs. In 1874 he was re-elected, and served as chairman of the committee on war claims and on the special committee to investigate the presidential election in South Carolina. As chairman of the former he devoted much time to the consideration of the many claims which were pressing upon congress; and the consideration of many of these, growing out of the war, provoked heated and at times angry debate. Again elected to congress in 1876, in the forty-fifth congress, he again served as chairman of the committee on war claims. For the fifth time, in 1886, he was elected to congress, from the seventeenth district, and served on the committees on judiciary, on the election of president and vice-president and on the special committee to investigate the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. He took part in the framing and consideration of the bill providing, in case of the death or disability of the president, for the presidential succession, and the bill providing the mode of ascertaining and counting the vote for the election of president and vice-president. Mr. Eden has also served, by appointment of Governor Altgeld, as one of the commissioners for the Northwestern Hospital for the Insane. Since casting his first presidential vote he has been a stalwart Democrat, and was nominee for governor in 1868. He has taken an active part in every political canvass

since 1856, and is recognized as one of the most prominent representatives of his party in the state.

On the 7th of August, 1856, Mr. Eden was united in marriage, in Sullivan, to Roxana Meeker, daughter of Ambrose Meeker, a highly respected farmer who died many years ago. She has one brother still living, Judge J. Meeker, a lawyer of Sullivan. Mrs. Eden died in 1888. By their union were born five children, yet living. There are two married daughters; two who are not married, and who reside with their father; and one son, Walter, who makes his home in Sullivan, and is his father's law partner.

Such in brief is the record of one who has been an important factor in the history of Illinois for forty-six years. Prominent in professional circles and a leader in political interests, he has had a marked influence on public affairs and is classed among those representative citizens who have conferred honor and dignity upon the commonwealth.

Judge Robert Bell, of Mount Carmel, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, in 1829. His paternal grandfather, Robert Bell, was a native of Ireland and came to America in childhood. At the age of sixteen he joined the Continental army and served for seven years in the struggle that brought independence to the nation, being present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. In 1818 he emigrated from his Virginia home and located in Illinois, which that year was admitted to the Union. His death occurred in Wabash county, in 1837. His son, Hiram Bell, the father of the Judge, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and with his father came to Illinois. He was a surveyor and took an active part in the early development of this section of the state. For thirty-six successive years, from 1824 until December, 1860, he served as clerk of the circuit court of Wabash county and for thirty years was also clerk of the county court. He also served as brigadier-general of militia. He married Elizabeth Buchanan, a native of Gallatin county, Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1819. His death occurred in 1867, and his wife passed away in 1885. She was a daughter of Victor Buchanan, a native of Pennsylvania and a cousin of James Buchanan, president of the United States. He emigrated to Kentucky and thence to Lawrence county, Illinois, in 1819, following farming in the latter state until his death, in 1843.

Judge Bell completed his literary education by a classical course in the select schools of Mount Carmel, Illinois, and then entered the law department of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1855. In the meantime, however, he had engaged in journalistic labors. He was editor of the Mount Carmel Register before attaining his majority, and in 1851-2, in connection with his elder brother, Victor B. Bell, owned and edited the same paper. Prior to entering the law school he also studied law in the office of that brother, who was an attorney and was a member of the Illinois legislature from 1852 until 1854. He afterward practiced his profession in Chicago and in Washington, D. C., and died in New Orleans, in 1867.

After his graduation Robert Bell opened a law office in Fairfield, Illinois, where he practiced until 1857, when he returned to Mount Carmel, and entered

into partnership with Judge E. B. Green in 1864, the connection continuing uninterruptedly for twenty-six years, at the end of which time Judge Green was appointed chief justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison, in 1890. During the quarter of a century in which the firm of Bell & Green practiced in Mount Carmel, they enjoyed a most extensive practice and were connected with the greater part of the important litigation heard in the courts of the district. Judge Bell still has a large clientage and in the conduct of his cases displays a profound knowledge of law. He is resourceful in the trial of a case in the court-room, is never surprised by an unexpected attack, and is especially strong in argument, his logic being supplemented by a splendid oratorical ability that never fails to leave its impress upon the minds of those whom he would influence. He was appointed county judge of Wabash county in 1869 by Governor Palmer to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that office in 1894 by a majority of nearly four hundred.

Judge Bell has also been connected with a number of business enterprises which have materially advanced the growth and prosperity of his section of the state. He was president of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until its line was merged into that of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, in 1867. He was also president of the Illinois division of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany, now the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Air Line) Railroad, and while president secured the construction of that section of the road between Princeton, Indiana, and Albion, Illinois, including the bridge over the Wabash river.

The Judge has long been a prominent factor in the political interests of the state, and from 1878 until 1882 was a member of the Republican state central committee for the state at large. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for congress in the nineteenth district. In 1876 he was sent to California by the United States treasury department as a special revenue agent to investigate alleged frauds in the revenue districts of the Pacific coast, and in 1881 was appointed by President Garfield a commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, in New Mexico. He is widely known to the political leaders of the state, and his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity. In 1857 he was made a Mason in Fairfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and for two years served as worshipful master of Mount Carmel Lodge. He was also made a Knight Templar in Gorin Commandery, of Olney, Illinois, in 1880.

On the 17th of November, 1858, in Madison, Connecticut, Judge Bell married Miss Sara E. Shepard, daughter of Rev. Samuel N. Shepard, a Congregational minister who for thirty years prior to his death was pastor of the second largest church in that state. His father, Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bell, Rev. Dr. Brace, of Hartford, Connecticut, were eminent Congregational ministers. Mrs. Bell was born in Madison, Connecticut, and was educated in New Haven, Hartford, and at Maplewood Seminary, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She is a niece of Rev. Dr.

John Todd, the author. The Judge and his wife have three children, Collins Shepard, Edward Green and Bertine.

Judge Bell is a man of wide general information, his reading having covered most of the standard works of all ages. His artistic literary taste is shown in several short poems which he has written and which have been published in the leading newspapers of the United States. His reputation as an orator extends far and wide, and has made his services in great demand. He is called "the silver-tongued orator of the Wabash" and his stirring addresses, delivered many times on Independence and Decoration days have strongly moved his auditors by their lofty thought and pure patriotism.

Judge Silas Z. Landes, a practitioner at the bar of Mount Carmel, was born May 15, 1842, in Augusta county, Virginia, of which place his parents, John and Delilah (Skelton) Landes, were also natives. In his early youth, during the winter months, he attended a subscription school which was held in Harmony school-house on Naked creek, in Augusta county. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Edgar county, Illinois, where he continued his education at the common schools in the winter months. Later he was a student in the academy in Paris, Illinois, for ten months, but did not graduate. His youth, between the ages of thirteen and twenty years, was one of hard toil. He assisted his father, who was a tenant farmer, in cultivating and gathering the crops in summer, and in the winter months engaged in teaching.

In 1861 Judge Landes began the study of law in the office of Amos Green, of Paris, Illinois, and when he had mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, upon examination was admitted to the bar, in 1863. In May of the following year he opened an office in Mount Carmel, where he has since remained, enjoying a good general practice. Steadily his clientage increased until his business had assumed extensive proportions, bringing him many of the most important litigated interests that came within the jurisdiction of the courts of his district. In 1872 he was elected state's attorney, in 1876 was re-elected and again in 1880, filling the position for twelve consecutive years in a most acceptable and satisfactory manner. In the year of his retirement from that office he was elected to represent his district in the forty-ninth congress, and in 1886 was elected to the fiftieth congress. In 1891 he was elected to the circuit bench of the second judicial district for a term of six years, and his fair and impartial ruling, combined with his correct application of legal principles to the points in evidence, won him the respect of the bar and the public. On his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of law and has been very successful in retaining a large clientele. Gathering therefrom a fair competence, he has made judicious investments in real estate and now owns some valuable property.

Judge Landes was married October 31, 1865, to Clara A. Sears, daughter of Dr. Paul and Eliza J. Sears. They have two children, Mrs. Pauline S. Eichhorn and Bernard S. The latter attained his majority July 31, 1898. He graduated at the College of the Christian Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri, with highest honors, in June, 1896, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in June, 1898, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institu-

tion. He is now a student in the Bloomington Law College. In politics the Judge is a Democrat, and in religious belief is a Roman Catholic, having united with that church in 1886. His great energy in his profession and prudence and economy in business affairs have brought him a competence, and he is now situated so that he can enjoy many of the pleasures which life affords.

Charles A. McLaughlin is numbered among the progressive lawyers of Monmouth, where his ability has gained him a distinctively representative clientage. In times of peace the American citizen goes quietly about his daily tasks, intent on gaining that success to which a laudable ambition incites him, but when the tocsin of war sounds, the loyal sons of the land respond to the call and rally around the starry banner, sacrificing all the interests of business life on the altar of their country. Such has been the history of many thousands of our best citizens from the signing of the Declaration of Independence till the flag was planted on the heights of San Juan. Such was the history of Charles A. McLaughlin when the destruction of the Union was threatened.

Born in Montgomery, Ohio, October 4, 1841, he is a son of James M. and Thyrsa B. (Holmes) McLaughlin, who were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. His father was born in Ohio, his mother in Pennsylvania, and his grandparents came from the north of Ireland, but owing to the early death of his parents he has little record of his ancestry. His father was a man of strong intellectuality, who devoted his life to educational work, and served at different times as president of the female seminaries at Falmouth and Versailles, Kentucky.

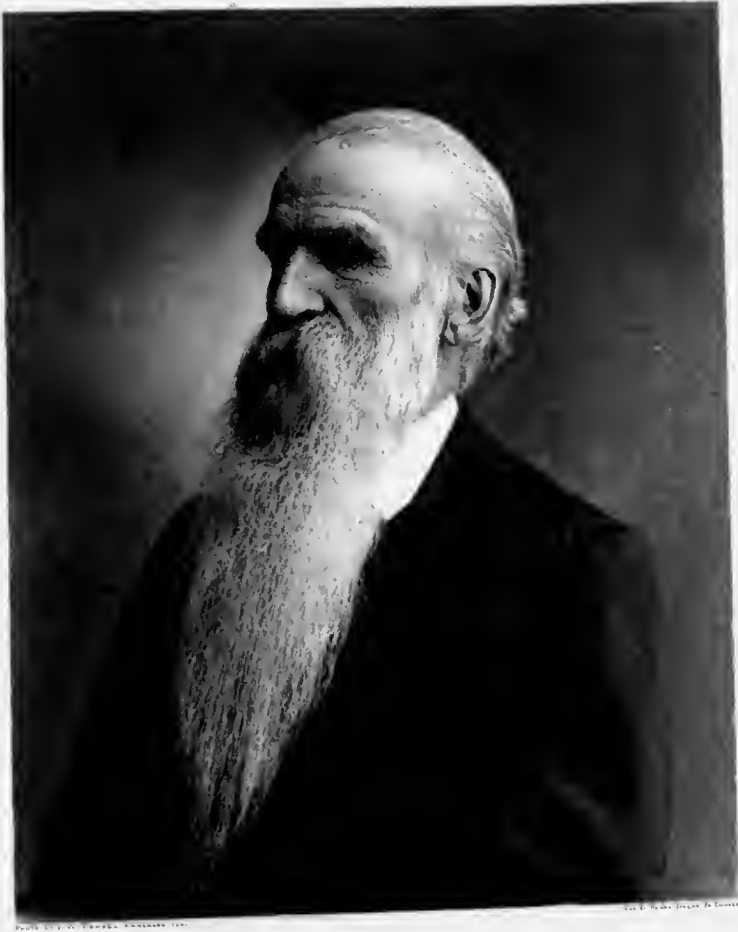
Charles McLaughlin was only about a year old when his parents came to Kentucky and he was reared in the famous "blue-grass region." Early left an orphan, he was largely dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood, but in spite of these difficulties he acquired a good common-school education and was just entering on a college course when the war broke out. His military career is one of which he may be justly proud. He was a member of Company K, of the famous Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and volunteered July 3, 1861, but was not mustered into the service until September 9, following. The Fourth Kentucky was one of the three regiments which President Lincoln authorized Lieutenant William Nelson, of the navy, to raise in that state. Owing to the peculiar political conditions then existing in Kentucky, the enrollment was made very quietly, and the troops were requested not to rendezvous until after the legislative election which occurred on the first Monday in August. Mr. McLaughlin was mustered in as sergeant of Company K, and in the organization of the regiment was made quartermaster sergeant. He was mustered out August 17, 1865. His military history would be the record of that gallant regiment of Kentucky fighters, of whom Colonel Thomas Speed, in his "Union Regiments of Kentucky," says: "The Fourth Kentucky Infantry served something over four years. Proud of its record, it never changed its organization to the Fourth Kentucky Veteran Infantry. It was never on post duty and never on detached duty, but always actively in the field. The Fourth Kentucky Infantry, first and last, had more men in it than any other Kentucky regiment: it never failed to receive the commendation of its commanders. Every officer holding a commission at date

of muster out, except the colonel and lieutenant colonel, had risen from the ranks."

When the war was over C. A. McLaughlin received an honorable discharge and soon went to McCloud county, Minnesota. He remained there but a short time, however, going to Hardin county, Iowa, where he engaged in the lumber business from 1867 until 1869. He then sold out and removed to northeastern Missouri, where he engaged in dealing in live stock until 1877. In that year he began reading law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1880. He practiced in that state until 1886, when he came to Illinois and was admitted to practice at the bar of this state. He has since been a member of the legal profession in Monmouth and has gained a large clientage. He is not an office-seeker but was honored by election to the office of state's attorney, which position he filled from 1892 to 1896 with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, his administration being characterized by the unbiased performance of his duties. In politics he is an ardent Republican and stands high in the councils of his party.

Mr. McLaughlin has been twice married. In Newark, Missouri, March 26, 1866, he wedded Miss Mary L. Sinnock, who died in September, 1875, leaving a son, Samuel M. On the 31st of March, 1877, Mr. McLaughlin wedded Rosie E. Hoffman and they have a daughter, Lottie. Mr. McLaughlin belongs to several benevolent fraternities. He joined the Masons about 1869, and became a charter member of A. C. Harding Post, No. 127, G. A. R., of Roseville, his association with that organization dating from 1881. He also at one time belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the offices in these various societies. Socially he is a very congenial man, kind and courteous in his treatment of all, and has gathered about him a host of friends. He is much devoted to his profession and well merits his reputation of being a very successful and competent lawyer.

Stephen Richey Moore, lawyer, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 22, 1832, and is a son of William and Mary (Richey) Moore. His father was born in the north of Ireland in 1791, and was brought to America by his grandparents when three years old. They landed at Philadelphia, crossed the mountains by a military trail to Pittsburg—or rather the place where that city now stands; there they constructed a flatboat on which they floated down the Ohio river to Fort Washington—now Cincinnati—two years after the fort was built, and were among the pioneer settlers in that region. His mother was born in Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish parentage also, her father and mother having emigrated to America early in the present century, and made a home in the wilds of Kentucky. The ancestors of both families fled from Scotland during the persecution of the Covenanters in the seventeenth century, and found an asylum in Ireland, where many of their descendants are now among the first families of that country. His parents were married in 1816, and settled on a farm which is now within the limits of Cincinnati, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. They were earnest and active Methodists all their days, and their house was the home for the itinerant minister; while in their daily walk they



Stephen R. Moore

exemplified all the graces and virtues of the Christian character. His mother died in 1849, and his father in 1871.

It was the wish of his pious mother that our subject should be educated for the Christian ministry; but his own inclinations were for the legal profession. In short, he cannot remember a time when he did not desire to be a lawyer, and while yet a child Blackstone and Kent were his constant companions. During his boyhood he attended the common schools presided over by the ordinary Irish teacher, and in 1851 entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, from which he graduated with honors in 1856, taking, in addition to the regular curriculum of studies, a full course of law—the president of the college, Dr. Isaac J. Allen, being an eminent barrister of central Ohio; so that when he left college he was prepared to enter upon his chosen profession. Before settling down, however, he resolved to visit a sister residing at Kankakee, Illinois, whom he had not seen for many years. This visit was made in 1857, and so well pleased was he with the country and the people, that he determined to make that point his future home; probably the excellent fishing and hunting facilities which the beautiful river and the boundless prairies afforded had some influence in determining his choice. The highest authority known to any of the learned professions decided at a very early day that man should have “dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the air,”—a charter which Mr. Moore long since accepted, the franchises of which he has fully enjoyed during his whole life. He was, however, born a lawyer, and loves the profession, of which he is one of the most gifted and able members; but one of the maxims of his moral code is never to let his business interfere with his pleasures.

In 1858 he was employed by the celebrated Rev. Father Chiniquy to defend him in a suit brought against him by the then Roman Catholic bishop of Chicago to despoil him and his followers of their church, parsonage, and his own private property, after they had in a body left the church of Rome. The litigation over this property was in court for many years and is a “cause celebre.”

He was raised in the Methodist church, but his views were more liberal than would have been considered orthodox by pioneer Methodism. He loved the Bible, and read its sacred pages, more perhaps for its poetry, its history and its law than for its religious teachings. After he came to Illinois he attended the Episcopal church for a number of years, being attracted there by the sublime and eminently scriptural liturgy of the church, and the earnest and honest Christian character of her ministry in Kankakee; but in 1873 he made a public profession of faith in Christ under the ministry of the distinguished evangelist, Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, and united with the Methodist church, of which he has since been an exemplary and conspicuous member.

Politically, he has generally acted with the Democratic party. His views, however, do not accord fully with either of the leading parties of the nation, and he seems to his friends to occupy rather an independent position. Every impulse of his frank and generous nature was always opposed to slavery, while protective tariffs and a depreciated or irredeemable currency were not less repugnant to his common sense, and but for these insurmountable obstacles his

anti-slavery sentiments would have drawn him into the Republican ranks. In 1872 he favored the independent movement, was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and helped to nominate Mr. Greeley, who was a protectionist. He was a delegate to the "National Democratic" convention, at Indianapolis, leading up to the nomination of General John M. Palmer for the presidency, to whom he gave a loyal support. He has never held a public office, nor could he be induced to become a candidate for one. He is a man of one work. The law is his profession, and his motto is, "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

In social life Mr. Moore is a marked character. He enjoys a practical joke, and knows how to perpetrate one. If a ready speech is needed at a public gathering—good-natured, humorous, adapted to allay discord and promote harmony—"Steve" Moore is the man for the emergency. He is genial, courteous and affable to all, and has hosts of friends wherever he goes. As we have already intimated, he was, in the early days, like Nimrod, a "mighty hunter," and the sportsmen of Kankakee who frequented Beaver lake for duck or wild goose, or penetrated the wilds of Missouri for deer or turkey, found him the life and soul of their party. He is well known for qualities of a nobler stamp—heart-qualities that distinguish him as benevolent and charitable above the average of his fellow-men. Many a poor widow whose husband fell in the war, and who was unable to overcome the difficulties in the way of obtaining a pension, has found the friend she needed in him, who asked neither fee nor reward for his services save their gratitude and the pleasure which he derived from making them happy. Like the patriarch of old, he "defends the widow and the fatherless, and the cause which he knows not he searches out." He gives his bread to the hungry, and never turns "his face from any poor man." He is liberal toward all good objects, whether of religion or charity, at home or abroad. He was for a long time a worker in the Sunday school, and of late years in the prayer meeting, and in the revival seasons of his church he is still active and influential.

As a lawyer, whether before a jury or as a counselor in his chamber, he never fails to impress by the earnestness and sincerity of his manner. His logic as a pleader is clear and lucid, and his style adapted, both in simplicity of statement and ingenuity of illustration, to the mental capacity of his jury. He is quick to discover the strong points of a case, and hard to surprise by an antagonist. He is a very detective in tracing the serpent windings of scheming knavery, and his success in his profession amply attests his ability. He ranks as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. The pertinacity and efficiency with which he defended Father Chiniquy during the long years of litigation with which he was harassed, and the consummate skill with which he circumvented the wily machinations of his implacable Jesuitical persecutors, should make his name a cherished keepsake in the heart of every lover of civil and religious freedom throughout this nation and the world.

He was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1858, to Miss Lucy Cady, a lady of much personal beauty and high accomplishments; an affectionate wife and loving mother, a kind and hospitable neighbor, an active and exemplary

Christian. She died in 1881. They had four children—Claude Leavett, Mary C., Stephen R., and Alfred D.

Samuel S. Hallam, of Monmouth, was born on the 21st of November, 1863, in Warren county, Illinois, and at the county-seat he now makes his home, an active and leading member of the bar. He comes from the same family to which Henry Hallam, the famous English historian, belonged. His great-grandfather was the founder of the family in America, was one of the heroes who fought in the Continental army for the independence of the colonies and was one of the first histrionic performers that ever appeared on the American stage, playing in the first theater ever built in Philadelphia, about 1743. The parents of our subject are David M. and Mary (Murphy) Hallam, and the former follows the occupation of farming.

In the common schools of Warren county Samuel S. Hallam acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in Abingdon College, but in his senior year, in 1883, he was forced to put aside his text-books on account of ill health. He was always of a studious nature, fond of reading, and his taste in this direction was gratified through his access to the Warren county library, in Monmouth. From his early boyhood he announced his determination of becoming a lawyer, and found great delight in listening to the lawsuits in the justice courts. After leaving school he traveled for a time as a representative of a piano and organ house, and in 1887 entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Frank Quinby. On the 21st of November, 1889, he was admitted to the bar and now saw the consummation of his youthful dreams. He opened an office in Monmouth, where he gradually worked up a good practice, his careful preparation of cases enabling him to meet and defeat many of the old-time practitioners at the Warren county bar. In April, 1891, he was elected city attorney and acceptably filled the position two years. He has now a large clientage, and in the general practice of law has won gratifying success. He has also been an important factor in the commercial interests of Monmouth and has been identified with most of the leading enterprises that have been established in the city through the past decade, his excellent business and executive ability enabling him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. For some years he has been secretary of the Monmouth Lumber Company and is general manager and solicitor for the Illinois Bankers' Life Association.

Mr. Hallam has always been deeply interested in politics, and before attaining his majority served as a member of the township committee. He was appointed postmaster of Monmouth by President Cleveland, January 14, 1895, and is now filling that position, discharging the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself. Democracy finds in him an able champion, and his broad information on political issues, combined with his ability to set forth his views in clear and cogent form, makes him one of the leading advocates of the party in this locality. His opinions in the councils of his party carry great weight and his efforts have contributed not a little to the successes gained by the Democracy in this section of the state.

He was secretary of the Democratic county central committee from 1890 until 1892, was secretary of the congressional committee for the eleventh district from 1892 until 1894, and a member of the Democratic state central committee from the fifteenth congressional district from 1894 until 1897. His family were originally all Republicans but are now stalwart Democrats.

Mr. Hallam was married in Monmouth, November 14, 1894, to Ella Dredge. They hold membership in the First Christian church, in which Mr. Hallam is a trustee, while in the Young Men's Christian Association he is serving as director. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, is a member of the encampment and of the Patriarchs Militant. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is very popular in social circles, having a host of warm friends who esteem him highly. He is of a generous nature, holds friendship inviolate and is ever willing to do whatever lies in his power for the benefit of his fellow men. The future of such a man may be forecast at least to this extent: It will be characterized by great activity in the important things that concern the interests of society and government. The world is always in need of men of his character and ability, men who are high-minded, public-spirited, enterprising and energetic, and who believe that the citizen owes a solemn duty to the community, which duty they are ever ready to perform.

Edward C. Akin.—A modern philosophical writer has aptly said: "Within yourself lies the cause of whatever enters into your life. To come into the full realization of your own interior awakened powers, is to be able to condition your life in exact accord with what you would have it." Bovee has expressed this same truth from the negative side by his utterance, "Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves and their powers." In the successful man, therefore, we may see one who in keen self-analysis has justly estimated his ability and who uses this ability to the best advantage. Knowing his own capacity he is not afraid to try his powers upon the difficult tasks which the hour may bring forth, nor does he rashly overestimate his strength, and in consequence bring failure where he had hoped to gain success.

In the field of law there is ample opportunity to test one's ability, and in this profession, probably more than in any other, only the man of merit finds his way to the front. Prominence is the outcome of skill and industry, and it is these qualities which have gained Edward C. Akin a place among the distinguished lawyers of Illinois, and made him attorney general of the state. He was born in Will county, on the 19th of July, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of Joliet, and at Ann Arbor. He afterward occupied the position of paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, where he remained four years, during which time he acquired an extensive acquaintance throughout Will county. In the fall of 1878 he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in active practice, his wide acquaintance and popularity proving important factors in the building up of a large clientage. He has long figured

prominently in political circles, and was first elected to office in 1887, when he was made the nominee of the Republican party for city attorney of Joliet. Although the city at that time usually gave a Democratic majority of from five to six hundred, he was elected by the very flattering majority of seven hundred and sixteen. In 1888 he was nominated for state's attorney of Will county, and at the ensuing election led the entire state and county ticket by over eight hundred votes. In 1892 he was renominated for that office and again led his ticket by hundreds of votes, and is credited by the leaders of both political parties with having saved the county ticket from defeat. One of his most brilliant political victories was achieved in the spring of 1895, when he was the Republican nominee for mayor. Although opposed by a citizens' ticket led by a Republican, he defeated the Democratic nominee by a majority of two hundred and sixty votes, receiving nearly as many votes as both his opponents combined. In 1896 he was awarded higher honors at the hands of his party, being elected attorney general of Illinois.

As a lawyer Mr. Akin stands not only as a leader of the Will county bar, but is accounted one of the leading representatives of the profession in northern Illinois. As a public prosecutor he has no superior in the state, and his course in his present office has won him the commendation of lawyers of all parties. His conduct of municipal affairs, too, won for him the admiration of all good citizens, regardless of party affiliation. He is a man of high character and sterling integrity, and although he has been prominently before the people of his county for the past ten years no breath of suspicion has ever been cast upon his private life or official acts. He is a man of fine appearance and pleasing address, with a true gentleman's appreciation of genuine worth in the humblest as well as the highest, and his uniform courtesy and kindness have made him very popular with all classes.

Warren W. Duncan, of the Williamson county bar, was born on a farm in Lake Creek township, Williamson county, Illinois, January 21, 1857, and has spent his entire life in this locality, being now numbered among the successful attorneys of Marion, the county seat. His parents were Andrew J. and Matilda A. Duncan. The father was born May 9, 1831, was reared on a farm but since 1860 has followed general merchandising. He is descended from Scotch ancestors, who, leaving the land of hills and heather, located in North Carolina, whence their descendants removed to Kentucky and later to Illinois.

During his boyhood Warren Webster Duncan attended the public schools of his native county and afterward spent five years in Ewing College, where he pursued the seven years' mathematical course and the four years' Greek and Latin course. In June, 1879, the college conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1883 that of Master of Arts. The work of the farm was not altogether distasteful to him, but he had no inclination for mercantile life, which his father wished him to enter, and his naturally studious disposition inclined him to a professional career. When he announced his determination to study law, his family and friends endeavored to dissuade him therefrom, predicting failure, but he persevered in his clearly defined course and has won a

leading place among the practitioners of his native county. He studied law under Judge Williams, of Benton, Illinois, from May, 1881, until the fall of 1884, when he passed an examination to enter the senior class of the St. Louis Law School, in which institution he was graduated the following June, being one of four who graduated *cum magna lauda*, having made over eighty-five per cent average on the final examinations. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois, in February, 1885, and began practice in Marion, where he has since remained. He was thoroughly prepared by a long course of study, and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, of precedents and of decisions was very accurate and comprehensive. At that time he was five hundred dollars in debt, and in order to secure his creditor against loss in case of his death, he took out a life policy in the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York.

In politics he is a Republican, and was elected and served as county judge of Williamson county from December, 1886, until December, 1890. In March, 1897, he was defeated for the Republican nomination for judge of the first judicial circuit. He was elected the Republican elector in the twenty-second district of Illinois, in November, 1896, and was selected by the Illinois electors as the messenger to convey the Illinois vote to Washington in the following January. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and since 1895 of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

On the 20th of November, 1890, Judge Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Ella Goodall, daughter of Hardin Goodall, of Marion, and they have one child, Pauline Nall, born May 26, 1892.

Judge John J. Glenn for twenty years has been prominently associated with the history of the judiciary of Illinois, and at the present writing, in the fall of 1898, he is serving as appellate judge of the third district, while his marked ability ranks him among the most distinguished and able jurists of the commonwealth. In the discharge of his official duties he is particularly free from bias and prejudice and in full measure sustains the dignity, equity and impartiality of the office, to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection.

Born on the 2d of March, 1831, Judge Glenn is a native of Jeromesville, Ashland county, Ohio, and a son of John and Anna (Johnson) Glenn. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in the war of 1812 with Great Britain he loyally served his country. John J. Glenn, the subject of this review, was reared in his parents' home and acquired his preparatory mental training in the Vermillion Institute, of Haysville, Ashland county, Ohio. He received his collegiate education in Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, completing the classical course by graduating in 1856. For two years thereafter he engaged in teaching school, being a member of the faculty of the Logansport Academy, of Logansport, Indiana, for one year, at the end of which time he accepted a position in connection with the academy of New Castle, Indiana, where he also remained for a year. He entered upon the practice of law in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in

1858, and in May, 1860, took up his residence in Aledo, Illinois, where he remained for a year, coming thence to Monmouth, where he has since made his home. His rise at the bar of Warren county was steady, each year witnessing marked advance to the front rank of its leading practitioners. His understanding of the law is comprehensive and exact, his reasoning clear and cogent, and his deductions follow in logical sequence. As he demonstrated his ability to master the intricate problems of jurisprudence he was spoken of in connection with judicial honors, and in 1877 was elected on the Republican ticket as judge of the tenth judicial circuit. Two years later he was re-elected, again in 1885 and 1891, and for a fifth time was made circuit judge, having jurisdiction over the ninth circuit. In June of the same year he was assigned to appellate-court duty in the third district of the state of Illinois. For the duties of his profession he has peculiar aptitude. The powers of his very vigorous mind are most happily balanced and in the discharge of his duties he has met the full measure of public approbation accorded to the faithful and intelligent discharge of the trusts imposed. His carefully prepared decisions, based upon the principles of law, command the respect and excite the admiration of his fellow members of the judiciary, and his long continuance in office is an unmistakable evidence of the trust reposed in him by the public.

On the 12th of August, 1856, in Fair Haven, Ohio, Judge Glenn was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McGaw, and they became the parents of five children: Anna R., born June 14, 1857; John McGaw, born November 14, 1859; William M., who was born January 6, 1862, and died March 20, 1897; Minnie E., who was born March 4, 1864, and died September 4, 1887; and Adelaide M., born October 27, 1867. In the year 1854 the Judge became a member of the Beta Theta Pi society, with which he is still connected. Since May, 1853, he has held membership relations with the Presbyterian church, and in January, 1881, was installed as a ruling elder of the church of that denomination in Monmouth. The Judge is a man of broad sympathy and great benevolence. Charity in its widest and best sense is practiced by him, and his benevolence has made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he is distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman; and, endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which are added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality.

Hamilton K. Wheeler, of Kankakee, was born in Ballston, New York, on the 5th of August, 1848, and is the eldest of four sons in a family of six children, whose parents were Andrew P. and Sarah J. Wheeler, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The former was a farmer by occupation, and when our subject was but four years of age removed with his family to Kankakee county, Illinois, locating in Yellowhead township, where he resumed his farming operations. Thus was Hamilton K. Wheeler early inured to the labors attendant upon the development of an Illinois farm. He assisted in the plowing, planting and reaping until the late autumn and then entered the district school, where he remained until the coming of spring necessitated his return to the plow. This was his life until nineteen years of age. Through the four succeeding years he

devoted his time to attending or teaching school or to studying law, after which he entered the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. In 1872 he was graduated in the law department of that institution, and upon his return to Illinois he took up his residence in Kankakee, where he has since made his home.

Being young, industrious and ambitious, Mr. Wheeler soon won prestige at the bar and became recognized as the peer of his professional brethren in this part of the state. His practice and reputation grew apace until he stands to-day, in his mature years, an acknowledged leader of the Illinois bar. During all this time he has, with one exception, and that only for a short time, practiced alone, so that whatever success he has achieved is the result of his own efforts, unaided by others. He is the general solicitor for the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, a position he has filled with marked ability for the past seventeen years. He has a clientele of a distinctively representative character, and has won many notable forensic triumphs in the higher courts.

Mr. Wheeler is a loyal supporter of the Republican party, and in 1884 was elected as state senator from the sixteenth senatorial district. He espoused the cause of General John A. Logan in his candidacy before the legislature for election to the United States senate, and was one of the famous "103" who presented a solid and unbroken front with each recurring ballot. In 1892 Mr. Wheeler was nominated by his party as its candidate for congress, and in the election that followed he was successful, defeating Colonel H. W. Snow, his Democratic opponent, who two years before had defeated Judge Payson for the same office. In 1893, when the state was reapportioned, Mr. Wheeler's district was broken up, and since then he has retired from active political life, though still an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention held at St. Louis, and as such cast his vote for Major William McKinley for the presidential nomination.

While devoting his time largely to his profession, Mr. Wheeler has yet found opportunity to establish a large stock farm of sixteen hundred acres in northwestern Iowa, upon which he raises the finest breeds of cattle.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wheeler and Miss Mary A. Braley, a native of New York. To them have been born three sons, Lester W., Everett S. and Hamilton H. The subject of this review has been especially helpful to young men whom he has observed to be of promising talents, justly ambitious and systematically industrious, extending aid to them at a time when it was particularly needed, and many a man now in the fullness of a successful business career owes the deepest gratitude to the one who made that success possible.

John Burrows Brown, who, for seven years, has practiced law at the bar of Warren county, is one of its younger members, but is also regarded as one of its abler practitioners. His birth occurred in North Stonington, Connecticut, October 25, 1864, his parents being William Burrows and Phoebe Elizabeth (Collins) Brown. In the public schools of Rock Falls, Illinois, he acquired his elementary education, followed by a preparatory course in Knox Academy, of Galesburg, and a classical course pursued in Knox College, of the same city.

He was graduated in the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving college he accepted the position of principal of the public schools of Stonington, Connecticut, in order that he might replenish his diminished exchequer and prepare for a professional career at the bar. He continued teaching for two years and during the second year read law under the direction of Hadlai Hull, an attorney of New London, Connecticut, residing in Stonington. In the autumn of 1888 he entered the Columbia Law School, of New York, and during the year of his attendance at that institution performed all the work of the senior year and reviewed the work of the junior year. In May, 1889, he was admitted to the Illinois bar upon examination before the appellate court, at Ottawa, and shortly afterward went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where in the fall of 1889 he was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county on motion. He practiced until the fall of 1891, being associated with Thomas G. Frost, and then came to Warren county, Illinois, to look after the business affairs of Truman Eldridge. Since that time he has been a leading figure at the bar of Monmouth, and by his versatility, his strength in argument, his logical reasoning and his correct citation of precedent and principle has shown himself the peer of the ablest representatives of the profession. He was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court in January, 1897, and has since held that position.

Mr. Brown was married in Roseville, June 5, 1890, to Miss Edna Bell Smith. He is a member of the Congregational church of Roseville, and in the spring of 1898 was elected president of the board of education of township nine north, range two west, of Warren county. His military record is confined to his service as sergeant of the Knox College cadets in 1884, and as captain and adjutant in 1885-6. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican and in 1896 did campaign work in support of President McKinley throughout Warren county.

Edward Y. Rice was born in Logan county, Kentucky, February 8, 1820, and was the youngest of a family of eleven children. When he was about fifteen years of age the family left Kentucky and came to Illinois, making a farm in what is now Macoupin county. He remained on the farm, working industriously in the spring, summer and fall, and studying assiduously in the district schools through the winter seasons until twenty years of age, when he became a student in Shurtleff College, at Alton, meeting the expenses of the course with money earned in teaching. He pursued a three-years collegiate course, making rapid progress in his studies, and then went to Carlinville, where in 1843 he entered the office of John M. Palmer as a law student. General Palmer was at that time just establishing himself in the practice of law, after having won an education by hard work and close application. He had a warm feeling for his promising young student, and in little more than a year took him into partnership, the student having so well improved his time as to easily pass an examination for admission to the bar. The country was new, population small and legal business not remarkably remunerative in Macoupin county at that time, so in 1845 Judge Rice removed to Hillsboro. When he located there he had but one suit of clothes

and three dollars in money. He soon established what was then considered a good practice, and, as was the custom of the time, traveled the circuit, going from county to county on horseback, carrying an old-fashioned pair of saddlebags with him.

His political career was long and honorable. He was a life-long Democrat and very earnest and zealous in support of the party. In 1847 he was elected recorder of Montgomery county. The following year he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from a district composed of the counties of Bond, Clinton and Montgomery. Although one of the youngest members of the body he ranked among the ablest. In 1849 he was elected county judge. During his term in that office the project of building the railroad known as the Indianapolis & St. Louis began to take shape, and through Judge Rice's vigorous efforts Montgomery subscribed fifty thousand dollars and gained the road. A new court-house was built in Hillsboro during the time he occupied the bench. In 1853 he was appointed master in chancery, and in 1857 was elected circuit judge, in which position he served for three successive terms. He was elected a member of the convention which, in 1870, framed the present constitution of the state, and in the fall of the same year was elected to congress, from what was then the tenth district, including the counties of Bond, Montgomery, Macoupin, Calhoun, Greene, Scott and Jersey. He made a creditable record in congress, but did not seek re-election. After leaving Washington he again took up his residence in Hillsboro, remaining there until two years prior to his death, when he removed to Springfield, but retained a partnership interest in a law practice in Hillsboro.

He was a careful and conscientious judge, and during his service on the bench had fewer decisions reversed on cases carried to the supreme court than perhaps any other judge who served the same length of time in the state. While occupying the bench his circuit embraced the ablest bar in the state, and on its roll of names are to be found Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, John M. Palmer, Milton Hay, B. S. Edwards and a host of others of less note. Judge Rice was also a very successful lawyer, being especially effective as a jury lawyer. Though not a fine orator, in the sense of possessing a faculty for flowery figures and graceful flights of speech, he was singularly successful in the art of persuasion and had the power of making his points clear and winning.

In November, 1849, Judge Rice married Mrs. Susan R. Coudy, née Allen, and they became the parents of two children: Mrs. Amos Miller and James E. Y. He was at the home of his daughter when his death occurred. On Friday night, April 3, 1883, he made the closing address in an important criminal case, delivering a very powerful speech. He then returned home and the next day complained of feeling ill. His death occurred Monday, April 16th, resulting from a violent attack of typhoid pneumonia. Judge Rice was prominent in his religious and social life as well as at the bar. A hospitable host, sympathetic and kind to those in distress, true in his affection for those who were numbered among his friends, honest with himself and to his fellow men, upright in char-



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Lyman Lacey

acter and conscientious in conduct, it was natural that he should be an earnest Christian. In 1877 he became a member of the Presbyterian church of Hillsboro and at once became active in church work. He was especially kind to young men, particularly to young lawyers. The influence of his life is grand and noble. The example it affords of duty well performed, of honors well deserved, of success won in a struggle against the odds of poverty and meager advantages, is one which is full of inspiration to young men. It shows the nobility, the power, the worth of true manhood, and the reward of honest, persistent effort.

Lyman Lacey.—The judiciary of Illinois had embraced many able and eminent members, among whom is Judge Lyman Lacey, of Havana, who for twenty-four years served either as circuit or appellate judge,—serving twenty years of the time on the appellate bench. He was born May 9, 1832, at Dryden Four Corners, Tompkins county, New York, at the celebrated mineral spring, then owned by his father, John Lacey. The latter was a native of New Jersey, and married Chloe Hurd, a native of New York. In 1836 he emigrated westward with his family, locating in Macomb county, Michigan, near Rochester, whence he removed the following year to Fulton county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming in Pleasant township. He continued to reside on his farm from 1837 until his death, which occurred December 23, 1892, at which time he was nearly eighty-nine years of age. His wife had preceded him into eternal life, her death occurring in 1879.

Lyman Lacey worked on a farm until twenty years of age,—until the fall of 1852,—and no event of special importance affected the even routine of country life. He was graduated in the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, with the class of 1855, and afterward began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. Lewis W. Ross, of Lewistown, Illinois, later a member of congress. In 1856 Mr. Lacey was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of that year located in Havana, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until his elevation to the bench. In 1862 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the lower house of the state legislature, from the district comprising Mason and Menard counties. This was the last Democratic assembly for many years, and Samuel Buckmaster served as speaker. Chief Justice Fuller also was a member during that session.

In June, 1873, Mr. Lacey was elected judge of the old seventeenth district, comprising Mason, Menard, Logan and DeWitt counties. Four years later the seventeenth and eighteenth districts were consolidated under the name of the seventh judicial circuit, and Judge Lacey was appointed by the supreme court as one of the three appellate judges of the third appellate or Springfield district. The sessions of the court were held in the capital city, and his associates on the bench were O. L. Davis, of Danville, and C. L. Higbee, of Pike. In June, 1879, he was re-elected as one of the circuit judges of the seventh district, comprising the ten counties of Mason, Logan, DeWitt, Menard, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Greene and Jersey, and was appointed by the supreme court one of the appellate judges for the second district, holding court at Ottawa, where his associates, until 1884, were George W. Pleasants, of Rock Island, and Na-

thaniel J. Pillsbury, of Pontiac. Judge Lacey was then on the bench with David J. Baker, of Cairo, and William P. Welch, of Carlinville, from 1885 until 1887, inclusive, and from 1888 until 1890 with Clark W. Upton, of Waukegan, and C. B. Smith, of Champaign. From 1891 until 1895 the personnel of the bench was Judge Lacey, Judge James H. Cartwright, of Oregon, and Judge Oliver A. Harker, of Carbondale, and from May, 1896, inclusive until Judge Lacey's retirement, in June, 1897, his associates were J. D. Crabtree, of Dixon, and O. H. Harker.

For almost a quarter of a century Judge Lacey has served the people of Illinois in a judicial capacity, and his just ruling and learned decisions ranked him with the ablest representatives of the bench in the state. His knowledge of the law is very comprehensive, his understanding of it very profound, and his life history confers honor and dignity upon the state that has honored him.

On the 9th of May, 1860, Judge Lacey married Miss Caroline A. Potter, of Beardstown, Illinois, who died September 12, 1863; and on the 19th of May, 1865, he wedded Martha A. Warner, of Havana. He has one son, Lyman, by his first wife, and five children, Charles, Frank, Mattie, Edward and Alice G., by the second marriage. One child of the first and two of the second marriage are deceased.

Edgar A. Wallace, for thirty years an active and leading member of the bar of Havana, is now devoting his energies to the less arduous duties of managing his extensive farming interests, and his partial retirement is well deserved. While an active member of the bar he was an indefatigable worker, which, in connection with his comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, made him one of the most able practitioners in this part of the state. He came to Havana from New England, where his boyhood and youth were passed. He was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, on the 7th of June, 1843, his parents being John W. and Ann C. (Brackett) Wallace. Authentic record tells that his great-grandfather, John Wallace, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, located with two of his brothers in Londonderry, New Hampshire, prior to the Revolutionary war. He held many important offices and was greatly esteemed by his friends and neighbors, who constantly sought his advice on matters of personal moment. After his marriage the grandfather of our subject located in Antrim, New Hampshire, and in connection with his farming operations carried on a store and operated a sawmill. He married Polly Goff, daughter of Major Goff, of Revolutionary fame, who was descended from the regicide Goff, who signed the death warrant of Charles I., king of England. John W. Wallace chose farming as his life occupation, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was frequently solicited to accept office, but always declined, preferring to devote his energies exclusively to his business interests. He married Ann C. Brackett, daughter of James C. Brackett and granddaughter of Captain Brackett. By her kind and gentle spirit she endeared herself to all who knew her. To the poor and needy, to the sick and afflicted she was a true friend, extending to them sympathy and material assistance. She was lovingly and familiarly known through her neighborhood as "Aunt Ann," and she had

the high regard of young and old, rich and poor. She died in 1890, and Mr. Wallace passed away in 1876.

In his native town Edgar Alphonso Wallace acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Henniker Academy, at Henniker, New Hampshire. He was reared on a New England farm, where his experiences in boyhood were very similar to those of other farmer lads of the district. Books were always a source of great pleasure to him, and he especially delighted in biography. At school his favorite study was mathematics, and these two boyish preferences indicated the analytical trend of his mind,—an attribute which was afterward to win him success at the bar. While still in school he determined to make the practice of law his life work, and after his graduation in Henniker Academy he began reading law in connection with his duties as a school-teacher. For two terms he was engaged in educational work, and then entered the law office of F. N. Blood, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, who, however, died about a year later. He then became a student in the Harvard Law School, in which institution he was graduated in 1867. He next entered the office of Hon. H. G. Parker, of Boston, and while with him was admitted to practice at the Massachusetts bar, upon an examination in open court, occupying part of three days. The Judge afterward informed Mr. Parker that Mr. Wallace stood the best examination of any one who had sought admission to the bar for a long time.

Through the following summer Mr. Wallace remained with his parents and assisted in the work of the home farm. He then determined to try his fortune in the west, believing that young men would have better opportunities there than in the more thickly settled districts of the east, where competition was greater. Accordingly, on the 4th of November, 1867, he arrived in Havana, Illinois, and entered into a law partnership with Hon. Lyman Lacey, which connection was maintained until Mr. Lacey was elected judge, in 1873. Mr. Wallace then continued business alone until his constantly increasing practice made it impossible for him to do all the work, and he was forced to take in a partner. He was first associated with William Freeman and afterward with Major Hugh Fullerton, and still later with Lyman Lacey, Jr., who had been a student in his office. On the 1st of January, 1897, he turned the general practice over to his partner, in order to give his attention to the management of his farms, having invested all his savings in farming lands. As a general practitioner he won prominence at the bar and gained a very important and lucrative law business. He is the author of what is known as the farm-drainage law, passed by the general assembly in 1885. It has been the means of bringing hundreds of thousands of acres of Illinois' best lands into cultivation, and has added millions to the wealth of Illinois.

In other matters of business Mr. Wallace has met with gratifying success, and his efforts have not only brought him wealth but have also added to the material prosperity of central Illinois. He took an active part in securing what is now the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, running from Champaign to Havana, also the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, which is now

the section of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad between Havana and Springfield. Mr. Wallace was also the moving spirit in organizing, and was the attorney for, the Mason and Tazewell special drainage district, also the central special drainage district and others, whereby from seventy-five to one hundred thousand acres of land have been brought under cultivation in Mason, Tazewell and Menard counties. All this has proved of immense benefit to central Illinois, and Mr. Wallace certainly deserves great credit for his efforts in that direction.

On the 27th of December, 1869, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude E. Lightcap, the wedding being celebrated in Chicago. In politics he is a Democrat, but is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention, where he helped to nominate Generals Palmer and Buckner for the offices of president and vice-president. He has never been an office-seeker and has continually refused to become a candidate; but once, during his absence from home, he was nominated and elected, without his knowledge, to the office of city attorney of Havana. The able manner in which he discharged his duties showed that the confidence reposed in him was not misplaced. Socially he is a prominent Mason and holds membership in Havana Lodge, No. 88, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; in Havana Chapter, No. 86, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; and Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander.

Judge Geo. W. Wall has been a notable figure at the bar of Illinois for nearly forty years, and for a score of years occupied the bench with dignity and efficiency. Here the fine powers of his mind have had full sway, and his keen, logical, analytical judgment has won the unqualified praise and admiration of his peers. His record for judicial impartiality and fairness is one rarely equaled and his opinion on knotty points of law has been looked upon as final and authoritative.

The Judge, a resident of Du Quoin, Perry county, is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, his birth having occurred April 22, 1839. In 1840 his father, Dr. Geo. T. Wall, removed with the family to Perry county and here, for a period of nearly fifty years, practiced his profession, standing in the front rank as a physician. He was a native of Rhode Island and was a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Wall died at Du Quoin January 7, 1892, aged eighty-one years. His wife, the mother of the Judge, was formerly Miss Maria H. Adams, a native of Connecticut. She died in March, 1848.

Having graduated in the classical department of the University of Michigan, Mr. Wall commenced the study of law under the guidance of C. G. Simons, a prominent lawyer of Cairo, Illinois, and later entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1859. As was the practice at that time, he submitted to an examination before a committee of lawyers appointed by a judge of the supreme court, and June 16, 1859, was duly admitted to the bar of this state. Establishing an office, he advanced in his profession, and in 1861 was elected a member of the constitutional convention which met in 1862. From 1864 to 1868 he served as state's attorney of the third circuit. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 and assisted

in making the present state constitution. In August, 1877, he became judge of the circuit court for the third circuit and for twenty years he occupied the judicial chair. Eighteen years of this period he officiated in the appellate court, six years in the fourth district, at Mount Vernon, and twelve years in the third district, at Springfield. In November, 1897, he was appointed by the supreme court a member of the state board of law examiners, and as such is still acting, having been chosen as president of the board. In his political affiliations he has always been a Democrat.

On the 29th of May, 1862, he was united in marriage to Celeste Nettleton, a daughter of Gilbert Nettleton, and of their children five are still living.

James Madison Truitt is a lawyer who commands the respect both of the bar and the general public. He was born on a farm in Trimble county, Kentucky, on the 28th of February, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Cynthia A. (Carr) Truitt, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, but were reared in Kentucky. In the common schools James M. Truitt began his education, which was continued in Hillsboro Academy and in McKendree College, pursuing his studies in the latter institution for one term. During the civil war he entered his country's service as a defender of the Union, enlisting on the 14th of August, 1862, as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace. He participated in the Red river campaign, the campaign against Mobile in 1865 and the battles of Nashville and Tupelo, and, always faithful to his duty, followed the starry banner until it was planted over the Confederate strongholds of the south.

In April, 1866, Mr. Truitt began reading law under the direction of Judge Jesse J. Phillips, and in March, 1867, was admitted to the bar, after which he formed a partnership with his former preceptor. This connection was continued for five years, or until the close of 1872, since which time Mr. Truitt has been alone in practice, his clientage constantly increasing in volume and importance. He has been retained as counsel either for the prosecution or defense in a large number of the chief cases tried in his county, and that he is regarded as a most skilled and talented lawyer is shown by the fact that he received the nomination of the Republican party for supreme judge in 1897. The nomination was accorded him without his solicitation or knowledge. He has been honored with several official positions, was chosen to represent his district in the twenty-eighth general assembly, in 1872, was twice city attorney of Hillsboro, was mayor of the city one term, was alderman for two or three terms and for fifteen years was an efficient member of the school board. He has always used his official prerogative to advance the general welfare, has been active in support of all measures for the public good, and is regarded as a most loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen. He was presidential elector in 1876, giving his support to Hayes; was presidential elector at large in 1888, when he voted for Harrison, and in 1880 was a delegate to the national Republican convention, and was one of the three hundred and six who voted for

Grant. In 1884 he was again a delegate to the Republican national convention and first voted for Logan and afterward for Blaine.

On the 1st of October, 1867, Mr. Truitt was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Blackman, of Hillsboro, and to them two children, a son and daughter, have been born. Long residents of Hillsboro, Mr. and Mrs. Truitt have a wide acquaintance and are held in the highest regard by many friends.

Hiram L. Richardson has attained a leading position at the bar of Kankakee, and is deserving of great credit for his success, owing to the meager advantages to which he was limited in his youth, and the necessity that forced him to make his own way in the world unaided. He was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 30th of July, 1844, his parents being Amasa and Martha (Goodwin) Richardson. His father, of English descent, was born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1805, followed the occupation of farming and died in Wesley, Illinois, in 1891. He was a distant relative of Sir John Franklin, and on the maternal side was also a distant relative of General Stark, of Revolutionary war fame. Mrs. Richardson was a relative of General Joseph W. Worth, who served his country in the war with Mexico. She was born in Watertown, New York, in 1811, and died in Wesley, Will county, Illinois, May 9, 1898.

Hiram L. Richardson spent the first thirteen years of his life in the Empire state, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Wilmington, Illinois. He was one of nine children, and as his parents were in limited circumstances he was accorded few privileges and advantages, educational or otherwise. He assisted in the labor of the farm through the greater part of the year, attending the country schools for three months in the winter season. Of a studious nature, he thoroughly mastered his text-books and by reading added largely to his fund of knowledge, so that at the age of nineteen he was enabled to accept a position as teacher. He followed that profession for two years, and at the age of twenty-two began the study of law under the direction of his elder brother, William H. Richardson, being admitted to the bar in 1869. The following season he worked on a farm and then opened a law office in Kankakee. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added a thorough and conscientious preparatory training, and in his practice exemplifies all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer.

In 1870 Mr. Richardson was elected city attorney for a one-year term, and in 1872 was elected state's attorney for a four-years term. After an interval of eight years he was re-elected, and in 1892 was again chosen, so that he has filled that position altogether twelve years, his service being most able and acceptable. He has always been elected on the Republican ticket, being a stanch advocate of the principles of that party, but has won the high commendation of the opposition by his faithful discharge of duty. His practice has steadily increased from the beginning and has brought to him good financial returns, which he has invested largely in real estate, now owning some valuable farming property. He is a lover of fine horses and other animals and makes friends of them by his care and kindness to them.

For the past six years Mr. Richardson has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, but takes no very active part in lodge work or in interests outside his farms and profession. In the latter regard one who knows him well said of him: "Mr. Richardson has had phenomenal success at the bar. He is an accurate judge of human nature and always turns his knowledge to good account when selecting a jury. The danger to his case through the prejudices or environments of the juror is surely developed by his examination, and with a polite bow and pleasant smile he is excused. During the trial he never loses sight of or forgets his jury. Every incident likely to affect the jurors unfavorably is noted, and every effort made to destroy the effect. Many an opponent sure of his case on the law and the evidence has been chagrined with defeat on the return of the verdict of the jury. As an attorney he is generous to a fault, his sympathetic nature is quickly touched by the story of the wrongs and injustice of the poor, and in him they find a ready champion to defend or prosecute, regardless of their ability to compensate him for his services. Mr. Richardson has ever been an ardent Republican and an active worker in the ranks of the party. He has been repeatedly elected to the office of state's attorney, from which office he retired with a clean and honorable record, having performed his duties with marked ability. The same qualities of mind that make him successful before a jury are always in demand during a campaign; his talks on the hustings are shrewd and convincing to the voter."

Frederick A. Randle, of Hillsboro, was born at Bunker Hill, Illinois, on the 21st of January, 1854, his parents being Edward Barton and Mary (Powers) Randle. His father was one of the first to cross the plains to California on the discovery of gold in 1849. He remained on the Pacific slope for a number of years, and then started to return by the water route, and was shipwrecked on the Pacific ocean for forty days. The vessel in which he had taken passage then drifted into the harbor of Acapulco, Mexico, whence Mr. Randle and a party of miners made their way across the country to the city of Mexico and on to Jalapa and Vera Cruz, where they embarked for New Orleans. After a stormy voyage on the gulf, they landed at the Crescent city, and thence proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. He was married soon afterward to Mary Powers, of New Orleans, and later engaged in merchandising in Bunker Hill and Gillespie, Illinois. About 1860 he began farming near Stanton, in the same county, and later moved to Irving, where he followed farming eighteen years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in the drug and hardware business at Bunker Hill, with his son-in-law, W. F. Neisler.

Frederick Alanson Randle, whose name introduces this sketch, attended school at Gillespie, Stanton and Irving, and then entered McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, where he completed the work of the junior year and the law course. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in the practice of law in Hillsboro, Illinois, in connection with the prosecution of certain literary labors. He has a keen, analytical mind, is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and is seldom at fault in his application of legal principles or precedents to the litigated interests in question. His law practice has assumed

considerable proportions. Mr. Randle has always exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, but has never desired political office for himself. Since 1875 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but has never belonged to any secret societies.

John C. Seyster, practicing law in Oregon, his native city, was born May 12, 1854, his parents being Michael and Margaret Seyster, the former a farmer who located in Ogle county, Illinois, in 1838. Our subject completed his literary education in Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois, by graduation with the class of 1876, and in the autumn of that year entered the Union College of Law, of Chicago, where he remained until the following spring. At the same time he read law in the office of Barge & Dixon, attorneys of Chicago, who in the summer of 1877 removed to the city of Dixon. Mr. Seyster accompanied them and continued as a student in their office until his admission to the bar in 1879. The following year he opened an office in Oregon.

He has been very successful in his chosen profession, and recognizes the fact that earnest labor is the keynote to prosperity in the law as in every other vocation in life. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and is never surprised by any unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. In 1882 he was elected and served one term in the general assembly, but declined a re-nomination, preferring to devote his energies to the law and to the interests of his clients, his fidelity thereto being proverbial. He was tendered the office of assistant United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois by President Cleveland, but declined. He is a warm advocate of Democratic principles, and is a popular, entertaining and convincing speaker, and above all an American citizen who places the country's good above partisanship and the public welfare above self-aggrandizement. Mr. Seyster was married, December 15, 1880, in Blanchard, Iowa, to Miss Ella M. Vinacke; they have two children, Thomas B., born June 17, 1888, and Margaret, born February 21, 1890.

Francis Bacon, one of the most prominent trial lawyers in Ogle county, who by superior ability and close application to business has attained a foremost position among the legal practitioners in his section of the state, was born in Oregon, this county, August 21, 1858, and is a son of Captain Bowman W. Bacon. His father was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and in 1839 came to the west, his education being completed in Rock River Seminary, of Mount Morris, Illinois. He afterward engaged in farming and studied law in the office of Henry C. Mix. After hostilities had been declared between the north and the south he enlisted in the Union service in August, 1862, and was commissioned captain of Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, remaining with his command until wounded at Kenesaw mountain, on the 21st of June, 1864. He died a month later from the effect of his injuries. He was recognized as an able and gallant officer and soldier and his commission as colonel was ready for the final signature when the news of his death was received in the war department.

Captain Bacon had been married on the 1st of February, 1852, to Almira

M. Fuller, widow of the eminent lawyer, W. W. Fuller. She was born in Ripley, New York, and removing to the west entered Rock River Seminary as a student in 1841. Later she was elected the first preceptress of that institution and filled the position for a number of years in a most satisfactory manner. In 1847 she became the wife of William W. Fuller, uncle of Margaret Fuller D'Ossoli. After the death of her second husband she entered the State Normal University, in 1866, and was graduated in 1870. She died at her old home in Oregon, in 1896, leaving an only son, Francis.

In his native city Francis Bacon began his education, which was continued in Normal, Illinois, and in the Highland Military Academy, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and he graduated at the latter institution in June, 1877. In October of the same year he entered the Columbian Law School, of Washington, D. C., where on the completion of the prescribed course he was graduated in June, 1879. In the previous April, then in his twentieth year, he passed the first written examination of all students for admission to the supreme bench of the District of Columbia, and was admitted to the bar before his graduation. At the request of his mother, then advanced in years, he decided to locate in Oregon, Illinois, and has since been a practitioner at the bar of Ogle county.

Mr. Bacon then formed a partnership with J. C. Seyster under the firm name of Seyster & Bacon, January 1, 1880, but during the greater part of his professional career has been alone in practice. In November, 1896, however, the present firm of Bacon & Emerson was formed. He is a man of strong mental endowments, of great natural and acquired ability, careful in research, exhaustive in his investigation of a subject and rapidly grasps the strong points in a cause and presents them clearly, forcibly and logically to judge and jury. He has never divided his allegiance to the law save with his agricultural interest, which he finds a source of recreation from the arduous mental duties of the law, as well as profit. He owns a large stock farm of nearly four hundred acres, pleasantly located two miles from his office, and there is extensively engaged in the raising of thoroughbred Aberdeen and Angus cattle and Chester White swine. He is a large and successful feeder of stock, and the capable management of his farming interests has added very materially and extensively to his income. In the line of his profession he has held several offices. He was elected city attorney of Oregon in April, 1881, and re-elected in 1883. The following year he was elected justice of the peace. In 1887 he was the choice of the people for mayor, and in 1889 was re-elected, being the first mayor of the city, up to that time, who served for two consecutive terms. His administration of municipal affairs was most business-like and commendable. He conducted the affairs of the city without levying taxes, and at the same time provided electric light, good walks and many other substantial improvements. He has always been a staunch Republican and for a number of years was president of the Republican League of the county.

Socially, Mr. Bacon is connected with various organizations, being a valued member of the Red Men, Knights of the Globe, Knights of Pythias, Foresters and the Masonic lodge and chapter. At the breaking out of the Spanish-

American war he was elected captain of a local company, part of the Sons of Veterans regiment, which was tendered to the government by Colonel John B. Hamilton, of Elgin, Illinois, but owing to the speedy close of the war the regiment was not called into active service. It has since been made a part of the Illinois National Guard, and Captain Bacon's company was on duty at Virden, Illinois, during the riot there. The home life of Captain Bacon is very pleasant. He was married June 23, 1881, in Dixon, Illinois, to Kezzie H. Kennedy, daughter of William and Keziah Kennedy, and a niece of Dr. Oliver Everett, of Dixon. They have two children: Francis Everett, born April 4, 1883, and Marion Eugene, born December 6, 1884.

Charles B. Garnsey.—About 1639 there came to the shores of the New World Joseph Garnsey, who took up his residence in the Massachusetts colony and became the founder of the family in America. Collateral branches of the family have since spelled the name Guernsey, but the branch to which our subject belongs has retained the original form. His parents, Nathan B. and Emily (Benedict) Garnsey, were farming people of the Empire state, and Charles B. Garnsey, of this review, was born October 25, 1842, in Lima, Livingston county, New York. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in the place of his nativity and attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, pursuing the classical course of study until 1859, when he emigrated to Illinois. Locating in Wilmington, he secured a position as clerk in a store where he remained until 1860, when he obtained a clerkship in Manteno, Kankakee county, Illinois. From his earliest youth, however, it was his desire to enter the legal profession, and in September, 1861, he eagerly grasped the opportunity of entering upon a course of law study in the Union College of Law, now the Northwestern University Law School, of Chicago, in which institution he was graduated on the 3d of July, 1862.

On the 30th of the same month, Mr. Garnsey offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of the One Hundredth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. Joining the army as a private of Company A, he was promoted to the rank of regimental commissary sergeant, April 1, 1863, and was mustered out July 1, 1865, after three years of continuous service. He was wounded at Chattanooga, but otherwise escaped uninjured and was always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the cause represented by the old flag.

Returning to the north Mr. Garnsey was admitted to the bar on the 7th of August, 1865, and at once opened a law office in Joliet, where he has since remained. On the 1st of May, 1867, he became deputy revenue collector, which position he filled until July 1, 1871. He was master in chancery of Will county for the same period, and corporation counsel of the city of Joliet in 1877 and 1878, while in 1882 he was elected county judge of Will county, serving on the bench for eight consecutive years. In the private practice of law he has been connected with much of the most important litigation heard in the courts of Illinois and has appeared many times as counsel in suits taken before the supreme court. The first case in that court of last resort with which he was connected was reported in the 40th Illinois, and the last in the 173d Illinois.

His practice has been largely in corporation and real-estate law and has involved some of the most intricate problems of jurisprudence and the disposal of millions of dollars' worth of property. He has been the leading counsel for the Illinois state canal commissioners and the owners of real estate in Joliet, in their contests with the sanitary district of Chicago, suits involving almost fabulous sums, and he is said to know more about the Illinois and Michigan canal laws than any other member of the profession. For over twenty consecutive years he has been the active legal representative, together with A. F. Knox, his partner, of the Joliet Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company in Will county, and in this connection was instrumental in securing the decision in the Shields case, a leading case in the state which decided a legal principle and established a precedent.

On the 4th of November, 1867, Mr. Garnsey was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Henderson, daughter of John D. and Helen M. Henderson, of Wilmington, Illinois, and to them have been born two children, John H., born August 15, 1868, and Charles B., born June 3, 1872. Socially Judge Garnsey is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He joined the blue lodge January 16, 1866, was master of Matteson Lodge, No. 175, in 1873-74, and is connected with the Knight Templar Commandery. As a member of the Illinois State Bar Association he is a member of its committee on legal education for 1898-99. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party. His high reputation as a lawyer has made him known far beyond the limits of Illinois, for the importance and prominence of the legal interests with which his name is associated have been such as to require the careful handling of men of superior ability whose talents are such as to draw to them not only the admiring gaze of their professional brethren, but of the public as well.

William K. Stewart, a practitioner at the bar of Monmouth, Illinois, was born in McDonough county, this state, on the 3d of December, 1845, his parents being James H. and Isabella C. Stewart. The former was born in Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, January 5, 1818, and was a son of Rev. William and Lucretia P. Stewart, natives of North and South Carolina respectively, and of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1830 they came to Illinois and the father was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Vandalia and later in Macomb, dying in the latter place, April 15, 1852, at the age of sixty-two years. In 1840 James H. Stewart was admitted to the bar and for many years was a prominent legal practitioner. His death occurred December 28, 1897. His wife was born in Roane county, Tennessee, and was a daughter of John and Jane P. McKamy, also of Scotch-Irish lineage. She is still living and makes her home with her son William the greater part of the time.

During his infancy William K. Stewart was taken by his parents to Oquawka, Illinois, thence to Knoxville in 1860, and the following year the family came to Monmouth. Here he completed his literary education by the pursuit of the classical course in Monmouth College, in which institution he was graduated in June, 1867. He then took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar of Illinois by the supreme court of the state

in 1868. Immediately afterward he went to Oquawka, where he opened an office and engaged in practice until 1873. He then came to Monmouth, where he remained until 1876, after which he spent two years as a practitioner in Burlington, Iowa. Since that time he has resided continuously in Monmouth and has gained prestige at the bar of Warren county among many able representatives of the profession. He has a large practice of an important character, and, being well versed in the law and accurate in the application of its principles to points in litigation, he has won some notable forensic triumphs.

On the 16th of April, 1873, Mr. Stewart wedded Miss Mary E. Mariner, a daughter of Henry and Lucretia Mariner, of Walnut Grove township, McDonough county, Illinois. The lady was born June 2, 1850, and died September 2, 1886. Four children were born of the marriage: Mary M., who died in infancy; James H., who died July 17, 1898, at the age of fifteen years, five months and sixteen days; Lucretia M., who was graduated in Monmouth College in June, 1898, and Isabella C., who is a member of the junior class in that school. The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Stewart's mother and his daughters are members. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a Democrat, but has never sought office, his time being fully occupied by the pleasures of the home and the cares of his important law practice.

J. Meeker was born in what is now Morrow county, Ohio, but was formerly a part of Delaware county, and has long been a member of the bar of Sullivan, Moultrie county. He was born on the 25th of July, 1831, his parents being Ambrose and Hannah Meeker. The father, who was a blacksmith, was born in Orange, New Jersey, and his wife in Plymouth, Massachusetts. In February, 1848, they came from Marysville, Ohio, to Sullivan, with their family. Soon afterward the mother died, and in 1882 the father was called to the home beyond. Some years afterward the only daughter, Mrs. J. R. Eden, passed away, leaving the subject of this review the only surviving member of the family. In the common schools he acquired his education, and at the age of seventeen accompanied his parents on their removal to Sullivan. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, but an inclination for professional life led him to take up the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar.

In official service Mr. Meeker has labored for the interests of the community with which he is associated. He was elected to the state legislature in 1872, and in 1877 was elected county judge, filling the latter office for nine consecutive years, with marked ability and fidelity to duty. In 1892 he was elected state's attorney, and since the expiration of his term has been engaged in the private practice of law. His political support has always been given the Democratic party.

In November, 1860, in Rensselaer, Indiana, Mr. Meeker was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Parker, and to them have been born five children, namely: Gertrude; Estella; Clara B., now the wife of C. B. Stearns, of the firm of Mize & Stearns, of Chicago; R. D., who is the junior member of the law firm of Meeker & Meeker; and Grace, who completes the family.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE BAR OF BUREAU COUNTY.

JAMES S. ECKLES, ESQ., of Princeton, to whom, together with H. Fuller, clerk of the circuit court and recorder, we are indebted for the data from which this article is prepared, states that he came to Princeton on the 21st day of May, 1857, and forthwith entered into a professional partnership with J. T. Kyle, both of them beginning their practice in this place. It is interesting to note the fact that this association has remained intact to the present day—a period of more than forty years. At the time of their arrival in Princeton Martin Ballou was the presiding judge, and the following paragraphs will treat briefly of the early members of the bar of the county. Milton T. Peters and Robert Farwell were doing a successful business for the time and place, under the firm name of Peters & Farwell. Mr. Peters died in Chicago, in 1897.

Joseph D. Taylor and George W. Stipp had been partners, but the association was dissolved in the spring of 1857 and Mr. Taylor continued in practice alone for a few years, after which he admitted to partnership George L. Paddock and George H. Phelps, two young men who had read law with him. Mr. Paddock afterward went to Chicago, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Phelps abandoned the law and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died in Chicago in December, 1864. After the war of the Rebellion General Thomas J. Henderson, from Toulon, Stark county, located in Princeton and entered into partnership with Mr. Taylor. This continued two or three years, after which Mr. Taylor went to Switzerland with his family, with a view of placing his daughters in school there, but soon after his arrival in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and died there. His remains were interred in the cemetery in the fair city where his death occurred. His family returned to Princeton, where his widow still makes her home.

Mr. Stipp came to Princeton in the early '50s and was elected one of the circuit judges of the district as early as 1869. By successive re-election he continued in the office until June, 1897. He is still living in Princeton, at the venerable age of more than eighty years. He was reared in Ohio and was regarded as a brilliant lawyer. His advanced age has caused his retirement from the practice of his profession.

Robert Farwell was born and reared in the state of Ohio, and is now retired from the practice of the law. He accumulated enough to buy a farm, which is now within the city limits of Princeton, and is devoting himself to farming. Judge Martin Ballou retired from the bench in 1863. He also retired from the

practice a good many years ago; his widow still resides in Princeton in very comfortable circumstances. Milo Kendall came here in 1847 and was a practicing attorney. He was the senior member of the firm of Kendall & Ide. He is still in practice, though he is nearly seventy-nine years old, is in comfortable circumstances. His wife is dead, and he makes his home with his son, William Kendall, in Princeton. George O. Ide went to Chicago, where he became a successful practitioner. He died several years ago. Mr. Kendall was a native of Vermont, and Mr. Ide was born in Massachusetts. He was the son of a distinguished Baptist preacher, whose name was George B. Ide.

A lawyer by the name of John Porter was practicing in Princeton in 1857. He was a fairly good lawyer, but too convivial in his habits for his own good. He went into the army during the Rebellion, and is now practicing law in Nebraska. He was a native of Pennsylvania. William Fraser, formerly a judge of the territorial court in Wisconsin, was a practicing attorney in Princeton in the early '50s, but his love of whiskey prevented him from getting much practice. He died many years ago. Harry Miller was a practicing attorney in 1857. He lived in the village of Tiskilwa, but died a number of years ago. It is thought that he came from Ohio.

In continuing the record, Mr. Eckles writes as follows: "The foregoing list includes all the lawyers who were in practice when we came to Princeton. As already stated, we came in May, 1857, and we opened office on the 16th of June of that year. In September of 1857, G. Gilbert Gibbons located here, he like Kyle and myself, commenced his practice in this county. He was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania; his father, John S. Gibbons, was a distinguished lawyer of Allentown. He subsequently moved to Chicago, and died there several years ago; he was a good lawyer.

"About the first of January, 1858, Charles Baldwin located in Princeton. He was a native of Connecticut; had practiced a short time in Keokuk, Iowa, before he came here; was a very nice gentleman, but never did much at the law. He gave his attention to other matters, and became wealthy, married here, and reared a family of four,—three boys and a girl. He died about ten years ago. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected two or three times to the Illinois legislature. His family have all left here. George Sparling read law with Judge Stipp and afterward became a partner of Stipp. He removed to Chicago a good many years ago, and died there about eight years since. He was a native of the state of New York.

"Of the lawyers who were practicing here when we came I omitted to mention the name of John W. Grimes. He was not much of a lawyer, but one of the best natured of men, always in a good humor, and one who enjoyed a joke on himself as well as on any one else. He removed to Chicago, about 1865, where he soon after died; he was a native of Ohio, I think; his family have all removed from here, and some of them, I think, are living at Leadville, Colorado.

"Milton T. Peters had a son Richard, who is practicing law in Iowa. Mrs. George O. Ide lives in Evanston, Illinois, and her son William is in the First

National Bank, Chicago. H. M. Trimble, who was formerly a member of the firm of Henderson & Trimble, is now one of the circuit judges of this, the thirteenth judicial district, having been elected to that position in June, 1897; he is a native of Ohio, but has spent most of his life in or near Princeton, Illinois. Prior to his election as circuit judge he had served a number of terms as county judge. He has a son, Cairo A. Trimble, practicing law here. R. M. Skinner was elected county judge to succeed Judge Trimble, and he is now the judge of the county court. None of the members of our bar have held any important political office, except Baldwin, who, as already stated, was elected to the state legislature. Politically, the members of the bar are about equally divided.

"I find that I have omitted to mention the name of one of the attorneys who was practicing here when we came to the place. His name was Charles Falvey. He was an Irishman. He was a farmer as well as a lawyer, and lived in the village of Ohio, in this county. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857. Falvey was a very eccentric old fellow, greatly given to the use of big words. On one occasion he had a suit before a justice of the peace in Princeton, and he asked me to assist him. I was cross-examining one of the plaintiff's witnesses, Falvey appearing for the defendant. The witness claimed to be an inventor, told of a number of things he had invented, and was rather shrewd in evading direct answers to some of the questions I asked. Falvey objected to his style, and became rather excited. The witness made another evasive answer, when Falvey gave vent to his feelings in the following style: 'Mr. Inventor, permit me to say to yez, that universality of knowledge is not confined to individuality.' The witness was overwhelmed with the eloquence of my associate, and the examination came to a sudden close. Falvey was a native of Ireland; he died a few years ago."

The following anecdote is contributed and is certainly worthy of reproduction: "The older members of the bar tell a story about Judge Fraser, to whom reference has been made. The Judge was a lover of the cup that cheers, a little too much for his own good, and while he was holding the office of judge in Wisconsin notice was sent to Washington to the effect that the Judge was dead, and it was requested that a new incumbent of the office be appointed. This was done, and the new judge came on to assume his duties. Upon his arrival at his destination he found that Judge Fraser was alive, and demanding an explanation the lawyers told him that they had not misrepresented the matter and that at the time they notified the department the Judge was dead—dead drunk! and they considered the office vacant. Judge Fraser took the matter so much to heart that he quit Wisconsin and came to Bureau county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession."

The following is a list of the members of the bar of the county. In the connection it may be noted that James S. Eckles, to whom we are indebted for much of the foregoing information, is the father of J. Herron Eckles, ex-comptroller of currency:

Princeton,—Eckles & Kyle, Gibbons & Gibbons, Watts A. Johnson, Milo

Kendall, Owen G. Lovejoy (deceased), Ora H. Porter, R. L. Russell, Richard M. Skinner, Scott & Davis, George S. Skinner, George M. Stipp, W. W. Stipp, Jay L. Spaulding, Karl B. Seibel, Cairo A. Trimble, E. M. Young. Spring Valley,—A. R. Greenwood, William Hawthorne, Charles W. Knapp, John L. Murphy. Ohio,—Z. S. Hills, H. S. Pomeroy. Buda,—Jesse Emerson. Arlington,—S. P. Prescott. Walnut,—M. A. Stiver. La Moille,—H. A. Standard.

Judge Richard M. Skinner, of Princeton, well deserves mention on the pages of this work. Illinois has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer states can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Many of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state but can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with any of the distinguished legal lights of the United States. While the growth and development of Illinois in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet in no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than her judges and attorneys.

In Judge Skinner we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer and jurist. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity. Judge Skinner makes no pretensions to be an orator, but he has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, and a sober, clear judgment, he is a formidable adversary in legal combat and a just judge when on the bench.

Born in Morris county, New Jersey, April 13, 1847, the Judge is a son of John C. and Mary (Stevens) Skinner, also natives of that state. When a lad of six summers he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, whence they came to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1854, locating on a farm near Princeton, where the father spent the remainder of his life, his death resulting from accident in 1877, when he had attained the age of sixty-three years. His wife passed away in 1893, at the age of seventy-eight. During much of his youth Judge Skinner resided on a farm and the work of the fields early became familiar to him. His elementary education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by a regular course in the high school of Princeton, where he was graduated with the first class sent out from that institution, the year being 1870. His education was further continued as a student in Cornell University, of Ithaca, New York, where he took a partial course and then entered the Albany Law School, of Union College, in which institution he was graduated in 1872. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Empire state.

Returning to Bureau county, Illinois, Mr. Skinner then engaged in teaching for two terms in the high school of Princeton, and in the fall of 1873 opened a law office. He soon demonstrated his marked ability in the line of his profession and his clientage constantly increased and the business entrusted to his care became of a more important nature. He has now long ranked among the most able counselors and advocates of his section of the state and has been connected with much of the most important litigation heard in his district. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney for a four-years term, and again in 1888 was chosen for that office, so that he has served in that capacity altogether eight years. In 1897 he was elected county judge of Bureau county to fill a vacancy, and is now on the bench.

For many years Mr. Skinner has been considered one of the leading members of the bar in the northern part of this state. His judgment on legal matters has always been considered good, and he has been professionally interested in many of the important suits that have been brought in the Bureau county circuit court and carried to higher tribunals. He is an honor to the bar of Bureau county, a man of high attainments in his profession and a citizen of whom the people of his county have reason to be justly proud.

In matters requiring business management the Judge has that rare discrimination which is one of the strongest elements in success. He has served as a director of the Farmers' National Bank, and is now a director of and general attorney for the Citizens' National Bank of Princeton. To his business and executive ability the educational interests of the city are indebted in no small degree. For more than twelve years he has been and still is a member of the board of education of the Princeton high-school district, and was one of the first alumni of the school to occupy the position of teacher therein. He has always been deeply interested in the school, and largely to his efforts is due the proud position which the Princeton school occupies in the state. It was the first high school in Illinois to be organized under a special charter of the state and its efficiency makes it one of the best institutions of the kind in the commonwealth. He was for some time a member of the Matson Public Library Board, a position which he filled with signal ability until his election as mayor, when he resigned this office. He is a man of literary tastes and an excellent judge of books. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican and has advocated the principles of the party on many a campaign platform. In 1895 he was elected mayor of the city of Princeton, was re-elected to that position in 1897 and now serves in that capacity, his administration being that of a practical business man, who conducts the affairs of the city on business principles.

On the 12th of June, 1878, Judge Skinner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ella Sharp, daughter of John N. and Nancy (McCracken) Sharp, of Brooklyn, New York. They became the parents of five children, but the eldest, De Witt, died in 1892, at the age of twelve years. The others are Walter R., Annie B., John S. and Richard M., Jr.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE BAR OF LOGAN COUNTY.

LOGAN COUNTY has had some lawyers of really high attainments, and yet the position of the county politically, its small size, etc., have never given an opportunity for any of them to attain either high judicial or political distinction. The roster contains the names of many who were men of distinct talent, namely: Lionel P. Lacey, Samuel C. Parks, William M. Springer, William H. Young, Silas Beason, David T. Littler, William McGalliard, Edmund Lynch, Edward D. Blinn, Timothy T. Beach, Joseph Hodnett and Oscar Allen. Mr. Littler and Mr. Springer long since achieved distinction from Sangamon county.

Lionel P. Lacey was a finished lawyer of fine abilities and up to the time of his death, in 1866, enjoyed and had, perhaps, the largest and best practice in the county. Contemporaneous with Mr. Lacey was Judge Samuel C. Parks, now a very old man, living in Cleveland, Ohio. Judge Parks was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 and, by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, was one of the territorial judges in the territory of Wyoming. He enjoyed the public confidence as long as he lived here and was a fluent and graceful speaker.

William H. Young served as a volunteer in the Mexican war and was a brave soldier. After the close of that war he came to the bar in this county. He also was a lawyer of fine attainments and had a large practice here. He died in the year 1862, while yet a young man.

William McGalliard was associated with Judge Parks as a partner in 1860 and continued with him until Judge Parks went upon the federal bench. Mr. McGalliard was a man of many accomplishments, always well dressed, a thorough gentleman and a lawyer of high attainments. He had a lucrative practice and was regarded as the best paper pleader during his time at the Logan county bar. He represented this county in the general assembly one term and in the year 1867 he became the legal adviser, chief representative and confidential agent in this country of William Scully, the great Irish landlord. He died respected and lamented by a large number of friends.

Mr. Lynch always thanked God that his father and mother had left the dominions of the queen of Great Britain and Ireland in time so that he might be born, as he was, in the United States. He was devoted and attached to the fortunes of Ireland. He came to the bar in Lincoln in 1867. He was the most eloquent political speaker who ever practiced at the Logan county bar. He was a genial and companionable man and was an excellent lawyer. In 1872 he received the nomination of the Democratic state convention for the office of at-

torney general; he made a brilliant and active canvass, but went down with the wreck of his party in 1872. He died, much lamented, in 1893.

Silas Beason came to the bar at Lincoln in 1859. He had a long struggle with poverty and disappointment, but was a man of indefatigable industry and courage. His efforts were finally rewarded with an ample practice and many public honors. He was four times elected mayor of the city of Lincoln and served one term in the general assembly. Becoming disgusted with politics, he finally declared that an honest man might well aspire to a seat in the legislature for one term, but if he insisted on another election he ought to be judged either a fool or a knave. He was for many years in delicate health and finally retired with a comfortable fortune and went upon a farm in Audubon county, Iowa, and was there accidentally killed. It is believed that no member of the Logan county bar ever had a stronger hold upon the popular confidence and esteem than Mr. Beason. He was a conscientious, able and extremely industrious lawyer. His great qualities never appeared until all hope, to the casual observer, seemed lost; Beason then became a dangerous antagonist. No man ever better fulfilled the high duty of defending without fee or reward the unfortunate, weak and defenseless than Mr. Beason did. At the time of his death he had been a non-resident of the state of Illinois for a number of years; upon the return of his family to this city with his remains for interment his remains were accompanied to the cemetery by the largest concourse of people ever assembled on such an occasion.

In 1868 Edward D. Blinn became the law partner of Mr. Beason; since that time Mr. Blinn has practiced his profession with great ability and success. His early childhood was passed upon a farm in the state of Vermont. He received an academical education and entered the law office of Henry Stanbury, in Cincinnati, as a student and came to the bar in Ohio, but began practice at Lincoln. Mr. Blinn has never sought public position, but was chief commissioner of the court of claims of Illinois under Governor Fifer's administration. He has been for a number of years recognized as one of the leading lawyers of central Illinois. He possesses in a marked degree the analytical mind which enables him to quickly perceive the turning point in the controversy. He speaks well and fluently and argues a legal proposition with great clearness and force. He also possesses the power in a marked degree of sifting the evidence and presenting that in his argument which most strongly supports the point of his contention. He is capable of coping with the ablest and best men in the profession. He possesses much courage and never leaves the field as long as there is a spark of hope left.

Timothy T. Beach came to the bar in 1868 in Lincoln, whilst the county was yet largely Republican; even in the wreck of 1872 he was elected state's attorney of this county. In this position he won his spurs as an indefatigable worker and aggressive fighter. That he possesses the graces of finished oratory no one who knows him will contend; what he lacks in point of elegance of diction he makes up in aggressiveness and force. For six years he held the office of master in chancery of the county and was regarded by the bar as pos-

sessing the qualities which make an active and first-class officer. His aggressiveness often leads him to the verge of rudeness, yet those who know him best are of the opinion that he does not willfully wound the feelings of his brethren at the bar. He is really an able, fearless and successful champion of those who employ him, and he has won a position among the best lawyers of this part of the state. Mr. Beach served in the civil war in a New York regiment.

Joseph Hodnett, his partner, is a younger practitioner. The highest expression of his talent is found in his industry and ability in the preparation of briefs and written arguments. Mr. Hodnett also served in the United States army on the frontier. His literary attainments are of a high order and he possesses a surprising familiarity with all the best written books in the English language. He is an Irishman by birth and is devotedly attached to everything pertaining to the "old sod."

Oscar Allen is a native of Massachusetts and served in the late war in a regiment of his native state. At the conclusion of the war he came into Logan county as a school-master and read law while teaching and while acting as station agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Broadwell, Illinois. He is a man of the highest sense of honor and is entirely familiar with the great body of the law. No one is better acquainted with all of the technical rules to be invoked in the trial of a law suit. He is a master of the French and German languages and finds great pleasure in reading from the best authors in these tongues. If one should ask, "To whom should I apply for a learned review upon Blackstone's Commentaries and Coke upon Littleton, and in fact upon all of the 'black letter' law," those best acquainted with Mr. Allen would designate him as the proper person. An examination of his briefs in the higher courts will show copious citations of authorities from these fathers of the common law. Upon any perplexing question he is never satisfied until he can trace the rules which he wishes to apply to the old common-law authors. In demeanor he is as modest as a girl, and yet when he is put upon his mettle he exhibits the consciousness of his learning and power.

It is consistent in this place to make special reference to those who belong to the history of Mount Pulaski, the old county-seat, though most of them have been referred to above. During the period of 1847-56, when the seat of justice was at Mount Pulaski, Horace H. Ballou was the senior member of the bar. He followed the county-seat to Lincoln, died there, and is buried at Mount Pulaski.

One of the best remembered men in legal matters at Mount Pulaski was Colonel Nathaniel M. Whittaker, who was from Indiana. He located here about 1842, kept the Mount Pulaski House for a time, and was for a great many years justice of the peace. As a judge of law and a safe, sagacious counselor, he, though not a member of the bar, had but few equals. In later years came W. H. H. Allen, known as "Tip" Allen, and a young man named Martin; neither of them possessing marked abilities. About 1875 S. L. Wallace and A. G. Jones located here. C. H. Curtis, who was born in the county and graduated at the Iowa University law school, entered practice in Mount Pulaski.

The walls of the old court-room have on many occasions in the past echoed the high-pitched voice of Abraham Lincoln, as well as the eloquence of John T. Stuart, W. H. Herndon, William Ferguson, C. H. Moore, George H. Estabrook, Joseph H. January and others.

At Atlanta, Major George H. Estabrook was the pioneer. He practiced many years, was in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers during the war of the Rebellion and later became a resident of New Rockford, Dakota. William E. Dicks lived here several years. He was afterward county judge, and later located in Chicago. A. J. Turley was born near Mount Pulaski, and practiced there, at Lincoln and at Atlanta. Colonel James G. Brice, though blind, was an eloquent advocate and bright lawyer. He came to Atlanta from Louisiana, and returned south after a few years. C. H. Goodrich resided and practiced here several years, and later removed to Jerseyville. Charles Worthington, from Maryland, was a resident and practitioner here in an early day and returned east. Joseph H. January was an early settler and attorney here. He came from Ohio in 1854, and removed eventually to Missouri.

From the time Logan county was organized until he was elected a member of the supreme court, Hon. Samuel H. Treat was the judge who held the circuit courts of this county. He was succeeded by Hon. David Davis, who held our courts here until appointed one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, by Lincoln, in 1862. Judge Davis was succeeded by the late Judge John M. Scott, of the supreme bench of Illinois. After him came Hon. Thomas F. Tipton, who held court here until there was a change made in the circuits by which DeWitt, Logan, Mason and Menard counties were constituted a circuit. Hon. Lyman Lacey, of Havana, was elected judge of the new circuit; and when this and Judge Cyrus Epler's circuit were united Hon. Albert G. Burr, of Carrollton, was elected the third judge. In June, 1879, these three were re-elected. In 1882 Judge Burr died, and Hon. George W. Herdman, of Jersey county, was elected his successor. In June, 1885, all the old judges were re-elected.

We are not informed as to who was the state's attorney under Judge Treat, any more than that Josiah Lamborn, in the early days of the county, attended the courts in that capacity. David Campbell, of Springfield, we believe, was the first state's attorney, under Judge Davis, and he died while an incumbent of that office. Prior to the legislative session of 1857 Sangamon was in this circuit, but it was cut off by act of the legislature of that session. Prior to this David Campbell had died, and Zimri McWilliams, of Springfield, had been appointed his successor. His term of office had expired, and Ward H. Lemon, afterward appointed provost marshal of the District of Columbia, by President Lincoln, was elected his successor. Mr. Lemon, when appointed provost marshal, resigned the office, and his law partner, Hon. Harvey E. Hogg, of Bloomington, was appointed his successor, by Governor Yates. Mr. Hogg was soon after appointed lieutenant colonel of the Second Illinois Cavalry (and was afterward killed in the service), and Governor Yates appointed as his successor William H. Young, who died before his term of office expired. Then Hon. Henry

G. Green, of Clinton, later of Springfield, was appointed his successor, and was elected his own successor, but resigned the office before his term expired and was succeeded by Thomas F. Tipton, of Bloomington. He in turn was succeeded by Hon. Jonathan H. Rowell, of Bloomington, who held the office when this and DeWitt county were taken from the Bloomington circuit, and the office was made elective for each county. Under the new arrangement James A. Hudson was appointed state's attorney for Logan county, by Hon. William E. Dicks, then county judge. Mr. Hudson was succeeded in office by Timothy T. Beach, and he by James T. Hoblit. He gave way to Randolph B. Forrest and he was followed by Robert Humphrey.

In the early days of the courts of this county most of the business was done by lawyers from Springfield, Bloomington and other places. Among those were Abraham Lincoln, E. D. Baker, Josiah Lamborn, A. Gridley, Thomas L. Harris, David Davis, Clifton H. Moore, John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin S. Edwards, William Ferguson, William H. Herndon, Elliott H. Herndon, David Campbell, and, later on, Leonard Swett and partner, General Orme, William Hannah, John M. Scott, James C. Conkling, Henry S. Green, Milton Hay, Shelby M. Cullom and others. In fact, Logan county was seemingly regarded as an out-post of Springfield and Bloomington lawyers, who claimed it as a part of their bailiwick and monopolized or "gobbled up" all the paying practice; but a time came when the lawyers here were not only able to sustain themselves and hold their practice at home against all comers, but were able to retaliate upon the enemy by carrying the war into their own camps and "foraging" upon them; and for many years past all the business in the courts, at least all of any importance and having pay in it, has been done by the members of the local bar; and according to numbers no county in the state has an abler or more reliable local bar than Logan county.

Hon. James T. Hoblit was born in Logan county, Illinois, December 20, 1842, and is the second son of John E. and Rachel (Larison) Hoblit, the former a farmer by vocation and of German extraction, inheriting from that virile race the characteristics of sturdiness, frugality and perseverance,—elements of great value to him in the young and growing state of Illinois, where his lot was cast, in 1829, when the lines of life and the grooves of labor were not so clearly set as they are at present.

The subject of this sketch in the near-by district school, and at the high school of Atlanta, Illinois, acquired his rudimentary education, which was supplemented by a course at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, at which he graduated in 1864, and a course in the law department of the University of Albany, New York, at which he graduated in 1865. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the bar in New York, and to the Illinois bar a month later. He at once formed a partnership at Lincoln with Silas Beason, under the firm name of Beason & Hoblit, which was a most successful venture, lasting, according to the agreement, for a year. In June, 1866, he became a partner of S. A. Foley, and the firm of Hoblit & Foley continued till November, 1869, at which time Mr. Hoblit, although the county was largely Republican, was



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*Yours Truly
James T. Hobbs*

elected by the Democrats to the office of county clerk, the emoluments of which position were then quite large. For four years he held the county clerkship and then resumed his practice in connection with Mr. Foley, re-establishing the old firm of Hoblit & Foley, which partnership continued until Mr. Foley was elected county judge, in 1878. Upon the retirement of Judge Foley from the firm William W. Stokes, now of Crestline, Ohio, became the partner of Mr. Hoblit, under the title of Hoblit & Stokes; the business was continued for three years, when the partnership expired by limitation. Mr. Hoblit then removed from Illinois to Los Angeles, California, where he remained for nearly a year, and upon his return to Lincoln he became associated with E. D. Blinn, who was chief commissioner of the court of claims for Illinois, under the administration of Governor Fifer. In the fall of 1891 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hoblit's eldest son, Frederic M., became his partner, this business relation being maintained until the fall of 1897, when the son removed to Chicago.

Mr. Hoblit has not only been for years a leading member of the Logan county bar, but has also stood as one of the ablest counselors and most courageous champions of the Democratic party in Illinois, of which he has always been an active and consistent member; and while he has never sought office he has repeatedly been elected to various positions, although in his case personal popularity rather than party affiliation has been the reason for his election, for Logan county was strongly Republican in its political proclivities until the year 1880. In 1867 he was elected city attorney of Lincoln, and re-elected in 1869. His success prompted his party to nominate him by acclamation for the county clerkship, and he resigned as city attorney in order to make the canvass, in which he was victorious by a decisive majority in the face of a Republican majority in the county of more than six hundred. This contest was one of the most exciting and memorable in the annals of Logan county, and Mr. Hoblit was the only Democratic candidate elected. The emoluments of the office of county clerk having been greatly reduced by the constitution of 1870, he declined a renomination by his party and continued in the active and profitable practice of his profession. In 1876 he was nominated by acclamation and elected to the position of state's attorney for Logan county, and again he was the only candidate on the Democratic ticket who was not defeated. In 1886 the same conditions arose over the county judgeship as had previously arisen in regard to the attorneyship, and Mr. Hoblit was again unanimously called upon to make the race, and was elected by a very large majority. After his election to the county clerkship in 1869 Mr. Hoblit told the other Democratic candidates that as he was the only successful one, he would defray the entire expense of the campaign, which he did at the small personal cost of five hundred dollars.

Prior to his election to the county judgeship, Mr. Hoblit's health had become somewhat impaired, but his term as judge enabled him to enjoy a relaxation from arduous professional cares, and at the expiration of his time he had regained his accustomed vigor, and resumed the practice of his profession. He

has been solicited to stand as a candidate for the state senate and also to become a candidate for congress, but has declined in every instance, and on the last named occasion he placed in nomination his warm personal friend, ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, who received the nomination and defeated General McNulta. In 1876 Mr. Hoblit was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and in 1888 to the one that nominated Mr. Cleveland. During his whole political career Judge Hoblit has vigorously contended that a sound and stable currency was of the highest importance to the well-being of every class of the people, and since the great depreciation of silver, that the only safe refuge of the country and its business was to be found in the adoption and maintenance of the gold standard; and that under all circumstances the liberty of the people should be controlled and regulated by laws enacted and enforced by the people themselves; that none should be exempted from obedience to its mandates, and that liberty was never in such danger as when the law and its orderly execution were set at defiance by unrestrained mobs and agitators. In a word, although never soliciting or holding any position under either Mr. Tilden or Mr. Cleveland, Judge Hoblit has, in all essentials, been a consistent follower of the views and policies of those two great statesmen. Holding steadfastly to these views, he found it impossible to give his adhesion to the Chicago platform of 1896, and in consequence cast his ballot for General John M. Palmer for the presidency.

Since 1882 Mr. Hoblit has been vice-president of the First National Bank of Lincoln, and is also financially interested in several other local corporations. He is local attorney for the Chicago & Alton, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and Illinois Central Railroads.

Mr. Hoblit was married May 1, 1867, to Miss Louise S. Malthby. Their family consists of six children,—three sons and three daughters.

Such is the brief outline of Judge Hoblit's career. By continuous devotion to the highest demands of his profession, by an ability equal to its most severe requirements, and an integrity that has never deflected from the true line of duty, he has won his way into the front rank of a body of men who collectively are the most prominent lawyers in the state. As a man and citizen he enjoys the added popularity which comes to those genial spirits whose cordiality, courtesy and kindness are felt by all those with whom they come in contact from day to day, professionally or otherwise, and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life.

Stephen A. Foley, of Lincoln, is the eldest son of the three children of William and Sarah (Downey) Foley, and was born in Logan county, Illinois, on the 27th of August, 1840. His father, who was a dealer in stock, died when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age, leaving the care of the family to the widowed mother. Until thirteen years of age Stephen remained on the homestead farm of one hundred and twenty acres which had been left by his father. He attended the common school to a limited extent during his youth and then accompanied a teacher, Hamilton J. Harris, to various points

in Logan and De Witt counties. Under the guidance of this gentleman, with whom he remained four years, he acquired his education, and then started out to make his own way in the world. His mother had previously arranged for him to study medicine in the office of a local physician, but the young man was not at all favorably impressed with the habits and ways of life of his would-be preceptor, and decided not to enter his office. Instead he learned the brick-layer's trade; but his ambition was not satisfied with the idea of making that vocation his life work. In consequence, after completing his apprenticeship, he came to Lincoln in November, 1861, and engaged in abstracting and reading law, during which time he made the first set of abstract books for Logan county. He continued in that enterprise until 1865, when he sold his abstract business and devoted a portion of the proceeds realized therefrom to the acquirement of a thorough and comprehensive legal education. Entering the law department of the University of Albany, in New York, he was graduated in the class of 1867.

Returning to Lincoln, Judge Foley then entered into partnership with James T. Hoblit, who had graduated in the University of Albany the year previous. Young, industrious and ambitious, it was not long before he had demonstrated his ability to handle intricate problems of law, and he also soon won recognition for marked faithfulness to the interests of his clients. From the beginning the firm of Hoblit & Foley met with desirable success, and it was not long before it was doing the largest, most important and most profitable business in Lincoln. In 1877 Mr. Foley was elected county judge of Logan county, and for nine years served with ability, integrity and impartiality in that office. On the expiration of his term of judicial service he resumed the private practice of his profession, which he still continues.

But while Judge Foley ranks deservedly high in the professional world, he perhaps is better known to the people as a financier,—a field in which he has proven himself a peer of the ablest. During his early life he was not only industrious but economical, and by saving his money was enabled from time to time to take advantage of opportunities for profitable investment that came under his observation. He made it his practice, every time he had five hundred dollars, to buy a government bond, which he would hold until he found a favorable opening for investment, when he would purchase land or other securities that he desired as they came on the market. He has also handled money for outside parties since 1861, having loaned millions of dollars for one family alone. On the 1st of July, 1877, he founded the Lincoln Loan, Savings & Trust Bank, which, in 1885, was merged into the Lincoln National, of which Judge Foley has since been president. He is one of the large real-estate holders in Logan county.

Though repeatedly urged to accept office he has never consented to do so but once, when he served for three years as treasurer of the Illinois Asylum for the Feeble-minded, located in Lincoln. He is a thoroughly self-made man, whose success is not due to accident, fortuitous circumstances or the aid of influential and wealthy friends. He is both the architect and builder of his own

fortunes; nor has there been anything of a sensational or spectacular nature in his career. Every step has been thoughtfully planned and deliberately made, and every advance has resulted from hard and serious labor. His devotion to the duties of his business has been unremitting, and in his earlier career he made it a point to be always found at his office during business hours. Before he had attained his majority he had earned and saved enough money to purchase eighty acres of land, and since that time he has constantly added to his possessions. His integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career, and it is related of him that the man who relies upon his word will be treated with even more consideration than if he exacted a bond from him.

To every rational project looking to the upbuilding of Lincoln he is a warm friend, and is a liberal contributor to all enterprises calculated to enhance the general good of the community. Deprived in early life of such educational advantages as are usually afforded boys of this age, he has, by research in the various fields of literature, acquired a broader knowledge than that possessed by many college-bred men. His library is not merely a collection of books, serving to adorn his home; its volumes are his constant companions, to be read, comprehended and enjoyed, and many of his most pleasant hours are spent among his favorite authors in the field of biography travel, history, science or classical literature. A marked characteristic of Judge Foley's is his kindness to young men whom he observes to be of promising talents, ambitious and industrious. Many a man now enjoying a prosperous career has reason to be deeply grateful to the Judge for aid extended in an opportune moment. His own life has been eminently successful; he has acquired in a large measure those things for which most men strive,—many unavailingly; he has accumulated an ample fortune, holds a commanding position in the world of business, enjoys a high social position, and yet no man grudges him his success, so honorably has it been won, and so worthily is it used. Wealth has never separated him from his friends of former years, and the rich and poor alike receive from him uniform and equal courtesy.

In seeking the causes which have led to his success, we find them in a combination of qualities, not so rare in themselves as in their harmonious union: these are the taste of a scholar, the manners of a gentleman and the habits of a man of business. He stands to-day, in his mature years, a strong man,—strong in his consciousness of well spent years, strong to plan and perform, strong in his credit and good name, and a worthy example for young men, his life showing what industry, intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success. His name is a tower of strength to every good cause; it is never given to a bad one.

In November, 1867, Judge Foley married Miss Hannah J. Hahn, of Philadelphia, and by this union have been born three children: William, who has recently taken up his residence in the Azores; Florence and Edna, at home. Mrs. Foley died September 23, 1880, and on the 28th of August, 1890, the Judge married Miss Cassle Watkins, of Detroit, Michigan.

Hon. Joseph A. Horn, of Mount Pulaski, Logan county, has done as much

for the advancement of his town and county as any other citizen. Largely to his influence and advocacy the incorporation of Mount Pulaski as a city was due, as well as many of the local improvements which have been instituted, thereby adding greatly to the general beauty of the town and the desirability of residence here. He stands high in the ranks of the local leaders of the Democratic party, he being one of the old Jeffersonian school. Elected by his party friends to the fortieth general assembly of the legislature of Illinois, he acted in that position to the satisfaction of all, looking out for the interests of the public who had chosen him as their representative.

The father of our subject, David T. Horn, was a native of North Carolina and was of Scotch parentage. He served for twelve years in the state militia of that state, and was a loyal patriot and order-loving citizen. In March, 1860, he removed with his family to Illinois and took up his abode near Mount Pulaski. He lived but ten years longer, the summons to leave his earthly cares coming to him in 1870. His devoted wife, whose maiden name was Jane Thomas, and whose birth-place was in Holland, is still living, now in her eighty-sixth year.

Joseph A. Horn was born in Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, May 13, 1848, and was consequently a lad of twelve years when the family came to Illinois. Here he attended the public schools and made rapid progress in his studies. In 1867 he went to Brookfield, Missouri, and in 1879 commenced the study of law in the office of S. P. Huston, of that place. The following year witnessed his admission to the bar and his establishment in practice in Brookfield. Remaining in Missouri eight years longer, he gained a high position in the community as a member of his profession and was frequently called upon to serve in public offices of responsibility and trust. In 1888 he returned to Mount Pulaski and opened an office. He has always been alone in his practice and has handled a great many important cases. For two years, while a resident of Linn county, Missouri, he held the position of state's attorney, and at present he does a considerable portion of the state's attorney's business in this portion of Logan county. In 1891 he was elected city attorney and served in that capacity for five years. Then, after an intermission of two years, he was reinstated in the office, and is still acting. The journalistic field has always been an attractive one to him and he is now publishing the Mount Pulaski Democrat in addition to discharging all of his numerous other public and private duties. Thus it may be readily seen that his life is a very busy and useful one, and he is now putting into constant practice the lessons of steady application to business, perseverance and energy which were instilled into his youthful mind by his wise parents when he was a boy. The lady who shares his ambitions, joys and sorrows was formerly Mrs. Sarah E. Stearnes, of Macomb, Illinois. Their marriage was solemnized in 1891.

Samuel L. Wallace, of Lincoln, Logan county, has occupied various public positions of responsibility and trust, and has acquitted himself at all times with distinction. In his political faith he is a stalwart Republican. President Harrison appointed him to the postmastership of Lincoln and he served in this

position from March 1, 1893, to June 1, 1894, when, for political reasons, a representative of the opposite party succeeded him in the office; and May 5, 1898, he was again commissioned postmaster by President McKinley, and entered upon his duties June 1. Whether in public or private life he has always given his influence to works of improvement and progress in all lines and has done his full duty as a voter and citizen to forward the general welfare.

Born August 9, 1849, Mr. Wallace is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, his parents being William B. and Mary Wallace, both also born in the "Buckeye" state. The early years of our subject were spent in Indiana and Illinois, chiefly, and his education was obtained in the public schools of those states. During the falls and winters of 1870 and 1871 he taught school in Logan county, with good success, but without expectation of making his main business in life that of a teacher.

A quarter of a century ago Mr. Wallace began devoting his energies to the mastery of legal lore, studying under the direction of T. T. Beach, of Lincoln. Admitted to the bar two years later, in January, 1875, the young man at once entered upon his professional career in Mount Pulaski, Logan county. Five years passed away, and he had won an assured position among the lawyers of this section of the state, when he concluded to locate permanently in Lincoln. Opening an office here in 1880 he has steadily extended his practice, and year by year has added laurels to his name. In 1888 his genius was publicly acknowledged and his general popularity made manifest by his election to the position of state's attorney, an office he ably and honorably filled for four years. One notable case which he had defended, in 1884, before election as prosecuting attorney, was that of Hall, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life (and died while in prison) for the murder of McMahon and two hired men. Five years ago Mr. Wallace, with Messrs. Beach and Hoblitt, took the case of John Wiley versus Day & Gillett to the supreme court of Illinois, which rendered a judgment of five thousand dollars in favor of Mr. Wiley. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions, and his logic and ready command of English, added to his large and varied experience in all the courts, make him an adversary not to be disregarded. His standard of professional ethics is high, and personal advancement is a thing which does not control his handling of any case, lest justice should not be subserved. For a period of some three years he was the city attorney of Lincoln. Socially he is identified with the Masonic order, and religiously is a Universalist.

September 6, 1871, Mr. Wallace married Miss Hannah F. Hall, of this county. They have five daughters, ranging from fourteen to twenty-four years of age. They are all well educated and are very popular in the social circle which they adorn. Their names are Elsie M., Myrtle, Mabel, Beulah and Dorothy.

Carl Bekemeyer, the enterprising young attorney at law and notary public of Mount Pulaski, Logan county, is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in the capital city, Springfield, August 4, 1871. He is of Ger-

man ancestry on both sides of his family, and both of his parents, William and Amelia (Schwarberg) Bekemeyer, were born and reared in the Fatherland across the seas. William Bekemeyer is still living, a respected citizen of Springfield, but his wife has been dead for several years.

Carl Bekemeyer received the benefits of an excellent education in the public schools of this state and completed his studies in Carthage (Illinois) College, where he was graduated in 1892, and in 1894 he graduated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Upon graduating in 1894 and being admitted to the bar he gained the experience which he wisely concluded that he needed, as a young lawyer, in the offices of Palmer & Shutt and Conkling & Grout, of Springfield, Illinois. At the end of two or three years passed in this manner, aided and guided by these firms of old and high standing in the legal profession, he ventured to embark in business upon his own account. Opening an office in 1897 in Springfield he succeeded in building up a good practice, but, believing that he might better himself in several ways, he removed to Mount Pulaski in the spring of 1898. His future is one of great promise, for he possesses those qualifications which are essential to success. Personally, he is very popular with all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. Socially, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat. February 6, 1895, Mr. Bekemeyer married Miss Leah Betts, of Keokuk, Iowa. The young couple have a very pleasant home, in which they delight to entertain their numerous friends.

CHAPTER LV.

CHICAGO LAWYERS.

ORRIN N. CARTER.—The history of such a man as Judge Carter increases the respect which lawyers entertain for their profession. His record at the bar and on the bench has been so clean, so irreproachable, so just and commendable that all accord him the highest respect and admiration and at the same time acknowledge his superior ability in the interpretation of the law, his application of its principles and his broad understanding of the science of jurisprudence in its manifold and complex departments.

Farm life, limited means, a district-school education, the labors of field and meadow,—such were the conditions of his early years. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 22d of January, 1854, and when ten years of age accompanied his parents from the Empire state to Illinois, the family locating in Du Page county, where he remained throughout his minority. From the time of early planting in the spring until the crops were harvested in the autumn he assisted in the development and cultivation of the home farm, and thus little time was left for the acquirement of an education. In the winter months, however, he pursued his studies in the district school and a strong desire was awakened within him to fit himself for life's responsible duties by a liberal education. At length, as the result of his own exertions, he was enabled to enter Wheaton College and was graduated in that institution in the class of 1877. In order to meet his expenses while pursuing his collegiate course, he taught school and performed janitor's service at the college. In the meantime he had determined upon the practice of law as a life work and after his graduation he came to Chicago, where he pursued his law studies under the direction of Judge M. F. Tuley and General I. N. Stiles. He was county superintendent of schools of Grundy county for two and one-third years, and also during that time taught school. He resigned in 1882.

Admitted to the bar in 1880, Judge Carter began the practice of his profession in Morris, the county-seat of Grundy county, Illinois, and two years later was appointed prosecuting attorney for that county, a position which he filled in a most creditable manner for a period of six years. His taste led him to give his attention more exclusively to civil law, and by several railroad companies he was employed to condemn rights of way through the county. Since 1888 he has maintained his residence in Chicago. One of the most important criminal cases with which he has been connected was that of the trial of Henry Schwartz and Newton Wott for the murder of Kellogg Nichols, an express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Judge Carter was counsel for the prosecution, and though opposed by some of the most brilliant



The Studio, Providence, R.I.

Arrin A. Carter

lawyers of Chicago and Philadelphia, he succeeded in having both men convicted and imprisoned for life. In the preparation of his cases he was very thorough and accurate, and the stand which he took was almost unassailable, by reason of his strong fortification in the law, his skillful adjustments of the points in evidence and his incontrovertible logic. Never sensational, he yet presented such an array of facts, supported by precedent and the law, that his strength was at once recognized and feared by his opponents.

In 1892 Judge Carter was appointed attorney for the sanitary district of Chicago (drainage board), and performed the duties of that position with admirable tact and success from March of that year until the fall of 1894, when he resigned, having accepted the nomination of the Republican party for the office of county judge of Cook county, to which position he was elected by a plurality of more than fifty-two thousand votes. It was during his term of office as attorney for the drainage board that almost all of the right of way for that marvelous ship and drainage canal was obtained and land purchased to the value of more than two million dollars. On November 8, 1898, Judge Carter was re-elected judge of the county court of Cook county, by a plurality of more than twenty-eight thousand.

For more than three years Judge Carter has now occupied the bench of the county court and has won high encomiums from the bar, press and public. The amount of work devolving upon him in this position is simply enormous. There are more insolvency cases and trials for insanity in this court than in all the other counties of the state combined. The special assessment cases handled by this court also outnumber all similar ones in the state outside of Cook county, amounting to a sum from seven million to fourteen million dollars per year. There are a vast number of cases involving the right of property, and all these added to the general common-law work of the court. But besides all these strictly judicial cases the judge of the county court of Cook county is the real head of the board of election commissioners, which has charge of the election machinery of the city of Chicago and the town of Cicero, and the duties which arise in this connection are many and arduous.

In his private, professional and official life Judge Carter is implacably opposed to chicanery and fraud, intolerant of wrong and always prepared for the defense of abstract right or an oppressed individual; and although his intellect is of a keen and incisive quality, he prefers the arguments of right and equity to any that savor of sophistry and subtleties. He has always taken an active interest in state and national politics and has delivered many addresses in advocacy of Republican principles. His is a distinctively legal mind, well trained in the science of jurisprudence. As a judge he is learned and upright, with wonderful quickness of comprehension. His opinions are noted for their terseness, conciseness and brevity, and at the same time for their comprehensiveness and the simplicity of their language. In all life's relations he commands the respect of those with whom he is brought in contact.

Judge Carter was united in marriage, in 1881, to Miss Nettie Steven, of

La Salle county, Illinois, daughter of Allen and Margaret Steven; and they have two children,—Allen and Ruth.

G. Fred Rush is a lawyer who has used his profession for the benefit of his fellow men, to advance the interests of good government and promote the general welfare, entertaining a just conception of the purpose of law as the conservator of the rights and liberties of the people, as the protector of the weak against the strong, the just against the unjust. As few men have done, he seems to have realized some of the ideals of the profession to which he devotes his energies. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his high standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

We quote the following paragraphs from the Chicago Law Journal June 10, 1898:

Mr. Rush was born in Milwaukee on the 20th of October, 1863, but has lived in Chicago ever since 1867. His parents were George Schuster Rush and Theresa, nee Rost. His father was a teacher and writer who was in the recruiting service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Rush began his education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago and continued it in the University of Michigan, where he attained the degrees of A. B. and A. M., besides completing one year of law study there. He finished his law studies in Chicago, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the law school of Lake Forest University.

During his college course and after graduation he gave instruction in the classical and modern languages and in mathematics, both as a tutor and as a teacher in private schools.

After careful preparation, in which he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, Mr. Rush was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in practice in Chicago. He assisted in the prosecution of the election cases by the Civic Federation in 1894 and 1895, when some thirty or forty offenders were convicted under the regular election laws, some being sent to the penitentiary and some being fined, the fines ranging from two hundred to two thousand dollars. In 1895 Mr. Rush was retained by the Civic Federation to conduct the investigation of the stock-yards water steals, and in 1896 he was retained by the same organization to prosecute offenders under the Crawford primary election laws, and he enjoys the credit of writing and sustaining in the courts the first and only indictments under the Crawford primary election law that were sustained during the nine years the Crawford law was on the statute books of this state. During thirteen years Mr. Rush labored to secure election laws that will prevent fraud in the use of the American ballot, and probably no representative of the ballot has studied so closely into the subject or labored more earnestly to bring about the desired result. In 1885 Mr. Rush addressed the graduating class of the West Division high school on the subject of reforms in primary elections, and since that time he has given much thought and study to the problem. In the interest of the Civic Federation he has drafted and amended and watched every successive primary election bill submitted to the Illinois general assembly, and the present law on the sub-

ject is a monument to his thought and efforts in this behalf. At the New York national conference on primary election reforms, in January, 1898, his address on the Illinois law won much admiration for the system of this state, and its main features have since been embodied in several bills in different state legislatures. Heretofore primary election laws were insincere and ineffective, and were not brought into any legal relation with the state, so as to be under state control. Primary elections were simply private elections. It was Mr. Rush who discovered a basis of relationship of primary elections with the state laws affecting nominations, and devised the necessary legal machinery so that the state could control and protect primary elections, thus elevating them from private to public elections under public control.

Mr. Rush is now occupying the position of master in chancery, to which he was appointed on the election of Judge Farlin Q. Ball, and in December, 1897, he was re-appointed for another term of two years, so that he is the present incumbent. His business in that line of law practice is unusually large, on account of his recognized legal attainments and extensive acquaintance in the profession. His diligence and energy in the preparation of cases, as well as the earnestness, courage and tenacity with which he defends the right, as he understands it, challenges the highest admiration of his associates. He invariably seeks to present his argument in the strong, clear light of common reason and sound logical principles.

Mr. Rush is a valued member of the Hamilton, Kenwood, University and Kenwood Country Clubs, also of the Phi Kappa Psi College fraternity. In politics he is a Republican and in religious belief a Presbyterian. He was married in June, 1897, to Miss Katharine Nellis Carter, daughter of Marshall W. Carter, and theirs is one of the hospitable south-side homes.

Charles S. Cutting, for eighteen years a member of the Chicago bar, has gained a leading place among the lawyers of pronounced ability who have conferred honor and dignity upon the state by their wise interpretation of the principles of jurisprudence. He was born at Highgate Springs, Vermont, on the 1st of March, 1854, and is a son of Charles A. and Laura E. Cutting, of New England descent. Educated in a high school and in Willamette University, of Salem, Oregon, he then entered upon his business career as a journalist, accepting the position of assistant editor on the Cedar Rapids Times, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Later he devoted some time to educational work, being principal of the high school at Palatine, Cook county, Illinois, for six years. He is a man of strong mental endowments and marked intellectuality, and in both professions was successful; but a still broader field opened before him when he began preparation for the bar. He came to Chicago in 1874, and in 1878 entered upon the study of law, which he pursued in the office and under the direction of the late Joshua C. Knickerbocker, being admitted to the bar in 1880.

Mr. Cutting at once entered upon the practice of law, and has steadily built up a good business as experience, further study and practical training fitted him for the mastery of the involved questions which come before the courts of the present day. He was master in chancery of the circuit court of

Cook county from 1887 until 1890. His practice has been largely in the line of civil law, and he has been retained as counsel in many important suits. Among the more recent cases of prominence with which he has been connected, and which demonstrated his superior ability, was that in which he represented the town of Cicero. It involved the question of municipal taxation as applied to the town of Cicero under its special charter. For many years it had been a mooted question and had been decided adversely to the town by Judge Tuley, which decision was reversed by the supreme court at the April term of 1898. This case is so recent that at this date, June 3, 1898, it has not yet been reported. Another case, reported in the 121st volume of Illinois Reports, page 72, is the "Town of Palatine versus Krueger." The point involved was the right of the owner of the fee in one-half of the street to the gravel in said half. The supreme court held that the municipality had absolute control of all the street, even as against the owner of the fee, who would not be permitted to dig gravel without the consent of the village. This case was decided in favor of the village before a justice of the peace; that decision was affirmed in the criminal court; the second decision was reversed in the appellate court, and the appellate court decision was reversed and the decision of the justice of the peace affirmed in the supreme court. This case created considerable interest in law circles on account of the right which it involved of the city's control over its streets.

For one year Mr. Cutting was attorney for the town of Cicero. He is now a member of the firm of Cutting, Castle & Williams, which ranks high among the leading law firms of the city. He is a member of the Bar Association and the Law Club and has a large circle of warm friends among his professional brethren. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he did effective service in its interests while for nine years a member of the board of education of Cook county. For three years of that time he was its president, and for three years also he was a member and president of the board of education of Palatine. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and in religious belief is liberal. He was married in 1876 to Miss Annie E. Lytle, and with their son, Robert M., they reside in the pleasant little suburb of Austin.

John M. Gartside.—History never has and probably never will furnish a parallel to the marvelous growth of Chicago, but its advance in population has been no more wonderful than the accomplishments of its citizens. Coming from the best families of the east, they combined the resolution and stability with the dominant progressiveness of the west, and while forced to grapple with the conditions of frontier life, at the same time they won their way to a place among the distinguished manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, physicians and scientists of the country. When all this was done there occurred one of the most disastrous fires the world has known, and the city had to be builded again. About this time there arrived in Chicago John M. Gartside. Although born in the east, he spent the greater part of his youth in the west and came to this city a young man to take his part in the establishment of the new Chicago and win



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Ans. W. Gartside

his way to a position of prominence among the able members of her legal fraternity. To-day he is prominently known as a skilled legist and the volume of his law business indicates his success at the bar.

Mr. Gartside is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Philadelphia on the 24th of August, 1849. His parents were Benjamin and Caroline Gartside and both were born near the city of London, England. The father was for many years a steel-plate engraver in the employ of John Sartain, of Philadelphia, and is now living in Davenport, Iowa. He emigrated westward in 1858, locating first in Iowa City, whence he removed to his present home.

John M. Gartside, of this review, was a youth of only nine years when he accompanied his parents to the Hawkeye state, and there he was reared to manhood, acquiring a good literary education, which was completed by his graduation in the Davenport high school. He then pursued a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and for some years was employed in the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, in Davenport. He came to Chicago on the 1st of October, 1870, and entered the law office of Dent & Black, prominent attorneys of the city, with whom he began preparation for his professional career. At the same time he also pursued a course of instruction in a number of the higher branches of learning under a private tutor, and was thus well fitted for the handling of the intricate problems of jurisprudence which deal with almost every line of thought and action, which concerns man in his relation to his fellow man.

After successfully passing an examination before the supreme court of Illinois Mr. Gartside was admitted to the bar in June, 1873, but continued in the office of his former preceptors, Messrs. Dent & Black, until 1876, acquiring a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the science of law. He then opened an office and has since been engaged in practice alone. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application, and his retentive mind has often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. His preparation of cases is most thorough and exhaustive; he seems almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact, while in his briefs and arguments the authorities cited so clearly and directly support his contention, and the facts and reasoning thereon are presented so cogently and unanswerably as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions. No detail seems to escape him; every point is given its due prominence and the case is argued with such skill, ability and power that he rarely fails to accomplish the result desired. For some years he has devoted himself largely to corporation and realty law and his success establishes his fitness for those specialties.

In September, 1874, Mr. Gartside was united in marriage to Miss Annie L., daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Forey) Davis. Her father was the founder and for many years the proprietor of the Davenport Gazette, published at Davenport, Iowa. To our subject and his wife have been born two children, yet

living: John and Grace. They also lost a daughter, Lily Claribel. Mr. Gartside is pre-eminently a home man; for it is in his beautiful home, surrounded by the members of that happy family circle, that he finds his greatest pleasures and delights. He is well informed on the political issues of the day, and when questions of national importance are considered he gives his support to the Republican party. Socially, he is connected with the Union League Club, and religiously with the First Baptist church, which he is serving as trustee.

Samuel W. Packard.—The Chicago bar, with its talent and learning, accords to Samuel Ware Packard a most prominent and enviable place in its ranks; but though he is a resident of the western metropolis, his fame is by no means confined within the boundaries of the city or state, but extends largely throughout the country. He has attained to heights that the mediocre lawyer could never reach, and has shown an ability in the handling of the intricate problems of jurisprudence that results only from the most careful preparation and the most marked talent. His legal learning is so comprehensive and accurate, and his methods of conducting a suit so original and forceful, that some of the most notable victories in the judicial history of Illinois are attributable to him. It is such elements in the professional career of Mr. Packard that have gained him prestige at a bar where are found many of the brightest minds of the nation, and made him one of the manifestly representative citizens of Chicago.

The Packard family is one of long and honorable identification with the history of New England, and the name is deeply engraven on the annals of colonial days and the era of republican government. Samuel Packard, of Windham, England, was the first of the name to seek a home in the New World. He became a resident of the town of Hingham, in the Plymouth colony, in 1638, eighteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and among his descendants was Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D., a celebrated Congregational minister, who was one of the founders of Amherst College and for many years a trustee of Williams College. For half a century he and his son, who bore the same name, preached to one church in Shelburne, Franklin county, Massachusetts. The son, Rev. Theophilus Packard, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Elizabeth Parsons Ware, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ware, of Ware, Massachusetts, and at their home in Shelburne, Massachusetts, on the 29th of November, 1847, the subject of this review was born.

In early life Chicago's now prominent lawyer came to the city which is his home, and at the age of sixteen started out for himself. He felt that he must provide for his own livelihood, and accordingly began the search for employment, which ended in his taking up the study of law. His old family physician, Dr. Newkirk, meeting him one day and discovering that he had come to the city to launch out for himself, informed the young man that he was intended for the legal profession and that he would get him a position in the office of his brother-in-law, Joseph N. Barker, of the firm of Barker & Tuley. By this seemingly accidental meeting the whole future life of Mr. Packard was determined. The clerical position in the law office seemed the open door of opportunity to Mr.

Packard, and he accepted it and entered upon the discharge of his duties with all the zeal and energy of an ambitious young nature, and soon became deeply interested in his work. From the spring of 1864 until the fall of 1865 he remained as a student in the office of Barker & Tuley, and when only seventeen years old began practice in justice courts. One year he spent in the east in the Shelburne Falls Academy, of his native county, and in Williston Seminary, of East Hampton, Massachusetts, in a diligent effort to better his general education.

Returning to Chicago in 1866 Mr. Packard spent another year in the office of his former preceptors, Messrs. Barker & Tuley, and on the 16th of August, 1867, when nineteen years of age, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Illinois. The following year he entered into partnership with Colonel J. S. Cooper, and the connection was continued for ten years, during a portion of which time Judge Gwynne Garnett and W. W. Gurley were members of the firm.

Mr. Packard's rise to prominence was rapid. At the age of twenty-six, in 1874, he argued his first case in the United States supreme court. From 1877 until 1882, as attorney for the creditors of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, he carried a very complicated litigation to a successful issue, obtaining a hundred thousand dollars for clients, who, during the preliminary stages of the litigation, had vainly attempted to effect a compromise for ten thousand dollars. The Yankton county (Dakota) bond case has become famous, not only in the legal but also in the civil and political history of the west. Any one man who, for a considerable time, could prevent the recognition of one of our great territories as a state, and that, too, not for political but for business reasons, would surely deserve some praise for his astuteness, pertinacity and power to make all means work to an end desired. That is precisely what Mr. Packard did, a little more than a decade ago, in the case of southern Dakota, and in effecting such delay he not only secured three hundred thousand dollars to his clients, but also changed the complexion of the territorial legislature and the whole policy of the territorial government; and it is to be noted that, while these radical changes served the purpose of Mr. Packard and his clients, their influence was for the honor and credit of the territory. Yankton county had been bonded for two hundred thousand dollars, and after the sale of the bonds the supreme court of the territory had declared them invalid. Mr. Packard took the case to the United States supreme court, and there, with Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter as opposing counsel, obtained a reversal of this decision. After this he found his way obstructed by certain acts of the territorial legislature, which prevented him from enforcing payment of the judgments for principal and interest. Shortly afterward, in 1882, a strong effort was made by the Republican party, then in control of both houses of congress, to procure the admission of southern Dakota as a state, and large delegations from Dakota visited Washington to urge the immediate passage of the pending bill for admission. Mr. Packard recognized his opportunity and was prompt to avail himself of its advantages. He prepared a protest, which was presented to congress against the admission of

the territory on the grounds that its legislature aided and abetted Yankton county in its action of repudiation, and until it purged its records of this disgrace he argued that it ought not to be admitted to the sisterhood of states. By circulars and pamphlets which he scattered profusely throughout all parts of the Union, he created so strong a sentiment in favor of this claim that it was found impossible to obtain a vote for the admission of southern Dakota while the territory encouraged repudiation and dishonor. Upon the adjournment of congress the delegate of the territory informed his constituents that the Dakota admission bill could not be passed until the Yankton bond matter was settled, and settled honorably. He also advised the election of a legislature favorable to the payment of the debt. This advice was followed, and in the spring of 1883 a refunding act was passed through the operation of which the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the bond-holders. It was not until some years later that the territory assumed the dignity of statehood.

Mr. Packard is noted for the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases. He is unwilling to go into court in a litigation unless he can go thoroughly prepared for whatever turn the case may take. This no doubt has been one of the important factors in the remarkable success he has had. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of adversaries, imbued with highest courtesy, and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent.

Mr. Packard is ever an advocate of reform and progressive measures, and lends his support and co-operation to every movement for the public good. He is a strong temperance man and as such opposes saloon domination, and in every way exerts himself to hasten an era of advanced temperance sentiment which will reduce the rum traffic to a minimum by the rule of reason and sobriety among the people.

Mr. Packard was married June 23, 1874, to Miss Clara A. Fish, of Lombard, Illinois, and has five children: Stella, Laura, Walter, Esther and John Cooper.

Ill health occasioned Mr. Packard's practical retirement from the bar, for some years prior to 1897, but in that year, his health having been fully restored, he entered again upon the discharge of his professional duties, and is now devoting his whole time to his practice. He resides at Oak Park, where he is closely identified with the religious life and activities of that delightful suburb.

Paul Brown, whose history is one of close connection with that of Illinois, where his entire life has been passed, was born in McHenry county, a son of Dr. Henry T. and Almira M. Brown, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. In an early day the father came to the west and was one of the pioneer physicians of McHenry county. To the public and high schools of his native county, Paul Brown is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. His law course was pursued in the office of Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, then one of the most prominent law firms of Chicago, and in the spring of 1855 he was admitted to the bar. A high compliment was paid him in his appointment, soon afterward, to the position of master in chancery of the circuit court of Cook county; for it is seldom that one so young is named for the office.



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Paul Brown

Three times he was reappointed, a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. In the fall of 1893, after eight years of service, he was forced to resign in order to meet the demands of a very large and important private practice.

In the meantime, in 1889, Mr. Brown had become a partner of Clarence A. Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Brown,—a connection which has since been maintained. They enjoy an ever increasing patronage and an ever-growing popularity, and their business has gradually drifted into the very important branches of corporation and real-estate law. They are the general solicitors for some of the most extensive steam and street railway corporations in the west, and the high percentage of cases which they win is truly remarkable.

The Chicago Law Journal has said of Mr. Brown: "He is a man of plain manners with fixed convictions, sterling integrity and a firm purpose to do the right. He possesses a well balanced judgment, keen sense of honor and a mind of strong concentration. As a lawyer he is distinguished for thoroughness in detail and careful attention in the preparation of his pleadings, his plain presentation and logical arrangement of the issues involved, his terse and telling argument, and withal his knowledge of the law, supplemented by an ingenuousness in stating its principles that inspires confidence. He is a close student of the law, and studies each case as though he never had one similar to it, but expected to have many more involving the same questions."

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Grace A. Owen, daughter of O. W. Owen, of McHenry county. They have two sons and a daughter,—Paul Donald, Grace Dorothy and Clarence Raymond. Mr. Brown is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and various other benevolent organizations, and to the Union League Club and Chicago Athletic Association. Though somewhat quiet and reserved in manner he is nevertheless a favorite among a large circle of friends, and his acquaintance in Chicago is very extensive.

Hope Reed Cody, prominent at the bar and as a leader in political circles in Chicago, has gained prestige equaled by few men of his years. He is a member of the well known firm of Hiram H. Cody & Sons, and his eminent ability has won him distinction among those who have long been practitioners at the bar. He was born in Naperville, Illinois, on the 14th of April, 1870, and is a son of Hon. Hiram H. and P. E. (Sedgwick) Cody. The father served as a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois in 1870, and for many years was judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of the state.

Hope Reed Cody began his education in the public schools of his native town, and later matriculated in the Northwestern University, of Evanston, in which institution he was graduated in 1888, being the youngest student who had at that time ever completed the course in that college. He was also president of his class. For a brief period after his graduation he was upon the reportorial staff of the Chicago Times, and subsequently entered the Union College of Law, in which he was graduated in 1890, but another year passed before he was of legal age and could receive his license to practice law at the bar of Illinois.

Since 1891 he has been an active member of the firm of Hiram H. Cody & Sons, and in his practice has fully sustained the reputation that is attached to the family name, which figures conspicuously on the pages of the judicial history of Illinois. His knowledge of law is accurate and comprehensive, and his thorough investigation of all the points of a case and the law applicable thereto has been a very potent element in the gratifying success which has crowned his efforts.

Mr. Cody is likewise prominent and honored in other walks of life. In 1897 he was regent of Garden City Council, No. 202, Royal Arcanum, the largest council in the west, having over thirteen hundred members, and in the history of the organization, covering a period of seventeen years, is the only person who has ever been honored by re-election. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, the National Union, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League, and is one of the prominent members of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity.

In politics he is a Republican. He was reared in the Democratic faith, but through careful study of political questions he became convinced that Republican principles embodied the best forms of government, and in consequence allied himself with that party. In March, 1898, he was elected president of the Hamilton Club, one of the soundest Republican institutions in the country. He is also a valued member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Marquette and the Law Clubs.

In 1893 he was united in marriage to Miss Alta Virginia Houston, of Cincinnati, and they have one child, Arthur Houston. In social circles they occupy a very prominent position, and Mr. Cody's prominence as a young lawyer and Republican leader is only equaled by the esteem in which he is held by reason of his genial temperament and uniformly courteous manner.

Stephen A. Douglas was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, November 3, 1850. He received his education at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and after leaving college he studied law in the office of Richmond M. Pearson, chief justice of the North Carolina supreme court. Chief Justice Pearson at the time of his death had been on the bench thirty-two years, and it is recorded as a remarkable fact that all of his associates on the bench have been his students. Mr. Douglas was the last of Judge Pearson's students. Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac fame, is a grandson of Judge Pearson. Prior to the time of his father's death, which occurred June 3, 1861, Mr. Douglas lived in Chicago; subsequently he lived in Washington. He went south in 1869 to close his mother's estate. He was appointed adjutant general of North Carolina in 1870, during the troublesome times of the Ku-Klux organization, which was widespread and powerful throughout the southern states. He was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in 1878.

In March, 1879, he came back to Chicago to practice law, and became master in chancery of the county court in 1881. It was he who at this time raised the question of constitutionality of the mastership, which created a sensation in legal circles. He made up the case, which was taken to the supreme court, which decided that his office, and also that of the probate court, was unconsti-





Amos C. Barrett

tutional, being special legislation. A rehearing was had on the office of probate court, but none was asked on his.

He has continued in the practice of law as much as his health would permit, his practice having been practically broken up five times in the last twenty years on this account. Since the last two years, however, he has been growing much better and his friends confidently count on a robust future. Under Mr. Washburne's city administration Mr. Douglas held the office of prosecuting attorney. In this election canvass the American Protective Association organization was then at the height of its power and very actively engaged in defeating Hempstead Washburne. At the close of the canvass they tried to prejudice the electors by underhandedly attacking him because his wife was a Catholic. Saturday night before election Mr. Douglas made a memorable speech in Battery D, referring to this shameful attack in a ringing speech on religious liberty, which brought the vast audience, cheering and wild with enthusiasm, to its feet. This speech, which brought back forcibly to the minds of the old residents the power and the eloquence of his father, won the day on election for Mr. Washburne. Mr. Douglas was a Republican till 1898, though in 1896 he advocated bi-metalism. In 1898 he went to the Democratic party on the question of trusts and expansion.

Elmer E. Barrett, secretary of the Chicago College of Law, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 2, 1863, and is the son of James Henry and Sarah (Hopkins) Barrett. Of Irish descent on his father's side and of Welsh ancestry through his mother, he comes of a race of fighters who were conspicuous not only in the late war between the north and south, but also of that of 1812 and in the struggle for independence.

Mr. Barrett was admitted to the bar of this state in 1889 and entered at once upon the active practice of his profession in Chicago. He soon demonstrated his ability in his chosen work and within a short time had established a practice of considerable magnitude. He is a member of the firm of Shope, Mathis, Barrett & Rogers, which is comprised of Hon. Simeon P. Shope, justice of the supreme court of the state of Illinois; Mr. John C. Mathis, Mr. Barrett and Mr. R. M. Rogers.

Mr. Barrett has always manifested an interest in educational matters. He was one of the founders of the Chicago College of Law, the law department of Lake Forest University, and has been one of its chief executive officers since its organization. This institution is one of the four largest law schools in America. The late Hon. Joseph M. Bailey was its first dean, which position he held until his death. Hon. Thomas A. Moran is its present dean. His reputation as an instructor is second only to his national reputation as a lawyer. The curriculum of this institution is broad and thorough; it has adopted no one method, but has taken the most useful features of all the systems and made them its own. It aims to teach the fundamental principles of the law which gives logical shape to our system of jurisprudence, to teach how laws are enacted, how to extract ruling principles from adjudicated cases and how to apply them. The course, therefore, embodies the study of standard legal treatises and ruling

cases, and the drafting of legal instruments. Lectures are also given on different branches of the law by members of the faculty and special lecturers. It was the first to set the pace in the west for advancing the requirements, by requiring, in 1890, three years' study instead of two years' study for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Barrett is also president of the Law Journal Print, publishers of the Chicago Law Journal, one of the best known legal publications in the country. He is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Marquette and Press Clubs, and also a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

He was married, in 1883, to Miss Helen Marie Walters. His home is in Western Springs, a suburb of Chicago.

James McCartney, a prominent figure at the Chicago bar and at one time attorney general of Illinois, is numbered among the distinguished American citizens that the Emerald Isle has furnished to the New World. He was born near Enniskillen, Ireland, February 14, 1835, and is a son of Irvine and Margaret (Fiffe) McCartney, who brought their family to America when our subject was two years old, locating in Trumbull county, Ohio. In 1857 the family came to Illinois, settling in Warren county, where the father still makes his home, the mother having died in that county in 1896.

Mr. McCartney of this review was educated in the common schools of Ohio and in the Western Reserve Seminary, of Farmington, that state. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Mathew Birchard, of Warren, Ohio, and completed his preparation for the bar in the office of the firm of Harding & Reed, of Monmouth, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar January 28, 1858, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of law with the exception of the period spent in the service of his country during the civil war.

Hardly had the echoes from Fort Sumter's guns ceased when he offered his services to the government and joined the "boys in blue" of Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, April 19, 1861. He served until April, 1862, and won the rank of first lieutenant, but was forced to resign his commission on account of physical disability. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered his health he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, in August, 1862. He was made captain of Company G, and continued in command until finally discharged at the close of the war, in July, 1865. He valiantly defended the Union cause on many a southern battle-field, and his military record is one of which he may be justly proud.

On his return to the north Captain McCartney located in Fairfield, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law with excellent success until called again into public service as attorney general of Illinois. From the beginning, his professional career is one which has attracted the attention of members of the profession by reason of his pronounced ability and skillful handling of many intricate problems of jurisprudence. His fitness to handle the litigated interests of the state led to his selection for the office to which he was elected in 1880, and in which he rendered efficient service to the commonwealth during a four-

years term. On his retirement in 1885 he went to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he practiced law until 1891, since which time he has been a member of the Chicago bar. The importance of the legal business entrusted to his care indicates the confidence reposed in his ability by the public, and many of the leading members of the bar would much rather see him as an associate than an opponent in the trial of a suit, owing to his masterful handling of the questions at issue. His practice has always been general and his knowledge of law in its various departments is comprehensive and accurate. He is now attorney for the Lincoln park board of commissioners, and has an extensive clientage among business firms and private individuals.

Socially Mr. McCartney is connected with the Hamilton and Lincoln Clubs, and George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has always been a Republican and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the grand old party in Illinois. A man of distinguished ability, of strong intellectual endowments, of desirable acquirements, of pleasant manner, kindly disposition and honorable purpose, James McCartney ranks among those whom the state delights to honor, and who honors the state to which he belongs.

George Everett Adams, lawyer and statesman, and a leading citizen of Chicago, is numbered among the native sons of the old Granite state, his birth having occurred in Keene, New Hampshire, June 18, 1840. In the early colonial epoch of American history the family was founded in America by William Adams, who located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1628, removing thence to Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1642. One of his descendants, after serving in the French and Indian war, became one of the first settlers of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, where Benjamin Franklin Adams, the father of our subject, was born. Thinking to take advantage of the opportunities furnished by the new and growing west, the last mentioned came to Chicago in 1835 and made judicious investments in real estate in and near this city, but it was not until 1853 that he made a permanent location here.

George E. Adams therefore spent his early boyhood days in his native state, accompanying his parents to Illinois when a youth of fifteen. He attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, now recognized as one of the leading schools in this country for young men, and then matriculated in Harvard College, where he was graduated with the class of 1860. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work he then entered the Dane Law School, in which he was graduated in the class of 1865. During the war he manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by entering the army as a member of Battery A, Illinois Artillery, and in times of peace he has ever been a citizen whose deep interest in the welfare of his nation has been manifest in his untiring efforts to promote the general good.

Locating in Chicago in 1865, he opened a law office and gradually built up a good practice in a class of litigation that demanded superior ability and understanding of the principles of jurisprudence. He is a man of thoughtful, earnest nature, a close reasoner, an analytical thinker; and these qualities combined to bring him an enviable success at a bar numbering many brilliant

members. The questions which concern the public welfare, those which affect the relations of our own country and foreign nations and the governmental policy, have all been matters of deep interest to Mr. Adams, and his advanced views on many questions and his acknowledged fitness for leadership have led to his selection for legislative and congressional honors. As a Republican he took his seat in the state senate of Illinois in 1881, and has been elected to congress for four consecutive terms, serving in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. During his official residence in Washington, he served as a member of the committee on banking and currency and on the judiciary committee. He is a statesman, but in no sense of the word a politician. He gives to all political questions the same careful considerations that mark his law practice and is thus well fitted for leadership in the realm of political thought and action.

Mr. Adams is also deeply interested in the cause of education and is a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, a trustee of the Newberry Library, a trustee of the Field Columbian Museum, president of the Chicago Orchestra Association, and a member of the Chicago Board of Education. He was married in 1871 to Miss Adele Foster, and the family residence on Belden avenue is the center of a cultured society circle.

Daniel J. Schuyler has been for a third of a century a member of the Chicago bar, and his name and reputation are far-reaching, like that of the city. His life has been one of untiring activity, and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by comparatively few men who enter the legal profession. His history is closely interwoven with that of the judiciary of Illinois, for during thirty-four years he has been prominently connected with much of the important litigation of his district.

Daniel J. Schuyler was born on a farm in New York, near the town of Amsterdam, February 16, 1839, a son of John Jacob and Sally A. (Davis) Schuyler. A contemporary biographer has said: "Among the old Knickerbocker families known to fame through history, song and legend, none are more justly celebrated than that of the Schuyler race. Over two centuries and a half ago Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler, the first of the name in this country, was among the Dutch immigrants who, leaving their native Holland, settled where the city of Albany, New York, now stands. The Schuylers took a very prominent part in the conduct of colonial affairs. When Albany became an incorporated city in 1686, the first mayor of the town was a Schuyler, who continued in office eight years, and was afterward president of the king's council in New York, acting governor, a member of the New York assembly and commissioner of Indian affairs. General Philip Schuyler also rendered important service to the nation and endeared his name to every true American by his actions in the struggle for independence, being conspicuous as a soldier and as a statesman during the revolutionary period. A general in the field, a member of the Continental congress, and afterward United States senator from New York, he was noted for his bravery and devotion to the cause of liberty, and did much to lay the solid foundations of our great republic. He has been styled 'the father



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D. J. Schuyler

of the canal system of the United States,' for his life-long advocacy of the development of the resources of the country through a skillfully planned system of internal improvements."

One branch of the Schuyler family, descendants of the noted colonist, Philip Pieterston Van Schuyler, located in New Jersey just before the Revolution, and it is to this branch that our subject belongs. He was born on the farm which had been located by his great-grandfather, and from his father he inherited the sturdy physique, the industry, the integrity and force of character of the Schuylers, and from his mother a correspondingly healthy, vigorous and active intellect. His education was begun in the common schools near his home, and in early boyhood he manifested marked delight in literature, especially in history, travel and biography, and the works of Irving and Prescott's Conquest of Mexico were among his favorite volumes. He also essayed literature, and his essays and poems were frequently published in the village newspaper. When still a young man he also displayed considerable oratorical ability and delivered a thrilling address on John Brown's crusade against slavery shortly after the death of the abolition martyr. He eagerly embraced every opportunity that enabled him to gain advancement in educational lines, and at the age of seventeen pursued a six-months course of study in an academy at Princeton, New York. After an interval of work on the home farm he then resumed his education in an academy in Amsterdam, followed by study in Franklin, Delaware county, New York.. He next matriculated in Union College, Schenectady, that state, where he remained until 1861. His choice of a profession was not hastily made, and the years have proven its wisdom. The analytical trend of his mind led him to take up the study of law, and as a student he entered the office of Francis Kernan, of Utica, New York, one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the country, under whose direction Mr. Schuyler continued his reading until January, 1864, when he was admitted to the bar.

He wisely chose the rapidly growing city of Chicago as the scene of his professional labors, and at once came to Illinois, where he has now practiced with marked success for nearly thirty-four years. To a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence he added those indispensable characteristics of the successful lawyer,—industry, zeal and untiring devotion to the interests of his clients. The public soon passed favorable judgment upon him, and with the passing years his reputation has grown steadily brighter. He practiced alone for several years and then, in 1872, formed a partnership with Judge George Gardiner, an association that was maintained until 1879, when the latter was elected one of the judges of the superior court. Mr. Schuyler then entered into partnership with C. E. Kremer, and the firm of Schuyler & Kremer has since occupied a foremost place at the Chicago bar, where are found some of the brightest legal minds of the nation. The senior member has always given his attention to general practice, and is regarded as one of the foremost trial lawyers of the state, while the junior member makes a specialty of admiralty law. Mr. Schuyler, however, has devoted himself largely to commercial, corporation

and fire-insurance law, and in the domain of the last named his opinions are regarded by insurance men as authority. In this branch of jurisprudence it has been his fortune to meet with satisfactory success, both in the argument of questions of law before the court, and the trial of cases before juries, many of which suits have involved large amounts and intricate questions both of law and fact. His keen power of analysis enables him to arrive readily at the strong points in a case, and his logical mind at once arranges points of evidence in natural sequence, gaining thereby an added strength in their presentation to court or jury. His oratorical ability is also manifested with telling effect on certain occasions, and his clearness of thought and expression seldom fail to gain the desired point.

In 1865 Mr. Schuyler was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Byford, second daughter of Dr. William H. Byford, one of the most eminent physicians of Chicago, and to them were born four children, two of whom are living. About two years ago Mr. Schuyler, with other descendants of the Hollanders in this city, organized the Holland society, of which he has since been an active member, and is now vice-president. The object and purpose of this society is the perpetuation of the good feeling between the descendants of the Hollanders in this country and the land of their ancestors, and also to make known to these men the fact that the Hollanders in former times contributed largely to the foundation of the liberty and independence of this country, and many of their forms and customs were adopted not only by our English forefathers and brought to this country by them, but were and have been also instrumental in building up and perpetuating the institutions and privileges which we to-day enjoy. Mr. Schuyler has always manifested a deep interest in political questions and has staunchly supported the measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, and is a citizen whose public spirit has been manifest in the loyal support which he has given to all interests for the general good during his thirty-four years' residence in Chicago.

Adlai Thomas Ewing.—"Biography," said Carlyle, "is the most universally profitable and interesting of all studies." The purpose of biography is not merely to preserve a written record of individuals; it has a higher purpose, in furnishing to the young of this and future generations examples worthy of emulation, to set before them lessons of conduct, to awaken in them desire for honorable success and to inspire them with the thought that man controls his own destiny and makes of his life what he will. For this reason biography should treat of the lives of those whose worth, socially, morally and intellectually, commands the respect of the public, to the exclusion of all others. It is the possession of such qualities that makes Mr. Ewing deserving of biographic honors among the representative men of Illinois.

Born on the 5th of February, 1846, in Bloomington, Illinois, Mr. Ewing is a son of John Wallis and Maria McLelland (Stevenson) Ewing, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father died when the son was only nine years of age. The mother was a grand-niece of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was the first formal and public renunciation of British authority by American colonists. The mother, by the



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Alfred D. Eady.

death of her husband, was left alone to care for her family, consisting of five sons and one daughter. With untiring devotion she ministered to her children and sought above all else to instill into them noble principles which would lead to the development of honorable characters. Mr. Ewing, of this review, gratefully attributes much of his success to his mother's careful guidance. When fifteen years of age he became a teacher in a country school near Bloomington. Later he continued his own education in the State Normal University of Illinois, near Bloomington, and took up the study of law under the direction of his brother, Hon. James S. Ewing, being admitted to the bar in 1868.

The same year Mr. Ewing went to Chicago and in that city, with its great competition, soon won a name and place for himself among the able lawyers at the bar. His knowledge of law is comprehensive, accurate and thorough, and his devotion to his clients' interests is marked. He seems amply equipped in all those things which go to make up the successful jurist and retains a distinctively representative clientage. His energy and capability are by no means confined to the law, however, for he is a man of large public spirit, whose influence is in evidence in many matters of great public moment.

Upon the recommendation of Governor Joseph W. Fifer, he was appointed by President Harrison one of the United States commissioners for Illinois to the World's Columbian Exposition, and at the request of Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state, called to order the first meeting of that distinguished body. He was also a member of the committee on permanent organization, of the executive committee, and of the committees on fine arts and ceremonies. He secured the establishment of the Twelfth street boulevard, completing the excellent boulevard system connecting the West Side parks, and he has also been an earnest worker in behalf of the drainage canal, the Civic Federation and the civil service reform. He advocates by his approval, and oftentimes his active co-operation, all measures for the public good and never fails to respond to the call of public duty.

On the 4th of December, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ewing and Miss Kate Hyde, of Buffalo, New York, and they now have four children, three sons and a daughter. The family are favorably known in social circles and Mr. Ewing is a valued member of the Iroquois Club, having been one of its organizers, while for three successive years he served as its president.

Alfred D. Eddy.—It has been said that "there is always room at the top," and every man of ambition has some more or less definite hope that he is on the way to that lofty elevation. But the many never gain it, because, instead of taking the laborious ascent, they try to find some easier way, and thus the years are dissipated in an endeavor that will yield little result. Earnest effort, unflinching perseverance and determined and honorable purpose,—these point out the way to that success which is only gained "at the top," and in that way Alfred D. Eddy has walked, gradually mounting higher and higher, until he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few in the department of law which has claimed his time and attention. That new entity arisen to make legal relations more complicated than ever before, the corporation, has

demanding more of the highest legal talent than any other department of legal practice, and it is in that line that Mr. Eddy has won marked prestige.

Born in Bellona, New York, June 3, 1846, he is a great-grandson of Samuel Eddy, one of the Revolutionary heroes, who did valiant service for his country in the battles of Saratoga, Whitemarsh, Valley Forge and Monmouth. Samuel Eddy died at Williamson, New York. The parents of our subject were Rev. Alfred and Catherine H. (Wilcox) Eddy. The father devoted forty years of his life to the work of the Presbyterian ministry, and during the civil war served as chaplain of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, which was commanded by Judge T. Lyle Dickey. He died in Niles, Michigan, in 1883, and his wife passed away, in the same town, in 1893.

Alfred D. Eddy was educated in the public schools of Illinois, to which state his parents removed in 1856. On the completion of his preliminary studies, he attended the Chicago University, and thus with a broad general knowledge, which is one of the requisites of the successful lawyer, he entered upon the preparation for his chosen profession, and was graduated in the Union College of Law in 1879. The previous year, however, he had been admitted to the bar, and for twenty years has been actively engaged in practice. Although he is well versed in all departments of the law, he has gradually dropped all other branches for that of corporation law, whose complicated and intricate interests demand legal ability of the highest order. He now holds the responsible position of counsel in Chicago for the Standard Oil Company, doing business throughout the entire northwest; is counsel for H. A. Christy & Company, and for other important corporations.

Mr. Eddy has been a resident of Chicago since 1863. In May, 1864, he offered his services to his country, and although only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, serving for six months, when, his time having expired, he was mustered out.

On the 7th of October, 1869, he married Miss Caroline H. Silvey, of Chicago, and they now have two children. They are members of the Plymouth Congregational church, Chicago, and Mr. Eddy belongs to the Chicago Bar Association and the Chicago Athletic Association. In politics he is a Republican, but the important duties of a large law practice prevent him from taking an active part in political affairs.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE BAR OF FULTON COUNTY.

THE circuit court of Fulton county held its first term, according to the records of that court, April 26, 1824. The county commissioners' court selected grand and petit juries July 5, 1823, to serve at the October term of the circuit court of that year; but there are no records of a court being held at that time, or during that year. In making inquiries in order to harmonize the two records if possible, we asked an old settler about it. He said that "either the judge had the ague or too many of the jurymen had moved away; there wasn't enough to hold court." It must be remembered that in those days jurymen were not as plentiful as they are now. Every settler for miles around was either on the grand or petit jury, or being engaged as defendant, prosecutor or witness in a trial, and great difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficient number to sit upon the juries. When it was found that more jurymen were needed, it was the task of days to subpoena them.

The first grand jury for the first term of the circuit court was composed of the following pioneers: Ossian M. Ross, foreman; John Wolcott, David Gallatin, Jeremiah Smith, Elijah Putman, Urban Ryalds, Hazael Putman, Reuben Fenner, William Clark, Stephen Chase, James Johnson, Roswell Tyrrell, Thomas Eveland, Lyman Tracy, Theodore Sergeant, Roswell B. Fenner, Joseph Ogee and Robert Grumb. John Reynolds was the first judge. Although a member of the supreme court, he did circuit duty. The members of the supreme court held court throughout the state. Judge Reynolds was afterward governor. The Judge appointed Hugh R. Coulter as clerk.

The first case upon the docket was an "appeal from a justice's judgment," but as to the nature of the trial the records are silent. It was a case between Elias P. Avery and John Totten, and was dismissed by the judge, each party paying his own cost.

Grand and petit juries were selected for the October term, 1824, but no judge came; consequently no court was held. We suppose there were no urgent cases on the docket. Indeed, the greatest number of trials for several years were for assault and battery. It is an undisputable fact that the pioneers would fight.

Among others of the early judges who presided in this circuit, there may be mentioned, in addition to Judges Reynolds and Sawyer, the following: Richard M. Young, James H. Ralston, Peter Lott, Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse B. Thomas, Norman H. Purple, William A. Minshall, Onias C. Skinner, Pinckney H. Walker, John S. Bailey, Chauncey L. Higbee and Simeon P. Shope,—names honored in the history of the state.

The first practicing attorney in the county was E. T. Warren, who came

from Maine and located at Lewistown in 1824, retaining his residence here for a period of four years.

Hugh R. Coulter was admitted to the bar of the county in 1825. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the county, in 1823, and in starting its governmental machinery. He was the first incumbent of the office of county clerk. He engaged in school-teaching, but never practiced his profession here. He eventually removed to Wisconsin, where he served as county judge of Grant county, and there he died.

John P. Boice came to Lewistown from New England about the year 1835. In 1841 he was here associated in practice with John David. He was a good lawyer, but not particularly strong as an advocate. He was a prominent Whig politician. He eventually removed to Henry, Marshall county, where his death occurred. He served as probate justice two or three terms in Fulton county. Stephen H. Pitkin came to Lewistown from Ohio about 1839, reading law and being admitted to the bar in this county. He served at one time as probate justice, and returned to Ohio about 1858.

Hon. William Elliott came from Philadelphia and settled in Lewistown prior to 1839. He served as state's attorney in this county from 1839 until 1848. He was esteemed as a worthy man and able lawyer. He served in the Black Hawk war and was quartermaster in the Fourth Illinois Regiment throughout the Mexican war. He returned to Lewistown and continued in practice here until about 1856, when he removed to a farm in Peoria county, where he died in February, 1871.

Lewis W. Ross, who was the eldest son of Ossian M. Ross, one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, was born in Seneca Falls, New York, December 8, 1812. When a lad of eight years he moved with his father to Illinois, and settled in the unbroken wilderness of Fulton county, where he resided from 1839 until his death, which occurred October 29, 1895.

Mr. Ross received his early education in the common schools of the country, and subsequently attended Jacksonville College for three years. He had a taste for jurisprudence, and in 1835 he commenced the study of law, with Josiah Lamborn, at Jacksonville, Illinois. In the winter of 1836-7 he went to Vandalia, then the state capital, and when the legislature was organized, he was appointed a clerk of one of the committees. While performing his duties in the assembly he received the news of his father's death, in January, 1837, and he immediately set out on his return home. He borrowed a horse, and made his way across the wild and sparsely settled country as rapidly as possible, and at the end of two weeks, arrived at his journey's end, at Havana, Illinois. He resided in Havana until 1839, when he moved to Lewistown and formed a partnership with J. P. Boice for the practice of law.

In 1846 Mr. Ross enlisted for service in the Mexican war, and served as captain of Company K, Fourth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker. He continued in the service until June, 1847, when he received an honorable discharge. He returned to Lewistown and resumed the practice of law, and his time was devoted to the interests of an extensive clientage.

For over forty years Mr. Ross took an important part in the politics of the state. When a young man he was in sympathy with the Whigs, but, being a student and deep thinker, he became a Democrat, and adhered to that party ever afterward. He was a powerful speaker and debater, and during the campaign of 1860, when he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, he made speeches in every county in the state. In 1862 he was elected to congress and entered upon his distinguished career as a statesman.

He served three terms in congress, and was one of the acknowledged leaders of that body. He was repeatedly selected to represent the party in state and national conventions. He was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions, where he was a powerful ally of Stephen A. Douglas, and where the Democratic party was temporarily torn asunder and the civil war was precipitated. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention of 1876, and took part in securing the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden.

June 13, 1839, Mr. Ross was married to Frances M. Simms, who was born in Virginia, July 18, 1821, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding, June 13, 1889. Mrs. Ross survives her husband, and lives at the old homestead in Lewistown. Four of their children are living: John W., who is commissioner of the District of Columbia, at Washington; Lewis C. and Pike C., who reside at Lewistown; and Jennie, wife of G. K. Barrere, of Canton, Illinois.

Floyd Brown, who came to Lewistown from Pike county, was a lawyer of considerable ability, but his success was marred by convivial propensities. He removed to Minnesota, where he died.

H. M. Wead came from Vermont and settled in Lewistown in 1840. He was a sound lawyer, a good advocate and an able jurist. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge and filled the office with distinct ability. At the expiration of his term on the bench he removed to Peoria, where he died, in the early '70s. His son is now a member of the Peoria bar.

William C. Goudy came from Jacksonville, Illinois, and located at Lewistown as a school-teacher. He read law with H. M. Wead, whose partner he eventually became. As a lawyer he was accounted one of the ablest who ever practiced at the bar of Fulton county. He was a shrewd Democratic politician and did effective service in behalf of his party in the early days. He became a member of the state senate, where his record was excellent. About 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he became very eminent. His death occurred about 1893.

Asa Lee Davidson came from New York and located at Canton about 1838, being recognized as an able lawyer. He returned to New York for a few years, then came again to the west, and his death occurred at Pekin, Illinois.

Hon. William Kellogg stood for many years at the head of the Fulton county bar. He was a strong criminal lawyer, and no member of the bar was more eloquent in his defense of a prisoner or better able to influence a jury. His judgment in civil practice could be fully relied upon. Mr. Kellogg came from Ohio and settled at Canton about 1838. He was for several years associated in practice with A. L. Davidson, served as circuit judge and was a mem-

ber of congress for three terms. Later he became chief justice of Nebraska. He died in Peoria, where he was serving as collector of internal revenue.

William Pitt Kellogg was born at Orwell, Vermont, December 8, 1831. When sixteen years of age he came to Peoria county, Illinois, where he taught district school for two years. He then read law with Elbridge Johnson and Judge Onslow Peters, in Peoria, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, beginning practice at Canton, Fulton county, where he was a partner of William Kellogg, formerly a member of congress from that district. He was a delegate to the state convention which organized the Republican party of Illinois; also a delegate to the national convention of 1860, and a presidential*elector for Illinois in 1860.

In 1861, while practicing law at Canton, President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Nebraska. On the breaking out of the war he returned to Illinois and raised a regiment of cavalry, composed exclusively of sons of farmers. In July, 1861, he reported with his regiment, the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, for duty at Camp Butler; was mustered into service and ordered to report to General Grant at Cairo. He was placed in command of the post at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; served under Pope in Missouri until after the evacuation of Fort Thompson; commanded a cavalry brigade, composed of his own regiment, the Third Michigan and a part of Grierson's cavalry, at Corinth, Farmington and Grand Junction; after which failing health compelled his retirement from the army.

The position of chief justice on the Nebraska bench not having been filled, Colonel Kellogg returned to Nebraska and remained until January, 1863, as chief justice, when he returned to Illinois in order to accompany Governor Yates on a tour of inspection of Illinois soldiers in the field. At that time General Grant was operating before Vicksburg, his headquarters being on the steamer *Magnolia*. Governor Kellogg accompanied Governor Yates to visit General Grant, when General Grant commissioned him to carry important dispatches to Washington, thus putting him again in active military duty. In April, 1865, he was appointed collector of customs of the port at New Orleans, his commission having been signed by Mr. Lincoln on the evening of the day the president was assassinated. He served as collector until July, 1868, when he was elected to the United States senate, from Louisiana. He served in the senate on the committees on commerce and Pacific railroads, and was chairman of the committee on levees of the Mississippi river. He remained in the senate until the autumn of 1872, when, having been nominated for governor by the Republican party, he resigned. The long, bitter political struggle in that state in his gubernatorial contest is a matter of history. The Democratic party united upon John McEnery. George Williamson, who had been nominated for governor by the so-called Liberal party, withdrew in favor of Mr. Kellogg. Thus there were but two candidates in the field at the election,—Mr. Kellogg, Republican, and John McEnery, Democrat. Warmoth, the then governor, threw his influence and the election machinery of the state so far as it was possible into the hands of the Democrats. He assumed to remove a majority of the

election returning board as constituted, and appointed others in their places. Those appointed by him attempted to canvass the returns and declare a result. Pending their action, Kellogg obtained a temporary injunction in the United States circuit court, restraining the returning board from announcing the result of the election, alleging various irregularities made for the purpose of declaring McEnergy elected. Although the courts sustained Kellogg, two boards were organized, two legislatures convened, and the two candidates were declared elected by the respective returning boards, both being inaugurated in January, 1873. Both legislatures assembled, the Kellogg legislature holding its session in the state house, and the McEnergy legislature at Odd Fellows' hall. The Kellogg legislature had continuously, in both houses, a majority of the members returned elected by the returning board which had been declared legal by the courts. The two legislatures continued in session during the winter of 1873, the McEnergy legislature not attempting to do more than to meet and adjourn from day to day. On the 1st of March, 1873, Kellogg ordered General James Longstreet, who was in command of the state militia and police, to disperse the McEnergy legislature, which he did, leaving Kellogg in possession of the state government. The McEnergy party throughout the state declared the Kellogg government usurpation. During the summer of 1873 and the winter of 1874 the struggle continued. The McEnergy followers, composed chiefly of ex-Confederates, organized into what was called the "white league," and in some parishes, where they were the strongest, drove the Kellogg officials out. Finally in the city of New Orleans they seized the state and city buildings and took possession of the public property within their reach, and on the 14th day of September, 1874, compelled Governor Kellogg to take refuge in the custom house. President Grant promptly ordered a portion of the United States forces to New Orleans, took possession of the city, recognizing and maintaining the Kellogg regime. This continued political excitement and pending civil war was only prevented by the interference of the president. The trouble in Louisiana had been the subject of investigation by the different houses of congress during the summer of 1873 and the winter of 1874; when congress met after the occurrence, on September 14, 1874, a joint committee was appointed by the two houses of congress, empowered to investigate the whole question. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts was chairman, and the committee was composed of Howe, Frye, Wheeler, Clarkson Potter, Phelps, and Marshall, of Illinois. The committee repaired to Louisiana, heard witnesses and examined documentary evidence, Governor Kellogg having in the meantime agreed in writing to submit his claims to the determination of this committee. The committee finally made a report recommending that Governor Kellogg be recognized as the legal governor of Louisiana. His recognition was a somewhat notable event at the time. After a long debate, Senator Edmunds of Vermont offered the senate a concurrent resolution declaring that Governor Kellogg had been elected governor of Louisiana, and recognizing him as such. This resolution, after passing the senate, went to the house, and although the Republicans were in the majority, it was necessary in order to secure prompt action, to suspend the

rules. Though every Republican voted for the motion, the vote fell short of the requisite number to suspend the rules. Mr. Blaine, then speaker, left the chair, and in connection with Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, prevailed upon several Democratic members to vote with the Republicans in suspending the rules and passing the resolution recognizing Kellogg as governor; thus the resolution passed both houses of congress, making Kellogg's recognition as governor of Louisiana complete. From that time Kellogg was recognized as the undisputed governor of the state, and there was a general acquiescence in his rule. Mr. Kellogg served as governor until January, 1877, when he was the second time elected to the United States senate, serving on the committees on territories and commerce, and also serving as chairman of the committee on railroads. His second term expired in March, 1883. After his term in the senate he was elected to the house of representatives from the Teche sugar district of Louisiana. At the expiration of his term in the house, his party having been defeated by the election of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Kellogg retired from active politics.

He has been a delegate at large from Louisiana at each Republican national convention, beginning with 1868, when General Grant was nominated for president, up to and including the convention at St. Louis in 1896. At five of the national conventions he served as chairman of his delegation. In 1876, at the Cincinnati convention, he led his delegation in support of General Grant, and was one of the famous "306" who struggled so hard in the convention of 1880 to secure the nomination of General Grant for a third term for president.

Leonard Fulton Ross was born at Lewistown, Illinois, July 18, 1823, was educated in the common schools of the state, spent one year at the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, read law with the law firm of Davidson & Kellogg, of Canton, Illinois, in 1843-4, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in December, 1844. In November, 1845, he married Catherine M. Simms, and opened a law office in Vermont, Illinois, a town settled mainly by Friends, or Quakers, who were but little inclined to litigation. So but little was done in the way of practice. In June, 1846, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers (Colonel E. D. Baker), for service in the Mexican war. In September, 1846, he was promoted to first lieutenant, serving on the Rio Grande and at Camargo, Mexico. In December, 1846, he returned to Matamoros, thence to Victoria, thence to Tampico, thence, in March, 1847, by sailing vessel to Vera Cruz, and joined the army of General Scott, assisting in the reduction and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. April 17th and 18th he took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Mr. Ross returned home in June, 1847, and in the following August was elected probate justice of the peace, and removed to the county-seat, Lewistown. He served till November, 1847, and attended to most of the legal business in regard to the settlement of estates. In November, 1849, he was elected county clerk of Fulton county for four years. In 1852 he engaged in merchandising, and soon also in farming and stock-raising.

In April, 1861, at Lewistown, he raised a company to help put down the

rebellion. This became Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment he was chosen colonel, serving with the regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. His wife died in March, 1862, and in April of that year he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers; was in command at Bolivar, Tennessee, from July to November, 1862, and commanded a division in General Grant's movement to Holly Springs and Oxford, Mississippi, in that year.

In February, 1863, Mr. Ross was placed in command of the post at Helena, Arkansas, and the troops thereat. After the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, believing that the war was ended, he tendered his resignation in order that he might attend to private and family affairs. In January, 1865, he married Mary E. Warren, and in March, 1866, removed to his farm near Avon, Illinois, and again engaged in farming and fine stock-breeding.

In 1882 he sold his Illinois farm, and moved to Iowa City, Iowa, but soon bought two farms and engaged in fine stock-breeding and dairying. In January, 1894, he returned to Lewistown, Illinois, and joined his brother, Lewis W. Ross, and others in organizing the Lewistown National Bank, and was for two years vice-president and manager. Since 1896 he has been in no active business.

Mr. Ross was the first secretary, and afterward president, of the Fulton County Agricultural Society, and the first president of the Avon Agricultural Society. He was collector of internal revenue in 1867-8-9; was defeated for a seat in congress in 1868 and 1874; was a member of the Democratic national conventions of 1852 and 1856, and of the Republican national convention of 1872. He was for nine years president of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America. In 1884 he visited England to examine the best herds of cattle, and in February, 1898, visited Cuba, and in March, 1898, visited old Mexico.

S. Corning Judd came to Lewistown from Syracuse, New York, about 1851, and became a partner of W. C. Goudy. About 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he became prominent in his profession. He served as postmaster of Chicago during Cleveland's first administration. He died in 1895. L. W. James came to Lewistown from Washington, D. C., about 1859, and about fourteen years later removed to Peoria, where he served as county judge. He returned to Lewistown in 1897. James Johnson came to Lewistown about 1840, removed to California about a decade later, and in the latter state served on the bench. George W. Stipp came to Fulton county about 1845, later removing to Princeton, Bureau county, where he still resides. Henry B. Stillman came to Canton when a boy. He read law and thereafter located in the northern part of the state, where he served as state's attorney. He eventually returned to Fulton county, settling in Lewistown, where he died, about 1878. Thomas J. Little settled in Canton about 1836, and died there. He is described as "a wiry, still, shrewd man, not famous for oratory or pleading, but one who saw the weak points in his adversary's mail, and had a lance ready to pierce it." Washington J. Taylor located in Canton about 1840, and died there. He was a courtly,

polite man, well educated, fond of sport, quick to perceive all points in a case, and was just initiating a successful career when death cut him off.

Henry Walker, father of Hon. Meredith Walker, of Canton, came to the bar at a time when life had passed its zenith for him. A brick-mason by trade, and with but limited educational advantages in his youth, by dint of hard work, good judgment and energy, he was able to take a place among our foremost lawyers, both in criminal and general practice. He died a number of years ago. Lewis Corbin was an early lawyer, located at Canton (another report says at Farmington). Although a "good judge of the law," to use a "westernism," he never attained a noteworthy success. Honest, slow of speech and none too energetic, it has been said that "he was too good a man to be a successful lawyer."

A. C. Woolfolk came from Pike county to Fulton county about the year 1858 and became the partner of Lewis W. Ross, and so continued till May, 1861. He enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry; was appointed quartermaster and served to the close of the war. His health failing, he removed to Mankato, Minnesota, and thence to Colorado, where he died.

John W. Ross, son of Lewis W. Ross, began the practice of the law at Lewistown about the year 1862, and soon removed to Washington city, where he now resides, serving his third term as one of the commissioners of the district.

Thomas H. Bruner came to Lewistown from Ohio, and proved himself in a short time to be not a successful lawyer. He soon embarked in the lumber trade in company with George Humphrey, and he with others built the Willison hotel and the adjoining block. He left Lewistown in 1869.

John S. Clendennin came to Lewistown about 1842, but could not get a foothold in his profession here and soon after went to Yazoo City, Mississippi, and became quite a prominent man. He is now deceased.

Frederick M. Grant, a lawyer of Canton, was born on the 13th of June, 1838, in Orange, a suburb of New Haven, Connecticut. Long prior to the Revolution the Grant family became identified with American interests, and its representatives bore an active part in the struggle for independence. One of the family, a resident of Virginia, was called to the door of his home upon a dark night and shot dead by an unknown assassin! This was during the pendency of the war of the Revolution and it is supposed that his murderer was a Tory neighbor, though no proof of the fact could be adduced. His ardent espousal of the cause of the new-born nation had given deep offense to the supporters of the king, and through his loyalty to the colonies he forfeited his life.

William T. Grant, father of our subject, was born and reared in Norfolk, Virginia, but in early manhood removed to Connecticut, where he was engaged, in connection with Andrew J. Smith, in the manufacture of shoes for the southern market for many years. In later life he engaged in the manufacture of shoes for a New Haven shipper. He did an extensive business and was also prominent in political circles. For many years he served as postmaster of

Orange, Connecticut, and also represented his district in the legislature of that state. His wife, Mrs. Esther F. Grant, was born and reared in Connecticut and was also descended from an old family antedating the Revolutionary war, in which some of her ancestors supported the cause of the colonies in their resistance to the oppressive measures of the British ministry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grant are now deceased.

Frederick M. Grant was educated in the common schools of Connecticut, in the Orange Academy and in Smith's grammar school, of New Haven. From early boyhood he was very fond of books and a most voracious reader. Every spare hour, free from labor, was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, but his early youth left him few privileges in that direction. He began working in a cotton mill when quite young and was then employed as a farm hand, performing the labors of field and meadow for about eight or nine months of the year, while during the remainder of the time he was allowed to attend school. Subsequently he began learning a trade and while thus engaged attended night school. He then worked in a sash and blind factory, and devoted every leisure moment and available opportunity to study. Thus working under difficulties, he nevertheless made rapid progress and laid an excellent foundation of general knowledge on which to rear the superstructure of professional learning.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war, when twenty-two years of age, he offered his services to the government in May, but the quota was then full. On the 18th of August, 1861, however, he again enlisted as a member of the Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, and with his command went to Ship Island, where his regiment was attached to the Department of the Gulf. He remained at the front until the 10th of January, 1866, and after the surrender of General Richard Taylor was mostly engaged in garrison duty in Louisiana and Texas. This left him considerable leisure time, which he improved in reading textbooks on the law. He was sergeant of Company D, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry, until February 11, 1863, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops, and was promoted as captain, February 22, 1864, serving in that capacity until honorably discharged.

On receiving his discharge from the military service Mr. Grant returned to New Haven, Connecticut, but remained there only about a year, when he removed to Illinois, locating first in Knoxville, where he entered upon the study of law, in the office of Judge R. L. Hannaman. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar and removed to Galesburg, where he formed a partnership with Hon. F. A. Willoughby for the general practice of law. That connection was severed by Mr. Grant's removal to Canton in March, 1873. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. Granville Barrere, member of congress, which continued with uninterrupted friendliness and harmony until the death of Mr. Barrere, January 13, 1889. Through the following year Mr. Grant continued the practice of his profession alone, and on the 1st of January, 1890, entered into partnership relations with B. M. Chipperfield, a young man possessing an exceedingly bright, incisive mind and who had previous to his admission to the bar, in November,

1890, been a student in Mr. Grant's office. On the 1st of January, 1897, the junior partner was elected prosecuting attorney of Fulton county, and in the meantime his brother, Judge C. E. Chipfield, had removed from Minnesota to Illinois. He now joined the firm under the name of Chipfield, Grant & Chipfield, which constitutes one of the strong law associations in central Illinois. The firm of whom we write have by virtue of studious application to business entrusted to them, secured a fairly large clientage. They have handled some complicated and very important litigation and their professional endeavors have been crowned with more than ordinary success.

While residing in Galesburg Mr. Grant was elected city attorney in 1870 for a two-years term, which is the only pecuniary remunerative office he has ever held. He is at present a member of the board of education of Canton, to which he was elected for a five-years term, dating from August, 1897. Since 1871 he has been an Odd Fellow and has held all the offices in Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., of Canton. He has also for many years been a member of Joe Hooker Post, No. 69, G. A. R., and since August, 1877, has held a membership in Anchor Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W. On his seventeenth birthday he became a member of the South Congregational church, of New Haven, Connecticut, and is now a member of the First Congregational church of Canton.

Mr. Grant was married January 5, 1862, in New Haven, Connecticut, to Sarah Grace Willoughby, and they have three children: George B., born June 26, 1869, in Galesburg, Illinois; Edna Willoughby, born in Galesburg, October 5, 1872; and Clara Louise, born in Canton, December 22, 1877. The son is a graduate of Cornell College, of the class of 1893, and for a time followed a journalistic career, but for the last three years has been pursuing a course of legal studies, fitting himself for the profession of law.

Oscar Jay Boyer, a member of the bar of Canton, was born in Cass township, Fulton county, Illinois, on the 4th of July, 1861, his parents being Caleb and Sarah Boyer, the former a pioneer minister of Fulton county. Our subject has spent his entire life in the county of his nativity, and preparing for the bar has won a leading place in the ranks of his professional brethren in his section of the state. His prominence in public affairs and the confidence and high regard reposed in him by his fellow townsmen is shown by the fact that he has several times been called to office by the vote of the people. In 1884 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors from Canton township, filled the office for four years, and in 1892 was again elected to the same position, representing Buckhart township on the county board for two years. During the last year of his service he was chairman of the board and with marked ability administered the affairs of the county. He was also elected and served as representative to the lower house of the Thirty-seventh general assembly. His political support is unwaveringly given the Republican party, and socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE BAR OF PIKE COUNTY.

PIKE COUNTY was originally in the first judicial circuit, was later assigned to the fifth, and still later to the eleventh, comprising the counties of Adams, Hancock and McDonough. The records of the early courts, found in the office of the circuit clerk, show that the first term for Pike county "was begun and held at Cole's grove, within and for the county of Pike, on Monday, the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. Present, Hon. John Reynolds, judge." The sheriff returned a panel of grand jurors, and the first case called was that of Solomon Smith, assignee of Elias K. Kane, versus William Frye, action of debt. The case was continued, as the defendant was reported by the sheriff not found. The second case was a "libel for divorce" and the fourth an indictment of two Indians for murder. Among those who served on the bench in Pike county during the early days were John Reynolds, John Y. Sawyer, Richard M. Young, James H. Ralston, Peter Lott, Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse B. Thomas, Norman H. Purple, William A. Minshall, Onias C. Skinner and Pinckney H. Walker; while later John S. Bailey, Chauncey L. Higbee and Simeon P. Shope presided on the circuit bench for the county.

During the earliest period of the county's history the attorney general of the state acted as prosecuting attorney in circuit districts. After the expiration of Attorney General Forquer's term the circuit was given a state's attorney. This mode remained in vogue, although the districts were often changed and cut down, until 1872, when the county was given a prosecuting attorney, who is known both as state's attorney and county attorney. Hon. Thomas Ford served for several years previous to 1835. Hon. William A. Richardson served till 1837. His predominating traits were courage, unyielding perseverance and unvarying adherence to the cause to which he was committed. He had command of a regiment of Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war, after which he returned home and was elected to congress, and re-elected five times. He was also appointed governor of Nebraska by Buchanan. Hon. Henry L. Bryant, of Lewistown, succeeded Mr. Richardson, and served until 1839. He is characterized as a gentleman of fine qualities and as an able lawyer. Hon. William Elliott served from January, 1839, till January, 1848. He was esteemed as a worthy man and a good lawyer. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a single Indian, whom he killed. He was quartermaster in the Fourth Regiment during the Mexican war. He returned to Lewistown and continued his practice until about 1856, when he moved upon a farm in Peoria county, near Farmington, where he died in February,

1871. Hon. Robert S. Blackwell was the successor of Mr. Elliott, and served from 1848 till 1852. Mr. Blackwell was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state, and is the author of "Blackwell on Tax Titles." From 1852 to 1854, Hon. Harmon G. Reynolds, of Knoxville, held the office. Mr. Reynolds was an attorney-at-law of great ability, and an active man in all beneficent enterprises. He came from Rock Island to Knoxville some time about 1851, where he practiced law, was state's attorney and postmaster, and held prominent positions in the Masonic order. He moved from Knoxville to Springfield, where he served as grand secretary of the order. He afterward removed to Kansas. Hon. William C. Goudy, of Lewistown, succeeded Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Goudy was a shrewd Democratic politician in earlier days, as well as a faithful servant of the people as a delegate to conventions, as a member of the state senate, etc. As a lawyer he is accounted one of the ablest that ever practiced at the bar. He accumulated large wealth and died in Chicago, where he moved in 1859. Calvin A. Warren followed Mr. Blackwell in the office. Mr. Warren served from May, 1852, until August, 1853. He was a popular, fluent speaker and successful lawyer. Hon. John S. Bailey, of McDonough county, filled the office until September, 1858, when he resigned for a seat upon the bench. Daniel H. Gilmer served as state's attorney pro tem. in 1860, as also did Thomas E. Morgan in 1862, and William R. Archer. Hon. L. H. Waters was appointed by the governor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey. He was from Macomb, and served until the fall of 1860. A year later he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry. Resigning, he was commissioned to raise another regiment, which he succeeded in doing and received the appointment of colonel. This was the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry and did excellent service under his efficient command. At the close of the war he returned to Macomb and practiced law, and about four years later moved to Missouri. Thomas E. Morgan was the next incumbent. Mr. Morgan was a lawyer of fine ability and ranked at the head of the bar in this part of the state. He died July 22, 1867. L. W. James, of Lewistown, was the next incumbent. Mr. James was a lawyer of more than ordinary talent, and was one of the best prosecutors in the district. He removed to Peoria. When each county throughout the circuit was given a prosecuting attorney Jefferson Orr was chosen for Pike county, and served with marked ability. He has resided in Pittsfield since 1873, and has served efficiently as circuit judge.

Of those attorneys who resided in the county at one time, or practiced here, and are now either dead, have quit the practice or moved away, we will speak first:

General E. D. Baker, whose father was an admiral in the English navy, was an eminent lawyer, a fine rhetorician and orator, a man of great intellect, and a leader in the halls of legislation. After many years' practice in Illinois he went to California, which state soon sent him to congress as senator, but he was finally slain by treachery at Ball's Bluff in Virginia. The late Colonel D. B. Bush, of Pittsfield, was, at the time of his death, the oldest man in the county who had been a member of the bar at this court. He was admitted to practice

in 1814. Hon. J. M. Bush, later editor of the Democrat, practiced law here with commendable success. Nehemiah Bushnell also practiced law in the Pike county circuit court. He was an easy, quiet and thorough lawyer, and a superior man in the United States court. He died in 1872. Alfred W. Cavalry was a smooth, pretty talker. He moved to Ottawa and died there at a very advanced age. George W. Crow, of Barry, was a young man but not much of a lawyer. He went to Kansas. Stephen A. Douglas practiced at the Pike county bar in early days. Daniel H. Gilmer was a young but able lawyer, thorough-going, learned, careful and popular. For a time he was a partner of Archibald Williams, and was subsequently a colonel in the army. He was killed at Stone river. Jackson Grimshaw was leader of the bar in his day. He resided at Pittsfield fourteen years, then went to Quincy, where he died in December, 1875.

Zachariah N. Garbutt was born in Wheatland, New York, about the year 1813; graduated at the University of Vermont; studying law in Washington city, he directly emigrated to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he finished his legal course; he came to Pike county about the year 1839, returned east for a year, and then came back to Pittsfield, where he established the Free Press in 1846, and from which paper he retired in 1849; he also practiced law, was justice of the peace and master in chancery. He was a strong anti-slavery Whig and a temperance advocate, and in the Mormon war, as has been said, "he earned laurels by piling up big sweet potatoes for the troops of the anti-Mormons." Earnest and somewhat original in his opinions, very independent in the expression of his thoughts, he was an upright, jovial man, and somewhat of a genius. He died in 1855, in Memphis, Tennessee. Alfred Grubb was first sheriff, then a member of the legislature, then county judge, and then admitted to the bar, and practiced in the courts. He had considerable legal knowledge, and was well versed in the rules of practice, but his natural ability was comparatively deficient. General John J. Hardin, who had descended from a stock of soldiers and lawyers, was a fine attorney. He used to practice considerably at the bar in this county, and often stop here on his way to Calhoun and return. For a period he was state's attorney on this circuit. He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista. N. E. Quinby, another Pike county lawyer, is now deceased. James H. Ralston, formerly of Quincy, used to practice here and was for a time circuit judge. He was finally killed and devoured by wolves in California. John Jay Ross was a lawyer of Pike county, but his practice was mostly confined to Atlas. He is now dead. David A. Smith, once of Jacksonville, practiced here a great deal. James Ward was a native of Ohio, and in this county was justice of the peace and probate judge. He died at Griggsville. Alpheus Wheeler, an eccentric preacher and lawyer, came from old Virginia to Pike county at the close of the Black Hawk war, residing for some time at Highland. In 1838 and 1840 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois where he made his peculiar speeches and encountered the wit and humor of another remarkable man, but of a more elevated type of manhood and education, namely, Usher F. Linder, who died at Chicago. On one occasion Mr. Wheeler addressed the chair, saying: "Mr. Speaker, I have a-rose—" "Does the gentleman keep a flower garden?" interrupted the speaker.

Mr. Wheeler practiced law in Pittsfield and obtained considerable business. He took great pride in his oratorical efforts and made some lofty flights in speeches to the jury. On one occasion when D. M. Woodson, state's attorney, submitted a case without argument for the purpose of preventing Wheeler from speaking, the latter replied: "Gentlemen, I admire the state's attorney; he has shown the most sublime eloquence, as from some men it consists in most profound silence." He used to say of Woodson, "His eloquence is like the tall thunder amongst the lofty oaks, coming down for to split things." This remark at one time excited some one who had a ready hand at a rough pencil sketch to draw a picture of a man's head with a big nose elevated in a treetop, upon the west wall of the court-room at Pittsfield, and it remained there for many years, until the house was whitened up on the inside. That big nose was a caricature of Wheeler's. In a case for killing a cow, when O. H. Browning made some points for the defendant, Mr. Wheeler replied: "The gentleman tells you, gentlemen of the jury, that the plaintiff, my client, cannot recover in this suit because the cow warn't no cow because she never had a calf, but that she war a heifer. Gentlemen, that are not the notion of a sound and legal lawyer but the notion of a musharoon." This almost convulsed the court-house with laughter. Another objection of Browning's in this case was thus replied to by Mr. Wheeler: "Gentlemen of the jury, Mr. Browning says that our cow warn't worth a cent. Now, gentlemen, where were there ever a cow that warn't worth a cent? That cow were worth something for her meat, if she warn't worth nothing for a milk cow. She war worth something for her horns; she war worth something for her hide, if not for her meat or milk; and gentlemen, she war worth something because the tail goes with the hide." The cause of Browning's point was, that Wheeler had failed to prove by witnesses the worth of the cow. A suit brought by Wheeler for one Harpole against his brother was for damage done to hogs by cutting the toe-nails off the hogs so as to prevent them from climbing. Wheeler, in describing the injury done to the hogs, insisted that the hogs had a right to toe-nails and a right to climb, and that, although they had done damage, yet it was laid down, "root hog or die." One Zumwalt was indicted for destroying a mill-dam of Dr. Hezekiah Dodge's. Wheeler in this case assailed the character of Dr. Dodge, who was a respectable man and whom the jury did believe. Zumwalt was convicted upon evidence that he had said at his son-in-law's, on the night of the destruction of the dam of Dodge's, "Just now the musrats are working on old Dodge's dam." Wheeler said of Dodge on the trial, "Dr. Dodge are a man so devoid of truth that when he speaks the truth he are griped." During another of the lofty flights of our hero, a wag, John J. Ross, a lawyer and a man who made and enjoyed a joke, laughed so at one of Mr. Wheeler's speeches that he became excited, and, turning upon Ross in a very contemptuous way, with a majestic sweep of his long arm brought down at Ross, said: "I wish I had a tater: I'd throw it down your throat." Wheeler did not close his speech that evening, and the next morning early, when he was again addressing the jury and Ross at the bar table, by some hand several large potatoes were put down in sight of Wheeler's eye. He fired up and let out a torrent of invective upon Ross, every one,



C L Higbee

Judge and all, in a loud roar of laughter. Wheeler went to Bates county, Missouri, and he is now deceased.

James W. Whitney was denominated "Lord Coke" on account of his knowledge of law. Archibald Williams, formerly of Quincy but later of Kansas and United States circuit judge, was an eminent practitioner at the bar of Pike.

John H. Williams, later of Quincy and a circuit judge, was a man of good sense, and had been an able pleader at the bar of Pike county. Governor Richard Yates delivered his "maiden" speech as an attorney here in Pittsfield.

Chauncey Lawson Higbee, son of Elias and Sarah (Ward) Higbee, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, December 7, 1821, and was one of a family of eight children. The father at the time operated a flouring mill upon the east fork of the little Miami river. Soon after the date named the family moved to Illinois and this state continued to be the home of the subject of this sketch until his death. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1844 and the same year came to Pike county, Illinois, pursuing his studies and commencing practice in the office of his uncle, James Ward, at Griggsville. In 1847, his uncle having been elected county judge, he removed to Pittsfield, the county-seat. Although he had but little advantages for early education, he turned naturally to the study of the law, which he loved, and being a hard student, he soon became thoroughly grounded in legal knowledge; in a few years he acquired a large practice not only in his own county but also throughout the "military tract."

He was married February 14, 1854, to Julia M. White, who was born in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, but who lived during her early girlhood—her mother having died when she was an infant—with her grandfather, Hon. Thomas Morris, in Clermont county of that state, and afterward in the city of Cincinnati. While he was devoted to his profession he also took a deep interest in the politics of his country. He was a Democrat and as such was elected in 1854 to a seat in the house of the general assembly. In 1857 he was appointed one of the commissioners to select a new site for the state penitentiary, then located at Alton. In 1858 he was elected to the state senate, which position he held until he was elected circuit judge in 1861. He was re-elected to the office of circuit judge in 1867, 1873 and 1879; his term of office would have expired in June following his death. His only active participation in purely political matters after his election as judge was in 1876, when he was selected as one of the four delegates at large from this state to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis.

In 1877, on the formation of the appellate system of courts, he was assigned to appellate-court duties for the third district, and by re-assignment, in 1879, was continued in that duty, being presiding judge at the time of his death. He left surviving him his widow, who is still living, and two children. The son, Harry Higbee, who has held the office of circuit judge in the territory comprising most of the counties of his late circuit, and who has recently been appointed, by the supreme court of the state, a judge of the appellate court for the second district. The daughter, Sue White Higbee, died December 13, 1892. Judge Chauncey L. Higbee was essentially a public-spirited and useful citizen. As was said by

one in an address on his life and character shortly after his death: "It would be vain to enumerate the many objects of his solicitude and patronage during his life, both here and abroad. His industry and energy were equaled only by his most comprehensive powers and efficiency, and there are few if any works of public interest worthy of mention with which his name is not associated. They stand out in bold relief all around him at home and arise all along the pathway of his public life from the time he first became a member of the legislature of his state to the time he laid down his judicial ermine in death."

As a business man he was safe and conservative, but while cautious and prudent his energy in the pursuit of whatever he undertook was untiring. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Pittsfield, and was president from its organization until his death. Upon the bench he seemed to grasp, as if by intuition, the very gist of any question presented for judicial solicitude and to eliminate therefrom all matters not bearing directly upon the real point in issue. The late Hon. Milton Hay, of Springfield, Illinois, who commenced the practice of law in Pike county, in presenting the resolutions of respect in the appellate court for the third district, said in the course of his remarks: "For a period of nearly twelve years we were contemporaneously in practice at the bar of Pike county, and to some extent throughout the judicial circuit to which that bar belonged. Judge Higbee was no ordinary man. He started in his profession under many of the difficulties and embarrassments which have attended so many of our successful lawyers and public men. Like many of us who started in the profession at that earlier period, his professional preparation for the bar had been imperfect. Against this difficulty, however, he had occasion to struggle but briefly; the rapidity with which he overcame it was indeed marvelous. He possessed in a high degree that combination of qualities that command success at the bar. He was exemplary in his habits, faithful in all his engagements, true in all his friendships and kind and charitable in his disposition."

Asa C. Matthews, for a third of a century a continuous practitioner at the bar of Pittsfield, has spent his entire life in Pike county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the 22d of March, 1838. His parents were Benjamin L. and Minerva (Carrington) Matthews, and the former, a farmer by occupation, is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was a captain of Company B, Ninty-ninth Illinois, in the Civil war. The paternal grandfather, a native of Virginia, removed from the Old Dominion to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky and later to Illinois, locating in White county in 1817. There he made his home until 1824, when he came to Pike county. The maternal grandfather, Asa Carrington, for whom our subject was named, was also a native of Virginia and at an early day removed to Kentucky. He served his country in the war of 1812, and died in 1820.

Reared in the county of his nativity, Mr. Matthews, of this review, completed his literary education in the Illinois College, of Jacksonville, where he was graduated in the class of 1855. He then took up the study of law at Pittsfield, in the law office of Hon. Milton Hay, one of the most celebrated lawyers in Illinois, and the uncle of John Hay, now secretary of state in President McKinley's

cabinet, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Hardly had he commenced the practice of his chosen profession when the Civil war was inaugurated, and in 1862 he entered the military service of his country as a member of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was soon made captain of his company and subsequently successively commissioned major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, and was brevetted for meritorious service at Vicksburg. Brave and loyal, he led his men in many a gallant attack on the enemy, and on the 17th of August, 1865, received an honorable discharge.

The war having ended, Colonel Matthews returned to his home in Pittsfield and resumed the practice of law, which he has carried on continuously since. He has always enjoyed a fair share of the legal business and has been retained in the majority of the most important cases tried in his county. He possesses the essential qualifications of the successful lawyer,—painstaking research, keen analytical power, and a forceful and clear presentation of his case to judge or jury. By appointment he served on the circuit bench as the successor of Judge C. L. Higbee, who died while in office; and the patient care with which he ascertained all the facts bearing upon every case which came before him, combined with accurate knowledge and understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, gave his decisions a solidity and exhaustiveness which usually made them final.

Colonel Matthews has always given his support to the Republican party, and is one of its most prominent members in this part of the state. His marked ability has led to his selection for various offices; he has several times been a member of the state legislature and was speaker of the house of the thirty-sixth general assembly. He was at one time collector of internal revenue and also supervisor of internal revenue, and in 1872 was defeated for congress, this being a Democratic district. Throughout the administration of President Harrison he was first comptroller of the treasury and then resigned in 1893, when Cleveland was serving his second term.

In Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1858, Colonel Matthews married Miss Anna Ross, and to them have been born three children,—Florence, Ross and Helen M.,—all now married. The son has been serving in the army in the war against Spain, holding the position of assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and being stationed in Washington, D. C. The Colonel and his wife attend the Congregational church, of which the lady is a member. In political circles he is known to the most prominent men of the state; in professional life he has attained a position among the leading members of the bar in this part of Illinois, and socially he is a favorite with a large number of warm friends.

CHAPTER LVIII.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN THE COUNTIES OF LAWRENCE, MARION,
MARSHALL, MENARD, RANDOLPH, RICHLAND, TAZEWELL,
WHITESIDE AND WOODFORD

AMOS NORTON GOODMAN was born on a farm in South West township, Crawford county, Illinois, February 11, 1867. His paternal grandparents, William and Susanna Goodman, were natives of England, and the former was a physician. Henry Goodman, the father of our subject, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, and when six months old was taken by his parents to Zanesville that state. At the age of seventeen he came to Illinois, and after the Civil war was inaugurated joined Company H, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, in which he served for three years. Soon after his return he was married, December 8, 1864, to Caroline Augusta Legg, a native of Crawford county, Illinois, and a daughter of John Legg, who was born in Vincennes, Indiana, and became a farmer of Illinois. His wife also was a native of Crawford county, this state. Henry Goodman became the owner of a forty-acre tract of timber land, which he transformed into rich fields, and as time passed he extended the boundaries of his place until it comprised one hundred and eighty acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres were under a high state of cultivation at the time of his death, which occurred March 2, 1887.

Upon the home farm Amos N. Goodman was reared, remaining there until he had attained his majority, and during the last year he was manager of the homestead. He attended the country schools until nineteen years of age, and on the 1st of January, 1888, began traveling for a Chicago grocery house, but becoming discouraged, after six weeks he abandoned that vocation and, in March, 1888, went to Piatt county, Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand until July, when he returned home. He next bought a team of horses on credit and began farming on his own account. He followed that pursuit two years, but having a desire for professional life he sold off everything he had, realizing therefrom six hundred dollars. In the fall of 1890, at the age of twenty-three years, he entered the Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, where he pursued his studies throughout one school year and through two terms of the next year. During the period intervening he engaged in bookkeeping for a seed and grain merchant, and on leaving school he secured a position as teacher in Lawrence county, for thirty-five dollars per month, completing his term of six months in March, 1893. He then returned home, and in June began reading law under the direction of the firm of Parker & Crowley, of Robison, Illinois. He was not admitted to the bar until May, 1897, but in the meantime was elected county judge. On the 3d of

March, 1894, just three months after becoming a resident of the county, Mr. Goodman received the Republican nomination for county judge, his opponent being the man who was then in office, while all the county offices were filled by representatives of the opposition. In December, 1894, Judge Goodman entered upon the discharge of the duties of the county bench and has proved a most excellent judge. He is a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

On November 30, 1893,—Thanksgiving day,—before a large audience in the Methodist church of Chauncey, Illinois, Judge Goodman married Emma Anderson Legg, a native of Ohio, who at an early age came with her parents to Illinois, the family locating on a farm near Chauncey. Her father died a few years later, leaving the mother with a family of seven children, all of whom were reared to years of maturity. Mrs. Goodman, prior to her marriage, was a successful teacher in the schools of Crawford and Lawrence counties, and has always been active in Christian work. By this marriage there is one son, Leo Ernest, born August 28, 1895.

The Judge is a man of domestic tastes, fond of his home and family, and yet not a recluse as regards social gatherings. He is of a jovial, genial disposition and is popular in social and political circles. He is generous and free-hearted, possesses scholarly tastes, reads extensively and has a well selected library. His general qualities are those of the upright American citizen who is true in all the relations of life and commands the respect of his fellow men.

Lewis F. Casey, deceased, for almost thirty years was prominently connected with the most important litigation that was heard in the courts of his section of the state. His high legal attainments won him eminence among his professional brethren and his upright life and kindly manner secured him the respect of all.

A native of Jefferson county, Illinois, Mr. Casey was born on the 23d of April, 1821, and died in Centralia on the 20th of May, 1891, his span of life covering the Psalmist's three-score years and ten. His parents were Green P. and Margaret P. Casey, the former a native of South Carolina, who emigrated to Illinois before the admission of the state into the Union. He was thus actively identified with its progress and development and is numbered among its honored pioneers. Born in Jefferson county at an early period in the history of Illinois, Lewis F. Casey watched the substantial growth of the commonwealth, and as a public-spirited citizen contributed to its advancement in all possible ways. His literary education being completed, he resolved to devote his life to the practice of law and pursued his preparatory studies under the preceptorage of Hon. W. B. Searls, of Mount Vernon, a celebrated jurist who ably directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1848.

Soon afterward Mr. Casey was elected county surveyor of Jefferson county, and filled that office for eight years. In 1846 and 1847 he was a member of the state legislature from that county, and from that time until his removal southward was engaged in the practice of law, with moderate success. In 1852 he went to Texas, where he resided for fourteen years. In 1854 he was elected

prosecuting attorney in that state, and was twice re-elected to that office for the third judicial district, which comprised seven counties. The number of criminal cases on the docket at that time was very large and he won considerable fame as a prosecutor. From 1860 until 1864 he served as state senator from Shelby, Sabine and Panola counties, Texas, and then continued in the private practice of law in the Lone Star state until 1866, when he returned to Illinois, locating in Centralia. Here he entered into partnership with Hon. S. L. Dwight, a grandson of Governor Casey, of Illinois, and at the Centralia bar his success was marked and immediate. An extensive and important clientage rewarded his efforts. In his profession he was an untiring worker, preparing his cases with the utmost regard to the detail of fact and the law involved. He never lost sight of even the most minor point which might advance his client's interest, and at the same time gave full weight to the important point upon which the decision finally turns. His argument was incisive and logical, his enunciation clear and decided, and his delivery strong. He viewed his case from every possible standpoint and lost sight of no vantage ground or of any available point of attack in an opponent's argument. He stooped to no questionable methods, was fair and just to the opposition, and had the sincere respect of the members of the bar.

Mr. Casey was united in marriage to Miss Mary J., daughter of ex-Governor Casey, of Illinois. He was a man of domestic tastes, and the pleasures of home were more to him than the enticements of society. It must not be inferred, however, that he was a man of unsocial nature. On the other hand he was kind and generous and ready in appreciation of good qualities in any individual, no matter what his station in life. In manner he was ever courteous and genial, his deportment at all times bespeaking the character of the true gentleman.

Samuel Lewis Dwight, judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Illinois, has gained an eminent position at the bar of Illinois, and in his present official capacity stands as the conservator of that right and justice which are the protection of human life and liberty. The legal profession demands a high order of ability, and the judiciary, it is unnecessary to say, requires not only ability but a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessing an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to lose his individuality, his personal feelings, his prejudices and the peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which right, property, life and liberty must look for protection. Judge Dwight has won high honors in his chosen calling and merit has been the ladder on which he has risen to fame.

A native of Mount Vernon, Illinois, he was born March 15, 1841, and is a son of Lewis Dwight, a native of Dudley, Massachusetts, who was educated in Yale College, and when a young man came to the west. Locating in Mount Vernon, he engaged in teaching and also labored as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Mahala P. Casey, daughter of Governor Z. Casey, one of the distinguished men of the state. The Judge was reared in the city of his birth and there attended both public and private schools. Later he

pursued a one year's course of study in McKendree College, after which, on the advice of his uncle, Samuel K. Casey, he became a law student in the office of Tanner & Casey, of Mount Vernon. His studies, however, were interrupted by his service in defense of the Union. Loyal to his country, he responded to the call for aid, and enlisted as a private of Company I, Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Later he was promoted to the captaincy of that company, and for a time served as aid de camp on the staff of General Vandever. His service included the celebrated march to the sea under General Sherman, and with an honorable military record he returned home at the close of the war.

In 1866 Judge Dwight left Mount Vernon and removed to Centralia, where he completed his legal studies and was licensed to practice law. He then entered into partnership with Colonel Lewis F. Casey, which connection was continued until the death of the Colonel a few years ago. Judge Dwight then continued in the practice alone until his elevation to the bench in June, 1897. Careful analysis, close reasoning, logical deductions and clear, concise statements characterized his conduct of a suit. He realizes, as few men have done, the importance of his profession and the fact that justice and the higher attribute of mercy is often in his hands. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. On the bench he is also demonstrating his power to handle with masterful skill the important and intricate questions which come before such a court, and by his fair and impartial course, based upon a sense of equity and guided by the soundest legal wisdom, he has won the confidence of the public and the highest respect of the bar.

On the 4th of September, 1872, Judge Dwight was married in Centralia, Illinois, to M. Irene Noleman, the eldest daughter of Captain R. D. Noleman, who up to the time of his death was very prominent as a Republican and in business affairs. The Judge and Mrs. Dwight are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat and was elected on that ticket to represent Marion county in the twenty-seventh general assembly of Illinois. While on the bench he fully upholds the majesty of the law, and in private life he is a social, genial companion and a loyal friend.

The following is a list of those who have been members of the bar of Marshall county in the past: Welcome P. Brown, Ira Fenn, Silas Ramsey, Colonel George W. Sands, Thomas Haskell, Mark Bangs, Henry Miller, Samuel Fleming, Judge S. L. Richmond, Robert F. Winslow, Judge John Burns, Colonel G. L. Fort, J. St. Clair Boal, Robert O'Hara, William Gallaher, P. S. Perley, Judge N. M. Laws, George O. Barnes, Joseph E. Ong, David Muir, Francis H. Bond, John P. Boice, R. D. Edwards, Alfred R. Gibbons, Andrew J. Bell, Smith M. Garratt, James P. Worrell, Colonel George L. Simpson, T. A. McMorris, James Cummings, Erastus W. Hazzard, Jesse Lynch, Captain Fred W. Shaw, William Edwards, W. S. Willard, N. Q. Tanquary, C. C. Jones, Judge William J. Fort,

James Reily, E. J. Reily, Senator Charles N. Barnes, Judge Winslow Evans, J. J. Sands, Edward P. Harney, William Hawthorne.

The personnel of the present bar is as follows:

At Lacon,—Judge T. M. Shaw, Judge E. D. Richmond, R. M. Barnes, J. H. Franklin, B. W. Wright, L. C. McMurtrie, Homer Barney, Jacob Strawn, Miss Emma Strawn, Alfred Strawn. At Henry,—Fred S. Potter, Lee R. Kinneer, Thomas F. Clover. At Wenona,—John H. Jackson, George Ewalt.

Hon. Peleg Stone Perley was born in Livermore, Maine, and died at Phenix, Arizona, after an illness of less than a week's duration, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He came from good New England stock, his father being a man of prominence, holding many important positions which he always filled with credit. His mother was a Howard, a sister to Gen. O. O. Howard's father.

His early life was spent on the farm. Being quick to learn and very studious he made such rapid progress that he was able to enter college at a very early age. He chose for his alma mater "Old Bowdoin," at the time second to none. During his college life his health broke down and so severe was his sickness that his life was despaired of. After losing an entire year he resumed his studies and graduated with high honors.

After leaving college he entered upon the study of law with Fessenden & Dubois, a firm of the highest standing in Portland, Maine. Upon the completion of his studies he came west. After a short time spent in New Albany, Indiana, he came to Henry, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with E. W. Hazzard. Afterwards T. A. McMorris, and later F. S. Potter were each a partner, the latter a series of years. He made Henry his home until he found it necessary to seek a more genial clime for the sake of the health of his family.

As a lawyer, from a financial standpoint, he was not a success. While one of the best read lawyers, he neither had the taste nor the makeup for the intricacies and contentions that seem indispensable to success in the profession. His was more of a literary nature. His superior culture and retiring disposition seemed to point in this direction as the proper course to be pursued. He was also a poet of no mean order, having the fire and the genius of the real poet. His was a strong religious nature. During his residence in Henry he was often called to positions of preferment by the action of his friends. He was a delegate to the first state convention, which was held in Bloomington, for the purpose of organizing the Republican party. Was also a delegate to the state convention in 1858 which placed the name of Abraham Lincoln before the people of Illinois as a candidate for the United States senate. Was the chairman of the convention at Fairbury that first nominated Colonel Fort for congress on the one hundred and thirteenth ballot. As postmaster at Henry, as its city attorney, and the many other places of trust and honor which were conferred upon him, they were all filled by him with entire fidelity. But perhaps in none of these did he distinguish himself more than as a member of the state constitutional convention. It was here that his forensic talents were displayed to their best advantage. He spoke at least once upon every important question that came before the conven-

tion. His speeches were largely printed by the metropolitan press of the state, and he was mentioned by them as a man of marked ability.

Elijah Dewey Richmond is numbered among the native sons of Illinois who are representatives of the legal profession. Lacon, Marshall county, is the place of his nativity and of his present residence. He was born March 18, 1859, being a son of Samuel Lee and Susan (Hunt) Richmond, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Granville, Ohio. The father was born in 1824, and in his boyhood removed with his parents to the Buckeye state, where he acquired an academic education. Later he studied law in Louisville, Kentucky, and was there admitted to practice. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Susan Hunt, who was born in Granville, in 1821, a daughter of Elijah Dewey Hunt, who was born in Vermont and became one of the early settlers of Ohio. Both the Richmond and Hunt families were of English descent. The year following their marriage Judge Samuel L. Richmond and his wife emigrated to Illinois, locating in Princeton, where they remained for a year when they came to Lacon, then a prosperous business center. Here the Judge made his home until his death, with the exception of one year spent in St. Paul, Minnesota, and one year in Galena, Illinois. In 1861 he was elected circuit judge of the twenty-third judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. In 1867 he was re-elected and was one of the best known jurists in central Illinois in the middle of the century. He held court in Peoria, Tazewell, McLean and Champaign counties, as well as in his own district, and his superior ability made him one of the most popular circuit judges that Illinois has produced. He died February 19, 1873, in his forty-ninth year.

Elijah D. Richmond attended the common schools of Lacon until fourteen years of age and then accompanied his mother to Douglas county, Illinois. The father having died, the family were left in rather straitened circumstances, and the mother believed that she could better keep her family together and provide for their maintenance by establishing their home upon a farm. During much of his youth our subject was in delicate health, and he found the work of the farm not altogether to his taste, but it undoubtedly brought him the physical strength and vigor which have enabled him in later life to conduct his professional duties. He had no opportunity to continue his education, save for a six-months attendance at a business college in Peoria, Illinois. Forced to abandon his desire to acquire a collegiate education, he determined to take up the study of law, and at the age of twenty-one entered the office of Shaw & Edwards, well known attorneys of Lacon, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in January, 1883.

In 1881, while engaged in study, he was elected town clerk of Lacon township, which position he filled until 1885. In 1883 he was elected city attorney for a two-years term, and in 1884 was elected state's attorney for Marshall county, filling that office for six years, when, in 1890, he resigned in order to accept the nomination for county judge. The election returns showed that he was the popular candidate, and after a faithful and acceptable administration of the affairs of that office through four years, he was re-elected, and is now serving on

the bench. Thus, almost from the time he entered upon his legal studies, he has been continued in offices connected with the profession of law, and throughout his county he is recognized as a leading member of the bar. He is most conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and on the bench has administered justice with a fair and impartial hand. He has also been connected with a number of public enterprises of the city, and withholds his support from no movement or measures intended for the public good. He is a member and treasurer of the board of education of the Lacon union-school district, and is also treasurer of the Lacon School and Public Library Association.

Judge Richmond was at one time a member of Company G, Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, which he joined in 1884. He was appointed first sergeant of the company, and in August, 1886, was commissioned first lieutenant. In the spring of that year the company was called into active service to quell the outbreak of the strikers in East St. Louis, where they remained for seventeen days. In politics he has always been an active and consistent Democrat, yet enjoys the respect of his political opponents, especially in his official capacity. He is an advocate of the Monroe doctrine and opposed to the annexation of distant territory. He was made a Mason in Lacon Lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M., in 1889, served as worshipful master two terms and also filled the office of chaplain. In 1890 he was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, in Lacon Chapter, No. 123, and has twice served as high priest. His religious views accord largely with the doctrine of the Universalist denomination, but he is not a member of any church.

On the 28th of July, 1892, in Lacon, Judge Richmond married Miss Jennie M. Hoyt, a daughter of James Hoyt, who was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1807 and is still living. He is a representative of an old New England family that traces its lineage back to the days of the Pilgrims. In 1837 he came to Illinois, locating in Marshall county in the spring of 1838. In 1853 he married Eliza J. Mathis, of Putnam county, Illinois, and they became the parents of two children, Charles E., now of Lacon, and Mrs. Richmond. The latter was born and reared in Marshall county and was graduated in the Lacon high school. She then studied for one year in New York city and was graduated in the Boston Conservatory of Music in 1886. The following year she accepted the position of instructor of music in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where she remained until the spring of 1892. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Geraldine, now five years of age; Lyle Lee, four years old; and Paul James, two years old. The Judge and his wife have a wide acquaintance in central Illinois and they enjoy the hospitality of the best homes.

Edward Laning is a well known member of the bar of Petersburg and a prominent leader in the ranks of the Democratic party of Illinois. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, on the 20th of December, 1836, and is a son of Jacob H. and Hannah (Silver) Laning, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. In 1837 they removed to Illinois, locating in Petersburg, and thus, since his infancy, our subject has been a resident of this city. His great-grandfather on the paternal

side was a Revolutionary soldier, who valiantly fought for the liberty and independence of the colonies.

In the common schools Edward Laning began his education which was supplemented by a course in Lombard University, of Galesburg, Illinois, and by study in the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. In the latter institution he was the classmate and close personal friend of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, and to this day the friendship has been continued. After graduating at Lombard he went south, studied law and was admitted to the bar at San Augustine, Texas, in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war his Union sentiments compelled him to leave the south, and early in 1862 he made his way to the Union forces in front of Vicksburg. Commodore Davis was in command of the Upper Mississippi flotilla and as marine on board the flagship Benton he took part in the first bombardment and water attack on Vicksburg.

Returning to Petersburg, Illinois, he resumed the practice of law and now continues in the profession there, enjoying a lucrative practice and being connected with much of the important litigation in Menard and adjoining counties. He served as county superintendent of the schools of Menard county, and in 1868 was elected to the house of representatives, serving one term. He was elected state senator in 1872 and again in 1880. During both terms he was a hard-working legislator. After the adoption of the constitution of 1870 as member of the legislative committee on revision of the statutes he performed much labor in shaping the laws of the state. At the Democratic national convention in 1892, when his old friend Mr. Stevenson was named for the second highest office within the gift of the people, Mr. Laning was most active in his support, and among the first to heartily congratulate him.

In 1869 Mr. Laning was married to Miss Olivia Lane, of Kentucky, and they have one son and one daughter.

Judge William Hartzell, by his nature and career, deserves prominent mention in this work. The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the law,—a profession whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose, while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application and broad general knowledge, in addition to that of a more technical order. Judge Hartzell, possessing these essential attributes of the able legist, is accorded high rank at the bar.

A native of Canton, Ohio, he was born in 1840, and the following year was brought by his parents to Illinois, where the family remained until 1844, when they removed to the republic of Texas. In 1853, when thirteen years of age, the subject of this review accompanied his older brother to Randolph county, Illinois, where he has since made his home. He early developed a strong desire for learning and became a persistent and diligent seeker after knowledge. Entering upon a course of study in McKendree College, in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, he was graduated in 1859 and immediately afterward secured a clerkship in a dry-goods store, which position he filled until 1862, when he began the

study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1864. For more than a third of a century he has been connected with the legal profession in Chester, and during his practice he has conducted important litigation in the federal and state courts with gratifying success, winning well earned fame and distinction. He has much natural ability, but is withal a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his case. He believes in the maxim that "there is no excellence without labor" and follows it closely. He is never surprised by an unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as attack. He convinces by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word-painting, and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom questioned seriously.

The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also enable him to handle political questions with consummate skill, and thus it is that so many members of the profession are found in political life. In 1870 Mr. Hartzell was the candidate of the Democratic party for congress in the twelfth congressional district, composed of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Washington and Clinton counties. The state was redistricted in 1872 and Randolph county was placed in the eighteenth district, known as the Cairo district, where he was elected to congress in 1874 and again in 1876; he was also nominated in 1880 and 1886, but failed of election. In 1897 he was the candidate of his party for the office of judge of the third judicial circuit and elected. He is a pleasant, refined gentleman, whose courteous deportment and kindness bespeak his sterling worth, and to know is to honor him.

In 1865 Judge Hartzell was united in marriage to Miss Mary I. Holmes, daughter of Joseph B. Holmes and a granddaughter of ex-Governor Bond, and the children by this marriage are Joseph H. and Mabel A.

Alexander Hood, attorney at law, Chester, Illinois, was born in Chester, South Carolina, July 24, 1829, his parents being John and Sarah (Burns) Hood. His father was a farmer and emigrated from South Carolina to Illinois in 1845. In this state he secured a farm and in addition to its management gave his time to carpentering through the winter season until 1850, after which he devoted his energies exclusively to agricultural pursuits. The Hood family is of Irish origin, the first American ancestors emigrating from the north of Ireland to Chester district, in South Carolina, where lived Mary Hood, the grandmother of our subject. Alexander Hood, the grandfather, died in Ireland. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Samuel and Nancy (Linton) Burns, also of Chester, South Carolina.

Until sixteen years of age Alexander Hood attended the subscription schools of his native state, and after coming to Illinois aided his father in the development and cultivation of the new farm. After attaining his majority he worked as a farm hand in the neighborhood until he had secured capital enough to enter eighty acres of land. He then began to clear the new tract and continued the work of clearing and cultivating until 1857. In that time, by close economy and industry, he had managed to save some money which, together with the rent of

his farm, he believed would enable him to continue his education. Accordingly he entered the old Union Academy, of Sparta, Illinois, where he remained for two years, pursuing some of the higher branches of study, and in 1859 he was matriculated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. For two years he pursued the law course in that institution and was then graduated in 1861. Through the two succeeding years he taught school in the neighborhood of his old home near Sparta, and also discharged the duties of justice of the peace. He then sold his farm and removed to Chester, where he opened a law office and has since engaged in practice. His business has constantly grown in extent and importance and his work in the courts gives evidence of a thorough knowledge of the law and of precision and care in the preparation of his cases. At various times he has been called upon to discharge the duties of city attorney and is holding that office at the time of this writing in 1898. He also filled the position of police magistrate one term; was elected county judge on the Democratic ticket in 1869, and by Governor John M. Palmer was commissioned to that office for a four-years term. In March, 1886, he was appointed master in chancery by Judge G. W. Wall, was re-appointed in 1888 and again in 1890, thus holding the office for six consecutive years. In July, 1894, he was appointed public guardian of Randolph county by Governor John P. Altgeld, serving in that capacity until December, 1897.

On the 25th of May, 1854, Judge Hood was united in marriage, in Sparta, Illinois, to Eliza Jane Hunter, a representative of one of the old families of North Carolina. Her parents removed from that state to Kentucky and thence to Illinois. Her father was a millwright and worked at his trade on both the Ohio and Wabash rivers in Illinois. Mrs. Hood was born on the Indiana side of the Wabash river, and at an early day removed to Illinois. She was with her husband in both Sparta and Ann Arbor, while he was attending college. She became the mother of twelve children. John Hunter, the eldest, born March 24, 1855, was formerly a banker, but is now engaged in the marble business in Litchfield, Illinois. He married Belle Craig, a granddaughter of Governor Bond, and they have one son, Craig Alexander, who is now attending school in Chicago. Sarah Catherine, born January 21, 1857, and Samuel B., born March 25, 1859, are now deceased. Robert Burns, born October 26, 1860, is a bookkeeper, painter and paper-hanger, of Sparta, Illinois. William Alexander, born March 7, 1864, was an employe in the penitentiary and asylum in Chester, during Governor Altgeld's administration, and is now employed in a box factory in Fisk, Missouri. Rosabel, born January 20, 1867, is the wife of H. B. Snider, an insurance agent of St. Louis, Missouri. Mary Luella, born January 26, 1869, is the wife of Curt J. Balthasar, the patentee of a steam-heating apparatus and a resident of Brooklyn, New York. Addie Gordon, born February 27, 1871, is now deceased. Qua M., born January 3, 1877, is a painter and paper-hanger, residing with his father in Chester. Lila J., born September 20, 1881, has also passed away, and two others died in early infancy, unnamed. The mother of these children died in 1881, and on the 5th of April, 1883, Judge Hood married Mrs. Mary J. Nixon, widow of William E. Nixon, and a daughter of John H. McCarty, who was assessor and

treasurer of Randolph county, but is now deceased. By her first marriage Mrs. Hood had two children who passed away before she married Judge Hood, and two who are yet living. The elder, John Perry Nixon, is a practicing lawyer of Chester and the public administrator of the county. He married Minnie Jones, daughter of Saul Jones, deceased. The daughter of Mrs. Hood, Blanche Nixon, is still with her mother.

Judge Hood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but believes in the mode of baptism as practiced by the Baptist church. He became an Odd Fellow in Chester Lodge, No. 57, in 1866, and was initiated in Randolph Encampment, No. 54, in 1880. His first wife and their daughters belonged to the Rebekah degree of Chester Lodge, No. 57, and, with his present wife and daughter Blanche, he was initiated into Pride of Egypt Lodge, No. 509, of Chester, in 1897. At different times the Judge has belonged to three divisions of the Sons of Temperance and to a lodge of Good Templars. For many years he has been a total abstainer from all intoxicants and does all in his power to foster temperance. His first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce and ever since that time he has been a stalwart advocate of Democratic principles.

Abram G. Gordon is prominent among the citizens of Randolph county, and is a sterling member of the Illinois bar. While he is specially devoted to his noble vocation his talents are not all directed to this one pursuit, his interests being varied and comprehensive. Whatever tends to develop the country or to hasten its progress in any manner is something which appeals strongly to his sympathies and receives his earnest co-operation and support. Agriculture has always been very interesting to him and he has proved himself a capable, successful farmer and business man. Reared as a farmer's boy, he early learned the different lines of agricultural work, and has taken a more or less active part in the same for years. Life in the country possesses great charms for him, as he is a genuine lover of Nature in all her moods, and he desires no better recreation than a day or two occasionally spent in the woods and fields. He is a close student of human nature as well, and much of his success as a lawyer is doubtless owing to this fact. Science and art, and in fact all the manifestations of nature and mankind's genius, are matters deeply appealing to him, and thus he may be truly termed a broad-minded, many-sided man.

The birth of A. G. Gordon took place about half a century ago, November 6, 1849, in the vicinity of Steeleville, Randolph county. He is a son of Rev. H. S. and Nancy Gordon, who were long numbered among the sturdy, honored old pioneers of this county. His father was summoned to his reward in 1898, when in his eighty-third year, and a host of his old friends and life-long acquaintances mourn his loss as an irreparable one. His ancestors came to this country prior to the war of the Revolution and were well represented in that notable conflict with the mother country, and also fought in some of the early Indian wars. The grandfather of our subject was a frontiersman of the best and strongest type. He settled in the wilds of St. Louis county, Missouri, long before the city of St. Louis was founded, and before his death he took up his abode in Randolph coun-

ty, Illinois, where some of his descendants have since dwelt. He was of Scotch extraction, as his name indicates.

In his youth Abram G. Gordon received a liberal education for the period, as, after leaving the district schools he entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, and there pursued a scientific and Latin course of study, later taking a special course of law. Graduating in 1871 he at once set diligently to work to build up a practice, his first office being in the town of Mascoutah. He did not like the location for several reasons and remained there only a month or so, after which he settled in Steeleville, where he practiced law for a twelvemonth, becoming familiar with the fundamental duties of actual law in the courts and acquiring valuable lessons in business tactics. Since 1873 he has been a resident of Chester, and many years ago his success as a practitioner had become an assured fact. He soon acquired an enviable reputation as a lawyer and his clientage is very extended and remunerative. Nearly every important case which has been tried in the county for years past has had Mr. Gordon on one side, for his ability and thorough knowledge of the law, his clear, logical and convincing pleadings and arguments rarely fail of their desired mark. He has never been an aspirant to political honors and has kept strictly to his quiet business life, leaving public positions to others. Moreover, he has not bound himself or his allegiance to any political party, but uses his franchise as he deems best under the circumstances which prevail at election time, his ballot being given to the nominee and measures best suited, in his opinion, for a given position or result.

During a period of a score of years Mr. Gordon has been associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also connected with the Knights of Honor. He is an honored member of the Free Baptist church and is liberal in his donations to all worthy religious and benevolent enterprises. He possesses a large and varied library and has always spent much of his leisure time in the study of the sciences, political economy, history, etc. Being of quite a mechanical turn of mind, he has given some time to the construction of mechanical devices and improvements of various kinds, and has been granted patents on several valuable inventions. He owns several good farms and looks to their management.

The marriage of Mr. Gordon was celebrated November 6, 1872, Miss Clara J. Short being the lady of his choice. They have three children, namely: Eugene, born September 21, 1873; Clarice E., May 17, 1877; and Florence, April 19, 1886. Eugene Gordon is a most promising young man and is an expert electrician. In 1898 the father, with his son Eugene and daughter Clarice, incorporated the Gordon Telephone Company of Chester and they have an extensive system in the city and county. The father is president, the son is the manager, attending to the construction, etc., while the daughter is secretary.

Robert B. Witcher, a native of the Lone Star state, was born in Upshur county, Texas, April 15, 1855. His father, Benjamin Witcher, was born and reared in Georgia and there married Sarah Bledsod. He was a planter and conducted agricultural pursuits throughout his business career. His death occurred in 1860, and his wife passed away in 1858. Their son, Robert B., was

educated in Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri, where he remained five years, being graduated in the class of 1876. On the completion of his college course he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was employed in the office of the *Gazette*, a newspaper of that city, having previously learned the printer's trade, so that he there worked as a compositor. His residence in Olney, Illinois, dates from April, 1877.

On his arrival in Richland county Mr. Witcher entered upon the study of law under the direction of James P. Robinson, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court to practice in Illinois. He has since been an active member of the bar of this locality and has enjoyed a good practice. He served as state's attorney from 1884 until 1888, is now master in chancery and previously for eight years held that office, beginning in 1882. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and is deeply interested in the growth and success of his party. His life has been spent in quiet devotion to the duties that devolve upon him in connection with his chosen calling, and with a realization that labor and learning accomplish much he has mastered the principles of law and with conscientious purpose prepares his cases. He also has a high standing in business circles and is regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of Olney.

On the 15th of September, 1886, Mr. Witcher was married in Pana, Illinois, to Miss Bertha Kitchell, only daughter of Colonel Edward Kitchell, who was a prominent factor in the history of Richland county at an early day. His death occurred in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Witcher are the parents of four children: Alice, born August 10, 1888; Robert Kitchell, born May 21, 1891; Elizabeth, born August 3, 1893; and Harriet, born November 4, 1896. Mr. Witcher belongs to the Modern Woodmen fraternity, and to Marmion Lodge, No. 52, Knights of Pythias.

Richard Newton McCauley, a member of the Olney bar, was born in Richland county, Illinois, October 19, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Jeffrey) McCauley, the former of Winchester, Virginia, and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. They were married in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1836 removed to Richland county, Illinois, where the father engaged in school-teaching and farming.

In the common schools of his native county Mr. McCauley of this review acquired his literary education and in the law department of the University of Michigan pursued his professional course. He was graduated in 1880, and in July of that year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois. His early days outside of the school-room were devoted to the work of the farm. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when feeling that the country needed his services he responded to the president's call for troops. On the 11th of August, 1862, he "donned the blue" as a member of Company H, Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry, which regiment was a part of the famous Wilder brigade. He remained continuously with his command until January 2, 1863, when he was taken prisoner at Castilian Springs, Tennessee. In the spring of that year he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability and returned to the work of the farm.

After preparing for the legal profession Mr. McCauley opened an office in Olney and has since successfully practiced in the state and federal courts. He has been counsel in many murder trials and was attorney for the defendant in a suit that awakened considerable interest,—the trial of an Adventist who had worked on Sunday. He lost the suit for his client in the lower court, but won it in the appellate court. This was the first case of the kind ever tried in the higher courts of Illinois. He served as city attorney of Olney from 1884 until 1886, and as a lawyer is learned, strong and resourceful, a diligent student who prepares his cases with great care and precision and presents them to court or jury in a most logical, clear and convincing way.

In Richmond county, in July, 1870, Mr. McCauley was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Mendenhall, and they have two daughters and a son. Mrs. McCauley is a very cultured and intelligent lady and is a very prominent worker in the Woman's Relief Corps. She has held almost every office from that of treasurer of Eli Bowyer Corps, No. 25, to department president of the state, and has delivered many public addresses in the interest of the society and before the soldiers of Illinois, being a very strong and entertaining public speaker.

Mr. McCauley belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and was a charter member and elected the first commander of Noble Post, G. A. R., in 1881. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and has advocated the principles of his party from the platform in every campaign since 1880. During Governor Fifer's term he served as a member of the board of live-stock commissioners. His time, however, is largely devoted to his professional duties and his large clientage indicates his masterful ability in handling the intricate problems of jurisprudence.

John Lynch, Jr., one of the members of the bar of Olney, was born in the city which is still his home, January 13, 1865, and is a son of John Lynch, a well known farmer of Richland county, and one of its native sons. His birth occurred November 8, 1831, and he is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, his parents having come to Illinois at a very early day. The schools of that period were very primitive and he acquired his education mostly through his own efforts, unassisted by the guiding power of a well qualified teacher. He married Margaret Nelson, who was born in Richland county, November 21, 1843, the wedding being celebrated in Shawneetown, Illinois, January 20, 1862, when Mr. Lynch was serving his country as a member of the Union army. When the Civil war broke out he organized Company D, of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the first companies in the state offering its service to the governor. Later Mr. Lynch organized Company E, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and with that command served until the close of hostilities, being in command of his regiment with the rank of colonel when it was mustered out. He was a brave and fearless soldier, and by his own bravery inspired and encouraged his men to acts of valor. He was also a good disciplinarian; and, while never afraid to enter the thickest of the fight if that was where his duty lay, he never needlessly exposed his men to death and in consequence won their confidence and love. Mrs. Lynch also spent much of her time at the front, nursing and caring for the sick and wounded who looked upon her as an angel of mercy.

Throughout her life it was always her greatest pleasure to administer to the needs of the poor and the sick, and her memory is revered in many a home in Richland county. She became the mother of three children: John; Frank, a practicing attorney of Chicago; and Tinnie, who is keeping house for her father, Mrs. Lynch having died in Olney, November 25, 1895. Mr. Lynch has followed farming during the greater part of the time since the war, but is now living in Olney. He has lived a life of independence, being fearless to condemn a wrong or fight an enemy, yet charitable toward the frailties of human nature and true and loyal to his friends.

Mr. Lynch, whose name begins this sketch, was educated in the common schools and graduated at the high school of Olney in 1882. When not engaged with his studies he worked on the farm and assisted in the cultivation and improvement of his father's land until January, 1883. From his early boyhood it was his desire to study law, and he became a student in the law office of Wilson & Hutchinson, and in February, 1886, was admitted to the bar,—the youngest lawyer in Illinois. He then opened an office and has since engaged in practice in Olney. He has always been a close and earnest student of his profession and knows the law thoroughly and well. His knowledge has been acquired through diligent research and is comprehensive and accurate. He believes it is a lawyer's duty to correctly advise his clients and to prevent the contests in the court-room when differences can otherwise be settled. He is very careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics and never seeks to lead the court astray in a matter of law or fact, believing the counsel should aid the court in the administration rather than the subversion of justice. His practice is largely in the line of civil law and he is now local attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad and is the attorney for the Olney Bank, the Richland County Bank, the Richland County Telephone Company, the Olney Electric Light & Power Company and the Olney Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company. He also attends to considerable litigation in southern Illinois for the German Insurance Company, of Freeport, Illinois. He also enjoys a good general practice and has won a number of important cases in the higher courts of the state, including the *People versus Gillespie et al.*, Illinois Appellate Reports, volume 47, page 522, fixing the liability of a county treasurer on his bond; and the *People versus Moutray*, Illinois Reports, volume 166, page 630, being a disbarment for forging a bill of exceptions and making false records. He has twice served as city attorney of Olney, filling that office from April, 1887, until April, 1891.

On the 1st of May, 1890, in Arcola, Illinois, Mr. Lynch married Miss Edith Bunch, daughter of T. M. Bunch. She is a lady of culture and refinement and possesses considerable artistic ability, her paintings having elicited high praise. Mr. Lynch has belonged to several secret societies but takes no active part therein. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, took an active part in preparing the state for McKinley in 1894 and in carrying the convention for him in 1896, his labors in that direction being most effective. He is honest and fearless, is firm in support of his views, and with him friendship is inviolable. His opposition to

what he disapproves, his fidelity to those in whom he believes are among his strong characteristics, and professionally and socially he ranks among Olney's busy citizens.

W. L. Prettyman.—The name of Prettyman is one that is inseparably connected with the history of central Illinois since the pioneer epoch of the state, and in professional and agricultural circles its representatives have conferred honor and dignity upon the commonwealth. The Prettyman family was founded in America by three brothers who took up their residence in Delaware and whose descendants are now scattered throughout the Union. In March, 1831, one branch of the family was established in Pekin, Illinois, by Lewis Prettyman, the grandfather of our subject, who with his family came to the west and located on a farm in Tazewell county. There Benjamin S. Prettyman, for many years one of the most distinguished citizens of the state, was reared. Determining to enter the legal profession, he read law in the office of Judge S. T. Logan, of Springfield, Illinois, and in 1845, when twenty-six years of age, was admitted to the bar. He then located in Pekin, where he continued in the practice of law with great success until his death. He was regarded as the leading attorney of central Illinois and was also a very extensive land-owner and wealthy man. He took a deep interest in all that pertained to the development and progress of his section of the state and was either a director or officer of every railroad company that extended its line to this city. Many movements that proved of public benefit bear the impress of his strong individuality and superior business ability and his name figures conspicuously on the judicial records of his district. He wedded Sarah A. Haines, a representative of one of the oldest families of the locality. Her people came from Ohio to Tazewell county, in 1828, and her father was at one time the owner of the present town site of Pekin. Mr. Prettyman died on the 8th of April, 1896, and his wife passed away January 30, 1894.

William L. Prettyman, of this review, was born in Pekin, February 17, 1850, and attended the common and high schools of the city. In 1865 he entered the Highland Military School, of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, and in September, 1868, matriculated in the Douglas University, of Chicago, where he continued his studies until January, 1870. In the months of vacation he engaged in farm work, his father owning and improving many farms, having as high as fifty at one time. From an early age Mr. Prettyman superintended that part of his father's property, manifesting special aptitude in business affairs. He was also much in his father's law office, and when he left the school-room it seemed but natural that he should enter upon the study of law, continuing his reading under his father's direction until his admission to the bar in 1871. They were always associated in business until the father's death; and the son, like his honored sire, has been an important figure in judicial circles. Throughout his professional career his office has been located in the same block where he is now to be found, and for about thirty years he has been connected with all the leading civil and criminal cases that have been tried in Tazewell county. He has always been a close student of his profession, careful and painstaking in the preparation of cases, and his success has resulted from his indefatigable labor

and ability. For the past five years Mr. Prettyman has engaged in loaning money on real estate and is the financial agent for central Illinois for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is retained as counsel by many railroad companies having lines in Pekin, and is attorney for the Peoria, St. Louis & Northern Railroad.

No man in Pekin has taken a more active and beneficial interest in the improvement and progress of the city than Mr. Prettyman, who lends his support to every measure for the general good. He has been a friend of every movement tending to better the agricultural conditions of the country, and has aided in the organization of the various drainage districts to reclaim the swamp-lands and make them cultivable. He is especially interested in the Mason and Tazewell counties drainage district, whereby fifty thousand acres of swamp lands have been reclaimed and to-day form part of the best farming lands in the state. He is also connected with the Pekin and Lee Marsh drainage and levee district in Peoria county, where twenty-five hundred acres have been reclaimed and improved. He has been a delegate and a member of the executive committee of the Illinois Valley Association in looking after the Chicago drainage canal.

In his political views Mr. Prettyman has always been a stalwart Democrat and has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee, doing effective service for his party by his systematic organizing for campaign work. In 1896 he joined the "gold" Democratic movement and still adheres to the views which he then held. In regard to the foreign policy he is in favor of holding all islands and lands captured from Spain and thus extending the dominion of the republic. He has always kept well informed on the issues of the day, yet has never sought or desired political preferment and has held only two political positions. From 1876 until 1880 and again from 1884 until 1888 he was state's attorney for Tazewell county, and discharged his duties with marked ability. In 1873 he was elected alderman of the city of Pekin, and ten years later was again chosen for that office. His military record consists of five years' service—1877-1882—as first lieutenant of Company G, Seventh Illinois National Guard.

On the 24th of July, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Prettyman was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Vandevort, of that city, and they now have three children: Fannie, born July 8, 1873; John B., born October 9, 1875; and William S., born September 20, 1881. The family attend the Presbyterian church of Pekin. Mr. Prettyman is a member of the Tazewell Club, the leading social organization of central Illinois, and is always a leading spirit in all social functions in the city. Prominent in legal, agricultural, business and political circles, his high standing has not lifted him in his feelings above his fellow men. His kindly spirit, genuine sympathy and companionable ways make him a social favorite, and any one may lay claim to his regard whose career is an honorable one.

Hon. Francis E. Andrews, at the bar of Sterling, which includes many leading legal lights, occupies an honored and distinguished place. His practice has grown steadily since the Centennial year, when he established an office here, and his business is not confined to the county, nor indeed to the state, so ex-

tended has its range become. Possessing a well-trained, analytical mind, mathematical precision of thought, an eloquent, forceful and convincing address, it is not strange that he wields great power over judge and jury and rarely fails in attaining the result for which he aims.

From both parents and a long line of honest, intelligent ancestors, strong of mind and body, Mr. Andrews inherits many of his most noticeable characteristics. His father, Robert C. Andrews, of Scotch-Irish extraction, came to Illinois from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and the mother, whose maiden name was Rhoda Clark Kingsbury, was of the famous old New England Puritan stock, and came to this state with her parents at an early day. The marriage of our subject's parents was the first recorded marriage celebrated in the town of Sterling, the date of the event being April 24, 1842.

The birth of F. E. Andrews took place upon the old homestead three miles east of Sterling, January 13, 1849. He lived the usual life of a farmer lad, part of his time being devoted to work and play and the remainder to the acquisition of an education. For some time he was a pupil in the graded schools of Sterling and the high school in Chicago, after which he pursued a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in the last-mentioned city. His farm life had developed the robust physique which was one of his best gifts in life, and he has always been able to stand bodily fatigue as few are able to do. From his boyhood he has devoted much of his leisure to careful study of the sciences, history, mathematics and kindred themes, as well as to general reading, and has thus kept his mind not only abundantly stored with useful information but has also acquired the habit of attentive observation, logical reasoning, the power of concentrating his thoughts and balancing the pros and cons of every debated question. For two years prior to reaching his majority he taught school with marked success and in the fall of 1870 entered the employ of the government as head of a party of surveyors in the Indian territory. He spent three years in the west in this work, half of that period being engaged in establishing township and standard lines, and the rest of the time being inspector of United States surveys. Peculiarly fitted by nature and severe mental training for this responsible work, it is small wonder that he attained the front rank as a surveyor.

Like his illustrious compatriots, Washington and Lincoln, Mr. Andrews determined to become a lawyer as well as a surveyor, and in the autumn of 1873 he returned home and entered upon his legal studies with zeal. He was directed in his reading by Dinsmore & Stager, of Sterling, and in 1876 he was admitted to the bar. With the exception of one year, when he was in business with his brother, James D. Andrews, now of the Chicago bar, he has given his whole time and attention to his law practice here, meeting with success from the very beginning. For years he has stood as an authority upon the numerous and perplexing questions that have arisen under the laws for the drainage of the wet lands of this state. The case of *Kegwin et al. versus the commissioners* was one in which Mr. Andrews succeeded in getting the supreme court to define the extent of the jurisdiction of a court of chancery to inquire into the legality of the organization of a corporation. His brief published in that case is characterized as

"concise, logical, conclusive." The limits of a sketch of this kind will not permit extended mention of many of the notable cases with which he has been connected, but some estimate of the high regard in which his ability is held may be judged from the fact that he has been retained as leading counsel for the complainants in the celebrated case of Hostetter, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where seventeen million dollars are involved; that he recently secured a judgment of five thousand dollars damage against the Nebraska Undertakers' Association for the boycotting of an undertaker who was not a member of that organization; and was employed on the celebrated case of Piefer versus the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, involving the rights of a leasing company in the acquisition of lands by condemnation. In view of the varied and vastly important cases with which he has been connected he may fairly be classed among the leading lawyers of the state.

As an engineer and surveyor his ideas are always practical and accepted as correct. Within recent years he had charge of and constructed the largest drainage channel in the state, with the exception of the Chicago sanitary drainage canal. The one referred to is ten miles long, fifty feet wide at the bottom and one hundred and twelve feet across at the top, and thirty-two feet deep at the deepest cut, near New Bedford, Illinois. The waters of Green river in the northern part of Bureau county find an outlet through this ditch. Through his efforts and genius the main trunk of the Illinois & Mississippi canal was lowered eight feet at its summit and the feeder located at Sterling instead of at Dixon as was formerly proposed.

The political creed of Mr. Andrews is practically summed up in these, his own words: "The Declaration of Independence declares that all men are by nature free and equal, and it is the duty of the government to keep them so. It is the duty of law-makers to check those tendencies which conspire to divide the people into classes of unequal social and financial standing and to prohibit those occupations and practices which debauch the public morals." He therefore opposes trusts and monopolies and the encroachment of corporate greed upon the rights of the people and is strongly opposed to the legalized liquor traffic. For these reasons he left the ranks of the Republican party, with which he had been allied from the time he had had the right of franchise, his belief being that that party's influence is fostering those things. He therefore joined the ranks of the Prohibition party, thus weakening the power of the Republicans, even though his own party has no hope of national supremacy, while the two great political parties of long standing hold the votes of the masses. He has always favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on equal terms. He appreciates the wisdom and logic of the great statesmen, Hamilton, Webster and Blaine, on this question and deprecates the position taken by Cleveland and McKinley in their effort to further degrade silver and destroy our monetary system. The monetary question being the issue of the day, Mr. Andrews felt called upon in the contest of 1896 to take a stand in the matter, and accordingly went forth valiantly to do battle for the principles in which he believes, joining the so-called "silverites." As he has never been an office-seeker, he cannot be justly charged with pique or

spite toward any party; he simply votes as he honestly and earnestly believes. His personal popularity and sincerity have won him hosts of friends and he has frequently been honored by them in the bringing forward of his name for various positions of trust. While he sided with the Republicans he held several offices, with credit to himself and constituents, and when in the Prohibition ranks he was a member of the state committee for three terms and of the executive committee, at three state conventions of the party served on the committee on resolutions, and was the acting member from Illinois of the same committee at the national convention held in Indianapolis. In 1886 he was nominated for the county judgeship; two years later was nominated for the attorney-generalship of this state, and was candidate for congressman at large in 1892. In the two years last mentioned, 1888 and 1892, he made a magnificent canvass of the state in the interest of the party whose cause he had espoused, receiving the high praise of men of all parties for the earnest, able and honorable manner with which he presented his side of the question to the people. In the fall of 1898 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for congressman in the tenth Illinois district, and made an honorable and able canvass of the district, thereby reducing the Republican plurality over five thousand votes.

In his religious belief Mr. Andrews is a man of strong convictions. He does not believe in "churchianity" but in Christianity, so to speak; that is, he thinks that too much importance is placed upon forms and dogmas, in creeds and rituals, and that too little attention is paid to the real essentials of Christian living. He believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He was reared in the Presbyterian church and has long been identified with the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews was solemnized March 16, 1876. Mrs. Andrews, who was one of the belles of this city, is a charming, accomplished lady, loved by all who know her. The eldest child of this worthy couple is Hugh J., a young man of twenty years, and now chief clerk in the master mechanic's office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Eagle Grove, Iowa. Francis E., Jr., is taking a literary and stenographic course at the Sterling Business College. John S. and J. Willard, aged sixteen and seven, respectively, are attending the public schools; and Rodney D., aged four, is at home. The only daughter, M. Florence, a bright, beautiful child, died October 14, 1895, aged eleven years.

J. E. McPherran, of Sterling, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. His great-grandfather, on account of political troubles, emigrated to America in the first half of the eighteenth century. His son, Andrew McPherran, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1752 and became a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment which went on the Canada expedition in 1775; he then entered the Continental army and remained in the service until independence was achieved. The parents of our subject were John and Elizabeth (Stewart) McPherran, the former a farmer first, afterwards a contractor.

Mr. McPherran of this review acquired his academic education at Port Royal and his collegiate in Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, the latter institution being

the predecessor of the present Washington and Jefferson College. He pursued the regular classical course, including the higher mathematics, the sciences and philosophy and was graduated in 1857. He was especially fond of history and the classics; and this taste remains with him to the present. For two years after his graduation he taught an academy and afterward read law in the old Chicago University. In 1864 he opened an office for practice in Sterling, where he has since remained continuously. Throughout his business life his energies have been devoted almost exclusively to his profession.

In 1872 Mr. McPherran was elected the minority candidate to the state legislature, and while serving in the assembly was chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the bill that was passed regulating the tariff on freight and passenger traffic. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law, in 1874, permitting persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf. With others he participated in the revision of the old statute laws and in framing new laws adapted to the provisions of the constitution of 1870. He gave his political support to the Democratic party until the Coliseum convention in Chicago in 1896, and at the November election he gave his support to President McKinley.

The home life of Mr. McPherran is indeed pleasant. He was married in 1865, in Macomb, Illinois, to Miss Sarah A. Withrow, daughter of William E. Withrow, a native of Lewisburg, Virginia, and a graduate of Yale College, and of Harriet née Chase, of Cornish Flats, New Hampshire. To Mr. and Mrs. McPherran have been born four children; but their only daughter, Mabel, who was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, is now deceased. Their sons are Edgar, a member of the bar, now at Marquette, Michigan; and Ralph S. and Charles C., expert chemists, are engaged in the iron industries in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. All of the sons were educated in the University of Michigan.

Since 1857 Mr. McPherran has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, but belongs to no other civic or political organization. While in college he belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, joining the same in 1854, when it had only about twelve members. Its present membership is ten thousand. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and his wife and family are members of that church. As a citizen Mr. McPherran has been especially active in support of all interests promoting the educational welfare of Sterling. To this end he has been zealous in the work of building up the public library of the city, and from its organization, twenty years ago, has been president of the board of managers. Literature is to him a source of recreation. He moves on, in "the even tenor of his way," unostentatious, self-respecting, neither craving recognition from the public nor evincing discontent that it comes not his way.

James Madison Fort is of a family of French origin, founded in America in the year 1660. The grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Franklin Fort, emigrated with his family to Illinois in 1834 and took up his residence near Lacon, Marshall county. Washington Dever Fort, the father of our subject, was then a small lad. A native of French Grant, Scioto county, Ohio, he was reared upon the frontier of Illinois, and followed farming as a life work. He married

Sinor Sarah Foster, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Rev. John C. Foster, a Methodist clergyman and farmer. At their home on Round Prairie, near Lacon, on the 1st of July, 1846, James Madison Fort first opened his eyes to the light of day. He is the second of thirteen children, of whom four brothers and three sisters survive. Three of his brothers are lawyers,—ex-Judge William J. Fort, of Marshalltown, Iowa, Judge John F. Fort, of Bismarck, North Dakota, and Greenberry L. Fort, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Charles T. the youngest, is a farmer at Indianola, Iowa, where also resides Mrs. Medora E. Jones. Another sister, Mrs. Josephine V. Sweet, resides at Hiawatha, Kansas, and Mary A. is a resident of Marshall county, Illinois. Mrs. Fort's only brother, Hon. W. L. Ellwood, of Peoria, Illinois, is also a member of the bar.

Mr. Fort's early youth was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of thirteen years he determined to make the practice of law his life work and from that time bent every energy toward the accomplishment of that purpose. Of a studious nature, he never sat down during the noon hour without a book or newspaper in his hands, and throughout his life this love of knowledge has dominated his career and become an important feature in his professional success. After leaving the common schools he spent some time in the Illinois Wesleyan University, and later began reading law in the office of Fort, Boal & Laws, a well known firm of Lacon, the senior partner being his uncle, Greenberry L. Fort, who won the brevet title of brigadier general in the war of 1861-5.

James M. Fort was admitted to the bar October 18, 1869, and at once located in Metamora, Illinois, which place then had no railroad. Desirous of having a broader field of labor, he removed to Minonk, July 13, 1870, and has since made his home in this city. He has continuously engaged in the practice of law, and in addition to his efforts in that direction he was for a number of years editor and proprietor of the Minonk Blade, which he purchased in July, 1873. It was the only Republican paper in the county and its influence was widely felt in political circles. After seventeen years of successful journalistic work, Mr. Ford sold the paper to his son Arthur C. and his partner Mr. Hurtt, in 1894, and has since devoted his energies almost exclusively to his law practice. His capable business management has brought him a handsome competence, and he has made judicious investments of his capital in real estate, owning about seven hundred acres of valuable farm land besides other lands and city property.

On the 16th day of July, 1870, Mr. Fort married Miss Carrie Clark, the wedding being celebrated at Round Prairie, Marshall county. Her mother was a relative of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer. Of this marriage were born four children: Flora Gertrude, who was born April 16, 1871, and died August 26, 1872; Arthur Clark, of Chicago, a student in Kent Law College, born October 11, 1872; a son who was born October 23, 1878, and died a few days later, unnamed; and Clara Emily, who was born October 27, 1880. The mother of this family died November 5, 1880, and Mr. Fort has since married Mrs. Margaret E. Egbert, nee Ellwood. Her parents were English, and her father was an officer in the Queen's Colstream Guards. After coming to this

country he served as captain in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry during the civil war, enlisting in 1861. A few days before his death he was commissioned colonel. His horse, being shot from under him and falling upon him, terminated his life. His wife bore the maiden name of Ann Hugill and was the daughter of an English clergyman. By her former marriage Mrs. Ford had one son, Jerome William Egbert, D. D. S., of Madras, India, who was the first dental missionary appointed by the Baptist church in America.

Mr. Fort and his family attend the Baptist church, of which his wife and daughter Clara are members. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and during the civil war was a member of the Union League. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and for one hundred and thirty ballots received the support of a considerable following in the nominating convention for a congressional candidate. He has held several local offices such as city attorney, city clerk and supervisor, and was candidate for county judge, but at that time the Democratic majority in the county was so great that he failed of election. Faithfulness and ability have characterized all his official acts and he is recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen. From the platform he has frequently advocated the principles of Republicanism during the campaigns, but his energies are chiefly devoted to his law practice, wherein his ability has won him success and gained him a prominent place among the foremost attorneys of this part of the state. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "Mr. Fort is one of the leaders of the Republican party in Woodford county. A man of education, far-reaching enterprise and talents of a high order, he wields a great influence in the management of public affairs and his fellow citizens have often wisely sought his counsel and aid in the advancement of the highest interests of the city. However it is not as an office-holder that he is best known or will be longest remembered, but as the conscientious and safe counselor, the accurate and pure writer, the unostentatious and upright citizen."

J. Albert Briggs for twenty-six years has been city attorney of Eureka,—a fact which stands in evidence of marked ability and faithful service. He was born in Willette, Courtland county, New York, on the 12th day of February, 1839, and spending a part of the days of his childhood there acquired his education in the public schools. In 1855 he determined to become a resident of the west and located in Naperville, Du Page county, Illinois, where he made his home for five years. During three years of that time he pursued a course of law study in the office and under the direction of Vallette & Cody, a leading law firm of that place, and, under the old regime was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1858-9 he took a course in Bell, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. In the fall of 1860 he removed to Eureka, Woodford county, where he has since made his home, engaged in the prosecution of his chosen profession. In 1879 he took out a license under the new rule, after full examination.

His practice has been general, embracing litigation in the various branches of the law, and to this end he has always been a close student of legal principles. He is well versed in the science of jurisprudence, and that he has ability and is most faithful in the public service is indicated by his long continuance in

the office of city attorney by the vote of the people. He was local attorney for the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in this state for twenty-five years, from January 1, 1871. He has been present nearly every day of each term of the circuit court of Woodford county, where he resides, since December 1, 1860,—seventy-eight terms. He receives the support of men of both parties, and at all times he commands the respect of his fellow practitioners by his courtesy and fairness in the court-room, as well as by his masterful handling of the important litigation with which he has been connected. He has held other offices, but it is his desire to be connected with no interest which will take his attention from his professional duties. He votes the Democratic ticket and is a warm advocate of the party principles.

Mr. Briggs was married in 1861 to Miss Mary E. Meek, a resident of Woodford county, Illinois.

CHAPTER LIX.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

ELISHA C. FIELD.—Law had its beginning with the creation of man. Its complexity has grown as the horoscope of time has marked the passing years; and yet, after all, it is merely a system of logical results,—the natural sequence of well defined principles, with which man has had to do since the world began, in their relation to man and his activities. The potentiality of law might be expressed in the one word protection, for it is the safeguard of life and property. That new laws have been formulated is but the natural outgrowth of the complicated conditions of our business life,—individual, collective and international. Since the railroad has become such an indispensable factor in all the activities which encompass human existence, railroad law has become one of the most important branches of jurisprudence, and no railroad company of any magnitude is to-day without its legal representative. Standing in this important relation to the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Company is Elisha C. Field, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, whose thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and accurate application thereof to the interests of business life make him a safe counselor and able adviser. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human right and privileges. A man of strong mentality, Mr. Field has cultivated the keen analytical power, the close investigation and cogent reasoning which are indispensable to the able lawyer and by his own merit has risen to an eminent position in the legal fraternity.

A native of Porter county, Indiana, he was born on the 9th of April, 1842, and is a son of Thomas J. and Louise (Chapman) Field, natives of New York, whence they removed to Indiana in 1836. They spent the residue of their days in the latter state, the father passing away at the age of seventy-two years, while the mother's death occurred at the age of sixty-four years. Judge Field pursued his education in what was known as the Valparaiso (Indiana) Male and Female College, now the Northern Indiana Normal School, and was graduated in that institution in 1862. With a natural predilection for the law he determined to fit himself for the bar and accordingly entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained until his graduation in 1865.

Judge Field entered upon the practice of law at Crown Point, Indiana, and in 1868 was elected prosecuting attorney of what was then the ninth district of the state. On the expiration of his term of service in that office he was elected to the general assembly. As the years passed he was steadily gaining prestige



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E. L. Field

by reason of his thoroughness, close application, his mastery of the law in its application to the interests entrusted to his care and his unfaltering fidelity to the interests of his clients. Fame at the bar is not quickly won, although the brilliant conduct of a case may sometimes bring one prominently before the public notice; it rests upon the more substantial qualities of a mastery of judicial principles and of great care and precision in the preparation of cases. It was these qualities in Mr. Field, recognized by a discriminating public, that led to his election to the bench of the thirty-first circuit of Indiana, and so well did he administer justice that in 1884 he was re-elected without opposition from any source. He was the candidate of the Republican party, and so marked was his ability for the office and so free was his course from all partiality or judicial bias that the opposing parties placed no candidate in the field, and thus indirectly paid the highest possible compliment to his merit.

Judge Field continued upon the bench until 1889, when he resigned that position in order to accept that of general solicitor of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, in which incumbency he has since been retained, although the name of the corporation has been changed to the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Company. Removing to Chicago in the year of his appointment to this position, he has since conducted some very important litigation for the company, protecting its interests through legal measures and in the court-room with a zeal that has won him the grateful acknowledgment of the corporation on more than one occasion.

In 1864 Judge Field was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jackman, of Sycamore, Illinois, and they have two sons and two daughters, namely: Charles E., now general claim agent for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company; Cora Belle, now Mrs. G. V. Crosby, a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Robert L., a graduate of the Bethel Military School, of Virginia, and commissioned captain by the governor of the state; and Bernice Ray.

The Judge is a popular member of the Harvard Club and is a leading Republican. In 1888 he was a delegate from the tenth congressional district of Indiana to the national convention in Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president of the United States. He is a most companionable gentleman, known and liked for his many social qualities, and a mind and nature of breadth are indicated by the fact that his friends represent all classes, for genuine worth is the only requisite which he demands of those who enjoy his regard.

William Herbert Johnson, a well known lawyer of Chicago, is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in the village of Lawton, Van Buren county, on the 31st of October, 1856, his parents being Gilbert Davidson and Nancy (Longwell) Johnson. At the usual age at which one begins the acquirement of an education he entered the public schools of Lawton, and after the completion of his literary course he took up the study of law in Kalamazoo, Michigan, under the direction of the firm of Edwards & Sherwood.

After a thorough course of reading Mr. Johnson was admitted to the bar of Michigan in September, 1878, and then, with a view of seeking a broader field and wider opportunities, he came to Chicago two months later. Soon afterward

he secured a clerkship in the office of Tenney, Flower & Cratty, one of the leading law firms of the city, and in this service put to the practical test the knowledge he had acquired. He continued to discharge the duties assigned him by that firm until May, 1883, when he became a member of the firm of Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, a partnership that was maintained for one year. The firm of Abbott & Johnson was then formed, succeeded by Johnson & Bartlett, later changes making it Johnson, Morrill & Bartlett until the last named entered the law department of the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, since which time the name of the firm has been Johnson & Morrill. The subject of this review has been successful in his chosen vocation and has secured a distinctively representative clientage.

On the 15th of October, 1889, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Kate Hubbard, daughter of Franklin and Sarah (Lyman) Hubbard, of Toledo, Ohio. Her father was a prominent business man of that city and for many years a member of its board of education, and at present business manager of the schools of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three sons and a daughter. They reside in the beautiful suburb of Glencoe, and in the affairs of the village Mr. Johnson takes an active interest. He has served as president and as school director, and in many other ways has promoted its interests. He is also a trustee of the Congregational church of Glencoe, although not a member. He belongs to the Chicago Bar Association, and for more than a decade has been identified with the Law and Marquette Clubs of the city. Of the latter he has served as vice president and as chairman of the committee on political action. In his political adherency he is a Republican, has served as delegate to various local, county and congressional conventions, and also attended, as a delegate, the annual meeting of the National Republican League, held in Milwaukee, but his energies, however, are chiefly devoted to his profession, wherein he is winning a creditable success.

Leroy Delano Thoman was born in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 31st of July, 1851, and traces his ancestry back to one of the old Pennsylvania families that was established in the Penn colony in 1680, by German emigrants. Ten years later his maternal ancestors located in Virginia. His father, Jacob S. Thoman, was born in Ohio and was a man of good education. A thorough student, his deep researches in various lines of study made him extremely well informed. He wedded Mary Ann, a daughter of the Rev. Henry Sonedecker, and a lady of noble Christian character, and thus in an atmosphere of moral and intellectual superiority the subject of this review was reared to manhood.

In the common schools Leroy D. Thoman began his education, which was continued in an academy and under the direction of his parents, who provided an excellent course of reading for him. When sixteen years of age he began teaching school, which profession he followed until his admission to the bar. He was principal of the public schools of Piper City, Illinois, for three years, and during that time devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, which, with one year's study with Hon. Joseph W. Adair, of Columbia City, Indiana, prepared him for admission to the bar, August 13, 1872. As soon as he had obtained license to practice he received an appointment to the position of deputy prosecuting attor-



Truly Yours
Ernest S. Thomas

ney for the ninth judicial district of Indiana, but in January, 1873, he resigned that position and returned to his native state, engaging in the general practice of law in Youngstown, for two years. In 1875 he was elected judge of the probate court of Mahoning county, and discharged his duties with such fidelity that he was re-elected in 1878, serving in all for six years. On his retirement, in February, 1882, he resumed the private practice of law and was the attorney of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company for the state of Ohio.

In the meantime Judge Thoman had become an important factor in the political life of Ohio, being especially active in the work of planning and managing the campaigns, as a member of the state executive committee of the Democratic party. His tact, keen foresight and sound judgment made him especially well fitted for this work, and he contributed not a little to the Democratic successes in this way. In 1880 he was chairman of the Democratic state convention, and the same year was nominated by his party for congress, but was defeated by Hon. William McKinley. The following year he was strongly urged to become a candidate for the office of governor of Ohio, but declined. His labors in connection with political interests have ever been above reproach and his record in this direction, as in others, is an unsullied one. His close study of political issues and of the policies of the party led him to see the gross injustice to the general public that came through the "spoils system" and thus Judge Thoman became an advocate of civil-service reform. In 1880 he became financially interested in the *Vindicator*, the leading Democratic paper in northeastern Ohio, and through its columns he urged the adoption of the measures in which he so firmly believes, setting forth the benefits that would be derived therefrom.

Judge Thoman was a member of the committee on resolutions in the state convention in 1882, and it was through his efforts that a civil-service plank was placed in the party platform. From the time of the civil war measures had been advanced for the correction of the evils arising from the methods of rewarding labors in the interests of party, by official preferment. In this way many incompetent men secured office when abler men might have been secured to fill the positions. At last Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for stated examinations of applicants for positions in the civil service, which in January, 1883, became a law. According to a provision contained therein, a commission of three was appointed, from representatives of both parties, whose duty it was to prepare rules for the regulation of the civil service, provide for the examination of applicants for positions, and prescribe a system of procedure in conducting such examinations. President Arthur appointed Judge Thoman as the Democratic member of the first United States civil-service commission under the Pendleton law, and to the efforts of the Judge as much as to any other one man is due the credit for putting into successful operation the new system and securing the benefits therefrom. He served on the commission about three years, resigning in November, 1885. A leading citizen of Chicago said of him: "I was in congress when President Arthur appointed Judge Thoman as the Democratic member of the first United States civil-service commission, and I know that to his good practical sense and judgment the success-

ful inauguration of this branch of our governmental system was made possible. He had the confidence of President Arthur and the members of the cabinet, and enjoyed the respect of the public officials. He is a broad-gauged man, of positive character."

In 1888 Judge Thoman took up his residence in Chicago and has since been a brilliant figure at the Cook county bar. His reputation as an advocate and a counselor is second to none in the city. In patient industry, sound judgment, clear conception of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, and in that intuitive perception of right which is almost an inspiration, he has no superior. He is a good trial lawyer, but as a counsellor his judgment is mature. Thus it is that he has secured a distinctively representative clientele, which makes him one of the successful lawyers of the city.

At the time when it was proposed to celebrate the fourth centennial anniversary of the discovery of America, Judge Thoman did much toward securing Chicago as the site of the Exposition, and it was largely through his efforts that the Ohio congressional vote was given the western metropolis. He was elected president of the States Columbian Association, and in this important office exerted an influence, in behalf of the World's Fair site, that was valuable in securing the desired result.

The home life of Judge Thoman is exceptionally pleasant. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary E. Cartwright, of Youngstown, Ohio, but in December, 1876, death claimed her. In February, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence B. Smith, of Lebanon, Ohio, daughter of Hon. James M. Smith, judge of the circuit court, and to them has been born a daughter. Their home is in Evanston and they have gathered around them there a circle of cultured people, whose refined tastes render their company very congenial to the Judge and his accomplished wife. In the Presbyterian church Mr. and Mrs. Thoman hold membership, and he belongs to a number of societies. He is president of the Ohio Society of Chicago, is a member of the Union League, the Iroquois, the Country, and the Glenn View Golf Clubs, and is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is deeply interested in educational affairs, delivered the annual address to the graduates of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1888, and has been a lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Bennett College and on private international law at the Northwestern University. He is a man of broad mind, brilliant mental endowments, given to deep thought and keen research and added to this is a gift of oratory which renders his utterances at once pleasing and attractive. In all his life he has ever placed the public good before self-aggrandizement, and the national welfare before party preferment.

John S. Miller, ex-corporation counsel, has won the position he now occupies at the bar by his own exertions, and not through mere force of circumstances. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his mother's side, and descended from an old historic Massachusetts family on his father's. He was born May 24, 1847, in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, and at the age of twenty-three was graduated a Bachelor of Arts from St. Lawrence University, New York. After



John S. Miller

a course in the law department he was admitted to the bar in 1870, at Ogdensburg, New York, and held the position of professor of mathematics in St. Lawrence University for a year, and was a professor of Latin and Greek for two years.

He resigned his place in 1874 and came to Chicago, where he soon took a leading position at the bar. He was a member of the firm of Herbert, Quick & Miller, and after Mr. Herbert's death the firm was known as Quick & Miller. He is now a member of the firm of Peck, Miller & Starr, 916 Monadnock block. Mr. Miller's practice has been chiefly among the chancery courts, and among his more important cases have been those known as the Flagler litigation, the Riverside litigation, and the Phillips and South Park litigation.

These cases brought Mr. Miller so prominently before the public that he was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Washburne, in 1891. While holding this position, Mr. Miller, among a large number of important cases, handled the Lake Front case, in which the city won a notable victory against the Illinois Central Railroad, involving the validity of the grant of the lake front by the legislature to the railroad company. The victory was of the greatest importance, as it was held that the bed of navigable water is the property of the people, and is held in trust by the state for them.

Since retiring from office Mr. Miller has been engaged in private practice, and has won an enviable reputation for himself as a corporation lawyer. He is a prominent Republican, a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and, besides the Union League Club, is a member of the Chicago, Hamilton, Lincoln and Chicago Literary Clubs. On the evening of January 23, 1899, Mr. Miller was elected president of the Union League Club.

John D. Adair.—Every state in the Union has furnished representatives to one or more of the departments of business in Chicago. Among those who have come from Pennsylvania is John D. Adair, whose success as a lawyer well entitles him to mention among the more prominent members of the bar of Illinois. He was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, November 22, 1841, his parents being S. Dunlap and Henrietta (Gray) Adair, the former of Scotch parentage and the latter of Irish descent. His father was an eminent lawyer of eastern Pennsylvania and defended parties in a number of indictments under the fugitive-slave law.

In the public schools of his native city John D. Adair acquired his education, and in June, 1861, when nineteen years of age, offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union. He was a member of the Carlisle Fencibles Company, which on joining the volunteer service became Company A, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He was promoted to the rank of first sergeant of that company and later became second lieutenant of Company G, of the same regiment. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain and commissary of subsistence of volunteers, later was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel, and on the 8th of October, 1865, was mustered out of the service. At different times he was a member of the staffs of Generals Meade, Doubleday, Crawford, McKenzie and other commanders, and for four months previous to the

final movement of the armies around Richmond was "inspector of the subsistence department of the armies operating against Richmond," at the headquarters of General Grant. He was serving on the staff of General R. S. McKenzie, Cavalry Brigade, Army of the James, at the time of the surrender of General Lee at the McLean House, Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and gave his horse to Colonel Babcock to convey Grant's last message to Lee, taking Babcock's horse in exchange, and was present at the McLean House and witnessed the surrender. He received the most complimentary mention of his superior officers, and by Major General George C. Meade his able service was called to the attention of the president, and by General S. W. Crawford he was recommended for appointment as an officer in the internal revenue department in 1867.

In 1868 Mr. Adair came to Chicago as a delegate to the soldiers' convention, held in the North Side Turner Hall the day before General Grant's first nomination for the presidency. Pleased with the city and its opportunities, Mr. Adair took up his residence here in 1870, and in addition to a successful law practice other labors have identified him with its welfare and progress. He served as inspector of customs here, was one of the examining attorneys for the Title Guarantee & Trust Company and is identified with the Chicago Bar Association. Among the important cases with which he has been connected is that which made possible the existence of the building and loan associations. It was tried under the name of *Holmes versus Smythe* and excited great public interest. The supreme court of Illinois, in 1881, had pronounced the act of April 4, 1872, providing for the organization of building and loan associations in Illinois, unconstitutional; a number of such institutions had been organized under the act of 1879; it followed that if the act of 1872 were invalid so was that of 1879. A number of state organizations, alarmed at the decision, prepared to go into liquidation. Mr. Adair was the attorney for the People's Loan & Building Association, and asked leave to file an argument for a rehearing, which was granted. He showed the important consequences, disastrous to public interests, which would follow if the decision were adhered to. On the argument the court abandoned its position and held the act valid; since then hundreds of these corporations have been organized and are being properly conducted to the benefit and profit of the state at large, and particularly to the industrial classes and small capitalists. Mr. Adair took great interest in election law and prepared briefs on the adoption of the election law, in support of it, and orally argued the case before the supreme court. He was also the special assessment attorney during Mayor Swift's administration. Mr. Adair's professional cares are many, and the nature of his business is very important. Realizing the worth of earnest endeavor in any walk of life, he has always been most thorough in his work and his careful preparation of cases has had no less a bearing upon his success than his arguments in the courtroom.

Socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Chicago Bar Association, and the Chicago Union Veteran Club, having served as president of the last named. For four terms he was chairman of the committee on political



John C. Trainer

action in the club, and is one of its most valued representatives. On the issues which involve the welfare of state and nation he is a Republican in his views, but at local elections he votes independently. He is one of the most expert chess-players of Chicago and belongs to the Chicago Chess Club, finding rest and recreation from his arduous professional duties in this entertaining game.

John Chauncey Trainor, one of the prominent and successful lawyers of Chicago, was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, May 18, 1858, and there received his early education. He began the study of law in his native city in the law office of Hannibal Smith. He taught the village school of East Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, during the winter terms of 1879 and 1880, after which he resumed the study of law with Edmund B. Wynn, of Watertown, New York, general counsel for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company. Mr. Trainor was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court, held at Syracuse, New York, January 6, 1882, at the age of twenty-four, and a year later located in Chicago. He first opened an office in Kensington, a suburb, and after establishing a fair practice moved his office to the city, 70 La Salle street.

Mr. Trainor has attained his present high position by honesty and hard work. In politics he is a Republican, always active, unselfish and loyal to his friends.

Joseph Holton Defrees, the senior member of the law firm of Defrees, Brace & Ritter, of Chicago, was born in Goshen, Indiana, April 10, 1858. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who came to this country prior to the war of 1812, in which conflict the family was represented. The parents of our subject were James McKinney and Victoria (Holton) Defrees. They died during the childhood of their son Joseph, who was accordingly reared by his grandfather, Joseph H. Defrees, a prominent citizen of Indiana and a member of congress from that state during the reconstruction period. His brother, John D. Defrees, was the founder of the Indianapolis Journal and was the public printer under Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Hayes.

Having laid his educational foundation in the public schools of his native state, Mr. Defrees of this review continued his studies in Earlham College, of Richmond, Indiana, and later pursued a course of study in the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois. At the age of eighteen years he began preparation for the bar as a student in the law office of Baker & Mitchell, of Goshen, Indiana, for many years the most prominent law firm in northern Indiana, and on the election of Judge Mitchell to the supreme bench of that state Mr. Defrees became a partner of Mr. Baker, under the firm style of Baker & Defrees. John H. Baker was afterward appointed to the federal bench for the district court of Indiana, and Mr. Defrees continued alone in active practice in that state until 1888, when he came to Chicago, where he has made a specialty of corporation and real-estate law, and has secured an extensive clientele in those departments of jurisprudence. For a time he engaged in practice as a member of the firms of Shuman & Defrees, later was with the firm of Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, and is now the senior member of the firm of Defrees, Brace & Ritter, which ranks high

at the Chicago bar. Since his twenty-second year Mr. Defrees has engaged continuously in the practice of law, and his professional career has been characterized by unflagging industry, without which there can be no success in this the most exacting of all the professions.

On the 4th of October, 1882, Mr. Defrees married Miss Harriet McNaughton, of Buffalo, New York. He is a welcome member of the Union League, Hamilton and Law Clubs, and is a valued representative of the Bar Association. In politics he is an earnest Republican, and though never an aspirant for office has a full appreciation of the responsibility that rests upon every American citizen to support the measures which are best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation.

Robins S. Mott was born in East Bloomfield, New York, on the 23d of April, 1861. He came to Chicago in 1868 and has since made this city his home. In Troy Academy, of Troy, New York, he prepared for entrance into Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with the intention of becoming a civil engineer, but owing to his youth he was refused admittance to that school and returned home to await until time would qualify him to become a student therein. In the interval he entered the Chicago University and compromised with his father the question of his future education by agreeing, if allowed to finish his course in Chicago, to study law. He was graduated with honors in 1881, and in the fall of that year entered the law office of Forrester & Felsenthal, under whose direction he pursued his studies two years, being admitted to the bar in 1883, upon passing an examination before the appellate court of the first district.

Shortly after his admission to the bar the firm of Forrester & Felsenthal was dissolved and Mr. Mott was admitted to a partnership with Judge Robert H. Forrester, one of the most distinguished and profound lawyers of the city. Offices were fitted up but were occupied by Mr. Mott alone, as Judge Forrester died suddenly before the new firm had hardly begun business. Mr. Mott attributes whatever success he has attained at the bar to the painstaking care and deep learning of the preceptor who superintended his early legal training and imbued with the same lofty devotion to his profession which he himself manifested.

After Judge Forrester's death Mr. Mott entered the office of Harry Rubens as chief clerk, June 1, 1884, and continued in that position with the firm of Barnum, Rubens & Ames, which was organized in the fall of that year. Upon the retirement of Judge Barnum in 1888 he joined Mr. Rubens in the formation of the firm of Rubens & Mott, which existed until May 1, 1898, when Mr. Mott withdrew for the purpose of forming a partnership with his former employer, ex-Judge William H. Barnum. The present firm of Barnum, Mott & Barnum occupies suite 1009, Stock Exchange Building, and has a large clientage which brings to them law business of an important character.

David Spencer Wegg.—In the allotments of human life few attain to eminent positions. It is a curious and interesting study to note how opportunity waits on fitness and capacity, so that all at last fill the places for which they are best qualified. In the legal profession there is no "royal road" to promotion. Its high rewards are gained by diligent study and long and tedious attention to

elementary principles, and are awarded only to those who develop, in the arena of forensic strife, characters of integrity and moral worth. In the elaborate edifice of life we all fall into the niches that we are best qualified to fill. However marvelously "natural selection" may work in the production of species, there is a wondrous selection in the sifting out of the fittest from the mass of common material that crowds all the avenues of the law. In that most difficult and perplexing profession, the very occupation of superior position argues for its possessor solid ability, signal skill, sound learning, untiring industry and uncompromising integrity. Such thoughts spontaneously occur as we contemplate the career of a successful and eminent lawyer, such as that of the one who is the subject of present contemplation. He has risen from the workshop of a mechanic by his own unaided exertions, through capacity and merit, to a high position at the bar, and to the management of a great public enterprise.

Mr. Wegg is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born on the 16th of December, 1847, in the village of St. Thomas. His parents, John W. and Jerusha (Duncombe) Wegg, were of English lineage. His mother's family—the Duncombe—traces its descent from Sir Charles Duncombe (Lord Feversham), who came to America in 1730. They were among the early and leading settlers in Canada; professional men, prominent both in a scholarly and political way; representative of the advanced views of the liberal party; active in the establishment of the educational system, and prominent in reforming banking and currency. The ancestors of his father, who was born in Norfolk, England, were mainly engaged in mechanical pursuits, architects and artisans, but among them was an admiral in the English navy and a representative of the crown on the island of Trinidad.

David S. Wegg, when he had grown to sufficient strength and maturity to make his labor serviceable, worked in his father's carriage shop and acquired proficiency at the trade. He aspired, while yet a lad, to a higher vocation, and took every opportunity to obtain an education. By hard reading, before and after the hours of the day devoted to manual labor, he qualified himself for teaching. While fulfilling his duties as teacher in the schools of St. Thomas, he began the study of the law, and devoted every spare hour and holiday to diligent reading. Having thus, in the intervals of labor, become familiar with the elementary principles of the law, at the age of twenty-five years he came to Madison, Wisconsin, where his uncle, Chief Justice Lyon, resided. Availing himself of the kind offer of this relative to live in his family, he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and graduated in the summer of 1873. He was immediately employed by the law firm of Fish & Lee, of Racine, and soon became a partner. In 1875 he accepted a partnership from ex-Chief Justice Dixon, at Milwaukee. The firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes will be remembered as one of the most brilliant and eminent law firms of the northwest. During the time that Mr. Wegg remained in this connection his labors were most engrossing, and the experience gained most valuable. He appeared in litigated cases and developed an aptitude and capacity for forensic practice. When this partnership was dissolved, on account of the ill health of Judge Dixon, Mr. Wegg en-

tered the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, which was largely employed in railroad interests and made the law of corporations a specialty. From this agreeable and lucrative association Mr. Wegg was called to the position of assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The duties of this position required his almost daily attendance in the courts of the various states traversed by the road. He tried cases almost without number, prepared briefs, argued appeals and gained signal success and reputation as a learned, sagacious and skillful lawyer. In 1885 Mr. Wegg took charge of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and moved to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here, without relinquishing the legal duties which the department required, there was added a vast financial and managerial responsibility. The company undertook the immense task of obtaining an entrance into Chicago, where every available avenue of approach seemed to be occupied by powerful corporations that did not look kindly upon the advent of a competitor. In the prosecution of this enterprise it became necessary to organize a new corporation,—the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Wegg was made its president, and upon him rested, without the title of manager, the vast responsibility of its financial and constructive, as well as legal, management. He purchased the right of way, conducted condemnation proceedings, negotiated bonds, built a magnificent depot and attended to the thousand details of the immense undertaking with the skill of a trained expert and the prudence and sagacity of a practical lawyer. More recently, when the Northern Pacific Railroad Company acquired possession of the Wisconsin Central, Mr. Wegg was elected a director of that great continental corporation, a position which he has recently voluntarily relinquished. Eloquent advocates, astute pleaders and learned lawyers have been produced in every country where the common law has prevailed. In America these have not infrequently shown qualities of the highest statesmanship when called into councils of state. It is only within the last decade or two that the needs of the great corporations engaged in transportation by rail have brought to the front men combining the highest legal ability, financial skill and executive power. They are not numerous, and when found command salaries as munificent as those paid to the highest in civil life. Among these so rarely endowed Mr. Wegg will freely be accorded a foremost place.

As a lawyer, a professional colleague who knows him well says: "I think he is the best lawyer I have ever known." He seems to have assimilated the principles of jurisprudence and to be able to supply from his intellectual reservoir a correct solution to any new combination of details that will stand the test of severest criticism. In the earlier years of his practice he excelled most of his competitors in his skill in the presentation of railroad cases to juries, while before the court his mastery of legal principles, familiarity with precedents and power of logical and forcible argument made him well nigh invincible. He has been trustee of large estates and has held many responsible positions of trust and confidence with corporations other than those mentioned. As counsel his services have been in great demand, and he has been extensively retained in important and complicated litigations in New York and other eastern cities.



Ans. 1810. 1812

J. L. G.

Mr. Wegg has a physical constitution well suited to bear the strain of his mental exertions. He is strong and sturdy, of more than average weight, and in the enjoyment of perfect health. His complexion is light, his eyes blue, and his expression mild and cheerful. He is courteous in his bearing, and in his intercourse genial and winning, but there is in his massive head and clear-cut features an impression of reserve power.

Outside of professional studies he is well informed, and in some lines of literature and science an adept. He is a free and interesting conversationalist, an agreeable comrade, and a most fascinating companion. He is a member of the Literary Club of this city; the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee, and the Manhattan, of New York; but the demands of business—that inexorable taskmaster of gifted men—leave little leisure for the indulgence of social intercourse. He loves better to devote what time can be snatched from engrossing duties to the domestic circle.

As soon as Mr. Wegg had assured his professional success, some five years after entering upon practice, he married. The lady of his choice was Miss Eva Russell, daughter of Andrew Russell, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, a native of the "Badger State." The marriage took place in 1878. Mrs. Wegg reinforces the English blood of the family with bonnie Scotch, that has brought to the household two sturdy sons, bearing the names of Donald Russell and David Spencer,—the former born in 1881 and the latter in 1887.

Mr. Wegg is no partisan, but professes a stalwart Republican attachment. The family belongs to the Episcopal parish of St. James, of which Mr. Wegg is an attendant and supporter.

Stephen Strong Gregory, of the Chicago bar, was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, November 16, 1849. In 1858 his father, J. C. Gregory, removed with his family to Madison, Wisconsin, where the son pursued his education in the common schools. In 1866 he became a student in the University of Wisconsin and was graduated in that institution in the class of 1870. He began preparation for the bar in the law department of his alma mater, where he was graduated in 1871. The same year Mr. Gregory was admitted to the bar in Madison and began practice in that city, where he remained most of the time until the summer of 1874, when he came to Chicago.

On locating in this city he entered into a partnership with A. H. Chetlain, now on the bench, under the firm name of Chetlain & Gregory, which continued until 1879, when they joined forces with the firm of Tenney & Flower, which was later succeeded by the firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory. In 1888 the firm of Gregory, Booth & Harlan was formed and continued five years. Since 1893 Mr. Gregory has had no partner.

Among the cases in which he has been concerned are the lake-front case, in which he appeared as special counsel for the city of Chicago before the supreme court of the United States, the case involving the law creating the sanitary district of Chicago, where the constitutionality of that law was attacked and was successfully maintained by John P. Wilson and Mr. Gregory, the defense of Prendergast and of Debs. On the night before the day set for the execution of

the former and after the supreme court had refused a supersedeas, the judge of the criminal court, on the application of Mr. Gregory, postponed the execution and granted time for a trial as to the prisoner's sanity. This was much criticised at the time as being beyond the power of the court, but has since been generally conceded to have been a lawful exercise of judicial power, and the precedent thus established has been followed in this county.

Mr. Gregory is in religion an Episcopalian, in politics a Democrat. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, of which he was president in 1886, and also of the Law Club, of which he has been president, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Church Club, the Exmoor Country Club, the Huron Mountain Club, and the Chicago Club, and also of the Reform Club and the Democratic Club of New York City. He has been for years a member of the American Bar Association and the Chicago and State Bar Associations. He has never held public office except that of election commissioner for the city of Chicago, which he held for two years.

He was married November 25, 1880, to Miss Janet M. Tappan, of Madison. They have three children,—Charlotte Camp, Arthur Tappan and Stephen Strong, Jr.

Edgar L. Masters, the junior member of the well known law firm of Scanlan & Masters, was born in Kansas, in 1869, but has resided in Illinois since his infancy. He is a grandson of S. D. Masters, who forty years ago was a notable figure in political and educational circles in Illinois. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and a member of the Illinois legislature of 1855. He is still living in Petersburg, this state, at the ripe age of eighty-five years, and in March, 1898, he and his wife celebrated, at their Petersburg home, the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Masters is one of the honored pioneers who connects the early formative period of the state with the latter-day progress and prosperity. For many years he served as justice of the peace of Petersburg, and frequently Abraham Lincoln, then living at Salem, only four miles away, appeared before him as attorney in the trial of suits. The great-great-grandfather of our subject, Hillory Masters, served in the Revolutionary war, from Wythe county, Virginia. H. W. Masters, father of our subject, resides in Lewistown, Illinois, and for many years has been known as a leading lawyer and orator.

Having completed a high-school course, Edgar Lee Masters became a student in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, taking special courses in languages, philosophy and belles-lettres. After his graduation in that institution he began the study of law under the direction of his father, and, having been admitted to the bar, he came to Chicago in 1892, shortly afterward forming a partnership with Kickham Scanlan,—an association that has since been maintained. For six years he has been actively engaged in practice in this city, handling both civil and criminal cases with signal success. He has often appeared in important cases in the supreme court of the state, as well as in the appellate and local courts,—such as the *People versus Allen*, the *International Building Association* litigation, the *Sharkey foundry* case, the *Schintz* and other cases. His knowledge of law is extensive and accurate; his presentation of an argument to



Edgar L. Masters

a jury logical and convincing. In the art of cross-examination he has proved himself an adept in many hotly contested cases, and has been associated with Mr. Scanlan in all their suits, both civil and criminal, making an enviable name for himself as a lawyer, and winning a foremost place among the younger members of the Chicago bar.

Mr. Masters was married on the 21st of June, 1898, to Miss Helen M. Jenkins, daughter of Robert E. Jenkins, a prominent member of the Chicago bar. It is quite remarkable that both Mr. and Mrs. Masters are lineal descendants, in each case on the mother's side, in the tenth generation, of John Putnam, the founder of the distinguished Putnam family in America, who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was the ancestor of the Revolutionary generals, Israel and Rufus Putnam.

Mr. Masters is deeply interested in the political situation of the country, is an enthusiastic Bryan Democrat, and is an earnest student of the issues and questions of the day. He belongs to the State and Chicago Bar Associations, and socially is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is exceedingly popular with his associates in business and society, and enjoys the confidence and regard of all who have met and known him.

CHAPTER LX.

THE COURTS AND BAR OF GREENE COUNTY.

THE first term of the circuit court held in Greene county commenced April 26, 1821, and was presided over by Hon. John Reynolds, at that time associate justice of the supreme court. Samuel Lee, Jr., was, by the judge, appointed clerk of the court, and had filed his bond with Thomas Rattan, Thomas Carlin and Willis Webb, as sureties, and took his place. After opening the court Thomas Carlin, sheriff of the county, presented to the court a venire of grand jurors, and the following gentlemen having been elected were empaneled as the first grand jury and duly sworn "to enquire for, and in behalf of, the county of Greene:" John Finley, foreman; Martin Wood, Thomas Gilliland, Nathaniel Wass, Cyrus Tolman, Isaac Pruitt, James McFadgin, John Morfoot, Walter McFarland, Hugh Jackson, Jacob Fry, Charles Gregory, Willis Webb, Christian Link, John Costley, William Webb, William Costley and Philip Fry. There being no jury room, these gentlemen retired to the prairie to consider the matters laid before them, and soon returned with the following indictments, each endorsed "true bill:" People of the state of Illinois versus William Green, assault and battery; the same versus Thomas Lumley, assault and battery; the same versus William Morris, same offense. There being no further business before the grand jury they were discharged and capias ordered to issue against each of the above defendants, returnable at the next term of court. There being no cases upon the docket, court adjourned to court in course.

The second term of the circuit court commenced October 4, 1821, Hon. John Reynolds presiding as judge. A grand jury was empaneled, consisting of the following gentlemen: John G. Lofton, foreman; Nathaniel Wass, Cyrus Tolman, Thomas Finley, Robert Whitaker, John Moore, Hughston Reynolds, Samuel Costan, James Davidson, John Wiatt, Thomas Gilliland, Zachariah Allen, William Pruitt, Joseph Reynolds, Henry Teagarden, Hugh Jackson, Thomas G. Lofton, Clark Beebe and John Huitt. These gentlemen retired for deliberation, and court proceeded to try the cases on the docket. The first one called was that of the state against William Green, who was indicted at the last term of court as having committed assault and battery. The defendant appeared in court and pleaded not guilty of the misdemeanor, as charged, so a jury was empaneled to try the case. This, the first petit jury in Greene county, was composed of the following gentlemen: Young Wood, John Finley, John Drum, James Whiteside, William Davidson, James Colwell, Joel Meacham, William Hoskins, Calvin Tunnel, Gershom Patterson, Walker Daniel and Alvin Coe. After hearing the evidence in the case and having been charged by the court, they

gave in a verdict of guilty, and the court assessed a fine of five dollars and costs against the defendant.

The next two cases were of a similar nature. The first civil suit on the docket was that of Samuel L. Irwin versus Rowland Shephard, but the defense, not being entirely prepared, asked for and was granted a continuance. The next case was that of Jason Whiting versus Ebenezer Horton, and was a suit for debt on attachment. The defendant not appearing, judgment in default was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of three hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents, and costs. Judgment was issued, and the constable who had charge of the goods was ordered to turn them over to the sheriff, who was ordered to sell the same at public sale. There were quite a number of other cases tried at this term. The grand jury made a presentment against William B. Whiteside and Robert Sinclair, for burglary. This was one of the most celebrated cases of those early days, and grew out of the following circumstances. Many of the pioneers of this county brought with them considerable sums of money, to purchase land with. This was mostly in gold and silver coin, and, although inconvenient, it was necessary, in the total absence of banks, to keep it in their cabins. Such was the general character for honesty and integrity possessed by those early pioneers, that but little care was taken to conceal it; nor was it safely secured with barred doors or locked receptacles. In 1821, however, this mutual confidence in each other received a severe shock by a heavy robbery that occurred in the southern part of the county. It seems that there lived at Lofton's prairie an Englishman and his wife, by the name of Dixon, people well advanced in years, who were known to have considerable money in their possession. One night several men came to the cabin of this couple, which was some distance from any neighbor, and by threats and demonstrations of personal violence extorted from the old gentleman twelve hundred dollars, and then made off. As soon as they were gone the old man communicated with his neighbors, an alarm was raised and a number of men, headed by Judge Lofton, started in pursuit. Mr. Dixon recognized two of the men, Robert Sinclair and William B. Whiteside. The latter was a resident of Madison county, had been sheriff and a prominent citizen of that locality; Major Sinclair also was quite a prominent citizen of Madison county. They were overtaken near Alton and brought to trial at Carrollton. On being placed in the dock, Mr. Whiteside pleaded not guilty, and asked for a continuance of the case, but was overruled by the court. Sinclair pleaded the same and asked the same indulgence, but was overruled. The state's attorney, however, asking the continuance of the case, it was granted. At the term of court which commenced April 25, 1822, William B. Whiteside was placed on trial before the following jury and tried for his offense: Lewis Abrams, Joseph Klein, Charles Kitchens, Ruloff Stephens, Abraham Bowman, Daniel Duvall, John Finley, Francis Bell, Charles Gregory, William Eldred, Timothy Ladd and James Beeman. Thomas H. Benton, then a rising young lawyer, appeared for the prosecution. On this jury was a strong friend of the prisoner, Charles Kitchens, who is said to have hung the jury. This, of course, caused delay which was taken advantage of by the attorneys for the defense, and soon the death or departure of important wit-

nesses, and finally the decease of Mr. Dixon, left the state without any testimony, and the case was dropped. Robert Sinclair was also tried and convicted of burglary, the value of the property being placed at twelve hundred and nine dollars and thirty-three cents, but while either out on bail, or in the hands of the sheriff—accounts differing in this particular—he contrived to slip away, and mounting a fine, fast race-horse, which was placed in readiness for him near the David Black farm, he sped away to the southward, hotly pursued by the sheriff, but the speed and bottom of his noble steed gave him the inside track and he finally escaped. He went to Arkansas, where he afterwards rose to distinction. The court which tried these men was presided over by Hon. Joseph Phillips, at that time chief justice of the supreme court of the state.

At the first term of the circuit court, in 1823, Judge Thomas Reynolds presided. This gentleman was a very talented lawyer of his day, the peer of Benton, Marshall and others. He removed to Missouri and attained considerable reputation, and was finally elected governor of that state.

Judge John Reynolds presided over the September term, 1823, and faithfully discharged his duties. He was one of the foremost men of his time. In 1822 he was made chief justice of the supreme court. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work. In 1830 he was elected governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket, and afterward served three years in congress. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in 1788, and came to Illinois with his parents when but twelve years of age. He died at Belleville, Saint Clair county, in 1865.

John York Sawyer, one of the circuit judges appointed by the general assembly was commissioned January 19, 1825, and assigned for duty in the first judicial circuit, in which Greene county was then included. The first term of court in this county over which he presided commenced on the 16th of May, 1822. He held the office of judge until January, 1827, when circuit judges were legislated out of office.

At the April term, 1827, Samuel D. Lockwood, one of the associate justices of the supreme court, presided as circuit judge. Judge Lockwood was quite a popular lawyer, and was attorney-general of the state during the years of 1821 and 1822, and on the 19th of January, 1825, was appointed to the supreme court, and remained upon that bench until December 4, 1848.

In 1835 Stephen T. Logan was appointed circuit judge of the first judicial circuit, under the law of January 7th of that year, and entered upon the discharge of his duties with the spring term of court in this county. Judge Logan was a finished scholar, a deep student, but of a retiring disposition, and served but a short time, resigning in the spring of 1837. He was succeeded on the bench by William Brown, who was commissioned March 20, 1837, but resigned the office July 20th of the same year.

The next to hold the office of circuit judge in this, the first judicial circuit, was Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who was appointed in July, 1837, and remained on the bench until early in 1839, when he resigned the office. Judge Thomas was afterward a quite prominent member of the supreme court of this state, being appointed in 1843, to succeed Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. William Thomas was the next judge of the circuit court, being commissioned as such on the 25th of February, 1839, and remained upon the bench until the reorganization of the judiciary, in 1841, again legislated these judges out of office. Judge Thomas was an able lawyer and quite prominent.

On the abolishment of the office of circuit judges, in 1841, the duty of holding the circuit court again devolved upon the judges of the supreme court, and Judge Stephen D. Lockwood again came upon the circuit and held court until the first election for circuit judges, under the constitution of 1848.

The first judge elected under this law in the first judicial circuit was Hon. David Meade Woodson, who was elected in September, 1848, and commissioned on the 4th of December of the same year. He performed the duties of this responsible office so impartially and so much to the satisfaction of the people that he was twice re-elected to the position, holding the same for eighteen successive years. He declined the tendered nomination for a fourth term, in 1867.

Hon. David Meade Woodson, late judge of the first judicial circuit in the state of Illinois, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, May 18, 1806. He was a son of Samuel H. Woodson, an eminent lawyer of that state. David received his education at the classical schools near Lexington, and at Transylvania University, and at the age of seventeen began the study of law under one of the professors of that institution. He finished the term in his father's office, but in 1827 his father died, and the care of a large and complicated estate, and that of a mother and seven minor children, devolved upon him and his brother and he was compelled to give up his profession for the time being. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature, and there cast one of the votes which sent Henry Clay to the United States senate. He was the youngest member of the legislature. October 6, 1832, he was married to Lucy McDowell, daughter of Major John McDowell, of Fayette county, Kentucky. In the fall of 1833 he came to Illinois and selected Carrollton as his future home. Here he practiced law in partnership with Charles D. Hodges for fourteen years, and in 1848 was elected to a judgeship. In 1835 he returned to Kentucky and spent another session in Transylvania University, where he graduated with honor. In August, 1836, his wife died in Kentucky, and left one child, now the Hon. John M. Woodson, of Saint Louis. On November 1, 1838, he was married to Julia Kennett, daughter of Dixon H. Kennett. They had one daughter, now the wife of Henry C. Withers, late partner of her father. In the legislature of 1838-39 he was elected to the office of state's attorney, to fill a vacancy. He continued in this office until 1840, when he was elected by the people of Greene county to the legislature over a Democratic majority of from four to five hundred—a flattering success. In 1843 he was nominated to a seat in congress, but was unsuccessful on account of the popularity of his opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. In 1847 he was elected to the convention called to amend the constitution, and did all in his power to oppose the result of the convention, which was the degrading of the **primary law** of our state. He then devoted himself to his profession until 1848, when he was elected circuit judge, and filled the position with ability and impartiality until 1867, when he again engaged in practicing law. He was again elected to the

legislature on the Democratic ticket, in 1868, thus showing the popularity and estimation in which he was held, both personally and politically. Judge Woodson died in 1877.

Charles D. Hodges.—“The entire state of Illinois mourns the death of Judge Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton, one of the ablest among the circuit judges of the state.” Thus wrote a Minnesota journalist,—and the sentiment was echoed by all who had known this prominent jurist, who for a half century practiced at the bar of central Illinois. His name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of the history of our jurisprudence, and at his death the press, the public and the profession united in honoring the memory of one who had ever been an honor to his adopted state. From the memorial addresses delivered we largely cull the following record, as setting forth the opinions of those who were intimately associated with him in the various walks of life.

Charles Drury Hodges was born February 4, 1810, in Queen Anne, Prince George county, Maryland, and died in Carrollton, Illinois, April 1, 1884. He spent his youth in his native city and was an active, intelligent, moral and studious young man. At the early age of nineteen years he was graduated in Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut, and then entered upon the study of law with Alexander Randall, a prominent attorney of Annapolis, Maryland, with whom he studied until careful preparation had fitted him for the bar. He was then admitted to practice, and soon after entering upon his professional career his attention was directed to the west, where he determined to try his fortune. Accordingly he landed in Carrollton, in November, 1833, having in the meantime spent a few months in St. Louis, Missouri. Those who remember his arrival in Carrollton tell with interest of the wonder excited by his appearance as he alighted from the stage coach. A young man fresh from an eastern city was a rare sight in those days and his attire and bearing were strange to the dwellers of the little town. From that day until the hour of his death, Carrollton was his home, from which he was never away save when called by public duties or for an occasional pleasure trip or vacation. The young attorney did not devote himself entirely to his profession in those first years but was for a time a partner in the dry-goods store of Shackelford, Hodges & Company. This arrangement was only temporary, however, and as a counselor and advocate he achieved a substantial success, his practice steadily growing in volume and importance until it had assumed extensive proportions. For a number of years he was a partner of Judge D. M. Woodson, the firm being dissolved when the latter was elected to the bench in 1849. Subsequently Judge Hodges practiced in partnership with Judge Burr, a relation that was maintained until 1877.

In November, 1853, the subject of this review was chosen county judge, and after serving acceptably for four years was re-elected in 1857 for a second term. In January, 1859, he was elected to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Harris, and resigned his position on the bench in order to take his place in the council chambers of the nation. In 1867 he was elected circuit judge and performed the difficult duties of that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents for six years. On the expiration of that period



Charles D Hoopes

he was elected state senator for a four-years term, serving in the legislatures of 1875 and 1877.

From the beginning of railroad building in central Illinois, Judge Hodges was a zealous advocate thereof, and in 1852, when the books were first opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Carrollton & Jacksonville Railroad, as it was then called, he was one of those who had charge of the work in this place. In 1858 he was made treasurer of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, and when the property of this company was leased to the Chicago & Alton Company he became a director of the latter and so continued up to the time of his death. Through his professional and railroad interest he acquired an ample fortune, and during the last years of his life his energies were largely devoted to the management of his extensive property and other interests. As a member of the bar, Judge Hodges was a safe, wise, judicious counselor. He was not carried away by his loyalty to his client, but possessed the rare ability of being able to calmly weigh both sides, and hence his advice when given was implicitly relied upon and usually found trustworthy. As a business man he was careful, safe and successful, and by steady growth and skillful management gathered together a property which made him one of the heaviest tax-payers in Greene county. He was public-spirited, and in building fine business edifices and numerous dwellings, and contributing to railroad and other enterprises, he did his share toward improving the town in which he lived. In a set of resolutions passed by the Jerseyville (Illinois) bar is the following paragraph:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of one of our profession so long and favorably known, and one so universally respected and honored. For nearly thirty years previous to his election to the bench, and dating from the organization of Jersey county, Judge Hodges was constantly in attendance at the bar of this court as an attorney. His attendance upon our court was as certain and as regular as that of the judge, and, with the earlier days of our history, was almost as indispensable. As a lawyer he stood in the front rank of the profession, and his life and character both as a lawyer and as a man may be pointed at as a model one. From 1867 until 1873 he presided as judge of this court, and he graced the bench as he did the bar. He presided with dignity and urbanity, and he deservedly won the esteem and high regard not only of the members of the bar but also the whole community.

On his retirement from the bench, the members of the bar of Morgan county accompanied a handsome gift to Judge Hodges with a letter, containing this paragraph: "We need not testify to your integrity as a man, your accomplishments as a lawyer, and your fidelity as a judge, as these are universally acknowledged; but we desire with grateful hearts to thank you for the courtesy and kindness which, through all the trying annoyances that necessarily arise in the discharge of the duties of a judge, have on your part never failed."

In the early years of his residence in Carrollton, Judge Hodges became acquainted with Miss Ellen C. Hawley, of Jerseyville, and they were married on the 8th of January, 1839. She was a daughter of Samuel P. Hawley, and was born in Onondaga, New York, February 20, 1821. At the age of twelve she accompanied her parents to Vermont, whence they removed to Illinois in her

sixteenth year. Judge and Mrs. Hodges became the parents of nine children, namely: Virginia, who died at the age of two years; Louise, widow of William A. Davis; Belle, wife of J. D. Wright, a grocer of Petersburg, Illinois; Charles H., a successful grocer of Carrollton; Adele, wife of Charles H. Weagley, a member of the dry-goods firm of McFarland, Weagley & Company, of Carrollton; Morean, who died at the age of nine weeks; Beverly C., a banker of Carrollton; Henry M., ensign in the United States navy; and Hattie, at home.

Judge Hodges was a member of Trinity Episcopal church, which organization was largely sustained by his contributions and by the labors of himself and family. He was always a staunch friend of the public schools, and stood by and defended the system in the earliest days when the popular voice was against it. For many years he ably and efficiently served as school director. He availed himself of every opportunity to aid in the development and progress of the city, and through his last years his fellow townsmen were continually giving evidence of their appreciation of his worth and devotion to the public good. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday his fellow members of the bar assembled at his residence and presented him with a handsome ebony cane, the gold head of which was appropriately engraved. In presenting the gift Judge J. W. English said:

I know that I speak the honest thoughts of the gentlemen who accompany me when I say that we realize that you have just finished the three-score and ten years allotted to ordinary men, and we rejoice that there is yet the strength in you required to sustain you up to, and we hope beyond, the four-score fixed as the limit of human existence. In the life through which you have passed we know of no portion which we could desire to have changed. Commencing your career at a period in American history when purity of life and rectitude of conduct were considered desirable characteristics, we congratulate you that you have been able, amidst the trials and the temptations that surround us all, so to live that you may now enjoy the blessings consequent upon a well spent life and die in the hope of a blessed immortality.

You have represented us in both branches of our state legislature and in our national congress. You have for years presided over our probate, our county and our circuit courts, and even more, during the whole of your manhood you have lived among our people practicing your profession, and yet in all your actions even the tongue of slander could find no fact on which to fasten that did in any way tarnish your good name. You have as a husband and father distinguished yourself as a man worthy of imitation. You have reared a family which is a credit to you, and we regard each member of it as an honor to us, their fellow citizens. You can take it as a matter to rejoice over that your children's children rise up and call you blessed.

This cane I now tender you is presented by us in no sense as an idle compliment, nor as a reward for any favor you may have rendered us or either of us in the past. But we merely wish you to know that we have watched your career, that we respect and honor you for the course you have pursued, and we wish you to feel the kind and affectionate regard in which you are held by each and all of us.

When the Greene county court first met after the death of Judge Hodges, out of respect to his memory court was adjourned and remarks were made by many members concerning the one whom they had long known and honored,—the senior member of the profession in Carrollton. The chief speaker on that

occasion was Thomas Henshaw, who said: "Man has found it necessary in all parts of the civilized world to institute tribunals called courts for the purpose of protecting human rights and enforcing human laws. In order to aid the courts in performing the great and sacred duties allotted to them, it was also found necessary to establish the legal profession, whose members were called lawyers, and who have, since the origin of the court, been officers thereof. When we consider that the members of the legal profession are required to deal with, to care for, and to protect the property, the lives and the honor of their fellow beings; when we reflect that all that humanity labors for, lives for and hopes for in this world, is at all times placed under the control and in the hands of the lawyers, we are led to the inevitable conclusion that the true lawyer should be a man whose character is above suspicion, whose legal ability is unquestioned, and whose name is a synonym for honesty and integrity.

"Measured by this standard, Greene county is not and has not been without her true lawyers. Among her true lawyers was one whose name is as familiar to the inhabitants of this county as household words, and whose reputation as an able jurist and a good man is held sacred through central Illinois. For half a century Greene county looked to this true lawyer—the Hon. Charles D. Hodges—for counsel and guidance in her affairs. During that period she time and again honored him with official positions, and always found him true and faithful to the trusts committed to his care. Successful as a lawyer, fortunate in his business transactions, happy in his domestic and social relations, he was quietly and peacefully enjoying the fruits of his labor when the angel of death called him to the unscen. By the death of Judge Hodges we have a striking illustration of the inevitable in this,—that esteem, admiration, friendship or love can afford no protection against the shafts of death. It has been truthfully said: 'It matters not if every hour is rich with love, and every moment is jeweled with joy, each and every life must at last end in a tragedy, as dark and sad as can be woven from the web and woof of the mystery of death.'"

The general assembly, by act of March 28, 1873, divided the state into twenty-six judicial districts, in each of which one judge of the circuit court was elected on June 2, 1873, for the term of six years. Greene county was placed in the eighteenth judicial circuit and Hon. Cyrus Epler elected to the office of circuit judge.

The general assembly, in 1877, however, reduced the number of circuits, placing two together, and giving each circuit three judges. By this Greene county became a part of the seventh circuit, having for judges Hon. Cyrus Epler and Hon. Lyman Lacy, and on the election for the third judge Hon. Albert G. Burr, of Carrollton, was elected. All three of these gentlemen were elected in 1879.

Albert G. Burr, of Carrollton, was one of the most able attorneys who ever graced the bench and bar of central Illinois. He was born in November, 1828, in the western part of New York, and died in Carrollton, in June, 1882. His father was a nephew of Aaron Burr, and during the infancy of the Judge mysteriously disappeared when seeking a home for his family in the west. When

only a year old Judge Burr was brought by his mother to Illinois, a location being made in Sangamon county. There was also a sister in the family. As soon as old enough the son and brother was forced not only to earn his own livelihood but also to aid his mother. He worked in brick-yards, or at other employment which would yield him an honest living, and in the district schools acquired a limited education, as opportunity offered. Of a studious nature he eagerly sought advancement in that direction and eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to secure books. When quite young he became a teacher, and, among other places, taught in the old capitol in Vandalia. While there he married his first wife, a Miss Anderson, who died a few years later, leaving two children, Louis J. Burr, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lucy B. McMillan, of Mount Sterling.

In 1850 Judge Burr removed to Winchester, where he engaged in merchandising. He also pursued the study of law with Hon. N. M. Knapp, and in 1856, when twenty-seven years of age, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his chosen profession. He rose rapidly to distinction at the bar, and in the year of his admission was the Whig candidate for state's attorney, but was defeated. In 1858, however, he was elected to the state legislature, where he served two terms in a very able manner. In 1862 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and later was elected on the Democratic ticket to the fortieth congress. So acceptably did he discharge the responsible duties devolving upon him, that his fellow townsmen returned him to the council chambers of the nation, where he labored earnestly and conscientiously for the best interests of the country.

In the meantime Judge Burr removed to Carrollton, where on the expiration of his congressional term he resumed the practice of law. He continued an active factor in politics, was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, was chairman of the state convention in 1876, and the following year was elected to fill the short term upon the bench of the circuit court, created by the change in the judiciary. In 1879 he was re-elected circuit judge, and was filling that position at the time of his death. Such in brief is an outline of his political career, in which he developed a capacity for public affairs and an insight into the minutiae of everything that he undertook, which, together with his wonderful command of language, made him formidable upon the stump and a power in his party throughout the state. He possessed wonderful oratorical ability, which was manifest in his political addresses, as well as his pleas in the court-room. He impressed his ideas upon his audience by presenting them in every possible light, repeating the same thought, clothed in every variety of language and illustrated so clearly that the dullest intellect could not but comprehend the subject and bear away something to remember. His legal arguments were always exhaustive, and the opinions which he rendered while on the bench were invariably accompanied by a thorough review of the case, and backed by as comprehensive an argument as could have been made had he been counsel in the case, but at no time was partiality or unfairness shown in the least degree.

Before his removal to Carrollton Judge Burr was married a second time,

Miss Mary Harlan becoming his wife. They had four children, all yet living. His home was to him the dearest spot on earth, and his great earthly happiness was derived from his association and companionship with wife and children. He was a very active worker in the church and in the cause of temperance, and in his younger days frequently filled the pulpit of the Christian church. He held office therein, assisted actively in the Sunday-school and in all possible ways promoted the cause of the church and Christianity. He was an exemplary member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities, which societies, together with the bar, passed the strongest resolutions of respect for Judge Burr at the time of his demise.

At the election of June, 1885, Hon. Lyman Lacy, Hon. Cyrus Epler and Hon. George W. Herdman were elected to the bench.

The bar of Greene county has numbered among its members some who have been an honor not only to the county, but to the profession and state as well. So far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced at the bar of the county, being residents thereof. Not one has been omitted with intention; and of some, more would have been gladly written were the proper data at hand from which to do so. The peculiarities and personalities which form so interesting and pleasant a part of local history, and particularly of the lives of the members of the bar, are in some measure lacking, more from the nature of the case than from a lack of interest and labor. Unlike the fair plaintiff in the famous *Bardell versus Pickwick*, we have no painstaking "sergeant to relate the facts and circumstances of the case."

One of the first attorneys, if not the very first, to settle in Greene county was Alfred W. Cavarly, who located in Carrollton as early as 1822. He practiced law there for many years and was quite a prominent figure in the political world.

James Turney, at one time attorney-general of this state, was a member of the bar of Carrollton, coming here about 1828.

David M. Woodson, for so many years the circuit judge of this judicial circuit, was also numbered among the brighter lights of the Greene county bar. A full biographical sketch of this eminent jurist is given in connection with the courts of the county.

James Pursley, one of the legal fraternity of Greene county, came to Carrollton about the year 1850. He was quite a politician and was elected to represent the county in the nineteenth general assembly, which he did to the satisfaction of his friends. He afterward removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he died.

J. M. Woodson, a son of Judge D. M. Woodson, practiced law in Carrollton for some years. He is now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

James W. English was born in Mason county, Virginia, March 11, 1829. His father, Nathaniel English, was a prominent physician and married Hannah Worth. James was but eight years old when his parents moved from West Virginia to St. Louis, from which point they made their way to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, in 1836. In 1844 Mr. English entered upon a classical course of study at the Illinois College, graduating with honor in 1848. He now

took up the study of law in the office of Richard Yates, afterward governor of Illinois, and William Brown. In 1850 he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the state of Illinois, in 1860 to practice in the federal courts, and in 1873 in the supreme court of the United States. For five years the young but able attorney struggled for a foothold among such legal lights as Murray McConnel and others. In 1856 he came to Carrollton, where his ability was soon recognized, and the following year he was elected to fill the responsible position of state's attorney. He served in this capacity in an able manner until 1860, entering upon his law studies with renewed zeal. In 1871 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, remaining a number of years. On being apprised of the mortal illness of his old friend and colleague, Judge Woodson, of Carrollton, and at the solicitation of his many friends in this enterprising town, he decided to return here. He practiced here for a period of twenty years, and his course was marked by no ordinary ability. Mr. English married Eliza Stryker, a daughter of Henry Stryker, formerly a merchant of Jacksonville, October 6, 1852. Mr. English removed to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. His death occurred about eight years ago.

Benjamin Mason, an attorney, came to Carrollton about 1858, and remained in practice until cut off by the hand of death, in 1866 or 1867. Asa Potter, who removed to Brighton, Macoupin county, practiced here in Carrollton for several years. Giles H. Turner practiced law at the bar of Greene county, and was a resident of Carrollton for several years. He removed to Des Moines, Iowa. Josiah Lamborn was a very bright and shining light of the legal fraternity of Greene county, but, like many another man, he took to drink, and died of delirium tremens.

John J. Fitzsimons, a young lawyer of much promise, died in Carrollton, in 1874, while holding the office of state's attorney. He had not been in practice long, but gave evidence of rare ability and judgment. John J. Fitzsimons, deceased, was born in county Meath, Ireland, on the 1st of November, 1843, his parents being Robert and Mary (Toney) Fitzsimons. His mother died before he had reached the age of two years, and when John J. was in his twelfth year he came to America, whither his father had preceded him some ten years. He was transferred from school at Cork to the St. Louis University, and remained in attendance at that institution until he graduated, at the age of eighteen years. The Civil war had then come on, and he went into the Confederate service as a clerk in the quartermaster's department. He remained in the service about one year, when he was taken sick and brought home. He was employed in a clerical capacity for a time in one of the federal army stations, at St. Louis, but, his father being a sculptor, he went into the marble business at Belleville. From there he came to Carrollton, where he was also employed for a time in the marble business. This, however, did not agree with him, and he commenced the study of law, and soon after gave up the marble business for the legal profession. He studied with Benjamin Mason, and was admitted to the bar November 4, 1864, at Carrollton. He continued the practice of his profession in this city until the time of his death.

In June, 1872, he was appointed by the governor to the office of state's attorney, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Brown. At the election in November following he was elected to the office by the people of the county, on the Democratic ticket, and was holding that position at the time of his death. He was married on June 16, 1874, to Mary Walker, a native of Christian county, Kentucky, and daughter of Joseph and Delia (Coffman) Walker. Mr. Fitzsimons died on the 16th day of June, 1874. He was a leading member of the bar, and was rapidly rising in his profession.

Edward P. Gilson came to Carrollton, enrolling himself among the legal fraternity, in 1878 and remained several years. He was a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, born in 1853. His father was a grain merchant at Brighton, where Edward passed his early years. He graduated at Blackburn University in 1875 and, going to Chicago, studied law in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and came to Carrollton soon after.

In 1878 a law firm, under the name of Root & Gardner, opened an office in Carrollton and practiced for some little time. H. T. Root was a native of Michigan, born November 5, 1853. When he was still young his parents removed to New York state, but when fourteen years of age the subject of this sketch came to Illinois. He took a preparatory course of study at Shurtleff College, but entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1872, graduating two years later. He then became a student at the Columbia Law Institute, where he graduated. J. C. F. Gardner was a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and was also a graduate of the Columbia Law Institute.

S. G. Lewis came to Carrollton about the year 1880, and commenced the practice of law. He removed from here to Taylorville, Christian county, where he died some years since.

Edward D. Baker, who was afterward member of congress from this state, United States senator from Oregon, and colonel of the First Cavalry, or Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment, in the Civil war, and who fell upon the field of battle at Ball's Bluff, in 1861, was long connected with the bar of this county, having been practically reared in Carrollton. R. L. Doyle also was one of the legal fraternity of Greene county.

Among the lawyers who have practiced at the bar in this county was F. E. Huddle. He was born at Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, March 6, 1856. He was the son of Benjamin and Rachel (Kagy) Huddle. The father was a carpenter and joiner by occupation. When four years old, his parents moved to Marion county, Illinois, where a purchase of land was made. On the old homestead young Huddle remained until he had attained his sixteenth year, when he received full permission from his father to go out into the world. On leaving the parental roof he had fifty dollars in money. Proceeding to Tiffin, Ohio, he entered the Heidelberg College, where he worked for his board and tuition, remaining one year. In the meantime he received the news of a serious accident that had befallen his father, and he returned home, where he obtained a position as a clerk in a dry-goods store. Afterward, becoming a school-teacher, he took up the study of law, the dream of the farmer boy being to become a successful

lawyer, and he accordingly applied himself with diligence. June 8, 1877, at the June term of the supreme court, he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois. Locating at White Hall in July he entered upon a very successful practice, when but twenty-two years of age. Mr. Huddle married Ida B. Lester, of Marion county. He left the state a number of years ago, but subsequently returned, and he is, at this writing, engaged in running the Bloomington Through Mail, a literary magazine of no small merit.

Among the prominent attorneys of Greene county at the present time there are the following gentlemen: H. C. Withers, J. R. Ward, Thomas Henshaw, John G. Henderson, S. F. Corrington, H. H. Montgomery, E. A. Doolittle, Leander R. Lakin and H. T. Rainey, in Carrollton; W. M. Ward, in Greenfield; M. Meyerstein, in White Hall; and Patterson & Starkey, D. F. King and Duncan C. McIver, in Roodhouse.

Henry C. Withers, a distinguished lawyer of Carrollton, and such men as he, constitute the greatness of a state,—men who are ever loyal to their country's welfare, whose intelligent investigation into subjects of state and national importance enables them to become leaders of thought and action, and whose unselfish natures ever hold the general good as paramount to partisanship, and who seek national prosperity, rather than self-aggrandizement. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good.

Mr. Withers was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, January 10, 1839. His father, William Withers, was a son of Abijah Withers and a grandson of William Withers, who at an early day removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where the family resided thereafter for many years. His paternal ancestors, originally natives of England and Scotland, came to America and located in the Old Dominion prior to the Revolutionary war. William Withers, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and married Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of Hon. Horatio Bruce, a distinguished politician of the Democratic party in Kentucky. Her mother, Mrs. Eliza (Beasley) Bruce, was a native of Ohio. Mr. Bruce was one of the first men of Kentucky of any prominence to advocate a repeal of the law imprisoning for debt, and it was mainly through his influence and exertion, while a member of the legislature, that the repealing law was passed. He was born in Virginia and at an early day removed to Kentucky. His father, John Bruce, and eight sons, older than Horatio, served throughout the war for independence under General George Washington, and Horatio fought for his country in the war of 1812. He was a cousin of Henry Clay and an uncle of Judge Horatio W. Bruce, of Louisville, Kentucky. The Bruce family has not only become distinguished in military service but has produced many eminent lawyers and jurists. Horatio Bruce, the grandfather of our subject, had eight brothers who were lawyers, some of them especially eminent, and four of the number were also legislators.

It was an admiration for the high character and talents of his grandfather,

more than anything else, that influenced Henry C. Withers to choose the legal profession. In 1846 his parents left Kentucky and settled on a farm in Greene county, Illinois, where he attended the common schools through the winter months only, working on the farm throughout the remainder of the year; but so great was his zeal and ambition that his progress was almost equal to that of his classmates who attended school during the entire year. He had a constant craving for opportunities for higher intellectual attainments, and at the age of seventeen went to Berean College, of Jacksonville, Illinois, then under the management of Rev. Jonathan Atkinson, in which institution he entered upon a classical course of study. After two years' diligent application he had become quite proficient in the Greek, Latin and German languages and in mathematics, but lack of means on the part of his parents made a further prosecution of his collegiate course impossible. He subsequently taught a common school for three months, near Alexander Station, Morgan county, and in the summer of 1858 worked on his father's farm in Greene county. The following winter he entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. James W. English, of Carrollton, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He has since resided continuously in Carrollton, devoting his energies to the practice of law, and in 1867 he entered into partnership with Hon. David M. Woodson, a connection which was continued until the latter's death in 1877. Mr. Withers was then alone until 1884, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Henshaw, of White Hall, which relation continued until Mr. Henshaw was elected state's attorney, the firm having an office in both Carrollton and White Hall. He then formed a partnership with Henry T. Rainey, of Carrollton, which continued until 1894, and he is now alone in the practice. Mr. Withers is a lawyer of pronounced ability, well informed on the various branches of jurisprudence, and has by his skill in argument, his logical utterances and his convincing oratory won some notable forensic victories.

His political career has been conspicuous from the time he attained his majority. In 1865-6 he edited the Carrollton Democrat and through the columns of the journal supported the men and measures of the Democracy. In 1860 he became an active supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency and has ever since been an earnest and active supporter of the party of which "the Little Giant of Illinois" was so famous a leader. At the same time he favored the emancipation of the colored race and the suppression of the Rebellion in the most speedy manner and with the least bloodshed, and heartily acquiesced in the several constitutional amendments on the slavery question. In 1866, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was elected to the house of representatives from Greene county; in 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention and endorsed the platform there made; and in 1874 he was elected as an independent candidate to the office of state's attorney for Greene county. He received the support of the Democracy of Greene county in the Democratic convention for judge of the supreme court at the time of the nomination of Jesse J. Phillips, and for ten years was supported by his party in Greene county for the candidacy for congress, commencing in 1881, when James W. Singleton was nominated by one vote on the two hundred and forty-fifth ballot. This certainly indicates his popularity

among his own people, and the confidence which they repose in him. He was very active in the campaign work of 1896 and spent the last two weeks just previous to the election in making speeches in Chicago in support of Colonel W. J. Bryan.

Probably the most important work which Mr. Withers has performed in the public service has been in connection with the scheme of deepening and widening the Illinois river, and making it a great national waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the gulf of Mexico. He is now attorney for the lower Illinois river valley people in their great contention for the removal of the dams across the Illinois river and the deepening of the channel by dredging, so that it will be navigable from its mouth to the place of its connection with the drainage canal now being constructed by Chicago. Many public addresses have been delivered by Mr. Withers on this subject, and have done much to create public opinion in its favor throughout the entire country. Through an act of congress the work advocated by Mr. Withers could be done, and the entire country would be benefited. In a public address he said :

The very commencement of such a work by the general government would inspire new hopes and aspiration in the hearts of the toilers of this great valley. It can easily be demonstrated that the value of farming lands would rise all over the state. It would aid nature in its constant effort, when unobstructed, to reclaim the bottom lands from overflow. It is estimated that in the Illinois river valley there are four hundred thousand acres of uncultivated lands; these lands, if reclaimed from overflow, would annually produce over six million dollars' worth of corn and wheat, and would support twenty thousand families or one hundred thousand people, and sixty thousand acres of these lands lie in Greene county. The bottom lands in this county are the richest in the state, and if reclaimed from overflow, which dredging of the river would bring about, would give employment to eighteen hundred men and produce annually one million dollars' worth of corn and wheat. All the counties in the valley would be correspondingly benefited. Should the drainage of Chicago be turned into the Illinois river in its present condition it will carry with it pestilence and disease from which the citizens of Chicago are endeavoring to free themselves; and each year the danger of overflow will be greater, for the dams in the river, not allowing sediment to be carried away, constantly raise the river bed; the banks are therefore proportionately lower and overflows must increase in consequence. The late condition of American politics, arising from the Spanish-American war and the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, make close connection of our inland districts with the great waters of the globe very desirable; and should the waterway of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers become a thing of actuality commerce would receive an impetus incalculable.

Mr. Withers is even now preparing to bring suit against the United States for five hundred thousand dollars for injuries already caused by the Kampsville dam. This is but one of many important suits in which he has been retained, and his law practice is large and lucrative. For two years he had a law office in St. Louis, and for three years in Chicago, but has never changed his place of residence from Carrollton. He made a full set of abstract books of Greene county, now the property of his son, but his attention has ever been given mostly to his profession, and his fidelity to his clients' interests is proverbial.

On the 18th of March, 1863, Mr. Withers was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Woodson, the only daughter of Judge D. M. Woodson. They had two sons, Meade W., who died at the age of sixteen years; and William K., who has served as county treasurer of Greene county, and is now engaged in the abstract business. He is married and has two children: Celeste and Kennett, aged seven and five years respectively. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Henry C. Withers is a valued member, and in Masonic circles he has attained the Knight Templar degree. Easily approachable, courteous to all, of kindly disposition and genial manner, he is surrounded by a host of warm and admiring friends.

James R. Ward, one of the most able and leading attorneys of this congressional district, is a son of McKinley and Eliza (Jones) Ward. He was born on a farm in Madison county, Illinois, May 7, 1852, where he grew to manhood, laboring upon the farm, and receiving his early education. In 1867 and 1868 he attended the Lincoln University and later the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in June, 1873, he graduated. He then proceeded to Columbia, Missouri, and began a course of law studies under Philemon Bliss, who at one time was chief justice of the supreme court of that state. He was admitted to the bar in the state of Illinois, at Mount Vernon, in June, 1874, and was licensed to practice by the supreme court of Missouri, at St. Louis, June 21st of the same year. On September 23, following, he located in Carrollton and here first began the practice of his profession. In November, 1876, he was elected state's attorney for Greene county by a greater vote and majority than was cast in the county for Samuel J. Tilden. His business now increased so rapidly in civil cases that at the expiration of his term as state's attorney he declined to be a candidate for reelection and supported D. F. King for that position, the latter having been a law student of Mr. Ward's. During this term of office, however, he established the reputation of being an able and successful prosecutor of criminals, rarely losing a case, and since that time he has been engaged as counsel in the most important civil cases arising since he began the practice of his profession. His earnest and faithful efforts for his clients, his careful and adroit management of a case, his knowledge of men which he utilizes in the selection of juries, have in civil and criminal cases secured victories for his clients. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the law, a retentive memory, and uniformly giving to every case, regardless of the amount involved, of the wealth or poverty of his client, a thorough and exhaustive examination and preparation, have characterized his eminent success as a lawyer and given him the appellation of "the poor man's lawyer friend."

John G. Henderson, a prominent attorney of Carrollton, was born near White Hall, Greene county, Illinois, September 22, 1837. His father, John P. Henderson, was a native of Kentucky, and a son of Rev. John Henderson, one of the pioneer Christian preachers, of Greene county. His mother, Susan (Green) Henderson, was a native of Ohio. He was educated at Jacksonville, Illinois, and subsequently taught school, during which time he also studied law. He afterward read law with John L. McConnel, of Jacksonville, and August 10, 1858, though not yet twenty-one years of age, was admitted to the bar at Jacksonville,

to practice in Illinois. He subsequently practiced law, and also taught school in Morgan county until 1861, when he opened a law office at Griggsville, Pike county, and entered upon the duties of the legal profession in earnest. He afterward again engaged in teaching for a while, his last term being taught in 1863, at Naples, Scott county, where he practiced law until 1866. He then located at Winchester, and in 1877 was elected county judge of Scott county, serving in that capacity five years. After that time he gave his entire attention to the legal profession, practicing in both Scott and Greene counties, and his practice increased so largely in Greene county that he decided to remove to Carrollton, which he did in February, 1884. He now resides in Chicago.

He was married April 10, 1884, to Isabel Springer, nee Hanback. In 1878, at the St. Louis meeting of the American Association of Science, Judge Henderson became a member, and for two years was secretary, of the anthropological sub-section of the association, and at the Boston meeting was elected a fellow of the association. He has written several papers for that society, mostly on the subject of anthropology, of which he has made a life study, and has accumulated a fine library of works on that particular subject. He is also said to possess the finest library in the Mississippi valley on French and Spanish works on the history of said valley. Politically speaking, he is an active Democrat, and has taken a prominent part in politics since he attained his majority. Judge Henderson is a member of the Illinois Natural History Society, and an honorary member of the St. Louis Historical Society. Several of his articles have been published by the Southwestern Society, under which institute he has done considerable scientific research.

Stephen F. Corrington came to Greene county in 1858 and located at Carrollton, where he remained until his death,—some ten years ago,—thus being one of the oldest settlers of the county. He immediately opened a law office and entered practice. In 1859 he was elected county superintendent of schools and justice of the peace, both of which he held until 1869, his duties as justice, however, not expiring until 1873. In 1870 he was elected city clerk and continued in that capacity with the exception of one year until 1883. In 1872 he was appointed master in chancery. In October, 1881, Mr. Corrington entered into the insurance and real-estate business, in connection with W. H. Barnett, the style of the firm being Barnett & Corrington. In October, 1883, Mr. Barnett sold his interest in the business to C. H. King, the firm then being Corrington & King. In August, 1884, Mr. Corrington bought out the interest of Mr. King and gave it to his son Frank, the firm then becoming Corrington & Son. Mr. Corrington was born in Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 1, 1830, his parents being Rev. Elijah and Ailsie (Gray) Corrington, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. They had located in Illinois, but as the health of Mr. Corrington was impaired they returned to Kentucky, the mother carrying her son on horseback to their native home. In 1833 the family again came to Illinois, coming first to Greene county, where the father entered and bought quite an extensive tract of land, and then settled in Jacksonville, Morgan county, where he engaged in business. He continued in business there

for a little over a year, when he joined the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was assigned to various charges in Morgan and other counties. He afterward removed to Carrollton, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife died in December, 1862.

Stephen F. Corrigton, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in a private school in Jacksonville, and in 1848 he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, where, on account of his previous preparation, he was enabled to graduate three years later. He then taught school about six months, in connection with his sister, who became the wife of Hon. Thomas B. Redding, a prominent lawyer and scientist of Newcastle, Indiana. He then began the study of law with Judge William Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He afterward entered into partnership with William String, which continued about a year. While in Jacksonville he was also engaged in the mercantile business about one year, but this proving unsatisfactory he disposed of his interest in the business to his partner. While there he was nominated for county judge, but withdrew, and was nominated and ran for county clerk, but as he was a young man, and opposed by an old and popular candidate, he was defeated by a small vote. He was married in Jacksonville, in 1856, to Susan F. Bell, a daughter of Jeremiah Bell, now of Jersey county. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living. Rosa, wife of W. A. Albright; Ailsie, wife of T. P. Clemmons, both living in Carrollton; Annie L. died at the age of fifteen, in December, 1876; S. Emma died in February, 1897; Frank F., in the insurance and real-estate business at Carrollton; Eliza E.; William J.; Mabel R., who died in 1896; and Stephen N. Mr. Corrigton was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' society, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been a trustee of the same for many years. In politics, he affiliated with the Democratic party.

H. H. Montgomery, A. M., has been a resident of this county since 1875. He was born in Scottville, Macoupin county, Illinois, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sharp) Montgomery, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of east Tennessee. They settled in Macoupin county in 1840. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, attaining his education at the university at Galesburg and in the Blackburn University, at Carlinville, graduating in the latter institution of learning in June, 1873. Three years later the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1874-5 he had charge of the schools of Brighton, and the following six years of the Greenfield schools. In 1880 he was also appointed county superintendent of schools, but at the expiration of six months resigned this office to accept the editorial management of the Carrollton Gazette. His political friends afterward placed his name before the state convention for nomination of superintendent, and out of eight contesting candidates he was second only to the one who was successful,—Professor Raab. He continued editorial duty on the Gazette for two years, after which he entered the law office of H. C. Withers. On Thanksgiving day, 1880, he united his destinies with Minnie, a daughter of G. T. W. Sheffield, of Greenfield, the result of which was the birth of one son, Kenyon. Mr. Montgomery

takes an active part in whatever pertains to the advancement of education, and in politics is a strong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

Duncan C. McIver was born near Murrayville, Morgan county, Illinois, August 12, 1831, being a son of William and Matilda (Cain) McIver, natives of North Carolina. When Duncan C. was an infant his parents removed to Tennessee, and eight years later returned to Illinois and located in Jacksonville. Two years later they removed to McDonough county, and lived near Macomb until Duncan C. attained his fourteenth year. His parents then removed to a point near Carlinville, Macoupin county, where they resided some four years, then going to Montgomery county, where Duncan C. attained his majority. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which profession he followed steadily some five years. September 17, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Tennis, a daughter of William and Nancy (Raleigh) Tennis. By this union they have been blessed with seven children. From the time of his marriage until the breaking out of the war Mr. McIver made his home in Montgomery county, where he was elected county surveyor in 1857, holding the same for four years, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F., One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, as a private, and six months later was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant. At the close of the war he settled with his family at Nilwood, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. During that time, and previous thereto, he had been studying law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. He then began the practice of his profession. In 1875 he came to Roodhouse, where he practiced his profession. In 1876 he was the nominee of the Republicans for the position of county attorney, his opponent being J. R. Ward, who was elected, his party being largely in the majority, but Mr. McIver ran ahead of his ticket. He was a member of Girard Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Jacob Fry Post, No. 193, G. A. R. Mr. McIver's death occurred about fifteen years ago.

Mark Meyerstein, one of the members of the bar of White Hall, was born at Murawano Goshlin, province of Posen, Prussia, on the 27th of October, 1836. His parents were William and Shenetta (Leshinsky) Meyerstein, both natives of Poland. They both died in their native country, about 1883. Mark was educated in the gymnasium at Posen, finishing at the "real schule," in Meseritz, where he graduated in 1853. In the spring of 1854 he came to the United States, and, after spending a short time in New York he went to Kentucky, where he engaged at Simpsonville as a salesman. In 1855 he went to St. Louis, in the same business, remaining there until 1860. He then went to Scottsville, Macoupin county, Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business for himself. In the month of September, 1863, he removed to White Hall, and engaged in the mercantile business. This he continued until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Carrollton. From there he went to St. Louis, in January, 1866, and engaged in the wholesale clothing trade. After one year in that business he returned to White Hall, and engaged in the retail dry-goods trade, which he continued two

years. In his store he studied law, having determined to devote his life to the legal profession, and he gave his attention to his studies with such assiduity that he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1867, while still selling goods. He opened an office in 1869 and has since continued the practice of law. In this profession he has made for himself a reputation second to none in this part of the state. On the 17th day of May, 1861, he was married to Mary Hettick, a daughter of Perry and Sarah (Armstrong) Hettick. By this marriage there were four children. Mr. Meyerstein is a member of Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M. In his profession he holds an enviable position and enjoys an excellent reputation.

James L. Patterson, of the law firm of Patterson & Starkey, Roodhouse, is a native of St. Louis county, Missouri, born August 29, 1846, being a son of Lemuel J. and Ann E. (Hume) Patterson, both natives of Missouri. Lemuel J. came to Illinois in 1844 and settled at Schutz Mills, Greene county. For many years he was engaged in the merchandise business, and was one of the representative men of the county, having served the people in the capacity of sheriff four years, and justice of the peace several terms, in each of which positions he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. James L. Patterson received his preliminary education in the district schools of this county, and later attended the Winchester high school. In his eighteenth year he began reading law, under Judge Hodges, at Carrollton, and five years later, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. He had previously taught school for nine years, was deputy assessor for the same length of time, and township treasurer for five years, in Patterson township, so named in honor of his father. In October, 1877, he came to the city of Roodhouse, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been eminently successful, now being rated as one of the most successful attorneys of this portion of the state. Mr. Patterson has been attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad for a term of years and has a very extensive railroad practice in addition to his general practice. The firm of which he is the head was established February 3, 1882, and has ever since practiced in the various courts of Illinois and Missouri, their practice being second to no other firm in this part of the state. In March, 1868, James L. Patterson and Mary E. Wilmington were united in marriage. Mr. Patterson was president of the town board at the time of the organization of Roodhouse as a city, and has been clerk of the district board of education. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been chosen as a delegate to the congressional conventions held in the twelfth district, and has at various times acted as chairman of the same. Since coming to Roodhouse Mr. Patterson has done much toward the improvement of the city, being associated with Mr. Roodhouse in the erection of many of the best buildings in the city. They laid out the public square and did much toward bringing trade to the city.

W. M. Ward, a practicing attorney at Greenfield, is a son of Jesse and Mary Ward, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father of W. M. was a farmer by occupation and was among the first settlers of Jersey county. W. M. Ward was born December 24, 1838, and attended the

common schools until he was eighteen years of age. He then took a trip to the Rocky mountains, where he spent eight years in various occupations. He was first engaged in mining, then was in the attorney general's office and was out on an expedition after the red men and followed them into their mountain fastnesses, and had some practical experience in Indian fighting. In the winter of 1867 he returned to Brighton, and soon afterward entered the office of Asa Potter and engaged in the study of law, in which he continued about three years. On July 26, 1870, he was united in marriage with Louisa Prosser. He left the office of Asa Potter in 1872, and went into the employ of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company as a machinist, where he remained one year. He then moved his family to Greene county and engaged in the milling business, which he followed until 1875, at which time he sold out his interest and located at Greenfield. On May 10, 1875, he received an appointment as postmaster and June 5, got his commission. In 1876 he received the appointment of notary public, was admitted to the bar in January, 1877, and has since been engaged in the practice of law.

Thomas Henshaw was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has been practicing law in Greene county ever since. He was located at White Hall in said county until the year 1890, when he removed to Carrollton. He enjoys a lucrative and extensive practice. He was state's attorney of Greene county from 1888 to 1896, and declined to be a candidate for re-election.

Hon. David F. King.—In March, 1898, this respected citizen of Roodhouse was nominated to the office of county judge of Greene county, Illinois, on the Democratic ticket and since elected to that position. This honor came to him as a result of years of untiring devotion to his profession and of a long series of successes in the law and politics. He is a general favorite with his professional brethren and with his fellow-citizens as well and his name has been frequently brought forward as a candidate for one position or another, and when elected, he has abundantly proved his ability and executive talent. The interests of the public are dear to his heart and all measures of improvement and progress find ready support at his hands.

Born January 9, 1853, Mr. King is a native of Texas, the middle name Fanin, being the same as the county in which he was born, while his parents were on a visit of about a year to the state. A son of Alexander King and Mary (Waggoner) King, who were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Alexander King, removed from his former Hoosier abode to East Carrollton, Illinois, in the early part of the '20s and died in that locality at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Our subject's father was a member of the legislature of this state at the time of the memorable contest between Lincoln and Douglas and voted for the last named for the United States senate, when Douglas was successful, January 5, 1859. (House journal, page 32.) The common-school education gained by Mr. King in his boyhood was supplemented by one term in the Waverly high school and a course at Blackburn University, at Carlinville, Illinois. Afterward he attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and there studied law. Then he became superintendent of schools of Greene county, acting as such nearly two

years, then resigning in order to accept the office of state's attorney. He succeeded himself and served from 1880 to 1888 as state's attorney. He was true to all the duties devolving upon him and gave general satisfaction to the people who had confided their interests to his keeping. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Roodhouse for many years and stands second to none here in his profession. October 21, 1895, he was appointed postmaster at Roodhouse, and this honor he attributes largely to the friendly offices of General John M. Palmer and ex-Congressman Finis E. Downing, who interceded in his behalf.

Mr. King, however, was removed from the office in October, 1897, on account of his political views and speech-making for the cause of Hon. William J. Bryan, for all of which he shows no signs of regret, but seems proud of the fact he was an active participant in the campaign. A score of years has rolled away since he became prominent in political circles in this state and his power and influence is a recognized factor in political campaigns.

The marriage of Mr. King and Miss Nancy E. Morrow was celebrated in 1875.

Henry Thomas Rainey, of Carrollton, is the subject of the following paragraphs. The Rainey family, of Carrollton, is one of the oldest and most highly respected in this section of the state. As early as 1832 or 1833 the grandfather of the subject of this article, Major W. C. Rainey, came to this place, and here some of his descendants have since resided, being intimately associated with the progress and advancing prosperity of this locality. The Major won his title by meritorious service in the Mexican war. The maternal grandfather of our subject was one of the pioneers of Greene county, Illinois, locating there in 1818, and thus it may be seen that Henry Thomas Rainey comes from families who assisted in the founding of the state and in the development of her then unknown and unexplored resources.

The eldest of the three children of John and Catherine (Thomas) Rainey, who were farmers by occupation, and residents of this county, H. T. Rainey was born August 20, 1860, in Carrollton. Here he attended the public schools, prepared for college in Knox Academy, and later went to Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He next became a student in Amherst College and was graduated in that classic institution of learning in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It had been the ambition of the young man for some time to enter the legal profession and he next took up the study of law. In 1885 he was graduated in the Union College of Law, of Chicago, that being the law department of the Northwestern University, and the same year was initiated into regular practice in Carrollton. For about a year he was in partnership with James M. Brown, later was associated with H. C. Withers, and for several years has been conducting practice alone. He is the local attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and is the legal representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in all its litigation in this county. From 1887 to 1894 he was master in chancery in Greene county, and then resigned.

In the Democratic party he is very prominent, and in 1888 and again in 1892

and 1896, did some very effective campaign work on behalf of his platform and nominees. He was chosen as the presidential elector from the sixteenth district in 1896, and at present has the endorsement of his party friends of this county and elsewhere for congress. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1886 Amherst College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him for special post-graduate work. In 1888 Mr. Rainey married Miss Ella McBride, of Harvard, Nebraska.

CHAPTER LXI.

LEADERS OF THE BAR IN EDGAR, DOUGLAS, HENDERSON, IROQUOIS, JASPER,
LEE, McHENRY, MERCER, PIATT AND PULASKI COUNTIES.

AY. TROGDON.—At an early period in the development of Edgar county, Andrew York Trogdon was born on a farm eight miles east of Paris, the ninth son in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Samuel and Ellender (Swafford) Trogdon. Both parents were natives of North Carolina, and were born in Asheville, that state. Andrew York was a cousin of his namesake, the subject of this sketch, and the latter's paternal grandmother was a York, descended from the prominent English family of that name. Samuel Trogdon followed the various pursuits of a tanner, miller, blacksmith and farmer, and was also a great lover of hunting and fishing. An expert mechanic, he could make anything in wood or iron that he had ever seen, from a horse-shoe nail to a gun complete, including all kinds of farming implements. He first visited Illinois in 1815, and removed his family to this state in 1825, locating in the midst of the forest, in Elbridge township, Edgar county. Subsequently he removed to a prairie farm, located on what was known as the north arm of the grand prairie, where the blue-stem grass grew so high that a man could sit on his horse and tie the grass above his head. His grandfather was a native of England, and part of the ancestral home is still in possession of members of the family, while a mountain in that locality is known as the Trogdon mountain.

Judge Trogdon, of this review, was reared in the county of his nativity, and in his early youth was for eight weeks a student in a log school-house, the first built in the county. He attended the schools of Paris to a limited extent, but his early privileges in that direction were very limited. Subsequently, however, he pursued an irregular classical course, together with Latin, German and French, in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, but did not graduate. In his very early childhood it seemed probable that he would become a physician, as he was always concocting medicines from roots and herbs, but at one time he used one of these preparations on a calf which he owned, and the calf died! This cut short his career as an M. D., but, though he was only seven years of age at the time, the title of "Doc," given him by his older brothers, clung to him for many years. When still quite young he left home to make his own way in the world unaided. His father died September 20, 1840, and his mother afterward married William Gannon. The family then removed to a farm near Terre Haute, Indiana, and on one occasion the Judge and his brother were set to burning logs and brush. Igniting the pile, they left it to be consumed, while they, unbeknown to their mother, slipped away to town to sell

some eggs. While in the city they became engaged in a fight with some other boys, and the trouble between the two factions lasted for three or four hours. The dinner hour had long since passed when they returned home, and when their stepfather learned the cause of the delay he attempted to administer punishment, but the boys had just conquered in one fight and now did not propose to endure a whipping. Retreating behind a pile of stones they defied their stepfather and escaped the whipping, but the result of it all was that he told them they must leave home.

That Judge Trogdon had determined to do, regardless of his stepfather's wish, and on a beautiful morning in May, 1848, he severed the ties that bound him to home, and started out to make his own way in the world, his destination being Buchanan county, Iowa. On his way he worked for twenty-eight days, at twenty-five cents per day, for Captain Isaac Sandford, who had served in the Black Hawk war. With his wages added to his previous capital he had seven dollars and a quarter, and on arriving near Independence, Iowa, he had three dollars and seventy-five cents. In that locality he engaged in breaking prairie and in hauling with an ox team, until August 30, 1851, when he sold his Iowa possessions and returned to Illinois, where in connection with his brothers, he secured and fenced a farm of eighteen hundred acres. He carried on agricultural pursuits for some time, and in the interval taught school for one year in Rankin county, Mississippi. Later he attended school, and in 1855 started for Kansas, but went instead to St. Paul, Minnesota, with a drove of cattle, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of government land, twenty-two miles south of St. Paul. From near St. Paul he went west to near New Ulm, Minnesota, where he and his brother, James B. Trogdon, carried on farming until 1857, and in 1862, during the Sioux war, the Indians killed nine white people on the Trogdon farm, and destroyed everything on the farm except the house and one boy whom the Indians left for dead. His brother was engaged in said war against the Sioux at New Ulm, and the old citizens of that vicinity remember his heroic conduct. Judge Trogdon returned to Terre Haute, Indiana, and engaged in the study of law under the direction of John P. Usher and Chambers Y. Patterson, the former of whom was secretary of the interior under President Lincoln, and the latter the incumbent as mayor and circuit judge. Later he was in the offices of Hon. Harvey D. Scott and Newton Booth, later governor of California and United States senator. The circumstance which won him the nickname of "Doc" undoubtedly had something to do with his choice of the legal profession. He greatly disliked that appellation and as his acquaintances sometimes remarked "He was as sober as a judge," he determined to win the latter title in very truth. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Terre Haute, in 1857, and the following year came to Paris, Illinois, where he has since remained. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1859, was afterward admitted to practice in the federal courts, and in 1860 was elected town clerk. He continued in active and successful practice until 1865, when he was elected judge of Edgar county for a four-years term, on the expiration of which, in 1869, he was elected mayor of Paris, and commissioned by General John M. Palmer,

May 17, 1870,—the only commissioned mayor Paris has ever had. Under the law he was vested with almost plenary power and was *ex officio* justice. In 1877 he was again elected county judge, and as the term was, by law, continued one year, he held the office for five years. In 1882 he was again chosen for that position, and on his retirement, in 1886, his service in that capacity had covered thirteen years and was marked by the most prompt, conscientious and able discharge of duty. In 1890 he was once more a candidate for county judge, but was defeated.

In 1879 Judge Trogdon engaged in the marble business, and this enterprise has since grown to extensive proportions and proved a valuable source of income. He yet carried on operations along that line, in addition to his law practice. For several years past he has made a specialty of pension claims and is recognized as one of the best pension attorneys in this section of Illinois. Having thoroughly acquainted himself with the pension laws he is unusually successful in pushing claims to a speedy adjustment. As a judge of law he stands high in the estimation of the people, and during the thirteen years of his service as county judge perfect satisfaction was given and his decisions were almost without exception correct.

In Edgar county, Illinois, Judge Trogdon married Miss Mary C. Clapp, who was born in North Carolina, in 1859. Their children are Alice, Jessie, Como, Ida, Dick and Lula. All of the daughters have been successful school-teachers, and Jessie has served as notary public, while Lula is now filling that position. The sons have been members of the Illinois National Guard, and Como was the leading musician for the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida.

The Judge has always been a staunch Republican in his political views. Although he has never belonged to any church, he has aided quite liberally in the support of many, and ever advocates all measures for the public good. He has held membership in a number of secret societies, has been honored with office in all of them, and in 1878 was grand president of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, in Illinois.

John William Doak was born on the farm of his maternal grandfather, near Baldwinville, Illinois, March 14, 1866. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Samuel Doak, D. D., who was graduated in Princeton College under the preceptorage of Dr. Witherspoon. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and his parents were Scotch-Irish emigrants who, on leaving the northern part of the Emerald Isle, crossed the Atlantic to Pennsylvania. Rev. Samuel Doak married Miss Esther Montgomery, also of Virginia, and became an eminent pioneer Presbyterian preacher of eastern Tennessee. He was also the founder and first president of the Washington College, of Tennessee, "the first literary institution west of the Alleghany mountains." He was the father of Rev. John W. Doak, the great-grandfather of our subject, who married a Miss Alexander, cousin of Rev. A. A. Alexander, of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Their son, Dr. John N. Doak, married Martha Payne, of Tennessee, and was the father of John Whitefield Newton Doak, the father of our subject. The last

named married Emily Guthrie, for many years a public-school teacher in Edgar county, Illinois, and of Scotch, English and German descent. She is still living, but her husband died before the birth of his son John, whose name begins this review. During the civil war he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, known as "Birge's Sharpshooters," and died in 1865, after the close of the war.

John W. Doak, of this sketch, was reared amid the scenes and interests of rural life, and prior to his thirteenth year attended chiefly the schools taught by his mother. He then entered the public schools of Paris, Illinois, and was graduated in the high school there in 1883, standing at the head of a class of sixteen. He was a boy of active habits, fond of the pursuits of the farm and with a love for the works of nature in their simplicity, but as the years passed he became imbued with a desire to become a public speaker and enter a professional career, which desire ultimately led him into the legal profession. He was a student in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, from 1883 until 1885, and completed the freshman and sophomore years with oratorical honors. In that institution he pursued the engineering and literary course, and after beginning the study of law he followed surveying and leveling to some extent, having become familiar with the work through the aid of a maternal great-uncle who was an old-time surveyor.

For nearly three years Mr. Doak studied law, pursuing his course in the office of James A. Eads and that of the firm of Sellar & Dole, of Paris, and was admitted to the bar, in Springfield, in 1888. He has since practiced in Paris, with good success. He is careful and conscientious in his legal work, with a mind of rather more of a judicial cast than inclined to the contests of the forum. In April, 1897, he was elected justice of the peace.

Mr. Doak is a stanch Republican in politics, and was active in the campaign in 1896, delivering many political speeches in his county. For two years, from 1882 until 1884, he was a member of Company H, Fourth Illinois National Guard. He is a member of Tau chapter, of Wabash College, of the Beta Theta Pi, a Greek college society, with which he has been connected since December, 1883; became a member of Paris Lodge, No. 268, A. F. & A. M., in 1897; the following year joined Edgar Chapter, R. A. M.; and since 1886 has been a member of the Presbyterian church.

Captain Joseph P. Barricklow, a leading member of the bar of Arcola, Illinois, is numbered among the native sons of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Rising Sun, on the 7th of February, 1867. His parents were Elias and Eliza A. Barricklow. The father was a farmer by occupation and died on the 12th of March, 1895, but the mother is still living. The family is of Dutch origin and was founded in America by emigrants from Holland, who located in New Amsterdam, now New York, in the early settlement of the Empire state.

During his boyhood the subject of this review was brought by his parents to Arcola, where he was reared to manhood and acquired his literary education, which was completed by his graduation in the high school, in 1885. It was his desire to enter the legal profession, but not having the means to prosecute his

studies along that line he turned his attention to teaching, which he successfully followed until the spring of 1892. He thought also to extend his field of operations and add to his financial resources by engaging in a manufacturing enterprise, but that proved a source of loss instead of profit, and the failure of the firm, in 1892, left him without anything. In the meantime, however, he had begun reading law in Arcola, and had so far mastered the principles of jurisprudence that in May, 1893, he was admitted to the bar and began practice. His comprehensive knowledge, his power to analyze a case and determine the main points with accuracy, combined with the strength with which he presents his cause to judge or jury, have won him a place among the able practitioners of his part of the state and he has been concerned in the conduct of some of the most important litigation heard in the courts of his county. He enjoys a good clientage, and his close application and fidelity to his patrons' interests will insure him still greater success when he resumes the practice of law.

At the time this sketch was written, September, 1898, Mr. Barricklow was devoting himself to his country's service, having enlisted in the war with Spain. On the 26th of March, 1886, he joined the Illinois National Guard, as a member of Company A, Eighth Regiment, and on the 5th of September, 1888, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, serving in that capacity until the 22d of June, 1892, when he became first lieutenant in Company A, Fourth Illinois National Guard. On the 2d of April, 1898, he was made captain of his company, and when hostilities with Spain were declared he put aside all personal considerations that he might go forth with his command to the defense of his country. He was mustered into the United States service on the 20th of May as captain of Company A, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Florida, under Major General Lee. To those who know Captain Barricklow it was not difficult to predict that he would be found wherever duty called him, and his loyalty to his country was shown by his prompt response to the call of President McKinley for aid.

The Captain votes with the Democracy and is one of the prominent representatives of the party in his district, which he has twice represented in the state legislature, serving in the session of 1894-5 and again in 1896-7. He studied closely the political problems of the day, carefully considered each measure that came up for settlement and supported every interest which he believed to be for the general good. He was married July 29, 1895, to Miss Minnie McWilliams, of Arcola, and they have a little daughter, Helen, born April 15, 1897. Popular in military, professional, political and social circles, Captain Barricklow could not but be gladly welcomed to his home when the country no longer needed his services.

John H. Chadwick came from the Keystone state to Illinois to join the bar of this commonwealth. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of December, 1860, and is a son of J. M. Chadwick, also a native of the same county and a farmer by occupation. Therefore John H. Chadwick had the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farmer's son,—such as plowing, planting and harvesting,—while, in the intervals of farm labor, he attended the

district schools of the neighborhood and laid the foundation for a more advanced education. At an early age he began working as a farm hand, by the month; but with a desire for better educational advantages than he had enjoyed, he entered the State Normal School, at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, in which institution he was graduated on the completion of the regular course. He also attended the Waynesburg College and, coming to the west, he read law in the office of Eckhart & Moore, of Tuscola, Illinois. He also pursued his law studies in the Wesleyan Law University, of Bloomington, and in 1891 he graduated and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Chadwick began practice in 1892, and the same year was elected state's attorney of Douglas county, for a four-years term. So ably and conscientiously did he perform the duties of the position that he was re-elected in 1896, and is now serving his second term. He has won the commendation of the bar and the court, and has gained some notable forensic successes. He recently secured the conviction of John W. Appleton, who was tried for murder and sentenced to twenty-five years in the state penitentiary. (The case has since been reversed.) He has also conducted the prosecution in other important cases and is a lawyer of recognized ability, forceful in the trial of a cause, logical in argument, and accurate in his reasoning.

In politics Mr. Chadwick is a Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of his party, and firm in his advocacy of its principles. He married Miss Ella Russell, of Chrisman, Illinois, a former teacher in the schools of Tuscola. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and is now an efficient and progressive member of the school board of Tuscola.

Rauseldon Cooper, the present county judge of Henderson county, Illinois, and a prominent citizen of Oquawka, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 24th of December, 1845, his parents being John and Martha Cooper. The father's family came originally from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in his youth he was a playmate of Oliver P. Morton. His wife was a member of the Society of Friends in early life and was disowned by the church on account of marrying outside its fold. Her people were from North Carolina, but little is known concerning the ancestry of the Judge, the family priding itself on American citizenship more than on ancient lineage.

In his early childhood Judge Cooper was brought by his uncle and grandmother's family to Henderson county, and in the common schools near his uncle's farm he acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by a course in Lombard University, of Galesburg, Illinois. He entered that institution in 1863 and was graduated in 1869, having in the meantime engaged in teaching to some extent. His preference was for the natural sciences,—botany, geology and physics,—and this love of investigation and analyzation is now manifest in his handling of intricate law problems. After his graduation he returned to his father's farm and at his father's request assumed the position of general manager, continuing in charge for six years, but not finding that business entirely satisfactory he operated a stationary engine for eighteen months, and in the meantime taught school, spending five terms as teacher,—through his college course,

and while in charge of the farm. In the fall of 1873 he abandoned the care of field and meadow and entered upon the study of law in the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in the spring of 1875. He spent the succeeding summer and autumn on the old homestead, and in February, 1876, opened a law office in Oquawka, where he has since remained, enjoying a good business from the beginning of his professional career. He was retained on one side or the other of almost all the important litigation heard in the courts of his district until his election to the bench, and was the original investigator in the contest of the village of Oquawka with its bondholders that resulted in litigation in the United States courts, relieving the village of about forty thousand dollars' indebtedness. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney of Henderson county and held the office for ten consecutive years, when he resigned. In 1890 he was elected county judge, and is the present incumbent, his continuous official service therefore covering eighteen years.

In September, 1875, Judge Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Susie E. Cummins, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who traces her ancestry back to John Hart, famous in connection with the Declaration of Independence. They are now parents of five children: Moses Roscoe, who was born July 7, 1876; Margaret Elnora, born September 6, 1877; Rauseldon, born March 14, 1880; Harry Mac, born June 7, 1882, and Leona, born June 10, 1886. The Judge is connected with two fraternal organizations. Since 1878 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for ten years has been affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. His political support has always been given the Republican party since he attained the right of franchise, for he believes that it embodies the most business-like principles and the methods of strong government.

Judge Cooper possesses a mind of precision and power,—in a marked degree a judicial mind, capable of an impartial view of both sides of a question and of arriving at a just conclusion. In his practice he was absolutely fair, never indulged in artifice or concealment, never dealt in indirect methods, but won his victories, which were many, and suffered his defeats, which were few, in the open field, face to face with the foe. On the bench he has achieved distinction by his fearless loyalty to duty and by his freedom from judicial bias.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is a list of the lawyers who flourished in Iroquois county prior to 1860,—all being now deceased: Spotwood A. Washington, John Chamberlain, Jacob A. Whiteman, George B. Joiner, Stephen G. Bovie, Charles H. Wood, Chester Kinney, James Fletcher, Cornelius F. McNeill, George Walser. Some of these were remarkable characters; but the writer can give no reliable data concerning any, as he came here after the war.

Of the surviving lawyers of the early period may be named Hon. Franklin Blades, Pomona, California; Asa B. Roff, Watseka, Illinois; Wilson S. Kay, Watseka, Illinois; Uriah Copp, Loda, Illinois; Robert Doyle, Watseka, Illinois.

Of other leading lawyers of a later date may be named the following: Robert K. McIntyre, deceased; Tracy B. Harris, deceased; Joseph D. Long, Onarga, Illinois; J. D. Van Norman, Onarga, Illinois; Isaac W. Holland, deceased;

Daniel W. Ayres, Durango, Colorado; Moses H. Euans, Watseka, Illinois; Charles P. Kinney, Kenka, Florida.

The present bar includes: Wilson S. Kay, McClellan Kay, Robert W. Hilscher, A. F. Goodyear, O. F. Morgan, David Orebaugh, Charles H. Payson, Miss Nellie Kessler, Harry Riddell, C. G. Hirschi, Joseph W. Kern, Free P. Morris, F. L. Hooper, J. F. Pierson, Charles W. Raymond, Frank M. Crangle, W. E. Lewis, W. T. Pankey. All the foregoing are residents of Watseka.

Wilson S. Kay, the leader of the Iroquois county bar in years of seniority in practice and by reason of marked ability, has been retained as advocate or counsel in almost every important litigated interest in his district through the long period of forty-one years. He has a just appreciation of the scope of the profession, which is the conservator of human rights and liberties, and is at all times inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice. His fidelity to the interests of his clients is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law; and thus it is that he has ever commanded the respect of bench and bar and is rightfully accorded recognition as the leader of the legal fraternity in Iroquois county.

Mr. Kay was born near Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, October 31, 1831, his parents being William D. and Ruth (Wright) Kay, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter born near Little's Mills, West Virginia. With his parents the father removed from Maryland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after their death, when about six years of age, he was apprenticed to the glass-blower's trade. After the completion of his apprenticeship he followed that pursuit for some time, and later removed to West Virginia, where he was married. Having lived alternately in that state and in Ohio, he subsequently removed with his family to Terre Haute, Indiana, and thence to a farm in Putnam county, near Greencastle, where Wilson S. Kay was born. After a few months they returned to Virginia, and next went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father engaged in the furrier's trade until his removal to a farm in Clermont county, that state. In 1837 he sold his farming property and at the solicitation of a friend invested his money in a steam-mill outfit, which he brought to Iroquois county, Illinois. Not finding the outlook very promising, he started east again, stopping at Perryville, Indiana, where he erected a sawmill, in connection with a partner, but about the time the mill was ready for operation his death occurred. The settlement of the estate was either so badly or so dishonestly managed that the family had nothing left, and soon afterward Mrs. Kay went with her children to live with her father, Jonathan Wright, on Spring creek, in Iroquois county. About 1845 she married Isaac Courtwright, a pioneer of the county, and her death occurred in Texas, this county, in July, 1854, of cholera, Mr. Courtwright dying the following day, of the same disease.

Wilson S. Kay returned to Iroquois county in the summer of 1838, when seven years old, with his mother and her children. The two older ones, a sister and our subject, found homes with strangers. The latter lived with Samuel Harper, near Onarga, for a few months, after which he spent four years with Thomas Vennum, Sr., near Milford-on-the-Mound. He attended the country schools for

a time and for a year was a student in Milford. At the age of fourteen he went to the home of his sister, near that town, and worked for his board and schooling. Having at length qualified himself to teach, he was employed to take charge of the Bunkum school for a year, and with his savings he paid his tuition and expenses for fourteen months at Mount Morris Seminary, Ogle county, Illinois. Later he taught school again for a year, and was thereby enabled to attend Asbury (now De Pauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, for one term.

On the 18th of July, 1852, Mr. Kay was married, in Iroquois county, to Miss Susannah Critchfield, who died in September, 1855. Their only child, William, died in infancy. Mr. Kay was married again on the 6th of March, 1858, his second union being with Livonia M. Burlingame, of Onarga, Illinois, daughter of Abner and Livonia (Turner) Burlingame. She was born in Chautauqua county, New York, and came to this county with her widowed mother in 1855. Five children were born of the second marriage: William Abner, who was born April 2, 1860, died at the age of eighteen months. McClellan, who was born October 18, 1861, and is now his father's law partner, was educated in the Watseka public school, Onarga Seminary, Michigan State University and the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and then entered into partnership with his father and Judge Euans, but the firm is now Kay & Kay. He married Ella Martin, of Watseka. The third son, Wilson S., was born December 16, 1863, and died May 21, 1872. Livonia Ruth, who was born October 2, 1867, is a graduate of the Northwestern University, of Evanston, of the class of 1891. Donald Burlingame, the youngest, was born June 12, 1874, and died in November of the same year.

When first married Mr. Kay lived in a cabin near Bunkum, and taught school in that village. Later he moved to Middleport, then the county-seat, and in 1872 made his home about midway between the old town and the new, now Watseka. He studied law in Middleport, with James Fletcher, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, having since engaged in practice in Watseka. From the beginning he has enjoyed a good practice, and now has a distinctively representative clientage. In politics he is a sound-money Democrat, and has served as deputy sheriff and as city attorney of Watseka. He was appointed commissioner of claims by Governor Fifer, July 2, 1889, the court of claims being composed of three commissioners, appointed for the purpose of adjusting claims against the state, and in that capacity Mr. Kay served four years. He is a member of the state central committee of the National Democratic party, and supported Palmer and Buckner in the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Kay is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Watseka Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M.; Watseka Chapter, No. 114, R. A. M., and was a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Kankakee, but his membership was transferred to Mary Commandery, of Watseka, when the latter was instituted. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Through the exercise of his professional ability Mr. Kay has acquired a handsome competence, and he is now the owner of over five hundred acres of

farming land, about four hundred of which lie adjacent to Watseka, while thirty acres are inside the corporation limits. His attention, however, is devoted not to farming, but to his professional duties, and for forty-one years he has maintained a high standing at the bar. He has always been an industrious, hard-working and successful lawyer, and possesses certain elements of disposition without which success in the legal profession is hardly attainable,—industry, energy, ability, tact, and last but not least, combativeness and true courage. He trusts to chance nothing that his sagacity deems necessary to his case, and when care and work will insure success he is certain to be successful. Consequently he has won the reputation of being a conservative and safe man with whom to intrust important cases, and his successes in court fully justify the general popular opinion of him.

Judge R. W. Hilscher, who occupies the bench of the twelfth judicial district, has attained his present honorable and responsible position as the result of fitness for office. He is a well read lawyer, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of the litigated interests entrusted to him, and his ability to put aside all personal feeling and to weigh without bias the points in evidence, together with the law applicable to them, makes him a most capable member of the Illinois judiciary.

He was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1853, and, as the family name indicates, is of German descent. His original American ancestors located in the Keystone state and were mechanics and farmers. For many years the branch of the family to which his father belonged was connected with Lancaster county. His parents are Joseph Secrest and Louisa (Woland) Hilscher, the former a blacksmith in his early life and later a farmer.

In his infancy Judge Hilscher was taken by his parents to Bethlehem, Indiana, where the father followed blacksmithing for two years, when he came with his family to Logan county, Illinois. From 1857 until 1871 our subject resided continuously with his parents, on a farm near Lincoln, Logan county, and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he became a student in Adrian College, of Adrian, Michigan, and was graduated in that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in the class of 1875. The following year he was graduated in the Albany Law School, with the degree of LL. B., and the same year, 1876, was admitted to the bar in New York and Illinois.

In the autumn of that year Judge Hilscher located in Hoopeston, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he practiced law until the spring of 1879, when, wishing to locate at a county-seat, he removed to Watseka, Iroquois county. Through twenty-two years he has given his attention entirely to the law, and from 1880 until 1888 held the office of state's attorney in Iroquois county, being re-elected in 1884. He was also master in chancery for two years, and in June, 1897, was elected judge of the twelfth judicial circuit. While engaged in private practice he had a large clientage in the general practice of law, and since his elevation to the bench has been called upon to decide some important cases, the most notable being the condemnation cases by which the sanitary district of Chicago obtained

its right of way through the city of Joliet. The cases consumed nearly seven months of actual trial and at times became somewhat sensational, owing to petitions for a change of venue and charges of attempt at jury bribing.

In politics the Judge has always been a Republican, and he has done not a little to promote the interests of the party in this community. He was chairman of the county central committee from 1886 until 1890, and during the campaign of 1896 he made speeches throughout the state, under the direction of the state central committee. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His home relations are very pleasant. He was married in Watseka, Illinois, October 8, 1879, to Miss Clara McGill, and they have two children: Elma, who is now sixteen years of age, and Ralph, aged thirteen.

Freeman P. Morris is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Cook county, on the 18th of March, 1852. His parents were Charles and Sarah Morris, the former a farmer by occupation. The latter, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, is a daughter of Freeman Thomas, who discovered and developed the first anthracite-coal mine in Pennsylvania.

Freeman P. Morris was a student in the public schools of Chicago, the Cook County Normal and pursued a classical course in the Northwestern University. He attended the Union College of Law, in which institution he was graduated in 1871. He then accepted a position as reporter for the Chicago Evening Post and Mail, and in the meantime continued his law studies, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Illinois, in November, 1874. Immediately afterward he located in Watseka, where he entered into partnership with Robert Doyle, Esq.,—a connection that was continued until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Frank L. Hooper, this relation being still maintained. Mr. Morris has always engaged in general practice and is well versed in the various departments of jurisprudence. He has been connected with a number of very important cases that have terminated in the court of last resort, and for several years he and Mr. Hooper have been attorneys for the railroads which cross Iroquois county. He presents the points of evidence with the greatest clearness and force, quotes the law and precedents with accuracy, prepares his cases with great precision and invariably seeks to present his arguments in the strong, clear light of common reason and sound, logical principles.

In politics Mr. Morris is a stalwart Democrat, well informed on the issues of the day, and doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. In 1892 he was appointed a member of Governor Altgeld's staff, with the rank of colonel. He was president of the board of education of Watseka from 1890 until 1894, and was elected to the general assembly in 1884. He has served in the thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth assemblies, and has left the impress of his strong individuality and clear mind upon the legislation of the period. In the campaign of 1889 he made speeches throughout the state in favor of the election, by the incoming legislature, of General John M. Palmer for United States senator. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in Chicago, where he nominated

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley for vice-president; and during the presidential campaigns of 1892 and 1896 he canvassed the state in support of the Democratic candidates. He is very prominent in political circles and is regarded as one of the important factors in the Democratic party in the state.

Mr. Morris is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery of Watseka, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has served as deputy grand chancellor commander of the latter. He also belongs to different political societies. He was married, in Colorado, to Miss Minnie D. Lott, on the 13th of June, 1882, and they have one son, Eugene, born July 11, 1888.

James W. Gibson was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 26, 1845, his parents being William and Candace Gibson. The paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and lived in the north of the Emerald Isle. The grandfather, James Gibson, served in the British army through the Peninsular war and participated in the battle of Waterloo, being a member of the regiment commanded by the Duke of Kent. Subsequently he emigrated to Canada, and later to Michigan. William Gibson was a carpenter by occupation and enlisted for service in the Mexican war as a member of Company K, Third United States Dragoons. He was killed in a skirmish with the Mexican Lancers, August 17, 1847. His wife, Candace Gibson, was a representative of a New York family. Her father, Jasper Whitbeck, served in the war of 1812, and removed to Oakland county, Michigan, in 1833. Both her grandfathers, Whitbeck and Raupp, served in the Revolutionary war.

Judge James W. Gibson, of this review, acquired his literary education in the common schools of Holly, Michigan, and Olney, Illinois. He became a resident of the latter place in 1861 and in 1863 came to Newton, where he has since made his home. He engaged in teaching school, in working in a printing-office and in studying law between the years 1863 and 1871, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, but did not devote his energies entirely to the practice of law until 1871. His studies were pursued under the direction of his uncle, Isaac Gibson, and from the beginning of his active identification with the legal profession he has met with a creditable success. He has handled litigation in the various state and federal courts and his name appears in connection with suits in the supreme courts as early as the seventy-seventh volume of the Illinois Reports. On the 1st of January, 1882, he formed the existing partnership with Hon. Hale Johnson, and they do a law, real-estate, loan and collection business. Judge Gibson is an experienced lawyer and on several occasions has been successful in reversing the decisions of the appellate court, a fact of which he may be justly proud. In 1877 he was elected county judge, and by re-election was continued in that office until 1886. During his service on the bench only three appeals from his decisions were prosecuted, and only one of the three was successful. As a trial lawyer he is peculiarly strong in the examination of witnesses, and in the presentation and management of cases in court he has no superior in this section of the state.

The Judge has always been a loyal and public-spirited citizen and during the

civil war he served his country as sergeant of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, until mustered out in October, 1864, on the expiration of his three-years term. He always voted the Democratic ticket until 1896, when he did all in his power to assist President McKinley and General Palmer to defeat the principles of the free-silver Democracy. Both the Democrats and the Republicans of the county instructed their delegates to give him their support for the supreme judgeship; but he did not win the office. He was also the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the fourth judicial circuit in 1897.

Mr. Gibson was married November 19, 1870, to Miss Vinda C. Brooks, and to them were born three children: Launce, who was born February 26, 1872, and died April 12, 1873; Lela, born March 16, 1873; and Ralph, born April 23, 1878.

William Barge.—Nearly two-score years have rolled away since this sterling old citizen of Dixon, Lee county, entered upon the practice of law in this city, and during this long period his influence has ever been cast on the side of improvement and progress, good government and justice for all. Among the members of his profession he is highly regarded, and ten years ago, in 1888, he was the unanimous choice of the lawyers of the sixth district for judge of the supreme court. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been aggressive in campaigns, nor sought official distinction for himself.

The paternal grandfather of William Barge was one of those heroes who offered up his life on the altar of this country during the war of the Revolution, falling in battle at Brandywine. William Barge was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1832, a son of John and James (Elliott) Barge. With his parents he became a resident of Ohio in his infancy, and grew to manhood in that state. The father, a carpenter by trade, at first located in that part of Richland county now included in Ashland county, but four years later settled in the town of Wooster, where his death occurred in 1850. The following year the widow, with her son and two daughters, came to Illinois by team, making the trip across the country within a month. They arrived safely at the home of an elder brother of our subject who lived about four miles from Geneseo, Henry county.

Soon after he reached this state William Barge obtained a position as a teacher, for he had received an excellent education for that day. While he had charge of a school in Moline, Illinois, he gave his spare time to the study of law, being directed in his work by Judge Ira O. Wilkinson, then judge of the circuit court and later a prominent lawyer of Chicago. Mr. Barge was also given assistance in his studies by Judge Waite, afterward judge of the United States courts in Utah. In 1854 our subject came to Dixon and, having organized the first graded school in this county, acted in the capacity of principal for more than three years, occasionally teaching mathematics in Dixon College as well. In 1859 he became head of the Belleville high school, and at the same time continued his legal studies under the direction of William H. Underwood, a well known lawyer of that place.

In 1860, upon returning to Dixon, Mr. Barge passed a most creditable ex-

amination before Judge Corydon Beckwith, Norman B. Judd and Ebenezer Peck and was admitted to the bar. The next year he entered into partnership with H. B. Fouke, under the firm name of Barge & Fouke, and together they transacted legal business for five years. Subsequently his firm was Barge & Heaton for a period of four years, after which he was invited to join Judge Eustace and his own brother-in-law, Sherwood Dixon. The name of the firm stood as Eustace, Barge & Dixon until 1874, when the junior members withdrew in order to join W. W. O'Brien, of Chicago, the new partnership being known as O'Brien, Barge & Dixon. The same year, 1874, Mr. Barge was made counsel of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and three years later he was appointed counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and has held both positions ever since. Long since his ability as a lawyer raised him to the front ranks of his profession. The earnestness and loyalty with which he has ever defended the right, and the zeal he has manifested in the overthrow of wrong and injustice, have placed laurels upon his brow, and have given him the admiration of the public. As a speaker he is forcible, convincing and logical, his mind being quick to grasp all details and intricacies of a situation.

In 1856 Mr. Barge married Miss Elizabeth Dixon, granddaughter of the worthy old pioneer, John Dixon, who was one of the founders of this city and an early settler of the great prairie state. Dixon was appropriately named in his honor, and his memory is still treasured in the hearts of those who were associated with him in the days of frontier life.

Abram K. Trusdell was born on a farm in Sussex county, New Jersey, and is the sixth in a family of eleven children, whose parents were Jesse and Jane (Giveans) Trusdell, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, in which state the father followed the occupation of farming. The paternal grandfather of our subject valiantly served his country in the war of the Revolution, under General Washington.

Upon his father's farm Mr. Trusdell, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and during that period attended the schools of the neighborhood, in which he alternated his time with the labors of field and meadow through the summer months. At the age of eighteen he laid aside his text-books and went to Newark, New Jersey, where for a year he was employed in the trunk manufacturing establishment of Randolph & Headly. Relinquishing that position, he entered the office of his brother, a lawyer of Newark, for whom he performed clerical service until October, 1861, when, believing he could better his financial condition in the west, he left his native state for Amboy, Illinois. During the winter of 1861-2 he engaged in teaching school in Hamilton township, south of the village, after which, having determined to adopt the practice of law as a life work, he became a student in the law office of his brother, Bernard H. Trusdell, who resided in Amboy. In January, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and in May of the same year removed to Cairo, Illinois, where he remained until the following December, practicing his profession. He then returned to Amboy and after visiting there for a brief period decided to make Dixon his future home.

On the 7th of February, 1867, Mr. Trusdell carried out his determination

by taking up his residence here, and soon he entered upon what has been an eminently successful career at the bar of Lee county. There was hardly an important case tried in Lee county during Mr. Trusdell's active professional life in which he did not appear on one side or the other, and his success was most gratifying to himself and friends, as well as pecuniarily profitable. The painstaking research and careful study which he gave to the various matters committed to his professional care, however, told upon his health, and, acting under the advice of his physician, he gave up active practice in 1879 and spent five months in travel in the south. Being greatly benefited thereby, he returned to his home and resumed the practice of law, but has refrained from accepting too much business. He is recognized as one of the most able lawyers of Dixon, and the interests entrusted to him are always of a very important character.

In his political faith Mr. Trusdell was always a pronounced Democrat until 1896, when, being unable to endorse the free-silver principles of the party, he allied himself with the gold wing of the Democracy. The only office he has ever held is that of member of the Democratic state central committee.

Colonel L. S. Church was born in Nunda, New York, in 1820 and passed his early years on a farm. At an early age he began teaching school to earn money to prosecute his studies; and in June, 1843, came west and settled in McHenry. He was then a stranger, without money, and had walked part of the way from New York. Soon after reaching McHenry county he married and took a trip to Springfield, where he was examined before Hon. S. H. Treat and was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice at McHenry and took a leading position at the bar. Soon after the county-seat was removed he located at Woodstock, where he lived the remainder of his life. In politics Mr. Church was a Whig until 1856, in which year he gave his support to Fremont. In the same year he was Republican candidate for the legislature, was elected and distinguished himself as one of the ablest members of the house. He was re-elected in 1858 and became one of the leaders of the house. In 1860 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated in convention by Hon. E. B. Washburne. The same fall he was again chosen representative in the legislature and Speaker Culom appointed him chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1862 he aided in recruiting the Ninety-fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was elected colonel of the regiment and went into camp with it at Rockford. His health soon failed, and he was compelled to resign his command and return home. He never again fully regained his health. In 1866, on the death of his law partner, Hon. William Kerr, county judge, Mr. Church discharged the duties of that office for the unexpired term. In 1869 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. Colonel Church died in Woodstock July 23, 1870. The following from the Chicago Tribune was written at the time of his death: "Mr. Church has been during the past fifteen years one of the leading minds of the state, and although he has held few public offices his influence has been felt as that of a man of mark on every occasion calling for the exercise of strong will, high courage, and true eloquence. He was a man of sterling integrity as well as of brilliant intellect."

James H. Connell was born in Toronto, Canada, on the 5th of November, 1844, his parents being William and Isabella (Leishman) Connell, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, the latter of Perth, in the same country. They were married in the land of their nativity and were on the way to the United States when the birth of our subject occurred. In 1846 they removed to Buffalo, New York, and the following year came to the west, locating in Sycamore, Illinois. The father engaged in the hardware business and thereby supported his family.

James H. Connell was only three years old when brought by his parents to Sycamore, where he acquired his literary education in the common school and academy of that town. On laying aside his text-books he went to Chicago, arriving in the metropolis in 1862. There he secured a position as shipping clerk in a wholesale drug store, where he remained until 1864, when he entered the military service of the country. At the beginning of the war he had attempted to enlist, but was not accepted, and in the spring of 1864 he again made the attempt and was assigned to duty with Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, doing duty in Kentucky and Tennessee until the close of the war.

When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his services. Mr. Connell came to Aledo, Illinois, in the fall of 1865, and the following year entered upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. Since that time he has been an active practitioner in Aledo, and the volume and character of his business indicate his pronounced ability and his fidelity to the interests of his clients. In 1877 he was chosen master in chancery and held the office for three terms. In 1866 he was elected county judge, in 1890 was re-elected, and in 1894 was chosen for a third term, so that he is the incumbent at this writing. Twelve years of service is an unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the public; and the public never gives its confidence where merit is lacking. It is a discriminating factor, and its approval always indicates ability, faithfulness and a high order of talent.

On the 8th of June, 1870, Judge Connell was married, in Aledo, Illinois, to Miss Lallie Arthur, daughter of General John T. Arthur, who served through the Mexican war and died some years ago. The Judge attends the Congregational church and is liberal in his views on matters of religion. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and several insurance fraternities, but is not active in any of them. In politics he has always taken a deep interest. He has been an advocate of Republican principles since the organization of that party, and participated in the campaign of 1860, supporting Lincoln and Hamlin, although not a voter at that time. His influence and support have ever been given the party and his advocacy of its principles from the lecture platform has not been without good results. Throughout his professional career he has been a resident of Aledo, where he is esteemed no less for his high character than his marked ability as a representative of the judiciary of Illinois.

James M. Brock, the present state's attorney of Mercer county, was born in Ulrichsville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 15th of January, 1861, a son of Jesse and Matilda Brock, farming people of the Buckeye state. In the family

were five brothers, but only James and Thomas J. are now living. The former acquired his elementary education in the schools near his home, and was reared on the farm, aiding in the cultivation of field and meadow. He lost his father when thirteen years of age, and his mother when nineteen. He then came to Illinois and entered upon the study of law in the office of Brock & Morgan, of Aledo, with whom he remained until becoming a student in the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court in the spring of 1883 and has since been a member of the Aledo bar, where his close application, accurate legal learning and perseverance have gained him prestige. In 1888 he was elected state's attorney of Mercer county and is still holding that office, serving now in his third term. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Aledo, and his administration of municipal affairs through a two-years term was satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself. He has always been a Republican, active in support of the party, and his influence has contributed not a little to its success.

On the 1st of May, 1889, in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Brock was united in marriage to Miss Clarence Fargo, and they have one child, Fargo Brock, born August 27, 1895. In 1887 Mr. Brock became a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, of Aledo, in which he held the office of chancellor commander two terms. In 1894 he joined the Modern Woodmen, and in 1898 became a member of the blue lodge of Masons and also the chapter. He is a man of most courteous manners and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession. No man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability, and these qualities have won for him the admiration and respect of all who know him.

William T. Church, in the six years in which he has practiced in Aledo, has gained a prominence for which many men have striven a life-time. This is not due to a combination of fortunate circumstances or to the aid of influential friends, but results from the fact that he is a close student, a logical reasoner and above all an indefatigable worker. He is a young man of only twenty-eight years, his birth having occurred in New Boston township, Mercer county, Illinois, March 10, 1871. His parents were Thomas and Jane A. (Childs) Church, the former a farmer and stock-raiser. His death occurred in December, 1894, and his wife passed away in May, 1878.

In his youth William T. Church attended the common schools, and at night, in the mornings and through the periods of vacation he assisted in the work of the home farm. Later he was a student in the village school of Joy, Illinois, and then entered the New Boston high school, where he was graduated April 27, 1888. He received a business training in the Iowa Commercial College, of Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated in that institution March 1, 1889. On the 1st of June of the same year he became a law student in the office of Hon. James M. Brock, of Mercer county, Illinois, then prosecuting attorney of the county, under whose direction he continued his reading until September, 1890, when he entered the Bloomington Law School, of Bloomington, Illinois, being graduated

in June, 1891, with the degree of LL. B., having passed the examination for admission to the bar at Springfield, in May, 1891.

Mr. Church then returned to Aledo and re-entered the law office of James M. Brock, to gain there the practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the workings of the court, and with his preceptor continued his studies until the spring of 1892, when he went to the state of Washington to seek a location. Not being pleased with the far west, however, he returned to Aledo and entered into partnership with Judge James M. Wilson on the 1st of July, 1892, under the firm name of Wilson & Church. That relation was maintained until October 1, 1895, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Church became the senior partner of the firm of Church & Watson, his partner being Robert L. Watson, with whom he was associated in practice until March 1, 1898. He has since been alone in business and enjoys a fair clientage. He has always been prominent in political affairs, has supported the Republican party since attaining his majority and for four years served as secretary of the Republican county central committee. He is well versed on the issues of the day, and his advocacy of the principles in which he so firmly believes is very effectual.

Mr. Church is a member of Aledo Lodge, No. 252, A. F. & A. M.; Cyrus Chapter, No. 211, R. A. M.; Aledo Chapter, No. 126, O. E. S.; and Aledo Lodge, No. 272, K. P. He has held various offices in these bodies and is a valued representative of both fraternities. The lady who presides over his home was in her maidenhood Miss Bertha Boyd, the youngest daughter of Martin Boyd, of Aledo. Their marriage was celebrated November 7, 1894, and to them is extended the hospitality of the best homes of the city in which they reside.

Guy Charles Scott was born at Bald Bluff, Henderson county, Illinois, on the 14th of August, 1863, and is descended from one of the old families of Virginia, founded in that state in 1740 by Hugh Scott, who emigrated from Scotland, his native land, to the New World soon after colonization was begun on the border of the James. His son, Samuel Scott, was a soldier in the American army in the war of the Revolution and fought with distinction at the battle of King's mountain. This branch of the family—the one to which our subject belongs—continued residents of Mercer county, Virginia, until about 1820, when they removed to Fountain county, Indiana, and thence to western Illinois. The parents of our subject are Samuel and Sarah E. (Wilson) Scott, and the father is a farmer and stock-grower by occupation. The mother belongs to a Pennsylvania family of German extraction.

Like most American boys, Guy Charles Scott devoted his youth largely to the acquirement of an education, and after attending the common schools was a student in Knox College, of Galesburg, Illinois. He made his home with his parents on the farm and assisted in the cultivation of the fields until nineteen years of age, and then went to the territory of Wyoming, where he was engaged in surveying for the government in the Big Horn country for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Illinois, and his love of debate and of intellectual contest led him to take up the study of law as a preparation for a life work. He became a student in the office of Bassett & Wharton, of Aledo,

and was admitted to the bar in 1886, since which time he has steadily worked his way upward until the profession and the public readily accord him recognition as one of the leading lawyers of the fourteenth district. After his admission to the bar he was appointed to the position of deputy county clerk of Mercer county, and upon the death of Charles C. Wördin, the clerk, he was selected by the board of supervisors to fill the vacancy pending the election of a clerk by the people. He entered upon the active practice of law on the 1st of September, 1887, and for a time was associated with John C. Pepper, under the firm name of Pepper & Scott. On the dissolution of that partnership he became the senior member of the present firm of Scott & Cooke, his partner being George A. Cooke. During his practice Mr. Scott has conducted important litigation in the federal and state courts, with gratifying success. He has much natural ability, but is withal a hard student and is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim, "There is no excellence without labor," and follows it closely.

In his political views Mr. Scott is an earnest Democrat, believing most firmly in the superiority of the principles of his party. He was a delegate from Illinois to the Democratic national convention in 1892, and was opposed to the re-nomination of Grover Cleveland at that time. He was elected mayor of Aledo in April, 1895, and re-elected in 1897, so that he is the present incumbent. His administration is business-like, progressive and practical, and the best interests of the city have been materially advanced through his efforts. At the judicial election in 1897 he was the Democratic candidate for circuit judge in the fourteenth circuit of Illinois, and, though defeated, the district being largely Republican, he carried his home county, which is usually Republican, by a majority of more than twenty-one hundred,—a fact which indicates his popularity where he is best known. He is very active in political work and for several years was chairman of the Democratic county central committee.

On the 17th of May, 1888, Mr. Scott became a Master Mason in Aledo Lodge, No. 252, A. F. & A. M.; he belongs to Everts Commandery, No. 18, K. T., of Rock Island, Illinois, the Order of the Temple having been conferred upon him by that commandery April 12, 1897. In June, 1887, he received the degrees of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married June 11, 1891, to Jessie, daughter of Dr. George Irvin, of Aledo, who is a representative of a Scotch-Irish family that came to Illinois from Pennsylvania in the '50s. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have a daughter, Kathryn, born December 11, 1894. They attend the Presbyterian church of Aledo, of which the lady has been a member from her girlhood.

William E. Lodge, one of the oldest members of the Illinois bar, in point of years of actual practice, and a sterling citizen of Monticello, is a worthy example of what may be accomplished by the American youth, for, upon setting forth upon his business career, he was not only poor and without influential friends but was moreover handicapped with a very meager education. In fact, it was not his privilege to attend school to any extent, as eighteen days is the sum total of the time which he passed in the school-room. The ambitious young man

knows no such word as fail, and of such a stripe was Mr. Lodge, for he studied during the intervals of his work and at night for years, thus becoming well-informed in spite of adverse circumstances.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, William E. Lodge was born December 8, 1834. His parents were Benjamin F. and Julia A. (Brooks) Lodge, who were from New Jersey and Philadelphia, respectively. In 1836 Mr. Lodge, of whom we write, came to Illinois, and in 1857 entered upon the study of law in the office of Green & Edes, of Paris, Edgar county. Having been admitted to the bar of this county, he settled in Monticello and opened an office here in March, 1859, and from that time to the present his home has been in this city and he has been constantly occupied in his professional duties. His first partner was H. C. McComas, and they were together but one year. For several years thereafter, and at intervals, Mr. Lodge was associated with David McWilliams and H. E. Huston. About ten years ago he took James Hicks into business as his partner, and the firm is now Lodge, Hicks & Lodge. The junior partner is W. F. Lodge, the eldest son of our subject. During the first year of his practice W. E. Lodge appeared before the supreme court of Illinois. Year by year his business has increased, until he has found that every hour of his time is occupied. For a great many years he has been the local attorney for the Wabash and Illinois Central Railroads. Though actively interested in the Democratic party he has never been prevailed upon to accept any public office, either elective or by appointment. During political campaigns, in former years, he was one of the best rostrum speakers of the party in central Illinois, and his services were always in great demand.

Over thirty years ago Mr. Lodge chose for his companion on the journey of life Miss Frances Piatt, daughter of William H. Piatt. Their marriage was solemnized January 30, 1868. Five sons were born to them and all survived to maturity, being worthy citizens of the several communities in which they make their homes to-day. Mrs. Lodge departed this life at her home in this city, September 16, 1895, mourned by a large circle of devoted friends, to whom she had endeared herself by her charming traits of character.

Samuel R. Reed has been a representative member of the Piatt county bar for over thirty years, and during this long period his home has been in Monticello, where he is highly esteemed as a citizen. In the legal profession, perhaps more than in any other calling, success comes as a reward of earnest, indefatigable effort, energy well directed, and the exercise of sound common sense. There are no chance strokes of good luck, no fortuitous circumstance which can possibly take the place of hard work and years of persevering labor in the law and he who ranks well in the estimation of his colleagues and distinguished members of the profession must certainly be the possessor of great ability and knowledge of the law.

The father of our subject was Rev. Samuel Reed, a well known minister in the Presbyterian denomination. He was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Thompson. Both were honored and beloved by all who knew them, their lives being spent in doing good to their fellow men.

Samuel R. Reed, of whom this sketch is penned, is a native of eastern Ohio, his birth having occurred June 16, 1842. His early education was such as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded, supplemented by private reading and study. He was an apt scholar and made good progress in his studies, so that when he was eighteen years of age he had no difficulty in passing the required teacher's examination and obtaining a school. It was in that year, 1860, that he came to Illinois, and for three or four years thereafter he taught with marked success in Champaign and Piatt counties.

Having decided to adopt the profession of law as his own, Mr. Reed commenced study along that line, under the direction of Coler & Smith, of Champaign. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and at once opened an office for practice in Monticello, the county-seat of Piatt county. He has conducted a general practice and has been very successful.

The Democratic party has found a staunch ally in Mr. Reed, and upon several occasions he has been urged to allow his name to appear as a candidate for one position or another. In 1872 he was elected state's attorney and served for one term and in 1874 he was appointed master in chancery, and acted efficiently in that capacity for six years. In 1890 his political friends urged him to run for congress, but he declined, believing that his ticket would be in a great minority. As is now well known, this was a mistaken idea, for he undoubtedly would have been elected, as was Owen T. Scott, of Bloomington, who was placed on the ticket in his stead.

The marriage of Mr. Reed to Miss Jennie Clouser, of Piatt county, was solemnized in 1862. Their union has been blessed with three sons and two daughters, all bright, talented young people, of whom their parents have just reason to be proud. The second son, E. E. Reed, has been admitted to the bar, but is at present engaged in the real-estate business.

Henry G. Carter, a genial and popular citizen of Mound City, is held in high esteem. He is one of the old inhabitants of the place and has always been very active and influential in the support of local enterprises and industries. Coming here during the first year of the great civil war, he has since looked upon Mound City as his home and has occupied various official positions here from time to time, acquitting himself of the duties pertaining thereto with ability and distinction. For thirty-five years he has been an active member of the bar of this county; was city attorney here for five years and served in the capacity of police magistrate for one year. He stands well with the Democratic party of this section of the state and in 1890 made the race for the legislature. He was actively associated with General Palmer in the campaign of that fall, and although defeated helped to cut down the Republican majority of twelve hundred to less than three hundred. Being appointed by State Auditor Gore building and loan examiner for southern Illinois, Mr. Carter served as such from 1892 to 1894. In April, 1895, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Mound City, and entered upon his new duties on the 1st of May following, serving until his resignation, July 1, 1898, when he returned to the practice of his chosen profession, the law, in which he is now actively engaged.

The birth of Henry G. Carter occurred March 24, 1840, in Woodford county, Kentucky, his parents being George W. and Rose A. Carter. His father was a merchant and manufacturer, a man of excellent business and social standing. For a long term of years—twelve or more—he was the sheriff of his own county (Woodford), and after his removal to Pulaski county, Illinois, was one of its county commissioners for one term. He cast his lot with the residents of Mound City as early as 1859, and here his chief business was dealing in real-estate.

Henry G. Carter's boyhood passed pleasantly and quietly in the county of his nativity. It was his privilege to acquire a better education than fell to the lot of many of his youthful associates, for he attended private schools and also for a period was a student in an academy in Versailles, Kentucky. Later he taught school for one term in his native county, after which he devoted himself assiduously to the mastery of law, his preceptor being Hon. John K. Goodloe, of Versailles. In 1861 the young man was admitted to the bar in Louisville, having previously completed the required course of study in the law school of that city. His ambitious plans for the future were just then rudely broken in upon by the firing upon Fort Sumter, and his patriotic ardor led him to abandon all else and enlist in the defense of the stars and stripes. He accompanied the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry Volunteers to Arkansas and the west, as clerk to the quartermaster, in which capacity he served for about one year. Returning home, he then applied for admission to the Illinois bar and established an office for practice in Mound City. For about twenty years he has been a member of the Knights of Honor and for about one decade has been identified with the Knights of Pythias. Religiously he is a Baptist.

The marriage of Mr. Carter and Miss Maggie Brown was solemnized in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1870. Mrs. Carter was summoned to the silent land in 1880, and left three children to mourn the loss of a fond, devoted mother. Fred, the youngest child, died in January, 1897; and of the others, Harry is still living with his father, and Charlotte is married and living at Mayfield, Kentucky.

Lewis Marion Bradley has been engaged in the practice of law in Mound City for the past seventeen years, and has built up an extensive and profitable business. In his profession, in society and in political circles he ranks deservedly high, and all who know him and have been associated with him in any manner have naught but good to say of him and express only the kindest wishes for his future.

The parents of our subject were James Hughes and Rutha Jane Bradley. The father was a farmer for the greater part of his life, and possessed the confidence and genuine regard of his acquaintances and neighbors. Though he studied law and was admitted to the bar he did not practice to any extent. However, he found that his knowledge of the law was often of great use in his business affairs and while he was officiating in the position of county judge and other local offices. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and served faithfully until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865. He died at his old home in Jackson county, Illinois, in August, 1888, and is survived by his widow, whose home is in De Soto, this state.



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Yours truly
W. H. Porter

Lewis M. Bradley, of this article, was born near the village of Murphysboro, Jackson county, October 14, 1852, and after he had attended the common schools of his neighborhood for a few years he went to the Southern Illinois State Normal, at Carbondale. Having had an earnest desire for several years to become a lawyer he finally realized his wishes and in June, 1880, was graduated in the legal department of the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, known as the Saint Louis Law School. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri, Illinois, and the federal courts, and early in 1881 opened an office in Murphysboro. Feeling the need of a wider field of usefulness he came to Mound City and in the fall of 1881 went into partnership with Judge J. P. Robarts. This business connection continued in force up to June, 1887, since which time our subject has been alone in practice. He has had a series of cases in the federal courts at Springfield, defending railroad-aid bond suits, resulting in appeals to the United States circuit court of appeals in Chicago and the United States supreme court. In some instances he has laid down principles of law that were never passed upon before in the supreme court of this state, and of course especial interest attaches to such cases. His first case in a court of record was of a kind which he has never since had occasion to try as an attorney. It involved the right of a grantee of a husband in the wife's real estate, where the marriage had been celebrated under the law and statutes prior to the passage of the law of descent that gave one-half of the wife's or husband's lands in fee simple to the survivor, when there were no children or their descendants living at the time of the wife's death, she having died after said statute of descent had taken effect. Another case which Mr. Bradley took to the supreme court was one involving the competency of the wife or husband of a devisee in a will or devise as a witness to the instrument attesting it. There were decisions on both sides of the question in other states, but in Illinois there was no precedent.

Mr. Bradley is president of the First State Bank of Mound City, is vice-president of the Mound City Building & Loan Association, and is a director in both concerns and legal adviser for the same. He is retained as counsel for the Mound City Furniture Company and local attorney for the Illinois Central and the Mississippi Valley Marine Railway & Dock Company. In politics he is a Republican. April 7, 1883, Mr. Bradley was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of state's attorney of Pulaski county, and so well met the arduous responsibilities of that position that he was honored by being re-elected in 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896. Thus he is now serving his fifth successive term in this office. Owing, perhaps, to the fact that this county is situated near the mouth of the Ohio river, and a certain rough element of society is therefore brought into this region, there is usually a large criminal docket at each term of the circuit court, and Mr. Bradley has about all the work that he can well handle. In October, 1897, when the court was in session, there were twenty convictions for felonies, and no verdict returned by the jury of "Not guilty." Though this is more than the usual number of convictions at one sitting of the court it frequently happens that there are no acquittals during a whole session of the court.

In 1893 Mr. Bradley was elected as a member of the city council and is now

serving his third term in this office. During the period of his connection with that honorable body many notable improvements have been instituted, and foremost among those advocating such works as are beneficial to the community stands our subject. The electric-lighting system has been inaugurated; the city telephone exchange established and regularly operated; the branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, with regular passenger-train service, has been carried into effective working order; the levees near the city raised and strengthened; several miles of graveled and graded roads constructed in the place and vicinity, and other material improvements of various kinds might be mentioned. For eight years, from 1888 to 1896, Mr. Bradley was secretary of the Republican congressional committee and in the last-named year became chairman of said committee. In 1898 he was re-elected to this trustworthy place, his term of service in this capacity to run until 1900. He is a valued member of the Illinois Bar Association. In his religious views Mr. Bradley is a Congregationalist.

October 3, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bradley and Mary E. Williamson, the ceremony which united their destinies being performed at the house of a mutual friend in Chicago. The young people had become acquainted while they were students in the university at Carbondale, Illinois. Miss Williamson was a successful teacher, having taught schools in Du Quoin and Idaho, and at the time of her marriage was returning to the University of Michigan, whence she had been sent to take charge of a school in North Dakota. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley two children have been born, namely: Lucile, April 25, 1892; and Lloyd, May 3, 1895.

CHAPTER LXII.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, NINIAN EDWARDS, JOHN A. LOGAN,
RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM.—Of all the learned professions the practice of law requires a greater versatility of talents, a greater variety of dominant natural gifts and admits of higher possibilities in the line of public and political prominence than any other to which man may direct thought for the purpose of acquiring specific expertness and distinction. There is absolutely no limit to the development of the professional genius, which, throughout all the historic past, has directed the destiny of nations and the intricate government of mankind. No man can become a great statesman or diplomat without first becoming familiar with law, because a luminous and comprehensive knowledge of the law is indispensable to all the subtle problems of statecraft and to all the complicated technicalities of sociology. So necessary are extraordinary gifts to great distinction in the practice of law that comparatively few acquire a reputation that lives beyond their own generation, and many are unknown beyond the confines of their own states. Also the qualities of mind and character which reveal the distinguished lawyer are almost identical with the endowments necessary to the eminent politician, the diplomat and the statesman, from which fact it naturally follows that nearly all our great political leaders, diplomats and legislators have made a profound study of the principles of law and equity. Judge Gresham, on whom the nation bestowed some of her choicest honors, attained even in early life great distinction in the law, and his marked ability in this direction was undoubtedly the cause of his selection for the prominent position which he later filled in connection with the administration of our government. The road which led from the humble Indiana farmstead to the national capital was one in which effort was crowned with distinguished honors.

In pioneer days the Gresham family was established in the Hoosier state. The grandfather, George Gresham, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, October 9, 1776, and after attaining to mature years wedded Mary, daughter of Dennis Pennington, his neighbor, who, like himself, was of English descent. In his youth he accompanied Mr. Pennington to Mercer county, Kentucky, where the marriage was celebrated in 1801. In 1809 Peter Gresham crossed the Ohio river into the territory of Indiana and secured a large tract of land on Little Indiana creek, where the town of Lanesville now stands. There his eldest son, William Gresham, who was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1802, spent his youth and became both a cabinet-maker and farmer. He was said to have been a very handsome man, with genial manner and extremely popular. He took great interest in the militia and was chosen colonel. In November, 1825, he

married Sarah Davis, a daughter of John Davis, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and was also one of the pioneers of Indiana. In 1833 Colonel Gresham, although a Whig residing in a strong Democratic county, was elected by an almost unanimous vote to the office of sheriff, and in 1834, while attempting to arrest a noted desperado, received a wound which resulted fatally. His widow, one of the noble pioneer women of the Hoosier state, reared her family and still remains on the old homestead there.

Thus at the early age of two years Walter Q. Gresham was left fatherless. He was born March 17, 1832, on the farm near Lanesville, and there he was carefully reared by his mother, early becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His early educational privileges were few. He attended the district school through several winter terms, and thereby was awakened in him a strong desire to acquire an advanced education. His ambition was to enter Corydon Seminary, and when sixteen years of age he saw the fulfillment of his hopes. His brother Ben returning from the Mexican war at that time, relieved him of the farm duties, and left him free to accept the offer of Samuel Wright, then county auditor and a friend of the family, who allowed Judge Gresham to work in his office and thus pay his board while pursuing a two-years course in Corydon Seminary. He also spent the school year of 1851-2 in the State University, at Bloomington, Indiana. He determined to select as his calling for life the greatest of the learned professions. Law had an indescribable enchantment for him and his alert imagination at an early date in his career swept the possibilities of the profession and gave him views of pre-eminence which no occupation yielded.

Securing a position as deputy county clerk, in order to defray his expenses, at the same time he took up the study of law under the direction of Judge William Porter, a well known jurist of southern Indiana, who recognized the possibilities of the young man and greatly encouraged and aided him, at the same time holding him to his studies with an unrelenting hand. He compelled the most rigidly perfect and regular recitation, so that the next three years of work by day and study by night was a training to which Judge Gresham often attributed his success. In May, 1854, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with Thomas C. Slaughter, who afterward became circuit judge. In those days politics and the law became inseparable. Their readiness in speaking naturally led the attorneys to express their views on the momentous questions which were then agitating the whole people, for the slavery issue was before the public in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in 1855 the Republican party became an active factor in politics. In the year of his admission to the bar he was nominated by the anti-Nebraska-bill people for prosecuting attorney in the district composed of the counties of Harrison, Crawford and Orange, and won a majority in Harrison county, but lost in the others. His partner was the candidate for congress against W. H. English, and although defeated gave his opponent the hardest fight he ever experienced. During that campaign Mr. Gresham, with Judge Slaughter, stumped the entire district. In 1856 Mr. Gresham went upon the stump in support of John C. Fremont, its

first presidential candidate, arguing his case so straightforwardly that his county, Harrison, gave more Republican votes than all the rest of the district between Evansville and New Albany.

Mr. Gresham showed the same argumentative style in his law practice, in which he was steadily winning advancement. His logical reasoning and clear deductions carried weight with court and jury and he won many important suits. His careers as a lawyer and statesman are from that time on almost inseparable. He continually advanced to a foremost position at the bar and at the same time divided his energies between his profession and his public duties as a leader of political forces, for the making of the laws and their execution seemed equally important to him. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans of Harrison county to represent the district in the state legislature and overcame a Democratic majority of five hundred. His course as chairman of the committee on military affairs in the general assembly so won the admiration of Governor Morton by the way he put the militia on almost a war footing that he appointed him lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment when the civil war was inaugurated. After the adjournment of the legislature in 1861 he expected to enter into partnership with David Macy for the practice of law in Indianapolis; Mr. Macy had an extensive practice; but the offer of the lieutenant-colonelcy took Mr. Gresham to the front. The troops crossed the Ohio river to Louisville, September 17, 1861, to join General Sherman in resisting the invasion of Kentucky by the Confederates under Buckner and Bragg. Lieutenant Colonel Gresham remained with the Thirty-eighth until January, 1862, when he returned to New Albany, Indiana, and took command of the Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, with which he immediately joined General Grant's forces on the Cumberland river.

When Grant advanced up the Tennessee, Colonel Gresham and his men were ordered to Savannah. After participating in the siege of Corinth and the battle of La Grange, they made expeditions south of the Memphis & Charleston Railway, and on joining Grant's army in northern Mississippi were soon stationed in Memphis, where they remained until 1863. They joined Grant's army at Vicksburg, and on the recommendation of that commander and of General Sherman, Colonel Gresham was appointed brigadier general and given command of the Natchez post, and later the district. His wise management won the admiration of both army and enemy. In the spring of 1864 he was placed in command of the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General McPherson, and in the battle of Kennesaw mountain, and all the Atlanta campaign until July 20, and in the battle of Leggett's Hill, General Gresham was a most intimate friend of General McPherson. On the day mentioned General Gresham was seriously wounded, and while he was proceeding by slow ambulance stages to the railway station General McPherson was killed. For a year our subject was confined to his bed, and when he was again able to move about, on crutches, he resumed the practice of law in partnership with Judge Butler and his son, N. C. Butler, in New Albany, Indiana.

In 1866 and 1868 he was the candidate for congress against M. C. Kerr,

afterward speaker of the national house of representatives. In both campaigns they had joint discussions all over the district, but Mr. Gresham could not overcome the strong Democratic majority of the county. About this time, however, Mr. Gresham was made financial agent of Indiana, and in 1869 General Grant offered him the appointment of the New Orleans collectorship. This he refused, as he did also the president's appointment to the position of district attorney of Indiana, but in December, 1869, he was prevailed upon by General Grant to accept the office of United States district judge for Indiana. He was then only thirty-seven years of age and the appointment was a high honor but well deserved. During the next thirteen years his court became one of the most eminent in the country because of the notable litigation, the remarkable dispatch of business and the excellence of its decisions. Although he was not active in politics, the Judge was well known to the leaders of the country, and President Garfield and Mr. Blaine both wished him in the cabinet, but circumstances prevented. The decease of both General Garfield and Postmaster-General Howe, led to President Arthur's appointment of him to succeed Mr. Howe in April, 1882. A notable and characteristic event of his term in that office was the exclusion of that powerful monopoly, the Louisiana lottery, from the mails. On the death of Secretary Folger Judge Gresham was given the treasury portfolio, but in October, 1884, near the close of President Arthur's term, he resigned from the cabinet, where, although one of the youngest members, he was one of the president's most trusted advisers.

As Mr. Arthur had taken him from the bench, to become a member of his cabinet, he soon found the opportunity to restore him to a still higher place in a judicial capacity. This was the office of United States circuit judge at Chicago, made vacant by the decease of Judge Drummond in December of that year. During the next nine years in this eminent court, Judge Gresham became one of the most prominent members of the national judiciary. He proved himself a great judge by the way in which he pierced through the cumbersome mass of technicalities and precedents that tend to gather round and confuse legal practice. His mastery in this respect and the fearless impartiality with which he seemed unconscious of any difference between clients made him formidable to clients or their attorneys who brought unjust motives and purposes to present before his court. Many cases proved him to be one of the foremost jurists of his time. Among them probably the most notable was the celebrated Wabash Railway case. This grew out of the consolidation of over five thousand miles of railway into the Wabash, Pacific & St. Louis Railway Company, in May, 1884, with Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, and Solon Humphreys among the directors. This was a very involved and technical case. The roads were covered with mortgages three deep in some cases, and it was an effort connected with the foreclosure of junior mortgages that threatened the rights of the older mortgages and the minority bondholders that precipitated a struggle. The minority called on Judge Gresham to replace the receivers who were apparently too partial to the "purchasing committee," who had bought the system at the foreclosure sale. The people's interest in the case consisted in seeing that the

minority rights be respected and the pressure of great railway magnates resisted. Judge Gresham held that the minority rights should not be violated and ordered a new receiver. This required the greatest courage and won for Judge Gresham a confidence over all America that he was not only a great but a just judge. He may be distinguished as a master of great principles, rather than as a merely learned judge.

His sympathy with the great independent movement in politics in recent years was in keeping with his independent course throughout his career, and this, combined with his fearlessness, won the admiration of President Cleveland, who in his second term, beginning in 1893, tendered Judge Gresham the highest position in his cabinet, that of secretary of state, the American premier. Death came to him while in that office and ended a career as useful as it was honorable. His brilliant intellectual endowments, his versatile genius, his broad knowledge, his ready adaptability, his fidelity to duty,—all combined to make him one of the most eminent men that the country has produced, and the characteristics of Judge Gresham as a man, aside from his professional and public life, were such as to commend him to the confidence and highest regard of all. He never forgot a friend, and as he mounted steadily higher one hand was ever reaching down in aid of those less fortunate. He stands forth as one of the central figures on the pages of our national history, and his name will go down to coming generations clothed with that honor and glory which are the natural tribute to personal worth and splendid achievement.

Ninian Edwards, the most prominent and probably the ablest statesman of the early west,—a judge, governor, United States senator, etc.,—is styled by some historians the “father of Illinois,” as Lewis Cass was of Michigan. Mr. Edwards was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, where he was born in March, 1775. His father, Benjamin Edwards, was the son of Hayden Edwards, of Stafford county, Virginia, who married Penelope Sandford and had four sons and several daughters. The latter emigrated with his family to Kentucky before the close of the last century, where they lived honorable, virtuous and Christian lives. The parents had been brought up in the English branch of the Episcopal church of Virginia, but afterward became members of the Baptist church. They both died at the advanced age of ninety years. Benjamin Edwards during life devoted himself in part to agriculture and in part to merchandising, both of which he conducted with industry and irreproachable integrity. He was a great reader and student, especially of political history, and a great admirer of the eminent ancients of Greece and Rome, holding up the most noble examples of their good sense and heroism as criterions for the youth of his day. While residing in Montgomery county, Maryland, he represented that division of the state in the legislature, was also a member of the state convention which ratified the federal constitution, and was afterward a member of congress. He was a natural orator, but his diffidence prevented him from exercising his talents to a great extent in that direction. He moved from Maryland to Kentucky in the year 1800, whither he had previously sent his son Ninian to open up a farm, etc. He left the “shores of time” November 13, 1826, at his residence in Elkton, Todd county, Ken-

tucky, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; and his venerable consort, Mrs. Martha Edwards, after a married life of more than fifty years, preceded him to the grave only about three months.

Ninian Edwards, the son just referred to, was the eldest child of the family. As he grew up his domestic training was well fitted to give his mind strength, firmness and honorable principles, as well as a good foundation for the elevated character which he ever afterward exhibited. His education in early youth was in company with, and partly under the tuition of, Hon. William Wirt, a lad nearly two and a half years his senior and whom his father patronized. Young Edwards further prosecuted his studies under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Montgomery Court House, Maryland, whence he was sent to Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After ending his school days he commenced, in company with several others, the study of law. It was required of law classes in those days to devote half their time to the study of history; but Ninian having already become a good historian under his father's instructions, devoted this half time to the study of medicine instead of history; and so thorough did he become in that branch of human knowledge that he was afterward almost as well and favorably known as a practitioner of medicine as of law. Before completing the studies then considered prerequisite to admission at the bar, he was sent by his father, in 1794, to Nelson county, Kentucky, to open a farm for him and to purchase homes and locate lands for his brothers and sisters, and there in the wilderness, when only nineteen years of age, he took charge of the laborers and opened and improved a tract of land for a splendid farm, upon which his father afterward removed with his family from the state of Maryland, built distilleries and tan-yards and gave all the necessary instruction in relation to their erection.

But here in the wild west he found himself almost alone in the practice of the austere virtues. All the youth of the neighborhood were frivolous and intemperate and given to loose habits generally, and the uniform current drew him almost irresistibly into the meshes of a similar mode of life. His father had furnished him with ample means for an immediate support and he had all the prospective advantages of a new and growing country. His means he squandered, his health he impaired and his habits began to run more and more into those of dissipation. We mention this fact here merely to emphasize another and very rare epoch in human life, namely, a total self-redemption from all these debilitating habits. He left that neighborhood for a new one, namely, Russellville, in Logan county, where he revolutionized himself, became sober and industrious and made rapid strides in learning and social and political prominence. But, stranger than all yet to say, before he had reformed and before he was of legal age, such was his talent that he was elected to represent Nelson county in the state legislature, where he so ably and acceptably discharged the duties of a legislator that the very next year he was re-elected, by an almost unanimous vote. Precocity is often witnessed in many other phases of human character, but in respect to statesmanship and the discharge of heavy responsibilities we have but few if any examples of precocity in the world, and a conspicuous example of this was the career of Mr. Edwards.

In 1798 he was licensed to practice in the courts of Kentucky, and the next year in those also of Tennessee, his practice in that state being mostly in the western portion. It was at this time that he left Nelson county and located in Russellville, Logan county, where he rose so rapidly in his profession that he was not only considered one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, but in the course of only four years, commencing without a dollar, he also amassed a large fortune. At a very early period he evinced extraordinary power, with habits of regular and unremitting industry. He displayed talents and legal knowledge of a high order, and these he exercised in competition with those noted attorneys, Clay, Grundy, Rowan, Bibb, Boyle, Daviess and others; and before he was twenty-five years of age he attracted the attention of those men, as well as of Nathaniel Pope, then United States senator from Kentucky, and many other prominent statesmen. Commencing within four years after he had begun the practice of law, he filled successively the offices of judge of the general court, circuit judge, fourth judge of the court of appeals and chief justice of the state,—all before he was thirty-two years of age!

In 1802 he received from Governor Garrard a commission as major to command a battalion of Kentucky militia, and the next year he was appointed judge of the circuit in which he resided. The same year he made a visit to his native place in Maryland, where he found Miss Elvira Lane, whom he chose for his wife and who was an intelligent lady and of a highly respected family. It was in 1806 that Mr. Edwards was appointed fourth judge of the court of appeals, and two years later he was made chief justice of the state.

In regard to his fidelity and honorable course in the discharge of his public duties we may here quote from Rev. J. M. Peck, who was personally well acquainted with this rising man of affairs. Says this writer: "I have conversed with many persons who knew him in all these judicial stations and have not found one to complain of any remissness in duty. All concur in giving him an uncommon character for the correctness of his judicial decisions, consistency of his course and unwearied industry. Evidently he possesses in a high degree the confidence of the people; and hundreds of people who knew him in this state as a judge have visited him even after his removal to Illinois for legal advice, which was gratuitously bestowed."

In 1804, while he was judge, he was chosen one of the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and as such he cast his vote for Jefferson and Clinton, the successful candidates. This item gives us in a general way some idea of his political principles. In 1806 he was a candidate for congress against the celebrated Matthew Lyon, but, having just been promoted to the court of appeals, he declined before election. Of his general character as a lawyer and judge, the eminent George M. Bibb, also a judge, said that he knew of no one who could write a more able opinion and in so short a time. The great secret of his success was in his powerful intellect, energy and untiring industry.

In 1809 he was appointed by President Madison the first governor of Illinois territory, which position he held until its admission into the Union in 1818.

When he entered upon the discharge of his duties in this capacity there were but two counties in the territory,—St. Clair and Randolph; and these of course ran northward indefinitely and were supposed to cover all the territory. No more counties were established until September 14, 1812, when Governor Edwards created by proclamation the counties of Madison, named in honor of James Madison, soon to be president of the United States; Gallatin, named for Albert Gallatin, secretary of the United States treasury under both Jefferson and Madison and a contemporary friend and correspondent of Governor Edwards; Johnson, named in regard to the celebrated Richard M. Johnson, an old Kentucky friend of Governor Edwards and afterward vice-president of the United States; subsequently he proclaimed Edwards, named after himself and organized November 28, 1814; White, organized December 9, 1815; Crawford, named for William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury of the United States under President Monroe and in 1836 a candidate for president of the United States; Monroe, named after President Monroe; Jackson, named after General Jackson; Pope, named in honor of Nathaniel Pope, the delegate in congress to secure the admission of Illinois territory as a state,—the last three organized in 1816; Bond county, named for Governor Bond and organized in 1817; Franklin, Union and Washington counties,—all organized in 1818, the year of the admission of Illinois as a state and the end of Governor Edwards' term as chief executive. These nineteen counties were all that existed during the territorial existence of Illinois.

In 1818, the territory becoming a state, Governor Edwards was elected one of the first two United States senators, his colleague, elected at the same time, being Jesse B. Thomas. Drawing by lot the short term, which expired on the 3d day of March, 1819, he was elected for the full term of six years. In that high position he displayed great ability and exceptional qualities as an intelligent and practical legislator. He retired from the senate in 1824, on his appointment as minister to Mexico, a position, however, which he resigned before proceeding to his post.

It was in 1826 that he was elected governor of the state of Illinois after a remarkable canvass, in which he was pitted against immense odds and which he conducted with unsurpassed ability. Able, independent, outspoken, he disdained all acts of the ordinary politician, never descending to the low level of the demagogue or appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people. At this juncture of Mr. Edwards' life Rev. Mr. Peck used the following language concerning his character as a public man: "From the time of his first election to the legislature of Kentucky before he had quite attained his majority up to this period (1826), he had not been out of public office, and in every station he had acquitted himself with honor and to the satisfaction of the people; and it was not to be expected that he would be permitted to remain long in retirement. The people of Illinois, who in various ways had expressed their acknowledgments of the value of his public services, still had claims on him. He was elected governor in 1826; and whatever may have been the feelings of political opponents upon his entrance into this office, we believe few persons could be found who did not approve the general course of his administration. A candid and dispassionate review of his

correspondence as governor of the territory, his speeches in congress and his messages to the legislature, would convince even his opponents of his entire devotedness to the interests of the state. History and posterity will pronounce him a true patriot and point out many official acts in which private interest was sacrificed on the altar of public welfare. Entering upon the duties of his office he served the state with conspicuous ability and usefulness until the end of his term, in December, 1830. Upon the expiration of his constitutional term as governor, and rendered ineligible to re-election by a constitutional provision, it was his intention not to appear before the people again in a public capacity. Enjoying some share of his confidence and friendship, I feel authorized in this declaration; but, persuaded by many friends in all parts of the district, he consented once more to permit his name to be used, this time as a candidate for congress, at the election of 1832; and this was the first and only election he ever lost before the people."

While he was hesitating to permit his name to go before the people, it was discovered that other candidates belonging to the same party, so far as political parties then existed, were already in the field, had been canvassing the district and obtained many pledges of support. Under such circumstances and making but little personal exertion for himself, he was defeated, the highest candidate against him having only a small plurality.

"Much of the later period of his life," continues Mr. Peck, "was devoted to the adjustment of his private affairs and to acts of humanity and benevolence; and he possessed such method and system that, notwithstanding his estate was large and his business was complicated, his affairs were left in such order as to admit of easy adjustment. His neighbors and fellow citizens give ample testimony to his humane, liberal and benevolent character. Possessing considerable medical knowledge, with a sound discriminating judgment, he frequently administered and prescribed for the sick, visited the couch of the dying and gave consolation to the afflicted. To the poor and distressed he was liberal in his personal services and benefactions. The poorest man in the state was as fully welcome to the hospitalities of his house and table as the most opulent and distinguished. His liberality was without ostentation. It is known to the speaker that in many instances he gave liberal sums of which the public knew nothing.

"He never made a public profession of religion, yet he was a believer in its doctrines, and there were times in the latter period of his life, known to the speaker, when he became unusually interested in its weighty truths.

"When that dreadful disease, the cholera, to which he fell a victim, first appeared amongst us, Governor Edwards was indefatigable in obtaining the most valuable and accurate information of the nature of the disease and the most successful treatment, and in diffusing it among the people. When it approached the village where he resided, his anxiety for the preservation of others was great. Though of feeble health and impaired constitution, and forewarned by his friends that an attack of the cholera in his system would prove fatal, yet night and day he was with the sick and dying until he fell a victim to his humane and charitable

exertions for the relief of others. He was attacked by that frightful disease, and he expired on the 20th of July, 1833."

For a considerable portion of his time after his arrival in Illinois he resided on his farm near Kaskaskia, to which he had brought with him from Kentucky an improved stock of horses, cattle and sheep, from which the agricultural interests of the territory were much benefited. He had also a choice collection of fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. He established saw and grist mills and engaged extensively in mercantile business, having no less than eight or ten stores in as many places in Illinois and Missouri; and, notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, he almost always purchased his goods himself. He had stores at Kaskaskia, Belleville, Carlisle, Alton and Springfield, in this state, and in St. Louis, Franklin and Chariton, Missouri. He resided in the vicinity of Kaskaskia from 1809 to 1818, then in Edwardsville until 1824, and after that in Belleville, St. Clair county, until his death.

Concerning his children we may remark briefly that his son, Albert Gallatin, named in honor of his old friend, the treasurer of the United States, was a general in the civil war, and was appointed sub-treasurer of the United States in St. Louis by President Lincoln; and this was the last appointment of a public officer ever made by the martyr president. Ninian Wirt Edwards, another son, was state superintendent of public instruction before the war; and a daughter was married to D. P. Cook, the father of General Cook.

John A. Logan, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826, and died in Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886. His father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland when a young man and settled in Maryland, but removed to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and finally to Illinois. He served several terms in the legislature, having been chosen as a Democrat, and held several county offices. The son was educated at common schools and under a private tutor. This instruction was supplemented, in 1840, by attendance at Shilo College. When war with Mexico was declared, he volunteered as a private, but was soon chosen a lieutenant in the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and for some time was acting quartermaster of his regiment. After his return from Mexico he began the study of law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and in 1849 was elected clerk of Jackson county, but resigned to continue the study of law. In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville University, admitted to the bar, and became his uncle's partner. He soon grew popular, and his forcible style of oratory, pleasing address, and fine voice, secured his election to the legislature in 1852, and again in 1856. At the end of his first term he resumed practice with such success that he was soon chosen prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district. In 1852 he removed to Benton, Franklin county, Illinois. He was a presidential elector in 1856 on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket.

In 1858 he was elected to congress from Illinois, as a Douglas Democrat, and was re-elected in 1860. In the presidential campaign of that year he earnestly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas; but, on the first intimation of coming trouble from the south, he declared that, in the event of the elec-

tion of Abraham Lincoln, he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." In July, 1861, during the extra session of congress that was called by President Lincoln, he left his seat, overtook the troops that were marching out of Washington to meet the enemy, and fought in the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run, being among the last to leave the field. Returning home in the latter part of August, he resigned his seat in congress, organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and was appointed its colonel, September 13. At Belmont, in November, he led a successful bayonet charge, and a horse was shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, while gallantly leading the assault, received a wound that incapacitated him from active service for some time. After he had reported for duty to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, March 5, 1862. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth, and subsequently was given the command at Jackson, Tennessee, with instructions to guard the railroad communications. In the summer of 1862 his constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to congress, but he declined, saying in his letter: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established." During Grant's northern Mississippi campaign General Logan commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps under General McPherson, and was promoted major general of the volunteers, to date from November 26, 1862. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills. In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on June 25th, made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the captured city, and he was appointed its military governor. He succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps in November, 1863. In May, 1864, he joined Sherman's army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia, led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the fight at Resaca, repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Mountain. After the fall of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, he went home and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. He rejoined his troops, who had accompanied General Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," at Savannah, and remained in active service with Sherman's army till the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865. On May 23d, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee; but, as soon as active service in the field was over, he resigned his commission.

He was appointed minister to Mexico by President Johnson, but declined. In 1866 he was elected a representative from Illinois to the fortieth congress, as a Republican, and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the forty-first congress, and did good service, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, in securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the forty-second congress, but before that body convened he was chosen by the Illinois legislature

United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1871. After the expiration of his term of service, March 3, 1877, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago. He was again returned to the United States senate, and took his seat on the convening of that body in extra session, March 18, 1879. Both in the house and senate he maintained his reputation for brilliancy and success.

At the Republican national convention in Chicago in June, 1884, on the first ballot for a candidate for president, General Logan received 63½ votes. After the subsequent nomination of Mr. Blaine, General Logan was nominated for vice-president. When General Logan's sudden death was announced to him, James G. Blaine thus briefly summarized his character: "General Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending, his courage, both moral and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops. In debate he was aggressive and effective. * * * I have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that, while there have been more illustrious military leaders in the United States and more illustrious leaders in the legislative halls, there has, I think, been no man in this country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as General Logan." His personal appearance was striking. He was of medium height, with a robust physical development, a broad and deep chest, massive body, and small hands and feet. He had fine and regular features, a swarthy complexion, long jet-black hair, a heavy mustache and dark eyes. General Logan published "The Great Conspiracy," a large volume relating to the Civil war (New York, 1886), and "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (Chicago, 1887).

His wife, Mary Simmerson Cunningham, a daughter of John M. Cunningham, born in Petersburg, Boone county, Missouri, August 15, 1838, lived amid the hardships of frontier life, and was subsequently sent to the convent of St. Vincent in Kentucky. On leaving that institution she assisted in preparing the papers that were needed by her father, who on his return from the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, had been elected sheriff and county clerk of Williamson county, and appointed register of the land office at Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, by President Pierce. Blank forms for any legal documents were then rare, and Miss Cunningham, through her industry in her father's case, supplied the deficiency. While thus engaged she met General Logan, who was at the time prosecuting attorney. She was married November 27, 1855, and was identified with her husband's career, becoming his best adviser in the gravest crises of political and civil life.

General Richard James Oglesby, so distinguished in Illinois and the whole country as a soldier and statesman, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 25th of July, 1824. He is of Scottish extraction, and bears in many traits of his character the impress of the sterling virtues of that race. His parents, Jacob Oglesby and Isabella Watson, were of the sturdy stock of pioneers who, though not rich, had the comforts of life, and were not the victims of that want often incident to a new country. In 1833, by a visitation of the cholera, father

and mother, with a brother and sister, fell victims to that dreadful scourge. At the time of the death of his parents he was nine years old, and one of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, left without a home, and dependent upon the kindness of relatives and friends for protection and care. Richard was taken by his uncle, Mr. Willis Oglesby, who, in 1836, moved to Decatur, Illinois; but at the age of fourteen his uncle sent him to live with his two sisters, Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Peddicord, in Decatur, Illinois, and in that village, town and city, with its growth and development, he steadily advanced from the obscurity of childhood to a distinction of manhood worthy of the ambition of the greatest and best. Farming was the only resource for the needy and industrious, and into that vocation he entered with zeal and alacrity. Three years of his life were spent in the promiscuous business of farming, and at the end of that time he concluded to return to his "native heath" and learn the trade of carpenter. For that purpose he stayed in Kentucky more than a year, and returned for the third time to the home of his choice. Before going to Kentucky for the purpose of learning a trade he had attended school in Decatur, and availed himself of the limited means then within reach for obtaining an education in a new country. Although Governor Oglesby was not blessed with the facilities of acquiring classical and exact learning, he has educated himself in the higher and better functions of mental equipment. The campaign of 1840 was the first political contest which seriously attracted his attention, having heard Lincoln and Douglas in joint debate in that year. Being of a Whig family he naturally coincided with Mr. Lincoln. At the time of their first acquaintance the disparity in their years prevented a very intimate association; but as Mr. Oglesby matured to manhood the influence of that difference disappeared, until he and Mr. Lincoln became, in public and private life, as cordial and confidential as possible. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's death the Governor was at the city of Washington and was among the first who stood at the bedside of the distinguished martyr. In 1844 he commenced the study of the law with Silas W. Robbins, of Springfield. Although Mr. Oglesby's intellect had not been directed by the discipline of hard study in the schools, he had a studious and thoughtful mind, which, being influenced by his desire for success, enabled him to acquire the usual range of information before his admission to practice. Upon his admission he located in Moultrie county, where he practiced with success until the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1846.

He was among the first to volunteer in the defense of his country. At the time he volunteered he was twenty-one years old, and was elected first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Illinois, commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker. The regiment marched more than seven hundred miles through the interior of Mexico, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In the latter battle he commanded the company, Captain Pugh having been assigned to the command of the left wing of the regiment. On his return he settled at Decatur, and commenced what he supposed would be an uninterrupted career of professional labor; but he was again induced to quit the practice, by the glowing accounts of gold-mining in California. In the summer of 1849 he went by the overland

route to Sacramento City. During his stay in California he worked hard and diligently, and at the end of two years returned home with a considerable sum of money. He again sought the peaceful ways of a country lawyer. In the campaigns of 1848 and 1852 he excited the admiration of the Whig party by his ability as a stump orator, and no young man of his age in the state had such a promise.

In April, 1856, he left this country for a journey to Europe, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine and other points in the east. In the prosecution of his travels he was most diligent in study and observation; and when he returned to this country he was one of the best informed travelers of any of the Americans who had then visited the east.

The winter of 1857-8 was the formative period of the elements which marked with such peculiar significance the campaign of 1858, in which Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas discussed with such marked ability the political issues centering in, and dependent upon, the question of slavery. Although Governor Oglesby was anti-slavery in sentiment, he was conservatively so, being a "Henry Clay Whig." At the time he went abroad in April, 1856, the Republican party as a distinct political party had not been formally organized in Illinois. In the congressional district running from Logan and Macon counties on the northwest to Clark on the southeast the Democracy was largely in the majority, and this district the Republicans sought to carry by nominating Governor Oglesby against Mr. James C. Robinson, who was one of the most popular men of the state. The district was made strongly Democratic and the infusion of a large pro-slavery element from the Whig party increased the ascendancy of Democratic sentiment. The Governor was at that time thirty-four years old, with the culture of some years' practice at the bar, an active participation in two national canvasses and the thought and reflection incident to nearly two years of study and travel abroad. His speeches in campaigns in which he had participated captivated the attention of the crowd and excited their admiration for the man, if not for the principles which he advocated. Those elements combining made him most formidable as a political antagonist; and although he largely diminished the majority, he was, by the result of the election, permitted to pursue the even tenor of his way in the practice of the law. Mr. Lincoln shared the same fate as his friend Oglesby, and they both had to wait until 1860 for a personal triumph. The canvass which Governor Oglesby made against Mr. Robinson, made him one of the most popular Republicans of the state, so that in 1860 he was placed in nomination by the Republicans for the state senate, in a district composed of eight counties. This, too, was a Democratic district, but this campaign showed that the Governor combined in an eminent degree the elements of a popular leader, as not only was he elected but he received more votes in the district than Mr. Lincoln. This was the first political office ever held by him, and the breaking out of the war brought its incumbency to a sudden termination. The legislature to which he was elected convened on the 7th of January, and terminated on the 21st of February. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter the legislature was called in extra session by Governor Yates, and met on the 21st of April, 1861.

After a brief session of a few days the legislation incident to the war was completed and the general assembly adjourned.

Under the call of the president, made on the 15th of April, Illinois was required to furnish six regiments. The troops were rendezvoused at Springfield, and were formed in regiments during the brief session of the legislature. On the last day of the session, the Eighth Regiment held an election and unanimously chose him for colonel. In the fall of 1861 he was placed in command of Cairo and Bird's Point, then the most southern positions occupied by the federal army. Governor Oglesby was in command at Cairo when General Grant was ordered to Cairo to take command at that point. He served about a year as colonel, and led the right of General Grant's army in his advance upon Fort Donelson, upon the field of battle for three days in attacking that rebel stronghold, which finally yielded with its fourteen thousand prisoners, after a severe struggle, on the 14th of February, 1862. This was the first substantial Union victory up to that time. In 1862 Colonel Oglesby was appointed brigadier general by President Lincoln, for gallantry at the battle of Fort Donelson, taking rank as such from April 1, 1862. In the autumn of 1862 the great battle of Corinth was fought, on the 3d and 4th of October. General Oglesby commanded a brigade in that fight, and on the afternoon of the first day fell upon the field, as was then thought, mortally wounded. He passed six months of intense suffering and danger before he was able to leave his home, and still carries in his body the enemy's ball which brought him so near the gates of death. In consideration of his meritorious services, in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major general of volunteers by appointment of President Lincoln, to rank as such from the 29th of November, 1862. Though still suffering from his wound, he returned to active duty in April, but was compelled, because of his physical condition, to tender his resignation in July, 1863, which was not accepted; but he was granted a leave of absence and returned home. After a short time he was detailed as president of a general court martial, which sat in Washington from December, 1863, to May, 1864, trying some of the most important cases then pending in the military service.

In the early spring of 1864 the question of who should be the Republican candidate for governor became the absorbing topic of conversation, thought and publication. On the 25th of May the convention met and he was nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats nominated his old competitor, Mr. Robinson, and it became the contest of 1858 over again, so far as the men were concerned, but not as to the issues and results. He made a most vigorous and effective campaign, speaking in every county in the state. Although the state had gone Democratic in 1862, he was elected by a majority of more than thirty thousand. He succeeded Governor Yates in January, 1865, to perform the responsible duties of governor at the most critical period in the history of the state and nation.

Governor Oglesby performed the duties of governor from January, 1865, to January, 1869, with the most admirable skill and ability. At the end of his term all united in the general eulogium that he had given the state a wise, just

and honest administration of its executive branch of the government. He was made president of the National Lincoln Monument Association, organized May 11, 1865, which labored assiduously until it secured the means to erect to the martyred president an enduring memorial worthy to mark his last resting place and to hold the ashes of the illustrious dead. This stately monument was so far completed that it was formally dedicated and the beautiful statue of Lincoln unveiled October 15, 1874, the Governor delivering the dedicatory address.

At the end of his first term he retired to private life, but the disturbed condition of politics required that the Republican party should put at the head of its column a man who would not only command the respect and confidence of the people but excite the enthusiasm of the masses: so in 1872 he was nominated for governor the second time. He was again elected, by over forty thousand majority. At the ensuing meeting of the legislature he was the unanimous choice of the Republican members, and was elected to the senate of the United States for a full term of six years. He served in the senate until the 4th of March, 1879, and in that position, as in all others, he was faithful and earnest. He was on several important committees of the senate, and participated in the general business of congress, voting on all and discussing such measures as required his immediate attention.

His retirement to private life was not of long duration. In 1884 an election for governor was to be held in Illinois, and for the third time the public eye was set in the direction of Governor Oglesby. To be a candidate three times was something phenomenal in the politics of a state where the term lasted four years, and some complaint was made against a "third term;" but the constituency in the rural precincts, which had listened with admiration to his matchless oratory on the stump, came to his rescue, and for the third time he was unanimously nominated for governor. He was again elected governor, and entered upon his third term in January, 1885.

His third term of service as governor closed in January, 1889, Governor Fifer having been elected his successor. He now determined to quit public life forever, and to that end he moved to a beautiful farm near Elkhart, Logan county. In the election of 1888 he was again most efficient on the stump, making speeches during the entire campaign in the principal cities and towns of the state. At the election which was held in Illinois in the fall of 1890 a legislature was elected whose duty it was to elect a United States senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1891. Neither of the great political parties had a majority, and the result was a protracted struggle extending to near the close of the session. Governor Oglesby received the Republican nomination and was supported most cordially by every member of the party as long as there was any hope of his election. It was a distinguished compliment to a long life of honest, patient and efficient discharge of public duty. Upon his retirement at the end of his third term as governor he had no desire or purpose to again enter public life, and the fact that he was nominated and supported by the Republicans of the legislature without his solicitation makes the compliment the more gratifying.

Although he has spent much of his time in official duty, the hearthstone and

home of private life are to him the cherished spot of human existence. He was married in 1859 to Miss Anna E., daughter of Joseph White, of Decatur. Mrs. Oglesby was of feeble constitution, and in May, 1868, while the Governor was serving his first term, she died, leaving two children, Robert Oglesby, of Decatur, and Olive, now Mrs. Snyder, of Kansas City. In 1873, after his election to the senate, he was married to Mrs. Keyes, eldest daughter of the late John D. Gillett, of Elkhart. Upon the death of her father Mrs. Oglesby inherited a portion of his estate, and, in connection with the lands owned by the Governor, they now have "Oglehurst," which is one of the most valuable and delightful possessions of central Illinois. They have one daughter and three sons.

In the connection the following extracts from a letter written by Governor Oglesby to the editor of this work will be peculiarly interesting:

Elkhart, Illinois, July 8, 1898.

My Dear Governor:

It is a pleasure to hear from you once more; it would be a greater pleasure to see you.

So you are writing, or editing, a book. I mean to have it and read it. Now you know very well I was never very much of a lawyer, hardly enough of one to get in your book; still I was a lawyer, and practiced on and off for fifteen years.

The last case I tried was in November, 1860, at Decatur, Illinois, my home for nearly fifty years. After my services as a soldier in our civil war I did not return to the practice of the law.

I was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, July 25, 1824, and am now nearly seventy-seven; am alive yet, but I have quit "kicking." I was admitted to the bar in November, 1845, at Decatur, after reading law for eighteen months (I never studied law), went at once over to Sullivan, Moultrie county, and put up my sign; remained there until the close of the spring term in May, 1846; returned to Decatur, and at once volunteered for the Mexican war; served a year, and returned to Decatur again, and at once went back to the practice of the law, and stuck to it until the spring of 1849, when I went to California. From California, I again returned to Decatur, in 1851 (October), with more money than I made practicing law up to that time. I went to the practice again, and stuck to it until the spring of 1856, when I went to Europe and the Holy Land. On my return from Europe in December, 1857, I again went to the practice, and stuck to it until the war of 1861. Then I went to war, and when I returned from it, in 1864, before I got started into the practice of the law, I slipped in to be a governor, and that finished my fooling with the law,—a noble profession, but one that will not be trifled with.

My experience at the bar was not sufficiently interesting to deserve special notice. I believe that I had only two fights during the whole time; I demurred, but was over-ruled, and in neither did I have any costs to pay.

And now, in old age, I look back and wonder if I ever was a lawyer. What a strange thing, anyway, this whole matter of life is. I wish some good lawyer would explain it to the world, to the profession, and to me. I congratulate you upon your long and buoyant years; I, alas, am too feeble for my years. Very truly your friend,

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

CHAPTER LXIII.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

GRANVILLE W. BROWNING, first assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, whose qualifications as a lawyer entitle him to high rank at the Illinois bar, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 14th of March, 1856. His parents were George T. and Elizabeth (McClung) Browning, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Both the Browning and McClung families have numbered among their representatives men distinguished in the affairs of the nation. His father, a wholesale grocer, was a cousin of Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Quincy, Illinois, who served in the United States senate, filled the office of attorney general under President Lincoln for a short time and was secretary of the interior under President Johnson. He was also a close personal friend of John M. Palmer and on the policy of state and nation through the period of the Civil war and of reconstruction he left the impress of his strong individuality. Mrs. Browning, mother of Chicago's well known lawyer, was a daughter of John A. McClung, one of the eminent jurists of Kentucky and a granddaughter of Judge William McClung, the first judge of the United States circuit court of the Northwest Territory, holding the session of his court in the old town of Washington, Kentucky. His wife was Susan Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, of the United States supreme court.

Granville W. Browning was reared in the states of Kentucky, Maryland and New York, and from St. Paul, Minnesota, went to college, enrolling his name as a student of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was graduated in the class of 1877 and had the honor of being one of the orators at the commencement exercises of his class. Immediately thereafter Mr. Browning came to Chicago, having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, and began preparation for the legal profession as a student in the law office of the Hon. William H. King. By close and diligent preparation he ably prepared for his chosen calling and was admitted to the bar in 1880, in which year he also entered into partnership with Hon. Samuel M. Moore, the well known chancellor of the superior court. Later he aided in the organization of the firm of Woolfolk & Browning, and is now the head of the firm of Browning & Shepard, his partner being Stuart G. Shepard, son of Judge Henry M. Shepard.

Throughout his professional career Mr. Browning has engaged in general practice and his legal lore embraces a thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence in all departments. His practice has ever been of an important character, and he has won the laurel in many forensic combats over old and tried competitors. He was attorney for the West Town of Chicago for several years, during which time he settled the long continued litigation known as the two-per-



Franklin W. Browning .

cent. cases, in which the town collectors claimed that the two-per-cent. commission provided in the statutes belonged to them individually. Mr. Browning established the contrary, that the two per cent. belonged to the town and that the collectors could only retain the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each,—their salary. Mr. Browning has also been connected with a number of other very important suits, including the case of Pary versus Burton, establishing the law that a repeated deed, given by a mortgagor to the mortgagee, through a term of years, without consideration, did not change the status of the parties and vest the fee on the mortgagor (Illinois Reports, volume 111, page 138; volume 126, page 599; volume 146, page 85). In the case of Pool versus Phillips Mr. Browning established the law that a deed of land, running to a man's wife when the consideration proceeds from him, and it is all the property he has, does not constitute the wife the owner, but only the trustee, the land belonging to the husband and his heirs (Illinois Reports, volume 167, page 432). In the case of M. M. Bodie versus the Tudor Boiler Manufacturing Company,—Illinois Appellate Court Reports, page 302,—final judgment had been entered against appellant for four months, his attorneys having forgotten the case. Mr. Browning was retained, took out a writ of error and reversed the judgment on purely technical grounds.

Mr. Browning held no other public position than that of attorney for the west town until appointed first assistant corporation counsel to the Hon. Charles S. Thornton, corporation counsel under Mayor Harrison. In this position Mr. Browning has handled the chancery work, conducting among others the Illinois Central case, whereby the railroad company was prevented from filling in Lake Michigan; the Union Loop case, where the elevated roads were prevented from building bridges into private stores and buildings; the garbage-contract cases, in which the city is establishing its right to make a continuing contract; and others of much importance.

In 1893 and again in 1897, Mr. Browning was nominated by the Democratic party for the position of judge of the circuit court, but the landslide into the Republican party in both years caused the defeat of his party ticket. On the 20th of December, 1897, he was appointed master in chancery of the superior court. He belongs to the Law Club and the Bar Association and is very popular in the profession. The importance of the litigations with which he has been connected well indicates his ability, and his power as advocate and counsel has steadily advanced him on the road to fame and fortune until he stands to-day among those who form the vanguard of the profession in Chicago. Socially he is connected with the University, Iroquois and Onwentsia Clubs, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

David Quigg.—A native of New Hampshire, David Quigg was born in the town of Litchfield, December 17, 1834, and, having attended the public schools, prepared for college in the Gilmanton Academy, of Gilmanton, that state. He entered Dartmouth College in 1851 and was graduated in 1855. The same year he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of Swett & Orme, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession and con-

tinued his labors along that line until the early part of the war, when he joined the Union army, serving as second lieutenant of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry until the summer of 1862. In February, 1863, he was mustered in as a major of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and in May, 1865, became lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. The greater part of his service was with the Army of the Tennessee. In August, 1864, during the Stoneman raid, he was captured and was incarcerated in the prisons of Charleston, South Carolina, and Columbia, that state, until March, 1865, when he was exchanged. In July of the same year, the war having been brought to a successful issue, he was discharged.

Upon his return to the north Mr. Quigg immediately entered the office of Higgins & Swett, of Chicago, and the following year became the third member of the firm. That partnership was continued until 1873, when Judge Higgins withdrew and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Quigg then became associated with Cyrus Bentley, Sr., in a partnership which was maintained until 1877, and in 1878 he entered into partnership with Judge Richard S. Tuthill, this connection existing until 1887. His next partner was Cyrus Bentley, Jr., with whom he was associated until May, 1898, and at the present time he is alone in business. In politics he has always been an earnest Republican.

Mr. Quigg was married April 7, 1865, to Miss Francena Pike, of Bloomington, Illinois, who died in 1894, leaving a daughter.

George W. Warvelle, one of the prominent jurists and attorneys of Chicago, and one of the best known Masons in the state of Illinois, is a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, born May 3, 1852, of mixed English and Irish ancestry. He acquired an academical education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of nineteen years entered the office of the late Hon. O. S. Head, of Kenosha, and commenced the study of law. He spent the succeeding seven years in preparatory study at his home and in Chicago, and in 1876 was admitted to practice by the courts of Wisconsin. Since that time he has devoted his time and energies to his profession and has succeeded in building up a large and remunerative practice. In 1881, realizing that his abilities demanded a larger field of work, he removed to the city of Chicago, where he has since resided. While engaging in general practice he has given special attention to the law of real estate, and has appeared as counsel in a number of celebrated real-estate cases. At the outset of his professional career he resolved never to accept a criminal retainer, and this rule he has never departed from.

Developing in early life a high degree of literary taste and ability, he has naturally taken much pleasure in giving these faculties considerable scope. Among his published works may be mentioned a treatise on "Abstracts of Title," which had a large sale and has passed to a second edition; a treatise on the law of "Vendor and Purchaser;" and later an elementary work for the use of students on "The Principles of Real Property." The last mentioned work has been received with special favor by legal educators and is now used as a text-book in many of the leading law schools of the country. Mr. Warvelle has also been connected, as contributor and otherwise, with the staff of several of the leading law journals. He has also written a number of historical and legal monographs, and



Geo. M. Maxwell

for many years has enjoyed the distinction of being an authority upon Masonic archæology and cognate subjects. In recognition of his abilities in the line of authorship, he has received from several collegiate institutions the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1896 he received the appointment of dean of the Chicago Law School, a position which he still holds. He is a member of several learned societies including the American and Illinois State Bar Associations.

In 1877 Mr. Warvelle was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Bangs, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and they now have five children.

In respect to the fraternal orders there are many interesting details that might be related, but only the main outline is here given. Mr. Warvelle was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, in Chicago, in February, 1875, and since then, by successive gradation, has advanced through all the bodies of the York and Scottish rites, rounding out his Masonic career in 1888, when he was crowned with the thirty-third and last degree by the supreme council, A. A. S. R., for the northern jurisdiction. He has been honored with many official stations by the craft, being elected the presiding officer in all of the bodies of both the York and Scottish rites, as well as in a number of the grand bodies of the state. He has acquired an extended reputation as a writer on Masonic history and jurisprudence, having made a number of valuable contributions to the Masonic press on these subjects, which are deservedly held in high esteem. He has one of the largest and finest private libraries in the city, in all departments of literature, and in addition has made a collection of Masonic works, which is larger and more valuable than any other in this or any of the adjoining states, with but one exception. This latter library, comprising upward of five thousand titles, is under the control and auspices of the Oriental Consistory.

Mr. Warvelle has also been active in the charitable work of the fraternity; was one of the founders and for the past fourteen years a trustee of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and is president of the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged. He has further been identified with the social organizations of the city; was for several years president of the Acacia Club and is an active member of the Illinois Club.

He has thoroughly eschewed politics, and refused all offers of political preferment, but he is a fluent and easy speaker, thoroughly posted on whatever he undertakes to treat in public, and consequently his services as an orator and after-dinner speaker are constantly in demand.

Lester O. Goddard, a member of the firm of Custer, Goddard & Griffin, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, in 1845, and when a youth of ten years accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan. His education, begun in the public schools of the Empire state, was continued in the common schools of Michigan, and later was supplemented by a course in the State University, at Ann Arbor, where he matriculated in 1863 and was graduated in 1867, having completed the prescribed four-years course. In 1869 he was a law student in the same institution, and in April, 1870, he came to Chicago and entered the office of James M. Walker, general counsel for the Chicago, Burlington &

Quincy Railroad Company. He was with that corporation for twenty-six years in the legal and operating departments.

In 1881 Mr. Goddard was admitted to the bar. From 1883 until 1887 he was assistant solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, while from 1887 until July, 1896, he was assistant to the first vice-president. At the latter date and on the death of William J. Campbell, who had been associated with Mr. Custer and Mr. Griffin, he became a member of the law firm of Custer, Goddard & Griffin. He was largely induced to take this step through the solicitation of Philip D. Armour, who had for a number of years employed the firm as general counsel for Armour & Company. The immense volume of business done by this company necessarily involves considerable litigation and need of legal advice, and in this connection Mr. Goddard has been interested in very important legal proceedings. He also carries on a private practice as a general practitioner, his efforts, however, being principally in the department of civil law. The precision and care with which he prepares his cases is one of the strong elements of his success; at the same time he is clear, concise and forcible in the presentation of the matter under consideration. His long connection in the line of his chosen calling with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company is unmistakable evidence of his ability.

In October, 1871, Mr. Goddard was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Sterling, of Monroe, Michigan. He is a member of the Chicago and Union League Clubs, and in social life has that popularity which arises from a genial nature, kindly manner, strong intellectual endowments and entire freedom from ostentation.

Frederick S. Baird is personally popular and his standing at the bar is high, owing to an irreproachable character and to a comprehensive and exact knowledge of the science of law and a masterful application of its principles to the litigated interests entrusted to his care.

Mr. Baird was born in Alden, McHenry county, Illinois, February 17, 1852, and when twenty years of age came to Chicago, in September, 1872. He studied law in the office and under the direction of the firm of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, and after winning a diploma from the Union College of Law, was admitted to the bar September 9, 1874. He then became a member of the law firm of Baird & Lansing, and has been an active practitioner at the Chicago bar for almost a quarter of a century. He has succeeded in winning a very extensive clientage, and in the trial of a case his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements.

Mr. Baird has long been recognized as a leader in Republican ranks in Cook county. Elected to the thirty-fourth general assembly of Illinois, he was one of the "103" who elected John A. Logan to the United States senate, in May, 1885, and in 1892 he was a district delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis. He was appointed a Republican election commissioner in April, 1895, and has since been chairman of the board. In the spring of 1898 he was nominated for judge of the superior court. His ability, his just concep-



John P. Athens.

tion of the scope and purpose of the law and his firm adherence to all that he believes to be just and right,—these qualities certainly make him well able to discharge any official duties.

On the 9th of November, 1876, Mr. Baird married Miss Hattie E. Rogers, of Warren, Illinois, and they have seven children. Mr. Baird is a member and trustee of the Menoken Club, a member of the Garfield Gun Club, and has for years been active in the protection of game and birds. While in the legislature in 1885 he drew and introduced the bill which became our present game warden act. Since 1886 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Central Park Presbyterian church, and at all times is earnest and active in support of those measures which he believes will prove of public benefit.

John P. Ahrens.—In the legal profession of Chicago, which embraces many of the most brilliant minds of the nation, it is difficult to win a name and a place of prominence. Many aspire, but few attain. In commercial life one may start out on a more elevated plane than others; may enter into a business already established and carry it still further forward. But this is not true in the case of the lawyer. One must commence at an initial point, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability, gaining his reputation and success, if at all, by merit. People do not place their legal business in unskilled hands; it is the man of power before judge and jury who commands public patronage. Of this class Mr. Ahrens is an illustrious type. He began as all others do in the practice of law, and his present success has come to him as the reward of earnest endeavor, fidelity to trust and recognized ability.

Mr. Ahrens is a native of Germany, born October 1, 1851, and a son of Edward and Elizabeth M. (Paulsen) Ahrens. His father followed farming in the land of his nativity, but in 1855 came with his family to America, taking up his residence in Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the sash, door and blind business. John P. Ahrens was then but four years of age. He acquired a fair English education in the public schools of that city, and thinking to enter professional life he began the study of law in the office of General J. B. Leake, of Davenport, Iowa, in 1868. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1873, and during that and the following year held the position of deputy in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Cook county. This gave him a practical insight into the workings of the courts and ably supplemented his theoretical knowledge acquired in the office of his preceptor.

In 1875 Mr. Ahrens entered upon the regular practice of law, and in 1879 the firm of Bisbee & Ahrens was organized. In 1885 they were joined by Henry Decker under the firm style of Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, a partnership that was maintained until Mr. Decker's death, in June, 1890. In December, following, the partnership of Bisbee & Ahrens was dissolved and the latter has since been alone in business. He is known as a general practitioner and is familiar with and proficient in all departments of jurisprudence: yet his specialty, if he has any, is law relating to real estate. As a lawyer he is straightforward and devoid of trickery, and his evident ability has secured him a representative clientage.

On the 24th of October, 1877, Mr. Ahrens was united in marriage to Miss

Fannie Hamblin, of Portland, Maine, and their children are Edith L., Leila M., Edward H. and John P., Jr. The parents hold membership in the First Baptist church, and Mr. Ahrens is a Republican in his political preferences. He also belongs to legal and fraternal societies, including the City Bar Association and the Law Institute, Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, National Union and the Independent Order of Mutual Aid.

John J. Herrick, a member of the law firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin, whose standing is second to none in Chicago, was born in Hillsboro, Illinois, on the 25th of May, 1845, and in his early youth was brought to Chicago, where for thirteen years his father, Professor William B. Herrick, M. D., was the well known occupant of the chair of anatomy and materia medica in Rush Medical College, being also elected to the presidency of the State Medical Society of Illinois.

Mr. Herrick of this review began his education in Chicago, where he attended both public and private schools, but at the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Maine. From 1857 until 1865 he continued his studies in the academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine, and by this thorough preparatory training was fitted for college. The latter year witnessed his entrance into Bowdoin College, in which he was graduated in 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then he sought a field of labor in the west. Returning to Chicago, he secured a position as teacher in the public schools of Hyde Park, which at that time was a separate corporation from Chicago, and while thus engaged in educational work he took up the study of law and at the close of his school year was matriculated in the Chicago Law School and also became a student in the law office of Higgins, Swett & Quigg. In the spring of 1868 he was graduated, but continued with that firm, learning the practical side of his profession, until 1871, when, just before the fire, he opened a law office on his own account. Since that time he has been continually before the public eye, not by reason of any desire on his part for notoriety but because ability of the high order that he possesses cannot fail to attract attention. He stands to-day among the most prominent members of the bar, for he has a most comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and his application to the points in litigation is governed by a sound judgment that seldom errs. He is concise, earnest, logical and forceful, and the profession, as well as the public, accord him rank among those of distinguished ability at the bar.

In 1878 Mr. Herrick formed a partnership with Wirt Dexter, one of the eminent lawyers of the country, and in 1880 they were joined by Charles L. Allen under the firm name of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, a connection that was continued until the death of Mr. Dexter, in May, 1890. The other two partners then carried on the business of the firm until May, 1893, when they were joined by I. K. Boyesen and subsequently by Horace H. Martin, under the name of Herrick, Allen, Boyesen & Martin. Few firms have received more practice in which greater interests are at stake, both private and corporate, and few have won a greater reputation for successful achievement in such cases. This is due in no

small degree to the wise counsel of Mr. Herrick, as the senior member of the firm. The important litigation with which he has been connected includes the Taylor and Storey will cases; that of Divine versus the People in the matter of the county commissioners' bond voting being constitutional; the great clash of eastern, English and Chicago capital in the stock-yards cases; those regarding the rights of foreign corporations in Illinois, heard before the state and United States supreme courts; those of the Burlington Railway system, touching constitutional rights in Nebraska and Iowa, also before the United States supreme court, and the leading case in regard to preferences in assignments of Spaulding versus Preston; the case of People ex rel. versus Kirk, involving the constitutionality of the act authorizing the extension of boulevards over the waters of Lake Michigan and the rights of riparian owners under the act, and the elevators cases, involving important questions as to the rights and powers of elevator proprietors under the Illinois constitution and the warehouse act; as well as many others.

Mr. Herrick is a very prominent member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Law Institute and has been honored with high offices in these organizations. He also belongs to the Citizens' Association, the Chicago Literary Society and the University and Chicago Clubs. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and broad general information, arising from a comprehensive familiarity with the best writings of all ages. A man of fine qualities, he is social, generous and genial, and with his rare fund of knowledge and his conversational powers is a most agreeable companion.

Robert Rae, a member of the Chicago bar whose identification therewith covers a period of forty-three years, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1830. In David Stroud's Academy, at Westchester, Pennsylvania, he pursued his preliminary education and in 1844 entered Lafayette College. His choice of vocation fell upon the law. His preparatory reading was pursued in the office and under the direction of John Cadwallader, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, and in 1851 he was admitted to the bar.

For two years Mr. Rae practiced in Philadelphia and then removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he edited the Erie Chronicle, in the interest of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he volunteered and was appointed lieutenant in a Washington regiment, remaining in the service until the close of the contest.

In 1855 Mr. Rae resumed the practice of law, in Chicago, and for some seventeen years made a specialty of insurance and admiralty practice, in which he soon won renown. Later he gave his attention to general practice. He was counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Walker versus the Western Transportation Company, involving the right of congress to limit the liability of ship-owners, reported in Wallace's Reports, volume 5, and was successful in the suit. In the case of Aldrich versus the Etna Insurance Company, reported by Wallace, the decision, based on his argument, established the doctrine of the exclusive right of congress to legislate over the paper to vessels engaged in foreign or interstate commerce. The case was taken from the New York court of appeals,

where the right had been denied, and he succeeded in having the decision of the New York court reversed. This established the present law ruling in all similar cases. Mr. Rae was also counselor for the Galena Packet Company against the Rock Island Bridge Company. He was instrumental in having the United States courts abolish the twelfth rule in admiralty, which denied the jurisdiction in rem of the admiralty court in cases of supplies furnished domestic vessels,—which overruled a series of decisions from the time of the case of the *General Smith* until this change in the rule. He obtained a charter from the state of Illinois for the establishment of the chamber of commerce for Chicago, which he organized, and for which he acted as secretary one year, without remuneration, taking an active part in the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings.

During the Civil war Mr. Rae suspended his law practice and entered the army as colonel of the Douglas brigade, in Chicago, being in command of Camp Douglas until 1863, when he resigned. Returning to his profession he continued to make a specialty of admiralty and marine-insurance law until after the great fire, when he gave his attention to general practice.

In October, 1873, he called a meeting to organize and deliberate for the purpose of building a new rail route from Chicago to Charlestown, and the result was the organization of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company, of which Mr. Rae was elected vice-president. He is largely interested in railroad and telegraph companies, and his superior executive ability has enabled him to carry to successful completion a large proportion of the enterprises with which he has been connected.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Rae went to London and argued a case in the English court of commissions, involving one hundred thousand pounds sterling and interest. He was employed in the interests of the American Board of Underwriters and was the first American lawyer who had ever appeared in any case in that court; he won his case and received high encomiums for his effort. He then visited Fishmongers' Hall and attended the convention of the shipbuilders of the world and took drafts and copies of models from the earliest ages. He wrote a letter to the American government, urging that photographs be taken of all the principal models of ships and expressing regret that not a single American model was represented in the convention, and also urged upon the government to build a dozen or more first-class passenger steamers, suitable for use in time of war, for the defense of our seaports and commerce, and to employ the officers of the navy to navigate them, carrying freight and passengers in the time of peace, in order that the shipbuilders of America might be justified in obtaining the most improved tools and machinery to be used in the manufacture of vessels, and that the earnings of the vessels which should carry our produce and travelers to foreign countries might be retained in this country.

Of late years Mr. Rae has devoted his attention largely to litigation concerning real-estate interests and has conducted some of the most celebrated trials of this character heard in Chicago. These include the Jackson Park-Phillips case, the John A. Washington will case, the Vail-Drexel case, involving title to South Lynn; and the Vail-Ingleheart case, involving the title to Fernwood. He also



Yours truly
R. H. Barger

represented the heirs of George W. Gage in the supreme court of the United States, involving some six hundred and forty acres within the city limits and claimed to be owned by Mrs. Hetty R. Green, involving in value some five million dollars; also the celebrated Spanish land-grant claim called the "Brecito" in New Mexico, involving some twenty million dollars. His practice in the United States supreme court, extending through more than thirty years, has been larger than that of any other lawyer in the northwest. Mr. Rae was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah Moulson, of Philadelphia, and they had six children.

Richard Watson Barger, son of Rev. John S. and Sarah Lee (née Baker) Barger, was born in a log cabin in the village of Waynesville, De Witt county, Illinois, November 11, 1847. His father was a Virginian and his mother a Kentuckian.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Barger, although only a lad, became drummer boy in Company K of the Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment his father was chaplain. He was not enlisted at this time, because of his lack of years, and only remained with this body until after the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. March 5, 1864, though then less than seventeen years old, he succeeded in enlisting as a recruit in Company D of the First Battalion of Cavalry of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, the duty of this corps being to keep open the Mississippi river from St. Louis to New Orleans, in order that traffic might not be endangered from the attacks of the Confederate guerillas. This service, of a perilous nature, was a continual series of engagements, which, though small, and might more properly, perhaps, be called skirmishes, were remarkable in that the number of killed and wounded was always large in proportion to the number engaged. The most important engagements that Mr. Barger participated in were those at Milliken's Bend and at Coleman's plantation, back of Rodney, Mississippi.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the preparatory course of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, and graduated at that institution in June, 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and subsequently the degree of Master of Arts. After entering the freshman year of his college course he taught school regularly four months in each year, in order to make his way through college, in the meantime keeping up with all classes and passing with credit all examinations. He took great interest in his literary society, and at the end of his course had acquired first rank as an orator and debater.

Immediately upon graduating he commenced the study of law in the office of ex-Governor Joseph Fifer, who had preceded him one year in his college course. Admitted to the bar at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in the spring of 1873, he immediately commenced practice there, but after two years moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued in practice till 1890, when he removed to Chicago.

Upon entering his professional career his only capital was a level head, integrity of character and a good general and professional education. His bearing was quiet, and there was nothing in his appearance or bearing except a simple and manly directness to indicate that more than an ordinary career awaited him.

He adopted the specialty of insurance law, and upon his removal from Des Moines to Chicago was universally conceded to be the best authority on this subject, not only in Iowa but in the country anywhere. His income at this time was said to be the largest of any lawyer at the Des Moines bar.

Mr. Barger has taken high rank at the Chicago bar. His opinions are authority with insurance managers, and when he rises to address a judge upon an insurance case, he addresses a man who knows less in that line of legal study than himself. His practice is very extensive, not only in Chicago but all over the country.

Among the more important cases which he has conducted are those of Hartford Fire Insurance Company versus Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, submitted in the supreme court of the United States, November 11, 1898, involving the question as to the ability of a railroad to make a contract exempting itself from liability for negligently setting fire to property; Meadows versus Hawkeye Insurance Company, Iowa supreme court, (62 Iowa, 387); Webster versus Continental Insurance Company, Iowa supreme court, (67 Iowa, 393); Stennett versus Penn Fire Insurance Company, Iowa supreme court, (68 Iowa, 674); Snyder versus Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Iowa supreme court, (78 Iowa, 146); Griswold versus Illinois Central Railroad, Iowa supreme court, (53 N. W., 295); England versus Westchester Fire Insurance Company, Wisconsin supreme court, (81 Wisconsin, 418); Glenny versus Chicago & Alton Railroad, Illinois supreme court, October term, 1898.

Mr. Barger is a Republican "first and always," but has never been a politician and never held office. He has aimed simply to be a first-class lawyer, and in this he has surely succeeded.

He was married to Miss Isabel Moore, of Des Moines, in 1887. Mrs. Barger has a very large circle of friends, to whom she has endeared herself by her many noble qualities of mind and heart. She is an accomplished and refined woman, and has doubtless added much to her husband's success. They reside in a beautiful home at 4052 Grand boulevard in the city of Chicago.

Samuel P. McConnell.—There is no member of the Chicago bar who more fully commands the respect of his professional brethren than Judge McConnell, a distinguished lawyer, whose legal lore, keen discernment and superior ability, as shown in the conduct of a cause before judge or jury, have gained him a reputation unsurpassed by any who practice in the courts of the state.

In a history of the bench and bar of Illinois it is pleasing to note that one who has gained so much prominence is numbered among the native sons of Illinois and that his birth occurred in the capital city. He was born July 5, 1849, and is a son of that gallant cavalry officer, General John McConnell, who made so enviable a military record during the war of the Rebellion. When he had arrived at the proper age Judge McConnell became a student in the public school of Springfield and was graduated in the high school of that city at the age of seventeen. Next he entered Lombard University, of Galesburg, Illinois, and graduated in that institution in the class of 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and immediately thereafter took up the study of law with the firm of his-

toric reputation,—Stuart, Edwards & Brown, of Springfield. Under such able preceptorship and prompted by a laudable ambition to succeed, Mr. McConnell made rapid progress in his law studies and in 1872 successfully passed the examination which admitted him to the Illinois bar.

Almost immediately thereafter he came to Chicago and opened an office, and his success has been remarkably brilliant. As a member of the firm of Crawford & McConnell he was interested in railway and corporation litigation involving large amounts, and although scarcely twenty-three years of age won some notable triumphs in these forensic encounters. That firm continued an uninterrupted existence until 1877, when the partnership was dissolved and Judge McConnell became the head of the firm of McConnell, Raymond & Rogers. Later he was associated in a law partnership with Perry H. Smith, a connection which was continued until Judge McConnell's elevation to the bench of the Cook county circuit court in 1889. He served in that capacity until the fall of 1894, when he resigned in order to return to the bar. On the bench he was a fair and impartial judge, an able exponent of the law. His decisions were models of judicial soundness, showing a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and evincing a judgment entirely unbiased by fear or favor. He tried many important cases, both civil and criminal, but that which won him international fame was the Cronin murder case.

About the time Judge McConnell resigned his seat on the bench, the well known law firm of Tenney, Church & Coffeen was dissolved, Mr. Church retiring, and, Judge McConnell taking his place, the firm was reorganized under the style of Tenney, McConnell & Coffeen. The success which ever crowns intelligent effort has come to him and he has now a very large clientage.

On the 16th of February, 1876, Judge McConnell married Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of Judge John G. Rogers, at one time on the circuit bench of Chicago, and a granddaughter of Chief Justice Crenshaw, of the court of appeals of Kentucky. They had four children and with one exception all are living.

Judge McConnell has given deep thought and study to the political questions of the day and lends an active support to the furtherance of Democratic principles. In the judicial election in the spring of 1897, however, he gave evidence of a broad mind and public spirit that can look beyond mere party lines to the public good. A bench of fourteen judges was to be elected. At that time the incumbents were eight Republicans and six Democrats, all good men, who had demonstrated their ability by faithful service; and when their names were placed on the "Republican non-partisan ticket," Judge McConnell, looking only to the just administration of the law by capable judges, gave this ticket his hearty support and was chosen chairman of a non-partisan committee which labored most earnestly in advocacy of the ticket. He was president of the Illinois State Silver Democratic convention and the following year was delegate at large to the national convention. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Iroquois Club and in 1895 served as its president.

Such in brief is the life-history of Judge McConnell. A man of charming

personality, possessed of absolute fidelity to every interest of his clients, he bears that honorable record which tells of great personal and business worth.

Alfred R. Urion, general attorney for the well known firm of Armour & Company and one of the leading representatives of the younger members of the Chicago bar, is a native of Salem, New Jersey, his birth occurring in that city on the 29th of September, 1863. His parents were John and Mary Urion. He acquired his literary education in the South Jersey Institute and the high school of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1882 commenced the study of law in St. Paul, Minnesota. Three years later, in 1885, he was admitted to the bar after an examination before the supreme court of Dakota. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, at St. Paul, and in 1889 came to Chicago, since which time he has been the legal representative of the firm of Armour & Company. He is well qualified for the position, and his able management of many involved legal problems plainly indicates his familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence.

In 1885 Mr. Urion was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Kimball, a daughter of Henry M. Kimball, who for many years was the editor of the Carlinville Democrat, of Carlinville, Illinois, and is now connected with the Northwestern Farmer, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Socially Mr. Urion is connected with the Oakland Club, and is popular among its members and in legal circles. He is a man of representative ability, and his success is well deserved.

W. N. Gemmill.—Professional advancement in the law is proverbially slow. The first element of success is, perhaps, a persistency of purpose and effort as continuous as the force of gravity. But, as in every other calling, aptitude, character and individuality are the qualities which differentiate the usual from the unusual; the vocation from the career of a lawyer. Only six years ago Mr. Gemmill was admitted to the bar and within that time has gained a prominence for which older men have striven a life-time. He is an indefatigable worker, which means he is a student, with the book-lore of a student; accurate in analysis, classical in learning. But pervading all this is the personality of the man who everywhere commands respect by his reliability, his unostentation and his genuine worth of character.

Mr. Gemmill was born in Shannon, Illinois, December 29, 1860, and is a son of William Gemmill, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois in 1851. He is a farmer by occupation and married Miss Susan Brenner, also born in the Keystone state. Spending the days of his childhood and youth on his father's farm W. N. Gemmill assisted in the labors of the fields and verdant meadows, and in the district schools began his education. He attended the high school of Shannon, and later entered Cornell College, Iowa, where he was graduated in the class of 1886. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching and occupied the responsible position of superintendent in the city schools of Rockford, Iowa, and later in Marion, Iowa, but in 1891 resigned his office in the latter place in order to enter upon the study of law, pursuing a course in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, where he was graduated in 1892.

The same year Mr. Gemmill was admitted to the bar of Chicago and en-



W. C. Gammill

tered upon practice in the metropolis, where he has since remained, steadily working his way upward to a leading position among his professional brethren. His has been a general practice, although giving particular attention to cases under the landlord and tenant law, in which branch he is recognized as specially versed and successful. Among important cases in which the results have been directly attributable to his professional skill and industry, may be mentioned that of Springer versus the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, where a judgment of sixty-one thousand dollars in favor of his client, the plaintiff, was sustained in the supreme court. Mr. Gemmill has enjoyed an extended practice in the federal courts, and therein has evidenced his familiarity with contract and commercial law and his ability as a special pleader. The cases of Stoddard versus the Commercial National Bank, and Green versus Bogue, the resultants of each of which have become authorities, forcibly establish Mr. Gemmill's right to a place among the vigorous and versatile advocates whose achievements give character to the profession in this city. He is now the senior member of the well known firm of Gemmill, Barnhart & Foell, and is an earnest working member of the Chicago bar whose devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

The home relations of Mr. Gemmill are very pleasant. He was married in 1893 to Miss Edna Billings, of Rockford, Iowa, and they have two interesting little children,—Jennette and William B. Mr. Gemmill is a popular member of the Hamilton Club and of the Law Institute. A close student of the political issues of the day, he gives an unwavering support to the principles of the Republican party, and while he personally cares naught for political preferment he is nevertheless active in support of the measures of the party, which he advocated from the lecture platform in many places in Illinois and Iowa in the presidential campaign of 1896. His addresses were forcible, entertaining, logical and convincing, and were a potent factor in the political work of that year.

William Meade Fletcher, one of the younger but more prominent members of the Chicago bar, is the junior member of the law firm of Collins & Fletcher. He was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in 1867, and is a son of J. W. and C. M. (Meade) Fletcher. He pursued his literary education in the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, and later entered the University of Virginia, completing the regularly prescribed law course in 1887.

After his graduation he entered upon the practice of law in Norfolk, Virginia, and about a year later removed to Great Falls, Montana, where he became attorney for the Northwestern National Bank and Conrad Brothers, capitalists and bankers, and other corporations and large business enterprises. During his residence in the west his practice was mostly confined to corporation and mining litigation. Desiring, however, a broader field of labor, he determined to become a resident of the metropolis of the Mississippi valley, and in 1894 located in Chicago, where he has won distinction as an able member of the Illinois bar. Soon after his arrival he became a member of the firm of Collins, Goodrich, Darrow & Vincent, and was connected therewith until the dissolution of the firm in 1895, when he formed a partnership with the senior mem-

ber, Judge L. C. Collins, under the firm name of Collins & Fletcher, with offices in the Title & Trust building. Although they are known as general practitioners and are at home in every branch of the law, they make a specialty of chancery and corporation practice, and have an extensive clientage in those departments of jurisprudence. Mr. Fletcher is a young man of profound legal learning, and his unabating energy, close application and devotion to his clients' interests have won him a very gratifying success.

In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fletcher and Miss Florence Lea, of Philadelphia, a daughter of J. Tatnall Lea. Socially he is connected with various clubs, including the Chicago, Hyde Park, Hamilton and Twentieth Century, and in the line of his profession with the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association.

Frederick Wilmot Pringle, whose career at the bar of Chicago has been one of continued and steady progress, in which retrogression has had no part, has, by reason of his earnest application, close study and genuine interest in jurisprudence as a science, made continued and healthy advancement, until he now occupies an enviable position among the practitioners of civil law in the western metropolis.

Mr. Pringle is a native of Ontario, Canada, born at Napanee, June 17, 1864. His parents, Ira and Eliza J. (Lapum) Pringle, also are natives of Ontario, where they still make their home. The subject of this sketch attended the public and high schools of Napanee, and entered upon the study of law in 1886, in the office of Hon. George R. Peck, who was at that time general solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Topeka, Kansas. There Mr. Pringle remained for two years, after which he attended the Columbia Law School, in New York city, where he completed the full course. For two years after his graduation, he was employed in the railway service, and did a large amount of work for the Trans-Missouri and Western Passenger Associations.

In 1889, he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and the following year, upon motion, to the bars of Kansas and Illinois. In December, 1891, he began his practice in Chicago, being connected successively with the law firms of Haney & Merrick and Miller & Starr. In December, 1892, he became associated with the firm of Cohrs, Green & Campbell. In 1896 the firm name was changed to Green, Pringle & Campbell, and in 1897 to Green & Pringle, the present partners being John W. Green, formerly corporation counsel for the city of Chicago, and F. W. Pringle. They do a general law business, but make a specialty of corporation, real-estate and municipal law, and their practice is of a very important character.

In May, 1896, Mr. Pringle was appointed attorney for the town of Cicero, which includes Austin, Oak Park, Berwyn, Clyde, Hawthorne and Morton Park, thriving suburbs of Chicago. During that year he completed the work, begun in 1895, of compiling and revising the general ordinances of the town of Cicero. At the end of his term, in May, 1897, owing to his familiarity with the legal business of the town, he was retained as special counsel in nearly all its important litigation; and the following year,—May, 1898,—in recognition of his able and suc-



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J. W. Pringle.

cessful services, he was reappointed to the position of town attorney, which position he still retains.

Among the many cases which he has carried to a successful issue, and which are especially worthy of mention, because of their importance, are: The Cicero Lumber Company versus the Town of Cicero (51 N. E. Rep., 758); Gray versus Town of Cicero, decided by the supreme court in December, 1898.

The Lumber Company case is of extreme importance, not only to all cities and villages and incorporated towns in the state, but also to the park boards in Chicago and other large cities. The opinion holds to be constitutional the pleasure-driveways act of 1898, under which cities and villages and towns may establish boulevards by converting old streets into pleasure drives, and restricting their use to pleasure-driving purposes. This is the first time the constitutionality of that act has been squarely presented to and decided by the supreme court. The same principle of law applies to the conversion, by the various park boards, of established streets into boulevards, with like restrictions. The great importance of this decision to the park boards is apparent, and will doubtless become the leading case upon the subject.

The case of Gray versus the Town of Cicero is also an important case, involving special assessment law. It settles the right, under the special-assessment act, in force prior to July 1, 1897, of cities, villages and towns to establish drainage districts without coming within the purview of the drainage-district act of 1885. It will validate uncollected installments for sewers in many such cases in other cities, villages and towns, but is of special advantage to Cicero, where many other cases involving the same point are still pending. Among other cases which have enlisted Mr. Pringle's services in the supreme court, are: Town of Cicero versus McCarthy (172 Ill., 279); Doremus versus the People (173 Ill., 63); Gross versus the People (173 Ill., 63); Church versus the People (174 Ill., 366).

In 1890, Mr. Pringle was married to Miss Grace D. Hale, of Topeka, Kansas, daughter of George D. Hale, and they have four sons.

In politics Mr. Pringle is a Republican, and is active in the work of the Hamilton Club and the local political organizations. He is a member of the Oak Park Club and the Masonic fraternity, and his genial manner and culture render him popular in these and other social assemblies. He has always taken a deep interest in church work, being now a trustee of the Second Congregational church, of Oak Park.

Mr. Pringle has a large private library containing many choice editions, composed chiefly of the English classics, both poetical and prose. This is largely the source of that culture and mental vigor which he brings to his professional labors, and which have made them so successful, and will doubtless attend his work in future years.

Roy Owen West, of Chicago, was born in Georgetown, Illinois, October 27, 1868, a son of Pleasant and Helen A. (Yapp) West. His father was a soldier of the civil war, going to the front as a member of Company A, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. The subject of this review attended the public schools of his native town and supplemented his

preliminary training by a course in De Pauw University, of Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated in 1890, with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. In 1893 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A.

Admitted to the bar at Chicago, Mr. West began the practice of law in this city, and in 1894 was appointed assistant county attorney of Cook county, having charge of the tax department in the county attorney's office. In April, 1895, he was elected city attorney of Chicago and served until 1897. In that year he was renominated, but met defeat, although he ran fifty-six thousand and four hundred votes ahead of his ticket. Since that time he has been engaged in the regular practice of his profession. In 1896 he was appointed a member of a committee from the Illinois State Bar Association to draft and secure the passage of a jury commission law. Robert E. Jenkins and Mr. West prepared the bill and secured its passage, and as a result the new jury law is in existence to-day, giving uniform satisfaction. Mr. West was also active in the work of the consolidation of the supreme court at Springfield, and during the special session of the Illinois general assembly in 1898 he, as the representative of the Republican party organization of the state of Illinois, and in connection with G. Fred Rush, the representative of the Civic Federation of Chicago, drafted the new primary election law, which is now meeting the approval of all parties.

Mr. West is a member of the Hamilton and Union League Clubs.

John M. H. Burgett.—Among the members of the Chicago bar who are numbered among the native sons of the Green Mountain state is Mr. Burgett, who was born in Hartland, Vermont, April 28, 1850, and is descended from one of the early families of New England. With his parents, Daniel A. and Adeline Burgett, he came to Illinois in 1854 and attended the public schools in the town of Lewistown. On completing the high-school course at that point, he entered the University of Michigan, in 1868, and was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

Returning to Lewistown after his graduation, Mr. Burgett became a law student in the office of Hon. R. B. Stevenson. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and the same year took up his residence in Chicago. While he was at that time well grounded in the principles of common law, he has continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science. He always prepares his cases with great care, and this has made him a very formidable opponent. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. From 1877 to 1887 he was in partnership with Judge Abner Smith, under the firm style of Smith & Burgett. His large clientage indicates the high place he has won in professional circles. His study of the political situation of the country and of the policies and principles of political organizations has led him to give his support to the Republican party. Socially he is connected with the Illinois and Oak Park Clubs and his pleasant manner and genial companionship render him a popular representative thereof. He was married in 1892 to Miss Jane Clarke, of Chicago.

Frederick A. Smith.—If prominence and fame were purchasable commodi-



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Frederick A. Smith

ties, many a man whom fortune has favored, who has inherited from wealthy ancestors a handsome competence, would stand as leader in that most exacting of all the learned professions, the law, but prominence at the bar results only from strong mentality, from comprehensive knowledge, acquired through long and earnest effort, and from close and unfaltering application to the requirements of the litigation which is entrusted to him. "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all ages which have rolled their course since his day. The ceaseless toil and endeavor, the splendid intellectual endowments and persistent purpose of Mr. Smith are the factors which have gained him prestige among Chicago's lawyers, and to-day he is numbered among the distinctively representative citizens of northern Illinois.

Frederick Augustus Smith was born in Norwood Park, Cook county, Illinois, February 11, 1844, and is a son of Israel G. and Susan P. (Pennoyer) Smith, both of whom were born in 1816, the former in the Empire state, the latter in Connecticut. In 1835 the father came to Cook county, Illinois, and entered from the government a tract of land, which he still owns. His wife died in Norwood Park, in 1894. Born and reared in Cook county, the subject of this review attended the public schools of Chicago and then entered the preparatory department of the Chicago University, in 1860. After two years there passed he became a student in the university, where he remained until 1863, when he laid aside his text-books in order to enter his country's service. As a private of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, he went to the front and participated in the campaigns in Kentucky and Missouri until the regiment was mustered out, in 1864. He then resumed his studies in the University of Chicago, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866. Soon afterward he became a student in the Union College of Law, now the law department of the Northwestern University, and after his graduation, in 1867, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. Entering upon his professional career, he became a member of the firm of Smith & Kohlsaat, which connection was continued until 1873, after which he practiced alone until 1885, in which year the firm of Millard & Smith was organized, the senior member being S. M. Millard. That partnership continued until 1889, and the following year Mr. Smith became the senior member of the firm of Smith, Helmer & Moulton. Since that time but one change in the firm has occurred, that being in 1895, when H. W. Price became a partner. Mr. Smith engages in the general practice of law and is well versed in all departments of jurisprudence. His keen perception and analytical powers enable him to quickly determine the salient points of a case, and in the presentation of his cause he is logical, earnest, forceful and convincing. His high standing in professional circles is indicated by the fact that in 1887 he was chosen president of the Law Club, of Chicago, and in 1890 was made president of the Chicago Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Smith has always been a loyal Republican, unvarying in support of the principles of that party, and in June, 1898, he received the nomination for the position of one of the judges of the superior court. He is a man of

scholarly attainments and broad general culture, and is deeply interested in education, his service being very effective as a member of the board of trustees of the new Chicago University, which position he has occupied since the organization of the institution. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, and is a valued member of the Union League, Hamilton and Marquette Clubs, three of the leading political organizations of the city. He was married in 1871 to Miss Frances B. Morey, of Chicago. He is not only a prominent and successful lawyer, but is also a man of pleasing personality,—one whose genuine worth of character insures him the respect of all who have appreciation for the nobler traits in life.

Arthur Burr Pease, a son of Lyman W. and Maria (Bingham) Pease, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, on the 25th of February, 1866, and pursued his education in the Sherman Collegiate Institute of Moriah, New York, and at Middlebury College, of Middlebury, Vermont, being graduated at the latter institution in the class of 1890, with the degree of A. B., and two years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. Ambitious to prepare himself thoroughly for life's duties by a liberal education he then went abroad, entering Kaiser Wilhelm's University at Strausburg, Germany, where he pursued a special course in ethics, political economy and ancient history.

The following year Mr. Pease came to Chicago, where he matriculated in the law department of the Northwestern University, pursuing the studies of the junior year. He next attended the Kent College of Law and was graduated in 1893. The same year he was admitted to the bar and through the two succeeding years he practiced law, in connection with Walter M. Howland. In 1895 he became the senior member of the firm of Pease & Allen, which to-day occupies an enviable position at the Chicago bar, its members enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Although Mr. Pease is one of the younger members of the bar, his splendid educational advantages thoroughly equipped him for practice, and now his careful preparation of cases enables him to win many a suit where the opposing counsel has had the benefit of many more years of experience. The poet Longfellow has said, "We judge ourselves by what we are capable of doing: the world judges us by what we have done;" and, viewed from the latter standpoint, the public renders its tribute of respect and admiration to Mr. Pease for what he has already accomplished, and predicts that still greater successes lie before him.

Mr. Pease is an esteemed member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, is vice president of the Northwestern Alumni Association of that fraternity, and belongs to the Booth Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity. He is also a popular member of the Kenwood Country and Oakland Clubs, and is highly esteemed in social circles.

Justus Chancellor, the subject of this sketch, was born near the town of Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, on the 12th day of October, 1863. His father, John Cooper Chancellor, of Scotch and Irish parentage, was a native of Virginia, and at an early date removed to Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pur-



John Chandler

suits. His mother was Elizabeth Jennie Justus, a lady of German and Welsh parentage.

Mr. Chancellor acquired his literary education in the public schools of Vincennes, Indiana, where he graduated from the high school with a degree entitling him to admission to college without examination. He afterward attended the Northwestern University, but never entered college, having sought means of earning a livelihood and taking steps, which he thought best to qualify him for entering upon a professional career, which he had already resolved to do. He knew, however, that this could not be secured until he had acquired sufficient capital to meet the necessary expense. He accordingly began to work upon the farm and also at carpentering and building and used these means as stepping-stones to something better. During the time that he was laboring and earning money with which to enter the law school, he took up a course of study under Messrs. De Wolf & Chambers, prominent attorneys at Vincennes, and in October, 1883, he came to the city of Chicago and entered the Union College of Law. While at home the same year, on a vacation during the holiday season, he was stricken with typhoid fever and confined to his bed for seven months. At the end of this time, the college season being far advanced, he did not deem it advisable to return until the following October, when he resumed his studies and afterward graduated, in 1886, being selected by his class as one of the orators of the occasion.

In the fall of 1884, when he returned to complete his law course, he accepted a clerkship in the office of Charles S. Thornton in order to familiarize himself with the practical workings of the law and the methods and routine of the courtroom, and he continued in this capacity until 1888, when the firm of Thornton & Chancellor was organized.

Mr. Chancellor as a real-estate and corporation lawyer has won distinguished preferment, and his connection with some of the most prominent lawsuits that have been heard in the civil courts has given him a reputation that places him high above the average lawyer. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation and a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not come to every one who takes his place at the bar, but is the direct result of capacity and unmistakable ability.

Mr. Chancellor and his partners have been connected with some of the most important litigations in the Chicago courts, and their success has gained them an enviable prestige. He is well versed in the various branches of the law and his comprehensive knowledge enables him to so fortify his position as to render it almost unassailable. His arguments are always logical, clear and convincing,

and the thorough preparation which he gives to each litigated interest is shown by the masterful manner in which he handles the points of law.

The firm of which he is a member was retained as counsel in the celebrated embezzlement and forgery cases of Rand, McNally & Company against Charles R. Williams, where nineteen indictments had been found against their client. The case when tried occupied six weeks, and the verdict of "not guilty," which was rendered at the end of that time in favor of their client, is convincing proof that Mr. Williams made no mistake in securing the services of this firm. The well known Ayer controversy was another case of note in which Mr. Chancellor displayed much skill in management and demonstrated his ability to marshal all the facts in a case, making each bear with due weight upon his decision. The estate of James C. Ayer against the bondholders of Riverside Improvement Company had been in litigation for many years, and the firm of Thornton & Chancellor, as counsel for the estate, succeeded in securing a first judgment, in which the bondholders were defeated.

Mr. Chancellor, owing to his knowledge of corporation law, is constantly in charge of very important interests in that line. He is an indefatigable worker and is never known to cease his labors in behalf of his clients so long as there remains anything that can be done to further their interests. Being of Scotch-Irish ancestors and having inherited in a large degree the traits of character belonging to both, when he is once enlisted in a cause he is in to the finish and always eloquently, artfully and tenaciously contending for the rights of those he represents.

Mr. Chancellor gives his support to the Republican party, and is thoroughly conversant with the history, accomplishments and aims of his party. During the fall of 1884, when Hon. James G. Blaine was the Republican nominee for the presidency, Mr. Chancellor, an ardent admirer of the Maine statesman, devoted his time and ability to advancing the Republican cause as far as possible, and made speeches throughout the campaign in behalf of his favorite. He is an enthusiastic Republican and firm in his belief in the justice and ultimate triumph of the principles of his party.

He was married in May, 1889, to Miss Hattie Theodosia Lincoln Harper, Virginian by birth. They have a son and daughter. Their home, on Wellington avenue, Lake View, is noted for the comfort and good taste of its appointments, and the hospitality of its occupants. Mr. Chancellor has a very large and well selected library in his home and spends many hours with these treasures.

He is a member of the Marquette Club, the Chicago Hussars, and belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias, is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a man of pleasing personality, being over six feet in height and weighing in the neighborhood of one hundred and eighty pounds. He is of commanding appearance, an eloquent talker, a pleasant, companionable gentleman, and in social circles is very popular.

Newton F. Gordon.—The junior member of the well known law firm of Ashcraft & Gordon, of Chicago, is Newton F. Gordon, a native of Massachusetts, born in Methuen, in 1861, his parents being J. H. and Lydia F. Gordon. He

acquired his elementary education in the public schools and later was a student in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1880 he matriculated in Williams College, and after a year's study in that institution engaged in teaching school for a year. He then resumed his collegiate work and was graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of the same year he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he remained for a year, and in the autumn of 1886 he came to Chicago to continue his legal reading in the office of Cratty Brothers & Aldrich. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar, but continued in that office until 1891, when he formed a partnership with E. M. Ashcraft,—an association that has since been continued. They are now engaged in a general law business with offices in the First National Bank Building, and the ability of the partners has secured them a large clientele.

Though the life of Mr. Gordon has been one rather of modest reserve than of ambitious self-seeking, he has proven himself a good lawyer. His practice has been general in character and has demonstrated his ability to successfully handle the litigated interests which have to do both with civil and corporation law. His masterful manipulation of the points in a case indicates his thorough familiarity with the law applicable to them, and his powers of argument are important factors in his success. Politically he is a pronounced "gold" Democrat, and though warmly interested in the success of those principles has never been an aspirant for office.

In 1893 Mr. Gordon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kough, a daughter of Francis Kough, of Chicago, and with their two interesting little daughters, Dorothy and Ruth, they occupy a pleasant home in Glen Ellyn.

William Vocke, who is a man of broad literary culture and of almost unequalled prominence among the German-American representatives of the Chicago bar, has successfully engaged in practice in the western metropolis for more than thirty years. He was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, in 1839. His father, who was a government secretary in the Prussian service, died during the early youth of his son William, and when only seventeen years of age the latter resolved to try his fortune in America. He knew that he must provide for his own maintenance through life, and hearing of the splendid opportunities offered to young men in the New World he resolved to test the truth of these reports for himself, and if possible gain a comfortable home and competence for himself beyond the Atlantic. His hopes have been realized and to-day he stands as one of the foremost sons of the fatherland who have identified their interests with those of the United States.

He sailed in 1856, and after a short time spent in New York made his way to Chicago, where he sought and obtained employment with the publisher of the *Staats Zeitung*, acting as carrier of the paper in the western portion of the north side. His industry and determination to succeed were most commendable. He began work at two o'clock A. M. and did not complete his labors until six hours later. He spent his days in the study of law and gave the hours between twilight and two in the morning to sleep. It was his great desire to perfect

himself in the law and enter upon practice, but the work he was enabled to perform was not enough to meet his expenses and enable him to pursue his studies. At this juncture, however, he found a true friend in Professor Henry Booth, who, noting the ambition, willingness and talent of Mr. Vocke, offered to instruct him and allow him to use his books, permitting him to repay him at some future period. The day on which he was eventually enabled to pay his kind friend in full was one of the proudest and happiest days of his life.

In 1860 Mr. Vocke left the *Staats Zeitung* and accepted the position of collector for Ogden, Fleetwood & Company, then a leading real-estate firm of the city. Capably did he discharge the duties of that position until April, 1861, when, feeling that his adopted country needed his services at the front, he responded to the call of duty and joined the Union army with a three-months regiment. His company was soon attached to the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and Mr. Vocke was present at every engagement of the Army of the Cumberland until his regiment was mustered out. His loyalty and bravery won recognition and for his meritorious services he was made captain of Company D.

During his military service Captain Vocke devoted all his leisure time to literary pursuits, and upon his return to the north became city editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, where his merit as an editorial writer soon won him honored recognition in journalistic circles. From April, 1865, until November, 1869, he was clerk of the police court of Chicago, and in the meantime resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He had also made frequent contributions to both the German and English press, and gained a high reputation as an able and polished writer. In 1869 he produced a volume of poems, excellent translations of the lyrics of Julius Rodenberg.

Since his retirement from the clerkship of the police court, he has devoted his energies largely to the practice of law, and stands to-day almost without a peer among the German-American lawyers of Chicago. His clientage has always been extensive and the legal interests entrusted to his care of a very important character. He has a thorough understanding of the law as a science, and is peculiarly talented in the presentation of a cause to judge or jury or in the preparation of briefs and arguments. His power of analysis, his cogent reasoning and his logical conclusions,—these are the strong elements in his success. Of late years his writings have been more in the line of the law than on general literary topics, and one of his most able productions is a volume entitled "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure of our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws Relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which was published in the German language at Cologne, and has not only received the praise of German jurists but has also proven of much benefit to German lawyers and business men.

Hardly had Captain Vocke taken his place among the lawyers of Illinois until he was called to be one of the lawmakers, being elected to the state legislature in 1870. While a member of the house he was instrumental in framing, at the extra session held shortly after the great fire of 1871, what is known as the "burnt-record" act; and among his other noteworthy achievements he formu-



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lated and introduced a life-insurance bill, which at the time was indorsed by the editor of the Chicago Tribune as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body on that subject."

In the affairs of the city Mr. Vocke has ever taken a deep interest, withholding his support from no measure which he believed would prove of public benefit. He served as a member of the board of education from 1877 until 1880, and the public-school system found in him a warm friend. For a number of years past he has been attorney for the imperial German consulate at Chicago, and among other offices of honor he has held the presidency of the German Society of Chicago for the Aid of Emigrants. He is a man of scholarly attainments, of broad general information and ripe classical knowledge, and the study of history and the science of government is one of his chief sources of pleasure and recreation.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Eliza Wahl, and they have two sons and four daughters.

John W. Showalter came of an old American family derived chiefly from German, English and Scotch-Irish sources. He was the eldest of the three sons of Professor Benoni Showalter, long a prominent educator in Kentucky.

John W. Showalter was born in Mason county, Kentucky, February 8, 1844, and gained his primary education in the public and private schools near his home. His recollections of "war times" were somewhat vivid, as many of his relatives fought on either side of the internecine struggle. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, and soon afterward began the study of law. In 1869 he entered the law office of Moore & Copefield, in Chicago, and in 1871 was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois.

For some years after his admission to the bar Mr. Showalter was connected with the office of Moore & Copefield, as clerk and practicing assistant. He ended that connection to form a law partnership, which, upon the death of one of the original partners, developed into the firm of Oliver & Showalter (John M. Oliver and John W. Showalter).

Mr. Showalter from the beginning of his professional career devoted himself to general practice, though he made somewhat of a specialty of corporation law. In 1895 he received the appointment as judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, and acted in that capacity until his death, December 10, 1898. He was a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Illinois Club.

While adhering to the political principles of the Democratic party and active in work for the causes it represents, Judge Showalter was never an office-seeker, though without his solicitation he was appointed to the position which he held at the time of his death and in which he served with signal honor and ability. Judge Showalter held the uniform esteem and confidence of the members of the bar and of the people who knew of him and his labors, and his death deprived Chicago of a noble man, an upright judge and an able lawyer.

Judge Frank Baker, one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county, was born in Melmore, Seneca county, Ohio, May 11, 1840. The Baker family of which he is a representative was founded in America by Thomas Baker, who,

in 1639, left England and became a resident of Milford, Connecticut, whence, in 1650, he removed to East Hampton, Long Island, where his death occurred in 1700. He served as assistant of the general court of Connecticut from 1658 until 1664, was a member of the Hempstead convention in February, 1665, and in October of the same year was foreman of the first grand jury of the colony of New York. The paternal grandfather of Judge Frank Baker was Judge Samuel Baker, who resided in Steuben county, New York, and during the war of the Revolution fought for the independence of the nation. Richard Baker, the father of the Judge, was a well-to-do farmer of Seneca county, Ohio, and his wife was Fanny Wheeler, a daughter of Grattan H. Wheeler, of Steuben county, New York.

Frank Baker spent his boyhood days in Ohio, and in 1861 was graduated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, that state. He was graduated in the Albany Law School in 1863, but in the meantime served his country for a few months as a private of the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in 1862. He first opened a law office in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where he engaged in general practice until 1873, and within that period served as prosecuting attorney of the county.

In 1873 he removed to Chicago and practiced his profession until June, 1887, when he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the office of judge of the circuit court. In 1891 and again in 1897 he was re-elected. His record has been a credit to himself and his services have been almost invaluable to the people. His decisions have ever been free from any taint of partisanship and with very few exceptions have been sustained by the supreme court. Although he is a Democrat, his impartial conduct was rewarded by the Republicans, who placed him on their ticket for a third election.

On the 10th of November, 1870, Judge Baker was married in London, Ohio, and has two daughters, Ethel and Nora, the latter now the wife of Henry Fowler of Springfield, Ohio. The Judge is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is exceedingly fond of active sports and is president of the Chicago Bowling League.

John Sumner Runnells was born in New Hampshire and is descended from Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather having been the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Runnells entered Amherst College at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in that institution, taking the highest honors in Greek, extemporaneous speaking and debate, and began his law studies in Dover. In 1867 he removed to Iowa and became private secretary to Governor Merrill. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he went to England in the consular service. Returning to Iowa in 1871, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Des Moines. In 1875 he was elected reporter of the supreme court of Iowa and edited eighteen volumes of the court's decisions. In 1881 he was, by President Arthur, appointed United States district attorney for Iowa, and for many years was a very prominent figure in the politics of that state, serving as



John S. Russell.

chairman of the state central committee in 1879-80, and as a delegate to the Republican national convention in the latter year.

In 1887 Mr. Runnells removed to Chicago and very soon thereafter became general counsel of Pullman's Palace Car Company, which position he still retains. He is also general counsel of the Drainage Board and senior member of the law firm of Runnells & Burry. While he has had large experience in corporation law, being counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and other railroad companies, the Western Union Telegraph and the American Express Companies, his practice has by no means been confined to that specialty. His practice in Iowa was of a general character, one very important case involving the constitutionality of the prohibitory law in that state, which he carried successfully through the state courts and ultimately won in the supreme court of the United States; and his practice as senior member of the firm of Runnells & Burry extends to all branches of the civil law.

Mr. Runnells is an entertaining, forceful and eloquent public speaker,—one whose grace of diction and ready command of language have charmed many hearers. He is frequently called upon to deliver public addresses, having performed such a service at the dedication of the Auditorium and at the annual Grant banquet, in New York, in 1893. He is a valued member of the Chicago, Union League, Union, Marquette, Literary and Fellowship Clubs and has been president of the Marquette and Union. He is also a member of the University Club, of New York. He is a man of pleasing personality, courteous, genial and approachable, and in social as well as political circles occupies an eminent position.

Simeon P. Shope is to-day accounted one of the ablest members of the Cook county bar and was one of the best judges who ever occupied a seat upon the bench of Illinois. The legal profession demands a high order of ability, and the judiciary, it is unnecessary to say, requires not only ability but a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must not only possess a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence in its various departments, but also must have a fund of broad general information that will enable him to cope with the intricate questions involved and determine with accuracy the points of law, gleaned from voluminous text-books and reports that apply to litigated interests. Such qualities are characteristic of the professional record of Judge Shope, who after honorable and conspicuous service on the bench is now engaging in an extensive private practice in Chicago, where he is known as an eminent corporation lawyer.

Chauncey M. Depew, in one of his witty after-dinner speeches, made use of a well known quotation in this manner: "Some men achieve greatness; some men are born great, and some men are born in Ohio!" Judge Shope certainly belongs to the first and last classes, having won a position of prominence at the bar, while the Buckeye state was the place of his nativity. His natal day was December 3, 1837, his parents being residents of Akron, that state, at the time. Two years later they came to Illinois, locating in Marseilles, and thus from his third year the Judge has been a resident of the commonwealth with which his

interests are now allied. In the spring of 1850 the family removed to Ottawa, where he obtained his early educational training, which was supplemented by study in the public schools of Woodford county and an academic course. He was reared on his father's farm and from boyhood was familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His first experience in the business world came as an assistant to a railroad engineer; but his tastes lay in the direction of professional labors; and under the direction of Judges Powell and Purple, of Peoria, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856.

The same year Judge Shope removed to Lewistown, Fulton county, this state, where he entered into partnership with Lewis W. Ross. He continued in practice in that county until 1877, when he was elected judge of the tenth judicial circuit, and he served in that capacity for two terms. Further judicial honors awaited him in his election to the supreme bench of the state in 1885, for a four-years term; and in 1895, declining a re-election, he retired from office.

His mind is keenly analytical and comprehensive in its scope; and his devotion to his profession, his diligence and superior ability have brought to him a success that is well deserved. On the bench his decisions were models of judicial soundness and particularly free from personal bias. He stands to-day as one of the leading members of the bar that embraces some of the brightest minds of the nation. During his service on the bench he continued his residence in Lewistown, but in 1894 came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He is now a member of the firm of Shope, Mathis, Barrett & Rogers, and is the general attorney of the Suburban Railroad Company and several other important companies, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He is considered authority on all matters pertaining to corporation law, and ranks among the most prominent members of the bar of the state.

The Judge was married in 1858, and lost his wife in Florida, in 1881. At her death she left two children,—a son and daughter, who have now reached their majority.

In politics Judge Shope may be termed a conservative Democrat, and although he is a close student of the political situation of the country he has never been an aspirant for office. In 1862 he was elected to the state legislature; but aside from this he has never held office outside the line of his profession. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and since 1868 has also been identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degrees. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of dignified bearing yet genial manner, a profound lawyer and a gentleman of scholarly culture whom to know is to honor and esteem.

Le Grand Winfield Perce was born in Buffalo, New York, June 19, 1836. He was educated at Wesleyan College, Lima, New York, and attended the Albany Law School, graduating in 1857. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York and began the practice of his profession at Buffalo, New York. In 1859 he removed to Chicago, where he established himself in his profession in connection with the late Judge Evart Van Buren.

At the opening of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Perce offered his services to Governor Yates. His offer was accepted, and he served with honor and efficiency.

After the close of the war Mr. Perce established himself in the practice of law at Natchez, Mississippi. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the southern district of Mississippi. He took an active interest in the reconstruction of that state, and in 1868 was elected to congress, but the state not having been readmitted into the Union, he did not take his seat. The next year, however, Mississippi having in the meantime become a part of the Union, he was elected to the forty-first congress, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to the forty-second congress. In the latter congress he was appointed chairman of the committee on education and labor, and, as such chairman, reported to the house the first educational bill having reference to common schools ever passed by either house of congress. Mr. Perce was also the recognized author of the so-called "Ku Klux legislation" of 1872, and was active, as chairman of the committee on education, in reorganizing and rehabilitating the educational institutions of the south. In 1873 the College of William and Mary conferred upon Mr. Perce the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1874 he again settled in Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Of late years his practice has been almost exclusively that of corporation law. In connection with his business he is president of the Union Elevated Railroad Company, and interested in other street railroad companies and enterprises.

November 14, 1867, Mr. Perce married Miss Sarah Murray Wallace. Mr. Perce is a member of the Chicago Bar Association. He has taken an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was for several years post commander of U. S. Grant Post. He was a charter member and the first president of the Veteran Union League; he is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Union League, the Church Club of Chicago, the Historical Society, and the Art Institute. He is a member of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church. Notwithstanding the constant demands of his practice upon his time, he is actively interested in all questions of public importance.

Lemuel Covell Paine Freer was born September 18, 1813, at North East, Dutchess county, New York. His father was a tanner, and young Freer worked at the business in his earlier days. He had the usual advantages of the common schools, which he improved and added to by a careful, persistent course of reading. He also taught school, with the usual experiences of country school-teachers, and for a time was clerk in a small country store. At the age of twenty-two he married Esther Wickes Marble, who died after more than forty years of married life. In 1836 he came west and settled in Chicago. After a short experience in trading, followed by a failure, he moved out upon a farm near Bourbonnais Grove, where he built a house with his own hands. He underwent the customary experience of pioneers in the west, and after a time returned to Chicago and took up the study of the law in the office of Henry Brown. Almost at the beginning of his study he began practice, taking justice cases, collections,

etc., until he had soon all the business to which he could attend. He formed a partnership with Calvin De Wolf, afterward with the Hon. John M. Wilson, and later with George A. Ingalls.

He was admitted to the bar of Illinois, July 9, 1840, and some years afterward was appointed master in chancery by Judge George Manierre, of the circuit court, which office he held for a number of years. In the latter position it is said he often performed the work of two men, frequently working late into the night to keep up with the press of business. In those days stenographers were not known, and all testimony taken before the master had to be recorded and his reports written out in longhand, but his work was always satisfactory to courts and lawyers; and the great length of time he retained the position, and the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of his duties, indicate how ably he performed the requirements of the office.

Mr. Freer had for many years, aside from his duties as master, a large practice, mainly in real-estate law and questions of land titles. On account of his extensive knowledge of early transactions in real estate and his wide experience, his opinion was generally regarded as conclusive without further question. He excelled in cross-examination of witnesses, but, his practice being mostly in real-estate matters, he did not become so prominent as a lawyer as he might have if he had pursued other lines.

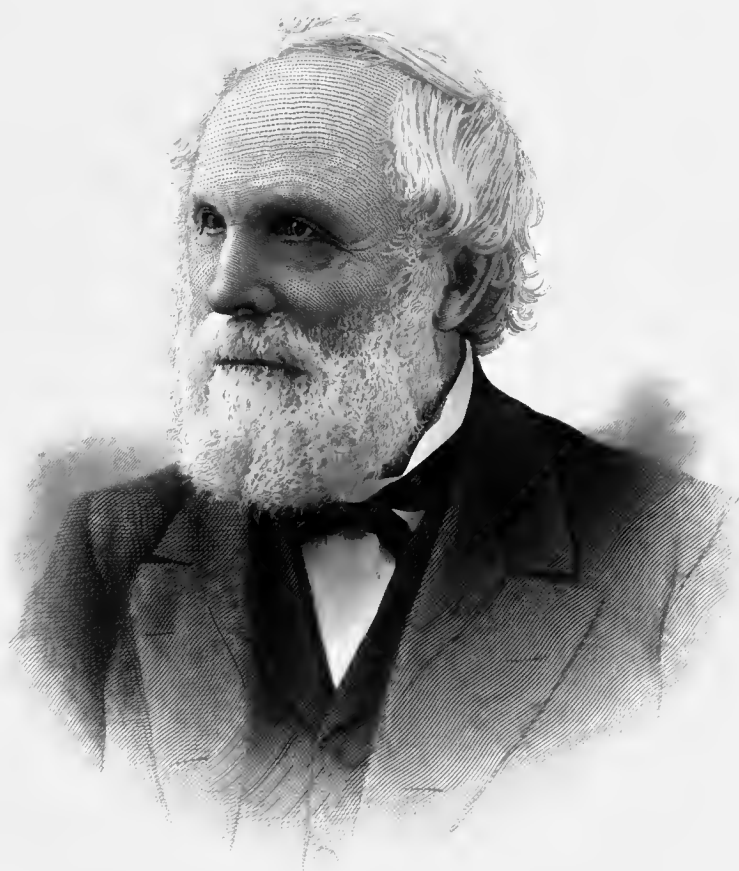
Aside from his law practice Mr. Freer, after a few years, was very fortunate in business; his high character for probity and honorable dealing, his personal honesty and excellent judgment led him into the path of a successful career and won for him prominent recognition by the leading business men of the city.

All through the anti-slavery agitation Mr. Freer was the foremost in the counsels of the champions of human rights. He was well acquainted with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Salmon P. Chase, Frederick Douglass, Henry Bibb and many other eminent abolitionists, and his activity in the cause at one time led to a price being placed on his head by one of the southern states. It is said that he was instrumental in securing the escape of many slaves, and on one occasion chased a slave-catcher nearly across the state.

His name is found as a signer to the call for a public meeting to consider the war situation, which was held January 5, 1861, one of the largest public meetings ever held in Chicago, and he was among the first to add his name to the muster roll of the famous regiment of Chicago Home Guards.

On March 11, 1878, Mr. Freer married Miss Antoinette Whitlock, who survives him, having her home in Chicago.

In business life he was generous and helpful to those who were struggling for a start, and frequently made sacrifices in enabling men to retain their property, when an opposite course would have been more to his personal advantage. In private life he was kind, genial and companionable, given much to books, and always an entertaining conversationalist. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, the annual meetings of which body were held at his office.



L. C. Purdie Freer

Mr. Freer died at his home, on Michigan avenue, April 14, 1892, after an illness of several weeks.

C. H. Donnelly, a member of the law firm of Pam, Donnelly & Glennon, of Chicago, was born at Woodstock, Illinois, on the 22d of August, 1855, a son of Neill Donnelly. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and in 1871 was enrolled as a student of the Notre Dame University, of Indiana, in which institution he pursued a three-years course and was graduated in 1874. He then took up the study of law in Woodstock in the office of the firm of Slavin & Smith, and after careful and thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in 1877. For twenty years he was a member of the Woodstock bar and his pronounced ability won him a large clientage. He was connected with much of the important litigation heard in that section of the state.

In 1890 Mr. Donnelly was elected judge of the county court of McHenry county, serving in that capacity until elected to the circuit bench of the seventeenth judicial circuit. In the latter office he remained until June, 1897, when he resigned. In March of that year he formed a partnership with Max Pam, under the firm name of Pam & Donnelly. On the 1st of February, 1898, they were joined by Mr. Glennon, under the firm style of Pam, Donnelly & Glennon. His experience on the bench especially well qualifies him for the practice of law and since coming to Chicago has won recognition of the public, gaining for himself a place at this celebrated bar.

The Judge is a Republican in politics, warmly interested in the success of his party. He was married May 2, 1888, to Miss Nina C. Blakeslee, of Woodstock, Illinois.

Edward O'Bryan, the present western counsel for the New York Life Insurance Company, is a western man by birth and training and possesses the true western spirit of progress and enterprise. He is a native of Fairfield, Iowa, born February 24, 1864, and is a son of Thomas and Ellen (Rafferty) O'Bryan. His parents, natives of Ireland, came to the United States about 1851, locating in Massachusetts, whence in 1860 they removed to Iowa. The father died in the latter state in 1891, but the mother still makes her home there.

Edward O'Bryan acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, later attended Parsons College, of Fairfield, and subsequently became a student in the law department of the Iowa State University, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1884. Soon afterward he went to Wichita, Kansas, where for ten years he was engaged in the general practice of his profession. Since his arrival in Chicago in 1896 he has been retained in the important position of western counsel for the New York Life Insurance Company. He has ever been a close and accurate student of his profession and his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is comprehensive. Upon this he bases his careful preparation of cases, and the suits he has won have gained for him prestige in the profession.

In 1888 Mr. O'Bryan was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Kronert, of Aberdeen, Washington. Socially he is connected with the Chicago Athletic Association, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

Adolf Kraus, one of the leading lawyers of the United States, was born in Bohemia and in 1865 came to this country. He became a resident of Chicago in 1871, and later, pursuing the study of law, passed an examination before the supreme court at Ottawa, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1877. Entering upon the practice of his chosen calling in this city, in 1881 he formed a co-partnership with Levy Mayer, under the firm name of Kraus & Mayer. Subsequently Judge Philip Stein was taken in as a member of the firm, the name of Kraus, Mayer & Stein was adopted, and still later Judge Moran joined the firm.

This company is now carrying on an extensive and successful law practice, under the firm name of Moran, Kraus & Mayer. Mr. Kraus was corporation counsel for the city of Chicago in 1893, was president of the Chicago school board for the years 1883 and 1885, and was president of the Chicago civil-service commission under Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Jr., until February 13, 1898, when he resigned.

John Mayo Palmer was born in Carlinville, Illinois, March 10, 1848. He is the son of General John M. and Melinda A. (Neeley) Palmer. Young Palmer, preparatory to his collegiate course, attended the public schools of his native city. He then entered Blackburn University, and subsequently Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, where he remained four years. Desiring to be with his father during the war, he left college before graduating, and never returned. After the close of the war he read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1867. He then entered the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in June, 1868, graduated with the degree of LL. B. He next returned home and commenced the practice of law in Carlinville, where he remained until September, 1872, when he moved to Springfield and formed a partnership with his father, and continued an active member of the Sangamon county bar until his removal to Chicago. During his legal practice in Carlinville he served as city attorney one year. After his removal to Springfield he served as a member of the city council, from 1874 to 1877. At the general election in 1876, he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature by the Democratic party, with which he affiliates.

He removed to Chicago in 1892 and entered into a partnership with the late Senator James R. Doolittle and Major E. B. Tolman. In the spring of 1893 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, under the administration of the elder Mayor Harrison, and was appointed corporation counsel of the city under the administration of Mayor Hopkins.

Mr. Palmer was married July 7, 1869, to Ellen Robertson, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Nannette (Halliday) Robertson. Three children have resulted from this union: John McAuley, born April 23, 1870, now a first lieutenant in the regular army; Robertson, born July 5, 1872, now a captain in the Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry; and George Thomas, born March 2, 1875, now a physician residing in Chicago.

Since his retirement from the office of corporation counsel Mr. Palmer has engaged in the active practice of his profession, giving his attention largely to



John Mayo Folmer

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matters connected with municipal administration, for which his experience as corporation counsel eminently qualifies him.

George W. Kretzinger, general counsel of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, has been in the successful practice of law in Chicago for more than twenty years. He possesses remarkable vigor and versatility, and would have attained eminence in any profession or occupation. Enlisting at the age of fifteen years, he served during the entire war of the Rebellion, and became distinguished for his bravery and daring. When admitted to the bar he rose rapidly in his profession, and now ranks among the leading lawyers of Chicago, and is especially learned and eminent in the law of corporations. He possesses tireless industry, remarkable acumen, and is fertile in resources. As an advocate he is logical, eloquent, and impressive.

Mr. Kretzinger has a keen sense of humor, and enlivens arguments and addresses with wit, and when occasion demands can use sarcasm and invective with crushing force. A genial companion, a faithful friend, frank and courteous, Mr. Kretzinger wins and retains the respect and warm regard of all who can appreciate true friendship and manly qualities.

Robert Todd Lincoln, the only surviving son of President Abraham Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated at Harvard College in 1864, and shortly thereafter was made aide-de-camp on the staff of General Ulysses S. Grant. At the close of the war he resumed the study of law, having quitted the law department of Harvard College to enter the government's service, was admitted to the Illinois bar, and located permanently for the practice of his profession in Chicago. He here took rank among the best lawyers of the city. In 1881 he was appointed secretary of war by President Garfield, and was solicited to retain the position under President Arthur, to which he acceded. Upon his retirement from the office of secretary of war Mr. Lincoln returned to Chicago to practice law. In 1889 he was appointed, by President Harrison, as minister to England, acceptably filling this position until the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States. Since that time Mr. Lincoln has resided in Chicago practicing law. September 24, 1868, he married Miss Mary Harlan, daughter of United States Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, by whom he is the father of three children.

CHAPTER LXIV.

THE STEPHENSON COUNTY BAR.

BY HON. H. C. BURCHARD.

THE characters and abilities of the early members of the Freeport bar can be better appreciated if considered in connection with the time, place and circumstances—the theatre of action, in other words—where their talents were displayed. It seems appropriate, therefore, to first briefly state the organization of Stephenson county and its courts, and to outline the judicial system of the state which existed at that time.

Stephenson county was created and its boundaries were defined by an act of the legislature of Illinois, passed on the 4th day of March, 1837. This act provided for county officers to be chosen at an election held at the house of William Baker, in Freeport, on the first Monday in May, 1837, and named three commissioners who were authorized to locate the county-seat. A site was first selected in the present southeastern limits of the city, near the Arcade addition, but as Mary Myott, an Indian girl, had the right, by an act of congress, to enter upon any unoccupied public land, she claimed to have made her location upon this site, and the commissioners accordingly chose the claim of William Baker as the county-seat and located the court-house upon the public square, where it now stands. At this time, as far as the records show, there were no lawyers living in Freeport or elsewhere in Stephenson county.

At the time Stephenson county was created the state had been divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a circuit judge was elected and required to hold annually one or more terms of court in each county included in his circuit. Prior to its organization Stephenson county was attached to Jo Daviess county, then in the sixth judicial circuit. To legally hold court in Stephenson county it became necessary for the legislature to designate the district to which it should belong, and the terms when the court should be held. Accordingly, by an act passed February 22, 1839, the county was placed in the sixth judicial circuit, which included Jo Daviess, Boone, Winnebago, Whiteside, Rock Island and Carroll counties. Subsequently, at the same session, and on the second day of March, terms of the court were directed to be held on the third Mondays of April and September. The court records, however, show that the first session of the Stephenson county circuit court was held at a special term on the 27th day of August, 1839.

The court was opened by Daniel Stone, judge of the sixth judicial circuit, and the term was continued for three days. Hubbard Graves was sheriff and John A. Clark was clerk of the court. Judge Stone attended and presided at the

two succeeding terms of the Stephenson county circuit court as circuit judge, but before the next April term was legislated out of office by an act of the legislature passed February 23, 1841. This act, probably for reasons stated by Governor Ford in his history of Illinois, abolished the circuit judges, rearranged the judicial circuits, appointed additional supreme-court judges and required them to hold circuit courts. Thomas C. Browne was by the same act appointed judge of the sixth judicial circuit, to which Mercer and Henry counties were added. He continued to hold the circuit court of Stephenson county until August, 1846, at which time a law had been passed providing for the election of circuit judges, and Benjamin R. Sheldon had been chosen judge of the sixth judicial circuit.

Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1848 the courts were reorganized and additional judicial circuits were created. The counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago, previously in the sixth, were made the fourteenth judicial circuit. Judge Sheldon, residing in Jo Daviess county, was a resident no longer in the sixth but in the fourteenth judicial circuit. He therefore became a candidate for judge in the new district, was elected and held the position by successive elections for over twenty years, and until his election, in 1870, as one of the justices of the supreme court of the state.

It is a pity that no photograph or picture of the old court-house exists to give us a visual representation of the old two-story frame building, with its plain clapboard sides and shingle roof, as it stood in the public square, surrounded by a rough board fence. The court-room where Judge Sheldon presided in 1855, sitting upon a raised platform behind a pine desk, had on its right two tiers of seats for the jury. Fronting the judge, and beyond the railing that enclosed the table and chairs for the privileged lawyers, were rows of pine benches, ruthlessly disfigured by witnesses and spectators, whose incessant whittling was only temporarily checked by the warning of the judge not to mar the court-room. In winter a hot stove occupied the center of the room. The windows had to be raised frequently for ventilation, and again lowered to exclude the cold air, and bench and bar were alternately roasted and frozen. I can yet hear Judge Sheldon give his order, "Mr. Sheriff, raise the window," or "Mr. Sheriff, lower the window," as he feared suffocation from odors or dreaded cold chills from the sharp winter air. The dilapidated appearance of the building was felt to be a discredit to the city and county. In 1854 the loosened clapboards were shaking in the wind and the sky was visible through the broken plastering. The room was at that time procured for the use of Fred Douglass, the colored orator, to make an anti-slavery speech. Although accustomed to plantation life and to uncomfortable and unsightly audience rooms, he said in his opening remarks, "I have spoken in England in the finest halls, and in this country in churches and, where no better accommodations could be had, in barns, but of all the God-forsaken places, this beats them all!"

One evening at Plymouth hall (the site of the present opera house), while M. P. Sweet was making a speech, the cry of "Fire!" was heard on the street. It was reported that the court-house was burning. Mr. Sweet paused and said, "It

is the old court-house; let it burn." The audience cheered and remained seated, but the fire was extinguished.

It was a great relief to the members of the bar, as well as to the citizens of Freeport, when the building was removed in 1870 and the attractive and commodious structure that now occupies its site was erected.

Of the many names of those who afterward composed the Freeport bar, the court records of the first term in 1839 mention only Martin P. Sweet, Seth B. Farwell and Thomas J. Turner, the latter merely as party plaintiff in one and defendant in three suits. Mr. Sweet was then a resident of Winnebago county. Mr. Turner had not been admitted to practice. Mr. Purinton arrived in Freeport four months later, and if a Freeport bar then existed, and Mr. Farwell lived in Freeport, he was its only member. But there were other lawyers in attendance at this term of court, and the names of Campbell, Drummond, Kemble, Tomlin appear upon the court docket as attorneys for plaintiff or defendant. Seventeen of the thirty-five cases on the law docket were appeals from justices of the peace, and thirteen of them were dismissed for want of jurisdiction because improperly taken to that court. In the short three-days session the grand jury returned four indictments, two criminal trials were had, six judgments were taken by default, and one judgment rendered in an appeal case for \$3.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ and costs.

The business of the court could not have been much greater at the second term, held on the 7th of April, 1840, for it adjourned on the second day. S. F. Hall, state's attorney, and Jason Marsh were in attendance from Winnebago county, Campbell and Drummond from Jo Daviess county and George Purinton and Martin P. Sweet, who had become residents of Stephenson county, appeared as attorneys in several suits. As to the standing, ability and eloquence of those lawyers from abroad who practiced for a brief period in Stephenson county at its first organization, we can judge from the statements of those who then heard them and from their subsequent successful careers. Those who listened to Thompson Campbell and E. D. Baker in the noted trials at the old court-house, still speak of their wit, readiness in repartee and wonderful power in addressing a jury. Eloquence in those early days, as in these later ones, must have exercised its magic influence when E. D. Baker, fresh from Springfield, had but to unstrap his trunk at a Galena hotel and, without the aid of patronage or local friends to start his boom, could by voice and speech win, as he did, his nomination and election to congress from this district. It is not more surprising that afterward a brief sojourn on the Pacific coast sent him to the United States senate, and that he there acquired a national reputation as an orator and statesman.

Thompson Campbell, who repeatedly addressed juries in the old court-house, was afterward elected state's attorney for the judicial district, and a member of congress in 1850. Subsequently he became secretary of state for Illinois, and in 1853 was appointed by President Pierce commissioner to settle land claims under the treaty with Mexico. He removed to California, where he died.

In the many cases at the Freeport bar which Judge Drummond managed and argued, he must, to some extent, have exhibited the legal knowledge, sound

judgment and argumentative ability which later characterized his rulings and decisions as a federal judge.

James S. Loop, who was state's attorney in 1845, was a frequent attendant during all this period. He was acknowledged by all his contemporaries to be able to state his client's case more clearly and to present its salient and winning points more concisely than any other advocate at the bar.

Marsh, Burnap and Wight, considered the ablest chancery lawyers in the circuit, attended from term to term. E. B. Washburne, who appeared for a friend, prosecuted his suit with the same zeal and tenacity that he displayed in after years in political life.

With such associates and antagonists it is not strange that Martin P. Sweet and Thomas J. Turner grew to become and to be ranked among the foremost advocates and most successful lawyers in northern Illinois. Their selection as candidates of their party for high honors—Sweet in 1844, and again in 1850, and Turner in 1846—shows the popularity they attained at this period and the high estimation of their abilities.

As the settlement and population of the county and legal business increased, Freeport became an inviting field. As early as 1850 many of the lawyers had been admitted to practice and had become prominent residents of Freeport, among them being Thomas J. Turner, Thomas F. Goodhue, Charles Betts, F. W. S. Brawley, Charles F. Bagg, John A. Clark, John Coates and Charles Clark. Before 1857 these, with Hiram Bright, U. D. Meacham, J. B. Smith, Samuel Sankey, J. C. Kean, E. P. Barton and J. M. Bailey, all now deceased, and those at present living, constituted the Freeport bar.

The year 1856 was the most prosperous in the history of the city. The impetus given its growth by the completion of the two railroads to the town, and the project for the building of another, had increased not only its population but the market value of its real estate. High rates of interest had attracted foreign capital and investment, secured by the personal guarantees of prominent citizens in manufacturing enterprises, hotels and business stores. But within a year the condition had changed. The failure of the Ohio Life & Trust Company, in 1857, and the consequent panic shocked credit and depressed values from one end of the country to another. The mutual distrust of the banks caused them to lock up the money in their vaults, and depositors as well as borrowers were for many weeks denied any portion of it. Merchants received little cash from sales, and consequently their notes went to protest. This was, judged by the number of suits instituted, the harvest season of the Freeport bar. The cases on the circuit-court docket for the December term, 1857, numbered at common law three hundred and two, and forty-nine in chancery, and at the April term, 1858, the number had risen to three hundred and ninety-two at common law, and the next year to one hundred and eighty-three in chancery,—many of the latter being mortgage foreclosures. But the money paid—the fees and costs—mostly came out of the pockets of the creditor plaintiffs and not from the assets of the debtors, some of whom subsequently went into voluntary bankruptcy.

This is a marked contrast to the business of the circuit court at the present

time. Although the number of lawyers is considerably increased, scarcely one-fourth as many cases are now entered upon the docket. It is claimed that there is much less legal business and litigation in Stephenson county than in the adjoining counties. While this is injurious to the profession, it is no loss to the community. Lawsuits, though sometimes necessary to ascertain and settle legal rights, entail loss of time besides pecuniary costs and loss upon witnesses and juries attending court temporarily withdrawn from productive employment. The discouragement and decrease of litigation is therefore beneficial. The county is to be congratulated that the cases on the court docket have diminished. This is not all due to the character and disposition of the people of the county. Many who formerly practiced at our bar were noted for compromising and dismissing suits which they had commenced. Blessed are the peace-makers. Those lawyers deserve this blessing for their successful efforts in adjusting and settling, rather than litigating, conflicting claims.

The lawyers of Freeport, and especially those who came here at an early day and grew up with the county, have always taken a leading part in matters that concerned the prosperity of the city. Scarcely one of our business enterprises has been planned and consummated without their counsel and assistance in giving it legal shape. They were associated with business men and often selected as spokesmen for them in all efforts made to secure the location of public buildings and institutions, railroads to be built and manufactories to be established.

Thomas J. Turner, by reason of his prominence, is entitled to be mentioned among the first of the early members of the Freeport bar. His name does not appear on the court record as an attorney earlier than 1841. He had previously been elected one of the associate county justices of the peace, had studied law and had been admitted to the bar. The court-house, which he had in December, 1837, contracted with the county commissioners to build, was completed by him in 1838. Subsequent litigation growing out of this contract and his election as probate justice doubtless induced him to abandon his occupation as millwright and builder. It was not long after his appearance that he became one of the leading lawyers not only in Stephenson county, but in all the neighboring counties. He was tall, erect, athletic and graceful. His manner, voice and delivery commanded attention even when discussing subjects of minor importance. He was most effective as a jury lawyer. He enlivened his arguments with apt illustrations and entertaining anecdotes, stored in an unusually retentive memory or pictured in his fertile imagination.

In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Ford state's attorney for the sixth judicial circuit, which then included Stephenson as well as Rock Island, among other counties, and at the three succeeding terms of the Stephenson circuit court his name is entered as attorney for the people on the criminal docket. He managed, or assisted, in the trial at Rock Island of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. His ability and fearlessness in prosecuting the gang of murderers and horse thieves that at that time infested northern Illinois, made him hosts of friends and admirers in this congressional district. His nomination and election to congress in 1846 was a natural consequence. Upon the organization of the

town of Freeport, in 1850, Mr. Turner was elected a trustee and president of the board of trustees. In 1854 he became an active and leading opponent of those who supported the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. He replied briefly to a four hours' speech in its justification made by Stephen A. Douglas in front of the old Pennsylvania House, then standing on the present site of Munn's building. He was sent the following fall to the legislature as an anti-Nebraska Democrat and helped elect Trumbull to the United States senate, voting at first, however, for Lincoln for senator. He procured the passage of a bill introduced by him to create the city of Freeport by special charter, and was afterward elected its first mayor. Early in 1861 he was a member of the peace conference that met at Washington, and soon after its adjournment he was elected and commissioned colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He continued in the service until compelled to resign, in 1862, on account of failing health, having become so enfeebled from the exposure and hardships of southern campaigns that his life was despaired of.

In 1864 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Illinois. He was an influential and valuable member of the convention that framed the state constitution of 1870, and was elected to the first legislature that met after its adoption.

He removed to Chicago in July, 1871, and was there during the great fire in November of that year, which consumed his office and valuable library. He died on the 3d day of April, 1874, at Hot Springs. He will always be remembered as one of the pioneers in the early settlement of Stephenson county, and as contributing, by his personal efforts, as much or more than any other citizen to the prosperity and permanent growth of Freeport.

Martin P. Sweet, who settled in Freeport in 1840, was one of the earliest members of the Freeport bar and doubtless its most eloquent orator. He had a finely modulated voice, and its tones, whether he was attempting to soothe or arouse an audience, were responsive to his feelings and thoughts. As an advocate he was at that time unsurpassed. He was especially skillful in examining witnesses and an adept in using words that would lessen or intensify the effect of their statements. In political addresses he never failed to entertain his hearers and excite the enthusiasm of his party friends. He was popular with the masses in northwestern Illinois and twice was nominated for member of congress. In 1844 he expected to be elected, and probably would have obtained the coveted position but for the Mormon vote, which was solidly cast against his party. His second defeat, in 1850, by a small majority must have been a sore disappointment.

The exclusion of slavery from the territories—"free soil"—had become in the minds of many a subject of paramount importance for congressional action. The irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery had arisen in the Galena district. Party ties were weakening and many voters desired before casting their ballots to have the opinions and pledges of the candidates. A series of questions were submitted to each. Mr. Sweet made candid answer, outlining his views of the proper legislation. These, though strongly against slavery, were not framed to suit the extreme radicals of his party. On the other hand his opponent,

Thompson Campbell, an adroit politician, gave them more satisfactory answers regardless of the policy of his party. It is reported that he said he would "out-nigger Sweet," which he effectually did, but he paid no attention to these pledges after election. Disheartened, Mr. Sweet withdrew from politics and closed his law office and during the next five years was an earnest and devoted minister of the gospel. In 1855 he resumed practice at Freeport, where he continued to reside until his death.

George Purinton was the best educated of all the early members of the Freeport bar. He was graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1836, and the following year was for a few months a professor in Baltimore College. He became a student in the office of Judge Wilson, one of the supreme judges in 1838, and was soon after admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. In 1848 he was elected county judge, the duties of which office he creditably discharged. Although not distinguished as an advocate, he was always regarded as a sound lawyer and a safe counselor.

No lawyer in Stephenson county was more successful than Thomas F. Goodhue in winning the verdict of a jury in a doubtful case. He had obtained his knowledge of legal principles and the rules of practice from study in his early years and by experience in the courts, and he was not accustomed to look for, nor to depend upon, reported decisions. He assumed that what common sense and justice dictated to be done was law, and upon that foundation he rested the rightfulness of his client's case and built his arguments. His reasoning was so convincing that frequently the jury gave him a verdict even when an adverse court instruction denied his propositions and favored the other side. He died at his home in Freeport November 3, 1889.

John A. Clark was for several years clerk of the circuit court, at first by appointment of the judge, in 1839. He held the office until 1852. Afterward, as a lawyer, he gave his attention principally to office and probate business, which, if not at that time lucrative, was remunerative for the time employed. His genial and kind disposition gained him warm friends. In early life he was a surveyor, and located many of the township and section lines in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. In 1866 he was appointed surveyor general of Utah, and subsequently was railroad land commissioner at Kansas City, where he died.

Among the most promising young members of the bar during this period must be mentioned Charles A. Clark, who was spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by his associates in the profession, and whose early death was universally deplored. Had he lived it is probable he would have ranked among the ablest lawyers of the Freeport bar and would have taken some of the positions and honors that were after his death attained by others.

John C. Kean came to Freeport in 1851 from Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was educated at Allegheny College and where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Soon after his arrival here he took a leading part in local politics and became an influential and popular member of his party. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1856, alderman of the city in 1858, and city

attorney in 1862, which last office he held for several succeeding terms. During his service the city ordinances were twice revised and compiled by him.

U. D. Meacham settled in Freeport in 1852 and entered into a partnership with Thomas J. Turner, which continued for two years. For eight years before coming to Freeport he had practiced law at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and it was not difficult for him, soon after his arrival here, to obtain a leading position at the bar. He was elected in 1856 state's attorney for the fourteenth judicial district, and in 1862 mayor of Freeport. His success and strength as a lawyer lay in his dogged tenacity, which seldom permitted him to acknowledge or be conscious of defeat. If overruled by the court upon one proposition he suggested additional reasons or precedents to sustain his views, and he often argued with the court until the judge, wearied or convinced thereby, gave a modified or more favorable decision.

No lawyer rose more rapidly into prominence at the Freeport bar than Hiram Bright, who there commenced practice in 1854. He was an indefatigable worker, had an extensive acquaintance throughout the county, and clients and friends so numerous that his opponents had to exercise unusual care in selecting a jury. His personal influence sometimes secured for him a favorable verdict, though the evidence and instructions of the court favored the opposing party. In 1862 he was a candidate for congress against E. B. Washburne, and then made a most effective canvass, largely reducing the latter's majority in the district. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Freeport. Subsequently a partial stroke of palsy incapacitated him for public speaking. He was frequently unable to recall or pronounce some of the words he attempted to utter in conversation, and the contrast between his condition at that time and his former fluency was pitiful.

J. Bright Smith came to Freeport in 1855 and immediately became a partner of Hiram Bright. His courteous manners made a favorable impression upon first acquaintance, and his legal knowledge and forensic talent added strength to the firm. He afterward removed to Colorado and was elected or appointed one of the three supreme-court judges of that state.

Samuel Sankey was elected a justice of the peace and was a practicing lawyer in 1856, but did not remain a permanent member of the Freeport bar. He removed to California and died there.

No lawyer at the Freeport bar gained more friends among his legal associates or was more deeply lamented at his death than E. P. Barton. Unassuming, urbane and social in his manners, kind and sympathetic in disposition, quick in apprehension and entertaining in conversation, his society was a source of pleasure to his intimate friends, and was enjoyed even by casual acquaintances.

He had received, before making Freeport his home, in 1856, a thorough literary and legal education at Hamilton College, in the state of New York, and after a post-graduate study of one year under its distinguished law professor, Theodore W. Dwight, had been admitted to the bar and subsequently was a practicing lawyer in the city of New York, under the code of that state. In the spring of 1856 he became the junior member of the firm of Turner, Burchard & Barton, and began at once to study and familiarize himself with the common-law

rules and forms of pleading, which differed materially in many respects from those established by the code. As a result it was seldom that, after a most critical examination, a substantial error or omission, not purposely intended, could be found in papers drafted by him and filed in the court. Upon the retirement of Mr. Turner from the firm, in 1858, Messrs. Burchard & Barton continued in partnership, and soon after, by the accession of Henry M. Barnum, the firm became known under the style of Burchard, Barton & Barnum, and continued to exist for fourteen years. In 1874 the firm became Barton & Barnum, and continued in active practice until Mr. Barton's election as county judge, in 1886. Although solicited to be a candidate for circuit judge, a position which he was admirably qualified to fill, he invariably declined. He was unwilling to forego the enjoyment of home life, from which a frequent absence on court duties would necessarily separate him. The office of county judge would not require such sacrifice, and he therefore accepted the nomination and was elected to the position, which he held for four years. His sudden death, in 1893, was a shock to the entire community.

Joseph M. Bailey.—When Mr. Bailey arrived in Freeport in 1856, he opened an office in A. T. Green's one-story frame building, adjoining the office of Turner, Burchard & Barton, then located on the corner where Knowlton Brothers' bank now stands. His first legal business was to assist them in taking the deposition of a witness to be used in a chancery suit pending in the circuit court. The precision of his language and his skill in framing a sentence so as to express the exact meaning intended at once gave a favorable impression. He had completed his literary education at the Rochester University and his legal studies in a law office in that city. He became associated as a partner in 1857 with U. D. Meacham, who was then state's attorney for the fourteenth judicial circuit. The frequent absence of the latter, attending court in other counties, left Mr. Bailey in charge of the office and of the law and chancery business. He soon gained a reputation as a sound lawyer, safe counselor, careful pleader and persuasive advocate. In 1863 he became a partner with F. W. S. Brawley, and while practicing with him was elected, in 1866, to the Illinois legislature and was re-elected in 1868. Ten years later, while enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice in a partnership with James I. Neff, he was elected one of the judges of the thirteenth judicial circuit, and soon afterward was assigned duty on the appellate court. He there so distinguished himself, his written opinions were expressed in such clearness, and fortified by such apt citations and logical reasoning, that it became evident that of all the judges in the judicial district he was the best fitted to succeed Judge Sheldon as a justice of the supreme court. While holding that high office he became chief justice, and thus attained the highest honor awarded to those considered the ablest of the legal profession. He was a diligent, hard-working judge, as well as lawyer, and his arguments showed faithful study and careful research. Before the completion of his first term as a justice of the supreme court his health failed, but he resolutely continued to perform his judicial duties until late in the summer of 1895. He then came home to recuperate and rest, but gradually became weaker until death finally ensued.

James I. Neff came to Freeport ten years later than any of the lawyers who have been mentioned, but at the time of his death, in 1893, he had been for twenty-five years in active practice with them and his name should not be omitted here. During this period he ranked with the best of our lawyers as an influential and successful advocate. Soon after his admission to practice he entered into partnership with Thomas J. Turner, in June, 1867, and was associated with him until the removal of the latter to Chicago, in 1869. He had commenced the study of law at Mifflin, Ohio, soon after his graduation at Dickenson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry, in which regiment he served until mustered out in June, 1865, having attained the rank of captain. His education and military experience rightly gave him confidence in his ability, and although young in the profession, he did not hesitate to engage in legal contests and measure swords with the veterans of the Freeport bar. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Joseph M. Bailey, and for the next ten years the firm enjoyed an extensive practice in the supreme and circuit courts of the state. Upon the election of Mr. Bailey as circuit judge, the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Neff & Stearns was formed, which continued until Mr. Neff's death. In 1878 he was elected to the Illinois legislature, and from that time he became active and influential in the politics of the state. He was a member of the state board of equalization from 1884 to 1892, and during that period was chairman of some of its most important committees.

CHAPTER LXV.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR OF STEPHENSON COUNTY.

HON. HORATIO C. BURCHARD is one of the oldest members of the present bar of Freeport, and has for many years been actively identified with the prosperity of the city and the growth of her permanent institutions. For several years he figured conspicuously in the political history of Stephenson county and was the incumbent of numerous governmental offices of honor and distinction. He is the eldest son of Horatio Burchard and Frances Chapin, and was born in the town of Marshall, Oneida county, New York, September 22, 1825. His grandparents belonged to prominent New England families of English ancestry and were, on the father's side, Jonathan Burchard and Beulah Ely, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and on his mother's side, Benjamin Chapin and Sarah Fuller. His grandfather, Jonathan Burchard, was one of the pioneer settlers of Oneida county, and arrived there in 1797. Until he was thirteen years old Mr. Burchard's boyhood was spent in Marshall. His father then decided to seek a home in the west, and removed in 1838, with his family, to Aurora, New York, and two years later to Beloit, Wisconsin. Both Beloit and Aurora possessed educational facilities unusual for new towns at that time, their academic schools then ranking among the best in their respective states. Mr. Burchard's father wished to give his son a college education and the boy gladly embraced the opportunities and advantages afforded for preparation for college. In the spring of 1847 he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, from which he was graduated in 1850. Having selected the legal profession as his future calling, he began, while an undergraduate, a course of law under Hon. T. W. Dwight, of that college. He returned to Wisconsin after graduation and continued his legal studies until 1852, when he was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in the courts at Monroe. In 1854 he removed to Freeport and took charge of the public schools as general manager and head teacher. The year following, having been enrolled a member of the Illinois bar, he resumed practice as a lawyer and for many years was actively engaged in professional labor in the courts of Stephenson and adjoining counties. He became associated with Thomas J. Turner, and the firm continued under the style of Turner & Burchard until 1856, when E. P. Barton was admitted as a partner. In 1864, T. J. Turner retiring, H. M. Barnum was added to the firm, which continued as Burchard, Barton & Barnum until 1874, when Mr. Burchard withdrew, owing to his congressional duties.

In 1857 Mr. Burchard was chosen school commissioner of Stephenson county and held the office for three years. In 1862 he was elected a representative for Stephenson county to the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1864.

During his first term he was a member of the committee on claims, and during his second term, chairman of the committee on banks and corporations. He engaged actively in legislation, especially during his second term, and proposed, drafted and secured the passage of many important laws, among them the registry law of 1865, and the law providing for taking the votes of Union soldiers absent on military duty. For the next four years he held no public office excepting trusteeship of the Illinois Industrial University, then just established at Champaign, but in 1869 he was elected a representative in congress to succeed Hon. E. B. Washburne, who had accepted a portfolio in President Grant's cabinet. Upon being sworn in as a member of congress at the ensuing December session, Mr. Burchard was appointed by the speaker, Mr. Blaine, a member of the committee on banking and currency, of which General Garfield was the chairman. In the succeeding congress he was appointed a member of the committee on ways and means, considered the most important committee in the house, and was subsequently reappointed by Speaker Blaine in the following congress, and then again by Speakers Kerr and Randall,—making eight years of continuous service upon that committee. During these five terms of congressional service, embracing the ten years from 1869 to 1879, the most important measures and national legislation, relating to reconstruction in the seceded states, to the coinage and currency of the country, to the refunding of the bonded debt, and the resumption of specie payments, and to the modification and reduction of tariff and internal revenue taxation, were the paramount subjects of discussion and practical consideration. The records of the debates in congress show his patient study and earnest efforts to understand and adopt the wisest action upon these difficult questions, and the prominent part he took in their ultimate disposition.

In the year 1879 President Hayes appointed Mr. Burchard director of the United States mints, the duties of which office were entered upon by Mr. Burchard immediately after the expiration of the congressional term. He was stationed at Washington, and had charge of all the mints and assay offices of the United States, ten in number. It was while holding this office that Mr. Burchard achieved his greatest success. His vast knowledge of the finances of the country, and his great store of statistics, always at instant command, made him eminently qualified to fill that responsible position. The coinage act of 1873, which created the mints bureau, had suspended, and the act of 1878 had directed the resumption of the coinage of silver dollars. Both of these laws had occasioned great discussion, and the expression of widely divergent views as to their wisdom and utility. Mr. Burchard at once saw the importance of giving accurate information to the members of congress and to the country in regard to the production, coinage, use and circulation of the precious metals, and to that end began to collect monetary statistics, not only as to the United States, but also as to the other commercial countries of the world. To facilitate the collection of such statistics congress made, after he became director, an annual appropriation of nearly five thousand dollars. The information which Mr. Burchard gathered was embodied in his five special annual reports on the production of the precious metals in the United States, showing in detail as far as practicable, the amounts

yielded by the principal mines or mining regions of the states and territories. At the end of his first term, in 1884, he was reappointed by President Arthur to a second term, but upon the incoming of the Democratic administration in 1885, was removed and his place given to one who had been identified with that party. In the following September Mr. Burchard was appointed by Governor Oglesby upon the commission to revise the revenue laws of the state, and report the recommendations agreed upon to the succeeding legislature. Upon the conclusion of his duties on this commission Mr. Burchard, in 1886, resumed the practice of law and opened his office at Freeport. He was soon afterward elected to membership in the International Statistical Institute, which met at Rome, and which was composed of statisticians and writers on economic questions of the highest standing in their respective countries.

Mr. Burchard still continues in active practice, and is held in the highest regard by the local members of the profession.

Hon. Charles Betts, the Nestor of the Freeport bar, who is now living in a well earned and honorable retirement from arduous professional duties, was born June 13, 1825, in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, and up to the time of his admission to the bar his life was passed in the Empire state. His educational privileges eminently fitted him for the profession of his choice. At all times he made the most of his opportunities, and endowed by nature with strong mentality his advancement was highly commendable.

While still a youth he began the study of law in his native state with Hon. Heman J. Redfield and Hon. Benjamin Pringle as his preceptors, and completed his course in the office of Hon. Isaac A. Verplank and General John H. Martindale, of Batavia. The counsel and assistance of these distinguished attorneys had great influence in molding his character and educating him up to a standard of excellence in the profession; and, being honorable, high-minded, and faithful through his inbred principles, he early gave evidence of his fitness for the high career to which he was subsequently called. Mr. Betts was esteemed and beloved not more for his genial social qualities and the grace of his person than for the brilliancy of his talents, which began developing at an early age. The writer well remembers that at the greatest political mass-meeting ever assembled in the United States, numbering over one hundred thousand persons, on the 4th day of October, 1844, at Rochester, New York, one of the highly-praised speakers on that occasion was the subject of our sketch. He then delivered his maiden speech, which in a marked degree pointed to a distinguished future. Three years later he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state with the highest honors of his class, at Rochester, in December, 1847. The following year he emigrated to Illinois, and located in the city of Freeport, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has uniformly sustained a prominent and honorable position. With a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, he was thoroughly equipped for the practice of law. In the early '50s his docket of cases led the Stephenson county bar. To say that he has won success is but to reiterate a fact known to everyone at all familiar with the history of Freeport. His practice embraced all the most im-

portant litigation heard in the courts of his district up to the time of his retirement, and has brought to him a deserved financial reward. Added to the thorough understanding of law principles, he possessed the power of keen analysis and close logical reasoning, coupled with superior powers of oratory. These qualities have enabled him to win many notable triumphs in both civil and criminal cases.

Almost from the beginning of his residence in Illinois Mr. Betts was recognized as a most able political leader. In the political campaign of 1852, when quite a young man, he received, unsolicited, the nomination by the Whig party for auditor general of this state,—an honor which indicated the place he had won in the hearts and confidence of the people of this great state within a few years. He also took the stump in behalf of the party in that campaign, in which he rendered valuable service in support of the principles he entertained.

In the great political revolution of the country, in 1858, Mr. Betts, finding that the principles which had divided the two great parties had become nearly obsolete and suspended by the all-absorbing question of slavery in the territories, saw the great Whig party swallowed up by a new party based upon the slavery question. As an honorable, high-minded man, having no selfish political ends to serve, he believed that the success of the party, sectional in its character and based upon the single idea of slavery, would result in civil war and possibly dissolution of the Union. He readily endorsed the sentiments and principles of the lamented Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and remained the fast friend and able supporter of that great statesman to the hour of his death. Convinced of the vital importance to his country of this issue in the election campaign of 1860, few men in Illinois labored with pen and from rostrum with greater energy, eloquence and power to secure the election of Douglas than did the subject of our sketch. Since that time he has been an active, energetic, able and eloquent expounder of the Democratic faith, as viewed from the standpoint of Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas.

At the congressional convention of the Democratic party in the famed third congressional district of Illinois,—the E. B. Washburne district of 1870,—Mr. Betts received, without solicitation on his part, the appointment of standard-bearer of his party and effected a highly commendable result against his Republican antagonist in this district, where the candidate of his party two years previously was defeated by ten thousand majority, and reduced that majority nearly one-half, signally demonstrating his deserved popularity. Mr. Betts, having a thorough contempt for the office-seeker, has uniformly declined public positions which have been tendered him and which he would have filled with honor and ability. Few men have more signally achieved and deservedly obtained the esteem and confidence of their fellow-men than Hon. Charles Betts. Never in any instance has his ambition, although highly commendable, been known to overreach his judgment or set aside the best interests of his state and county. For many years he was the recognized leader of his party and though not now in active political work he yet feels a deep interest in questions relating to the welfare of the nation.

On the 14th of August, 1878, he married Miss Mary C. Wilson, and their family consists of two sons and two daughters, one little daughter having died in childhood.

For a half a century Mr. Betts has made his home in Freeport, and through the long years has commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens by an upright, honorable life.

Henry M. Barnum has long been an honored member of the Freeport bar. He is a native of Addison county, Vermont, where he was born February 6, 1835, and where he grew up to manhood. He entered Middlebury College, in which he graduated with the class of '58. In the following year he located in Freeport, where he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Although well qualified to begin practice at once, he engaged in school teaching until the year 1864, when he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. On the 8th of August of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen P. Wright,

He became associated with H. C. Burchard and E. P. Barton in the practice of law, and continued with them until Mr. Burchard's election to congress, in 1871. The firm then dissolved, and Mr. Barnum formed a partnership with Mr. Barton, which remained in existence until the death of the latter, in 1893.

In 1867 Mr. Barnum was elected city attorney, and subsequently held the office of justice of the peace, as well as other offices. He took a prominent part in all matters of an educational nature, and served for several years as a member of the board of education, and of the public library board. He is still actively engaged in the practice of law, and is regarded as a safe counselor and a lawyer of excellent judgment and ability.

James H. Stearns occupies a prominent place among the senior members of the present bar of Stephenson county, where his legal training was acquired and among whom his professional labors have been exerted. He was born in the town of Hancock, New Hampshire, January 9, 1841. During his early boyhood his parents located at Racine, Wisconsin, and there Mr. Stearns entered the public schools. In due time he entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1862. Seven years later he married Miss Ruth M. Chapin, of Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1871 Mr. Stearns located in Freeport. In 1876 he entered the law office of Judge J. M. Bailey, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1878. In the fall subsequent to his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Hon. James I. Neff, under the firm name of Neff & Stearns.

In 1880 Mr. Stearns was elected city attorney, an office which he held for one term. In 1889 he was appointed corporation counsel and served in that capacity until his election as county judge, in 1894. He also served as master in chancery for several years.

James S. Cochran was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February, 1834. His father, James B. Cochran, M. D., was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His mother, Susan Cochran, was a graduate of the Emmitsburg Female Seminary, Emmitsburg, Maryland. James S. Cochran entered Bethany College, Virginia, where he spent two years. After that he

became a student of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He later began the study of law at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and afterward attended the law school of Judge J. W. Brockenbaugh, at Lexington, Virginia. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, at Pittsburg, and on the 3d of July of the same year came to Freeport, Illinois, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

In 1861 he was elected city attorney for the city of Freeport, and in 1872 was elected state's attorney for Stephenson county. In the latter capacity Mr. Cochran served most acceptably for a period of twelve years, until 1884, when he was elected state senator for the twelfth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Jo Daviess, Carroll and Stephenson. Of his work in the thirty-fifth general assembly it is said that the journal of the legislature will exhibit the fact that more of his public measures pertaining to general subjects became law than those of any other member of either branch of the legislature.

Mr. Cochran was chairman of several important committees. He took an active interest in the reform of the revenue laws of the state, and examined with care the nature of all bills for which he voted.

Mr. Cochran has always been a Republican in politics and has labored zealously for the promulgation of that party's interests. He took part in the memorable struggle for the election of a United States senator before the thirty-fourth general assembly of Illinois, in 1885, which resulted in the election of John A. Logan on May 9, 1885.

In 1863 Mr. Cochran married Miss Eva Tarbox, daughter of Horace Tarbox, one of the early settlers of Stephenson county. Mrs. Cochran died in April, 1877.

Mr. Cochran is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has also taken a conspicuous part in the interest of education in the public schools of Freeport, and served twelve years as a member of the board of education.

Judge John Coates for a half century was an honored member of the bar of Freeport, and as lawyer, jurist and citizen he commanded the respect and confidence of the entire community. His life was characterized by good and useful deeds on behalf of his fellow men, and his record is therefore one which should find a leading place on the pages of Illinois' history. He was a man of quiet, reserved manner, to whom ostentation and display were distasteful; but the life history of a good, noble and brave-hearted man has its lessons for the young, and truth should have its witnesses and chronicles. The rising generation can find few better examples of difficulties to overcome, of obstacles surmounted, of painstaking energy and honest endeavor than appears in the life of the subject of this biography.

Born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of June, 1819, Judge Coates was a son of John and Jane (Eason) Coates, the former a native of Scotland. His earlier education was obtained, for the most part, in the schools of his native place, and later he was a student in Clinton Academy, near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. In 1846 he came to Illinois and began the study of law with Judge Wilson, of Mount Carroll. Afterward he continued his legal work under the tutelage of Thomas J. Turner, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of

1848. Success came to him in his private practice almost from the start, and so well founded was his popularity and recognized talent that the people with whom his lot had been cast early called him to public service. In 1853 he was elected to the responsible position of county judge, which office he virtually filled for eight years. Here the analytical power of his mind had full play, not in the advocacy of one side of a question but in the impartial weighing and measuring of all sides of the truth. Necessarily exposed to the scrutiny and criticism of the public, as well as to the keen judgment of able members of the bar, his decisions were almost invariably approved by all, and his judicial integrity was never questioned. No better test of character and mental quickness and ability to cope with subtle evasion of right and justice can be afforded the young practitioner than to place him on the bench, and few would have acquitted themselves more nobly than did Judge Coates. Thus the opening years of a well rounded professional career were but an index to those which were to follow, and the confidence and trust of the entire community were his from that time until his death.

In 1856 Judge Coates married Ellen Veighte Carroll, of Princeton, New Jersey, who died in 1871, leaving one daughter. The family has long been connected with the Presbyterian church, being among its most valued members. From his earlier manhood the Judge was a grand exponent of the higher Jeffersonian Democracy, standing for its principles and rendering the party loyal service. Death came to him on the 13th of July, 1898, after he had passed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten. His last days were spent in peaceful rest from his labor in his beautiful home in Freeport, where he was surrounded by the love and friendship of the associates of a life-time. He was a Scotchman of the old-school type, widely known and loved for his fine mind and noble heart. In many quiet ways he counseled and aided those who sought his guidance,—and they were not few. Many a man now prosperous and standing on some lofty pinnacle of fame or importance, gratefully remembers Judge Coates as a friend whose assistance, material or otherwise, in his time of need, caused his fortunes to be in the ascendant. His life was upright and his memory remains as a grateful benediction to all who knew him.

Henry C. Hyde has been a member of the bar of Freeport for over thirty-seven years. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 19, 1836, but when a child was brought to Winnebago county, Illinois, where his early boyhood was spent on his father's farm. Mr. Hyde graduated in 1856 at Beloit College, Wisconsin. He had previously decided to adopt the legal profession and immediately after graduating began the study of law. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and at once opened an office in Freeport, in the room which he has ever since continued to occupy.

In 1860 he was elected city attorney and discharged the duties connected with the office in a manner creditable to both himself and the city. In 1883 he was elected county judge and held the office for a period of thirteen years.

In 1865 Mr. Hyde was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Morrow, daughter of Judge Morrow, of Missouri. A daughter, who died in early life, and two

sons have resulted from the union. One son has entered the profession which his father has so successfully practiced.

Judge Hyde has always been regarded as a man of excellent judgment, deep erudition and splendid legal capacity. He has secured a reputation for safe counsel and rare foresight in all matters involving litigation, and as a clear and lucid expounder of the law he stands eminent among the local members of the profession.

William N. Cronkrite's life has been spent in his native city, Freeport, where he was born July 8, 1863. The education acquired in our public schools was supplemented by a full course in Knox College, where he graduated among the first in his class. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had read law and was ready to begin practice. His preceptor was J. S. Cochran.

As he could not be admitted to the bar until he had reached the age of maturity, Mr. Cronkrite spent the next three years in reading law, attending court, and acquiring a more thorough and practical working knowledge of his chosen profession. In August, 1884, he was admitted to the bar and attained a most gratifying success. In the following year he was appointed bill clerk in the house of representatives, and remained throughout the session, discharging the duties devolving upon him in a creditable manner. In 1886 he was appointed deputy county clerk and continued in office eight years. On the 1st of December, 1894, he opened a law office for general legal business, although while deputy county clerk he had found some time to devote to practice, and has enjoyed an enviable degree of patronage and popularity.

In 1895 he was appointed corporation counsel. He has never sought office, preferring the actual practice of pure law. Mr. Cronkrite's ability as an expounder of law in its clearest interpretation led to his appointment as teacher of commercial law in the Commercial College of Freeport, with which he has been associated since its organization.

He is prominent in the various bodies of Masonry, and in both social and business circles is esteemed by all who know him.

Michael Stoskopf, of Freeport, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, on the 7th of June, 1845. His parents, both natives of Alsace, France, crossed the Atlantic to America and took up their residence in Stephenson county in July, 1841. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and after locating in Freeport followed that pursuit for many years in partnership with Mr. Hettinger. He invested his earnings in real estate and farm lands surrounding Freeport, the town in which he made his home, and ultimately became the owner of some very valuable property. He also followed milling for a time, but at length abandoned all trades and devoted his energies to the development and improvement of his realty, erecting many substantial buildings on his real estate.

Michael Stoskopf was graduated in the schools of Freeport, and through his school life showed splendid powers of concentration, deep thought and excellent mental capacity. Later he entered the office of Bailey & Neff as a law student, and was admitted to the bar on the 11th of January, 1873. He at once began practice in the city of Freeport, and was soon afterward elected justice of the

peace, which position he filled for four years. In 1874 he was appointed master in chancery and during twelve years discharged the duties of that office with marked promptness and fidelity, winning high commendation. He has built up an extensive practice and his ability has made him widely known throughout the northern part of the state. He has been connected with much of the important litigation heard in his district, a fact which indicates the possession of superior ability.

Mr. Stoskopf is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy in Freeport, and in 1889, in 1893 and again in 1895 was elected to the state legislature. At the 1889 session the celebrated library bill, authorizing a tax for library purposes, was introduced, and Mr. Stoskopf, recognizing its merits, gave it his strong support. His policy concerning this and other measures of importance won commendation, and made his services most acceptable to his constituents. He never acted from personal motives, but was actuated by a deep interest in the general welfare. He always opposed measures calculated to enhance political power or private or corporate wealth, and labored earnestly for the majority as against the interests of the minority. In 1895 he was one of the leaders in the fight against the Humphrey and Allen street-railway bills.

Mr. Stoskopf is also a very prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite, an honor accorded only a select few in each state. He is also a member of the K. G. M. B. A., and is attorney and counselor for that organization. He holds a high place in the public confidence and esteem, by reason of his business integrity, his legal ability, his fidelity to duty and his courteous, modest and frank deportment.

Oscar E. Heard is a native of Stephenson county and was born in Harlem township in 1856. His early education was received in the district schools of that township and he afterward attended the Freeport high school, where he graduated in 1874. He completed his education at the Northwestern University, at Evanston. He then entered the law office of James S. Cochran, and applied himself diligently to the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1878.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Heard opened a law office in Freeport and was successful from the start. Soon after his admission he was elected justice of the peace. In 1884 he was nominated for state's attorney by the Republicans of Stephenson county and was elected by a handsome majority. He gave such good satisfaction as prosecuting attorney that his party renominated him and he was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1892 he was again renominated and was the only candidate on the Republican county ticket who escaped the great landslide of that year. He is an expert in examining witnesses and never overlooks a point. While he makes no pretense at oratory, he has a convincing way of addressing a jury which is very effective, and he gains the good will of a jury from the start.

Mr. Heard takes a deep interest in educational matters and has served as a member of the board of education and is also a member of the public library board.

Douglas Pattison was born in Freeport December 11, 1870. His father,

Jeremiah Pattison, was one of the most prominent business men of the city, and was for many years actively associated with its manufacturing interests. Douglas was graduated from the Freeport high school in 1889. He thereafter spent a year in the office of M. and L. Stoskopf, after which he entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated with honor in both the literary and law departments.

After receiving his diploma, Mr. Pattison returned to Freeport, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In December, 1892, he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and served for two years. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has taken a lively interest as well as an active part in campaigns and elections for the past ten years.

Hon. Matthew Marvin cast his fortunes with those of the flourishing town of Freeport over a quarter of a century ago, and he has never seen reason to regret his choice of a home and place of business. His reputation as a lawyer and public man are not limited to this county or state; and wherever his name is known his reputation for honor and absolute integrity for thoroughness and unusual ability in his chosen field of endeavor brings to him fresh laurels of fame.

Born in Avon, Livingston county, New York, June 17, 1828, our subject is a descendant of a long line of sturdy, honorable New England ancestors, whose characteristics are marked in his own disposition. He is a lineal descendant of Matthew Marvin, who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled in the historic town of Deerfield, Massachusetts. His grandfather, also named Matthew Marvin, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as did also his great-grandfather, David Blakeslee, and his grandfather, James Blakeslee. His father, also named Matthew Marvin, was an officer, with the rank of colonel, in the last war with Great Britain. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Blakeslee, and his maternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland in 1720 and settled in Dutchess county, New York. It is a singular fact that our subject, and also his father, his paternal grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were all named Matthew; and he continues the family custom, by naming his eldest son the same. Both his parents were natives of New York state, and he was but two years old when his father died, soon after which event his mother moved with her children to Keene, Ohio, where they remained four years, then came to Illinois, taking up their residence in Fulton county.

For the most part the early education of Judge Marvin was such as was afforded by the country schools, but the last years of his school life were spent in Jacksonville, this state. About the time he arrived at his majority he went to Warren, Jo Daviess county, which town he assisted in founding, placing it on a sound basis, so that it later became prosperous, as it is to-day. There he served as postmaster, under the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan; and, having studied the science of medicine, at Rush Medical College at Chicago and under Dr. C. H. Ray, afterward editor of the Chicago Tribune, he engaged in practice in Warren for several years, with considerable success. Though he was a very busy man, the hours of leisure which he enjoyed were

spent with profit, as, instead of idling them away, he devoted them to law studies. Becoming more and more convinced that the legal profession is one for which he is best adapted, we now find him bending all his energies in this direction, and in 1857 he took the examinations necessary to his admission to the bar. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with Hugh B. McGinnis, in Galena, but this business association was not of long duration, as Mr. McGinnis died two years later.

In 1861 Mr. Marvin was singled out for public honor, as he was elected that year to the judgeship of Jo Daviess county, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned for some eight years. In the meantime he formed the acquaintanceship of that grand figure in American history, Ulysses S. Grant, and was an intimate friend of his chief of staff, General John A. Rawlins, and also of Stephen A. Douglas. After the termination of the war Galena failed to grow as a live city should, or so at least Mr. Marvin thought, and he came to Freeport, which was promising well and rapidly forging ahead. This move on his part was made in 1872 and he has remained faithful in his allegiance to this place. His sterling worth as a man and his ability as a lawyer won recognition, and he was twice elected city attorney, his term of office running from 1891 to 1895. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace, and has been chosen as his own successor, time after time, up to the present. Though he is now identified with the Democratic party, the judge has always been remarkably liberal in the matter of politics, and casts his ballot for the nominee or principle which he deems right and best and for the good of the public in general.

On Easter Sunday, March 31, 1861, Judge Marvin was married in the Episcopal church, in Galena, to Miss Martha J. Jones, of Warren. Their union has been blessed with eight children,—five sons and four daughters. The eldest, Matthew, is engaged in the insurance business and shares his father's office. The judge is a man of decided domestic tastes, and is never so happy as when in the midst of his family circle. There his noblest qualities shine forth undimmed, and are an inspiration to all who come within the radius of his influence.

Robert P. Eckert, of Freeport, was born in Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, May 8, 1869, and is a son of Henry W. and Christina Eckert. His father served his country in the Union army during the Civil war. In the public schools of Woodstock Robert Eckert acquired his literary education, and then entered upon his business career as a salesman in one of the stores of his native town. He was employed in that capacity in several establishments, but wishing to enter a broader field of labor and usefulness he resolved to adopt the law as a life vocation, and began study with C. P. Barnes and F. W. Spitzer, of Woodstock. In the spring of 1893 he came to Freeport, where he completed his studies under the preceptorship of O. E. Heard, being admitted to the bar June 15, 1894.

Mr. Eckert at once entered upon the practice of his profession and since that time has been connected with a number of important litigated interests, notably the Beverly murder case, in which he acted as assistant to the state's

attorney. Though yet a young man he has shown that the foundation for his work has been laid broad and deep, and the advancement he has already made toward a place in the front rank among his professional brethren is very creditable. He was appointed master in chancery at the September term of court, of 1895, receiving the unanimous endorsement of the bar, and so well were his duties discharged that he was reappointed at the September term of 1897.

Mr. Eckert gives his political support to the Republican party, and though not an office seeker is always loyal to the principles of his party, which, he believes, contains the strongest elements of good government and a wise national policy. In his profession he has already won an enviable success and his determination and ability point to still brighter things in the future. He is genial and kindly and every caller receives his most courteous attention.

In Freeport, October 23, 1896, Mr. Eckert married Elizabeth A. Ryan, and in social circles they are widely and favorably known.

CHAPTER LXVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF POPE COUNTY.

THE first term of court held in Pope county was held in April, 1818, at which time Illinois was still a territory, said court being held pursuant to an act of the legislature approved on January 12th of the same year. The session of the court was held at the court-house in Golconda, on April 6th, Hon. Jeptha Hardin being the presiding judge. The grand jurors who appeared and were duly sworn were as follows: Francis Moore, Hezekiah Haile, Isaac Smith, Francis Glass, William Belford, John Calvert, James Cowsert, John Henley, Ezekiel Clay, Samuel Langdon, James Steel, Robert Scott, Isom Clay, Jacob Shelby, Robert Penney, David Glass, John Reed, John Morris, James Crotchet, James King and George Jackson. James Alcorn, who subsequently became governor of Mississippi and United States senator, was sheriff, and at this session of court John J. Williamson was sworn as deputy sheriff.

It appears that the only case on the docket was that of Robert Hays versus Abraham Robertson, and the order of the court in the connection was as follows: "This cause is ordered to be dismissed; therefore it is considered by the court that the defendant recover against the plaintiff his cost about this defense, expended in this behalf, and the plaintiff in money, etc."

The first lawyer to settle at Golconda, the county-seat of Pope county, was Charles Dunn, who resided there as early as 1832. He was captain of a company in the Black Hawk war, in which conflict he was wounded. He removed from Golconda, probably in 1839, to Wisconsin, in which state he eventually became a judge of the supreme court. The history of the early bar of the county principally centers about Judge Wesley Sloan, since, with the exception of Captain Dunn, there was no other resident lawyer in the county from the time of the holding of the first court, as previously noted, until May, 1839, when Judge Sloan took up his abode in the county-seat. He continued to be the only resident lawyer of the county until he was elected judge, in 1857. Wesley Sloan was a native of Maryland, and in Somerset county, that state, was admitted to the bar in November, 1831. He came to Golconda and became a permanent resident, as will be noted later on in his own words. He was a well read and able lawyer, served several terms in the state legislature, and was finally elected circuit judge, serving as such with great credit. He presided at the famous murder trial, at Shawneetown, of the People versus Sloo. The accused was acquitted upon the plea of insanity. Some of the notable lawyers of Illinois and Kentucky appeared in the case. Thomas H. Smith, John A. Logan and W. J. Allen prosecuted; Leonard Swett, Thomas G. C. Davis and others defended.

Among those who attended court in Pope county in the '30s were Henry

Eddy, Jephtha Hardin, Edward Jones, David J. Baker and Colonel Don Morrison; in the '40s, General John A. McClernand, Hon. Thomas G. C. Davis and Judge S. S. Marshall; and in the '50s, General John A. Logan, Judge Willis Allen and Robert G. Ingersoll. Other notable lawyers who regularly attended the court of the county in the early days were Alexander P. Field, Henry Eddy and Jefferson Gatewood. The old tavern at Golconda, kept by Philip Vineyard from 1835 to 1860, was the stopping-place of these brilliant men, and one may well imagine the wit and wisdom with which they regaled the idle hours in the old inn.

Major John Raum, father of the present Green B. Raum, was clerk of the circuit court from 1835 until 1868. His wife, Mrs. Juliet C. Raum, was a brilliant woman, and her home was a favorite resort of the able men of the old time. She entertained them in conversation by the hour, and was one of the graceful and notable figures in the social affairs of the pioneer epoch.

Thomas G. C. Davis, a native of South Carolina, settled in Golconda about the year 1844. He was a man of fine mind, well educated, well read in the law and a born orator. Mr. Davis taught school for a time. He finally removed to Metropolis, where he gained a large practice in the line of his profession. He made an unsuccessful run for congress, as an independent Democratic candidate, against Hon. Willis Allen, father of the present Judge Allen. Soon after this Mr. Davis removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered into a professional partnership with a Mr. Wingate, who had been for a time a practitioner at the Golconda bar.

In the early '50s Thomas H. Smith, living at Golconda, became prosecuting attorney for that district. He was afterward lieutenant colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Fort Donelson. William K. Parish was among the early practitioners in Pope county, becoming a judge. John A. Logan practiced in the county and was prosecuting attorney. Hon. Willis Allen attended the Golconda bar as early as 1844, and his son, Judge Allen, also practiced there in 1852-3. Others who practiced law at Golconda were Albert G. Caldwell, of Shawneetown, who appeared there about 1848; John Olney, of Shawneetown, who also attended the Pope county courts; and James M. Warren, of Elizabethtown, who was a constant attendant at Golconda from 1852 for a period of fully fifteen years.

General Green B. Raum was born in Golconda and there studied law with Hon. Wesley Sloan, being admitted to the bar in 1853. He removed to Harrisburg, Saline county, in the same year, being the first resident lawyer of the place, and there continued in practice until 1875,—the four years of the war excepted. In 1876 he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue, by President Grant, whereupon he became a resident of Washington, where he remained until 1893. Hon. John Dougherty, of Jonesboro, frequently attended the Golconda courts, as did also Judge Demming, of Benton. The judges who presided at Golconda at an early date were Thomas C. Browne and Walter B. Scates.

The following paragraphs relating to the late Judge Wesley Sloan, will be read with interest:

Friday, February 20, 1880, being the anniversary of the seventy-fourth birthday of the venerable Judge Wesley Sloan, Judge Browning and a number of others took the matter in hand and celebrated the event by assembling at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Sloan. There were present Judge Browning, Circuit Clerk Wilson, Judge J. F. Taylor, Mr. H. Armstrong, Hon. W. S. Morris, Mr. W. H. Boyer, Mr. Rose, State's Attorney Thomas H. Clark, Judge Eldredge, Mr. J. C. Courtney, Mr. J. F. McCartney, and others. Hon. William S. Morris spoke as follows:

"Judge Sloan, I have been selected by my brethren of the bar to discharge the pleasing duty of congratulating you upon the advent of this, the seventy-fourth anniversary of your natal day; it affords me more than ordinary pleasure to fulfill that duty.

"We understand that at a period of time approximating half a century ago you landed upon these shores, a youthful voyager upon life's tempestuous sea, full of youthful vigor, seeking to begin with credit your professional career. People did not live then as they live now. Society was not what it is to-day. These streams were unbridged; these hills undecorated by the hand of man, were covered with wild game of every kind. Where now the passing stranger shuffles along the paved sidewalk, the green corn tossed its waving banners in the wind. The great Prairie state was then in its infancy compared with what it now is. Vast forests and boundless prairies stretched themselves between the settlements and in many places miles, long and weary, intervened between one neighbor and another.

"At the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, where the magnificent city of Chicago now stands, and whence millions of tons of commerce go 'unvexed to the sea,' through the great lakes and across the ocean to feed the starving populations of the Old World, only a few houses marked the spot where the great metropolis now lifts its spires and domes to heaven,—destined soon to eclipse the famous cities of the Old World, and even now the central figure of the great empire of the northwest.

"At the period of your advent here, our eagle had not expanded his wings to their present proportions, but you have seen him stretch them across the Rocky mountains and cover the Pacific slopes, so that now we behold a thriving population filling up what were then immense wildernesses, and towns and cities decorate all the hills. In the midst of this wonderful, this magical, progression, you have not been an idle spectator; you have grown with this growth and struggled with the stern realities of life along the way. When you came here you found the law, as you found the state, in a sort of primitive condition. You applied yourself to its development and adjustment to the condition of the times in which you have lived. In its practice, like the rest of us, you met with defeat sometimes, as well as victory. Your voice has been heard in legislative halls, and your counsel was sought for by the members of the most important committees. The chairs of some of them were occupied by you.

"Surrounded by eminent contemporaries your countrymen elevated you to the bench, and you have held with even and equal poise the scales of justice, unmoved by the metaphysics of Leonard Swett or the eloquence of Crocket. There were strong men in those days, but they have passed away. One by one they have fallen around you like autumn's withered leaves. You still remain, at the advanced age of seventy-four. Strong and vigorous in mental capacity, the intellectual fires burn brightly, sometimes flashing out with something of their youthful vigor, as some of us have lately witnessed. Therefore we render you this tribute, so richly earned, as one of the fathers in the law, that our days, like yours, may long continue in the land that the Lord our God hath given us.

"Your generation is passing away; ours is the present; the future will belong to the next, and when another half century shall have rolled away, the youthful aspirant for legal honors may spell your name upon some of the musty records hid away in the vaults down there and read it in the blue books, and tradition will tell him that you lived to a green old age, rich in legal honors, happy in the confidence of your countrymen, venerated and esteemed by all. Again we congratulate you that you have beheld this auspicious day."

Judge Sloan then arose and replied as follows:

"Gentlemen and Professional Brethren: I cannot permit the present occasion to pass without expressing to you my warmest thanks for this manifestation of your kind feeling and respect for myself. It is true that I am aged seventy-four years and have lived in Illinois for more than forty-one years. I landed in Chicago about the 1st of September, 1838, when that place was a mere village. Its attractions at that time were not sufficient to induce me to remain there more than three or four days. I traveled over the country, consisting of vast prairies, by stage to Peru, on the head-waters of the Illinois river. At that place I remained several days and I there met a gentleman named John M. Gay, from Princeton, the county-seat of Bureau county. Ascertaining what my profession was, he gave me a very strong invitation to go with him to Princeton and locate there. I accepted, and went with him to Princeton, and remained there during the winter of 1838-9. The people were nearly all Yankees, of the strictest Puritanical persuasion, and as I had been brought up on the eastern shore of Maryland, whose people are renowned for their hospitality and social qualities, I found myself quite out of my congenial element, and left Princeton in 1839. I went to St. Louis and remained there for several days, and then boarded a steamer bound for the lower Mississippi, without having any particular place of destination in view. On the boat I became acquainted with one Colonel Humphreys, who had been recently traveling through southern Illinois. He advised me to stop off at old Kaskaskia landing and go to Pinckneyville, the county seat of Perry county. I took his advice, and stopped off at this ancient town, where I became acquainted with some of Illinois' best lawyers, among whom were David J. Baker, father of our present Judge Baker; James Shields and Colonel Don Morrison. After I had been there several days, Morrison said to me: 'Sloan, are you going to Pinckneyville?' 'Yes, sir,' said I, 'that is my intention.' 'I wouldn't do it. Go to Golconda, a nice little town on the Ohio river, in Pope county.—that's the place for you.'

"Don's lively description of the town and its society struck me with some force, and, taking him at his word, I boarded the steamer Boreas, bound for Pittsburg, the next day, and landed at this place about the 1st of May, 1839. The captain of the Boreas persuaded me not to stop here; said the place had a bad name on the river, and that all the country from Cave In Rock to Cairo was infested with murderers, horse thieves and kidnapers, and that it was no place for a gentleman to locate. I thanked him for his advice, kindly meant, but told him I had been informed differently, and that I would try it at any rate. After arriving at Golconda a feeling came over me which I never shall forget and which seemed to say, 'Well, Wesley, you have reached your home at last.' For ten years I devoted my time exclusively to the practice of the law in this and the neighboring counties. The bar of the old third judicial court was distinguished for its able lawyers. There were Henry Eddy, Jephtha Hardin, Edward Jones, David J. Baker, Colonel Morrison and others,—almost all of whom are now at rest. I feel as one almost left alone. A new generation of people, mostly unknown to me, have taken the place of their fathers and grandfathers, with whom I associated in the olden time. I served four sessions as a member of the legislature of the state and was judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit for more than ten years. I went out of office in 1867, and have since lived the life of a private citizen. Age admonishes me that my earthly pilgrimage is almost o'er, and a spirit voice seems to say, 'Rest, mortal, from your labors.'

"I once more thank you, gentlemen, for this tribute of your respect, and reciprocate your kindness by bestowing upon you, one and all, my best wishes for your health, happiness and future prosperity."

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