









A. Lincoln

HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.
" "

PAUL SELBY, A. M.
" "



AND HISTORY OF

FULTON COUNTY

EDITED BY

JESSE HEYLIN
" "

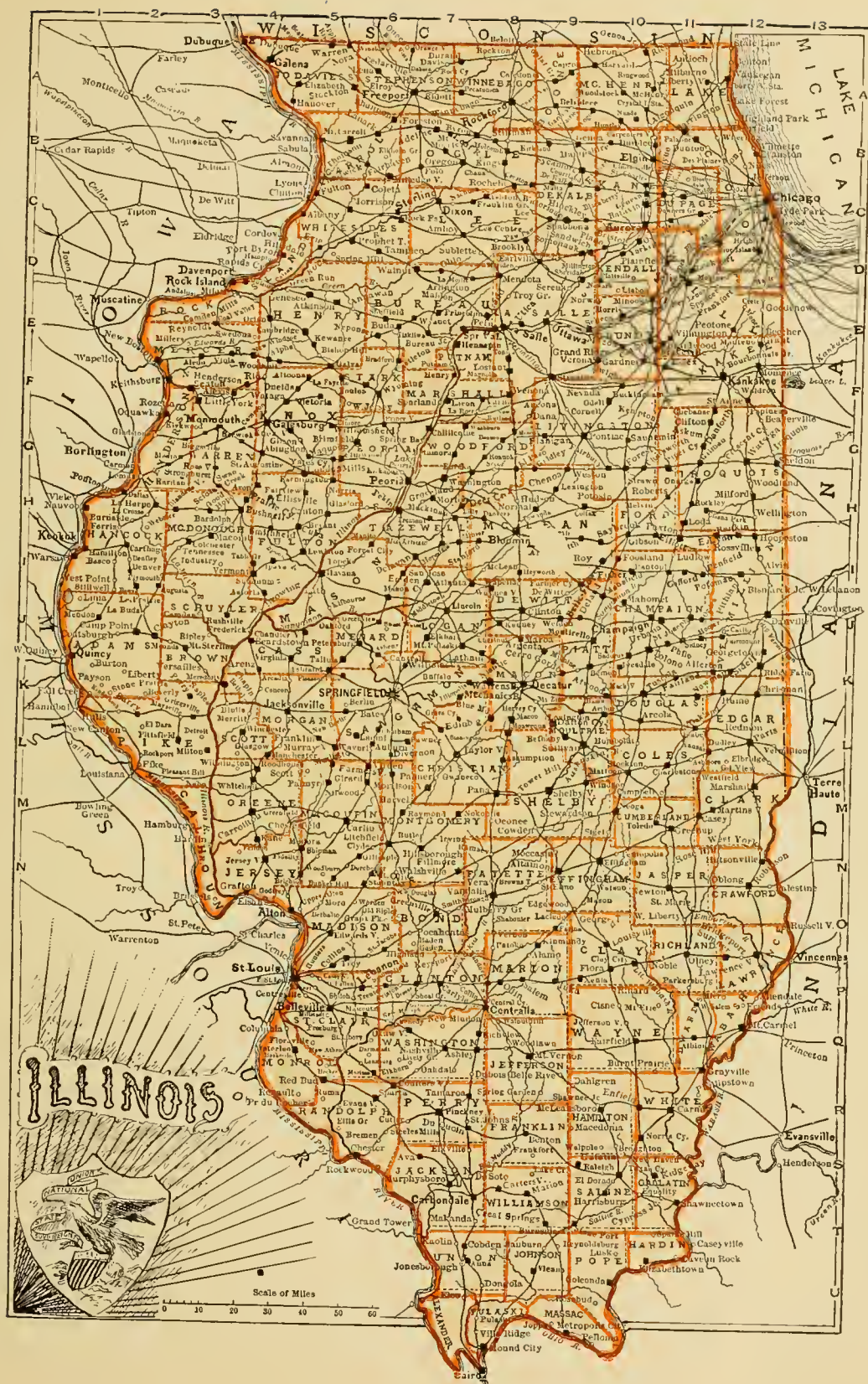
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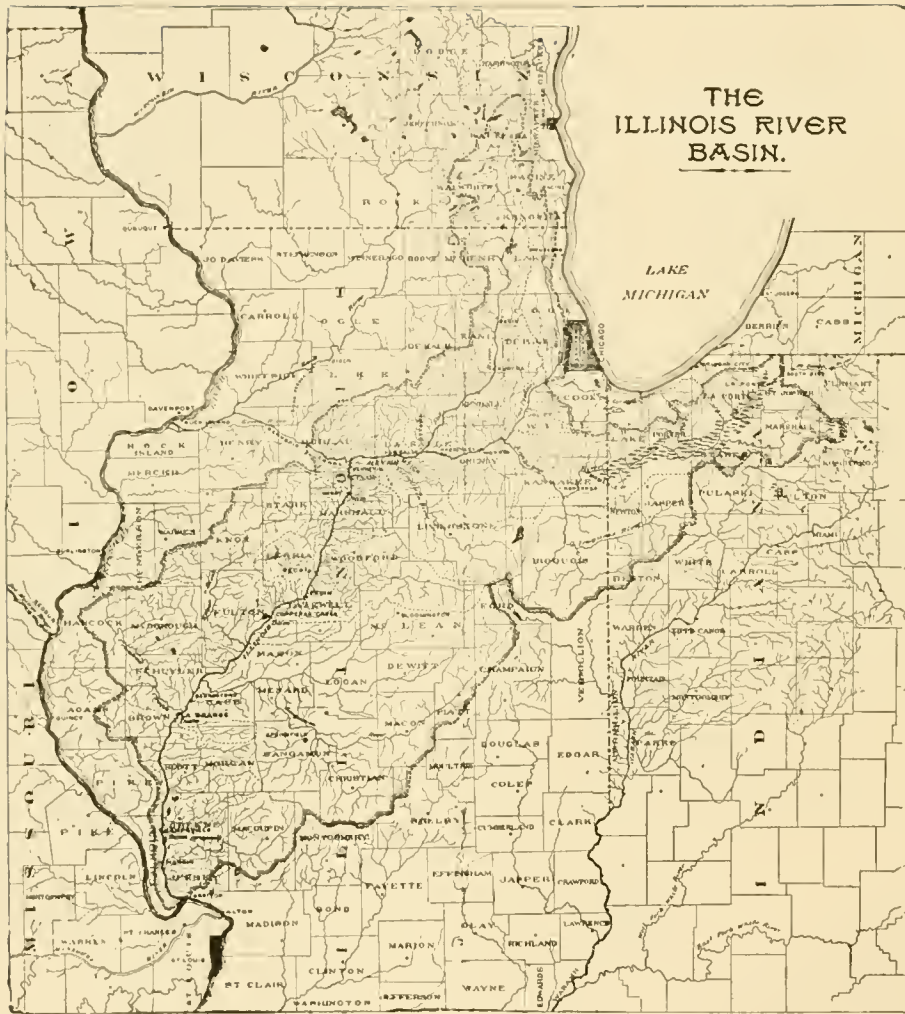
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TERRITORY DRAINED BY THE ILLINOIS RIVER.



W. Weston Bateman

PREFACE.

Why publish this book? There should be many and strong reasons to warrant such an undertaking. Are there such reasons? What considerations are weighty enough to have induced the publishers to make this venture? and what special claims has Illinois to such a distinction? These are reasonable and inevitable inquiries, and it is fitting they should receive attention.

In the first place, good State Histories are of great importance and value, and there is abundant and cheering evidence of an increasing popular interest in them. This is true of all such works, whatever States may be their subjects; and it is conspicuously true of Illinois, for the following, among many other reasons: Because of its great prominence in the early history of the West as the seat of the first settlements of Europeans northwest of the Ohio River—the unique character of its early civilization, due to or resulting from its early French population brought in contact with the aborigines—its political, military, and educational prominence—its steadfast loyalty and patriotism—the marvelous development of its vast resources—the number of distinguished statesmen, generals, and jurists whom it has furnished to the Government, and its grand record in the exciting and perilous conflicts on the Slavery question.

This is the magnificent Commonwealth, the setting forth of whose history, in all of its essential departments and features, seemed to warrant the bringing out of another volume devoted to that end. Its material has been gathered from every available source, and most carefully examined and sifted before acceptance. Especial care has been taken in collecting material of a biographical character; facts and incidents in the personal history of men identified with the life of the State in its Territorial and later periods. This material has been gathered from a great variety of sources widely scattered, and much of it quite inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. The encyclopedic form of the work favors conciseness and compactness, and was adopted with a view to condensing the largest amount of information within the smallest practicable space.

And so the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois was conceived and planned in the belief that it was *needed*; that no other book filled the place it was designed to occupy, or furnished the amount, variety and scope of information touching the infancy and later life of Illinois, that would be found in its pages. In that belief, and in furtherance of those ends, the book has been constructed and its topics selected and written. Simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness and accuracy have been the dominant aims and rules of its editors and writers. The supreme mission of the book is to record, fairly and truthfully, historical facts; facts of the earlier and later history of the State, and drawn from the almost innumerable sources connected with that history; facts of interest to the great body of our people, as well as to scholars, officials, and other special classes; a book convenient for reference in the school, the office, and the home. Hence, no attempt at fine writing, no labored, irrelevant and

long-drawn accounts of matters, persons or things, which really need but a few plain words for their adequate elucidation, will be found in its pages. On the other hand, perspicuity and fitting development are never intentionally sacrificed to mere conciseness and brevity. Whenever a subject, from its nature, demands a more elaborate treatment—and there are many of this character—it is handled accordingly.

As a rule, the method pursued is the separate and topical, rather than the chronological, as being more satisfactory and convenient for reference. That is, each topic is considered separately and exhaustively, instead of being blended, chronologically, with others. To pass from subject to subject, in the mere arbitrary order of time, is to sacrifice simplicity and order to complexity and confusion.

Absolute freedom from error or defect in all cases, in handling so many thousands of items, is not claimed, and could not reasonably be expected of any finite intelligence; since, in complicated cases, some element may possibly elude its sharpest scrutiny. But every statement of fact, made herein without qualification, is believed to be strictly correct, and the statistics of the volume, as a whole, are submitted to its readers with entire confidence.

Considerable space is also devoted to biographical sketches of persons deemed worthy of mention, for their close relations to the State in some of its varied interests, political, governmental, financial, social, religious, educational, industrial, commercial, economical, military, judicial or otherwise; or for their supposed personal deservings in other respects. It is believed that the extensive recognition of such individuals, by the publishers, will not be disapproved or regretted by the public; that personal biography has an honored, useful and legitimate place in such a history of Illinois as this volume aims to be, and that the omission of such a department would seriously detract from the completeness and value of the book. Perhaps no more delicate and difficult task has confronted the editors and publishers than the selection of names for this part of the work.

While it is believed that no unworthy name has a place in the list, it is freely admitted that there may be many others, equally or possibly even more worthy, whose names do not appear, partly for lack of definite and adequate information, and partly because it was not deemed best to materially increase the space devoted to this class of topics.

And so, with cordial thanks to the publishers for the risks they have so cheerfully assumed in this enterprise, for their business energy, integrity, and determination, and their uniform kindness and courtesy; to the many who have so generously and helpfully promoted the success of the work, by their contributions of valuable information, interesting reminiscences, and rare incidents; to Mr. Paul Selby, the very able associate editor, to whom especial honor and credit are due for his most efficient, intelligent and scholarly services; to Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, Walter B. Wines, and to all others who have, by word or act, encouraged us in this enterprise—with grateful recognition of all these friends and helpers, the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, with its thousands of topics and many thousands of details, items and incidents, is now respectfully submitted to the good people of the State, for whom it has been prepared, in the earnest hope and confident belief that it will be found instructive, convenient and useful for the purposes for which it was designed.

Newton Bateman,
Editor-in-Chief.



Paul Selby

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

Since the bulk of the matter contained in this volume was practically completed and ready for the press, Dr. Newton Bateman, who occupied the relation to it of editor-in-chief, has passed beyond the sphere of mortal existence. In placing the work before the public, it therefore devolves upon the undersigned to make this last prefatory statement.

As explained by Dr. Bateman in his preface, the object had in view in the preparation of a "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" has been to present, in compact and concise form, the leading facts of Territorial and State history, from the arrival of the earliest French explorers in Illinois to the present time. This has included an outline history of the State, under the title, "Illinois," supplemented by special articles relating to various crises and eras in State history; changes in form of government and administration; the history of Constitutional Conventions and Legislative Assemblies; the various wars in which Illinoisans have taken part, with a summary of the principal events in the history of individual military organizations engaged in the Civil War of 1861-65, and the War of 1898 with Spain; lists of State officers, United States Senators and Members of Congress, with the terms of each; the organization and development of political divisions; the establishment of charitable and educational institutions; the growth of public improvements and other enterprises which have marked the progress of the State; natural features and resources; the history of early newspapers, and the growth of religious denominations, together with general statistical information and unusual or extraordinary occurrences of a local or general State character—all arranged under topical heads, and convenient for ready reference by all seeking information on these subjects, whether in the family, in the office of the professional or business man, in the teacher's study and the school-room, or in the public library.

While individual or collected biographies of the public men of Illinois have not been wholly lacking or few in number—and those already in existence have a present and constantly increasing value—they have been limited, for the most part, to special localities and particular periods or classes. Rich as the annals of Illinois are in the records and character of its distinguished citizens who, by their services in the public councils, upon the judicial bench and in the executive chair, in the forum and in the field, have reflected honor upon the State and the Nation, there has been hitherto no comprehensive attempt to gather together, in one volume, sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the creation and upbuilding of the State. The collection of material of this sort has been a task requiring patient and laborious research; and, while all may not have been achieved in this direction that was desirable, owing to the insufficiency or total absence of data relating to the lives of many men most prominent in public affairs during the period to which they belonged, it is still believed that what has been accomplished will be found of permanent value and be appreciated by those most deeply interested in this phase of State history.

The large number of topics treated has made brevity and conciseness an indispensable feature of the work; consequently there has been no attempt to indulge in graces of style or

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

elaboration of narrative. The object has been to present, in simple language and concise form, facts of history of interest or value to those who may choose to consult its pages. Absolute inerrancy is not claimed for every detail of the work, but no pains has been spared, and every available authority consulted, to arrive at complete accuracy of statement.

In view of the important bearing which railroad enterprises have had upon the extraordinary development of the State within the past fifty years, considerable space has been given to this department, especially with reference to the older lines of railroad whose history has been intimately interwoven with that of the State, and its progress in wealth and population.

In addition to the acknowledgments made by Dr. Bateman, it is but proper that I should express my personal obligations to the late Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Prof. J. H. Freeman; to ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Springfield; to the late Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of "The Chicago Tribune"; to the Hon. James B. Bradwell, of "The Chicago Legal News"; to Gen. Green B. Raum, Dr. Samuel Willard, and Dr. Garrett Newkirk, of Chicago (the latter as author of the principal portions of the article on the "Underground Railroad"); to the Librarians of the State Historical Library, the Chicago Historical Library, and the Chicago Public Library, for special and valuable aid rendered, as well as to a large circle of correspondents in different parts of the State who have courteously responded to requests for information on special topics, and have thereby materially aided in securing whatever success may have been attained in the work.

In conclusion, I cannot omit to pay this final tribute to the memory of my friend and associate, Dr. Bateman, whose death, at his home in Galesburg, elsewhere recorded, was deplored, not only by his associates in the Faculty of Knox College, his former pupils and immediate neighbors, but by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State.

Although his labors as editor of this volume had been substantially finished at the time of his death (and they included the reading and revision of every line of copy at that time prepared, comprising the larger proportion of the volume as it now goes into the hands of the public), the enthusiasm, zeal and kindly appreciation of the labor of others which he brought to the discharge of his duties, have been sadly missed in the last stages of preparation of the work for the press. In the estimation of many who have held his scholarship and his splendid endowments of mind and character in the highest admiration, his connection with the work will be its strongest commendation and the surest evidence of its merit.

With myself, the most substantial satisfaction I have in dismissing the volume from my hands and submitting it to the judgment of the public, exists in the fact that, in its preparation, I have been associated with such a co-laborer—one whose abilities commanded universal respect, and whose genial, scholarly character and noble qualities of mind and heart won the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and whom it had been my privilege to count as a friend from an early period in his long and useful career.

Paul Selby,
Associate Editor.

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PREFACE.

In keeping with the general aim and purpose of the foregoing "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," the matter embraced in the following pages, constituting a part of the special Fulton County edition of the work, is intended as a bringing together, in as concise form as practicable, of matters of historic interest without unnecessary elaboration or embellishment. Romance, anecdote and mere speculation have been accorded no consideration. Neither have the personal character and achievements of the individual, no matter how important a part he may have taken, been dilated upon, but only adverted to incidentally to the proper presentation of the subject matter, which is a brief history of Fulton County and not a history of its people—that part of the work being abundantly covered in the biographical department, which was exclusively in other hands.

Much labor has been devoted to verification of statements, names and dates, and to this end old settlers, official records and other authorities have been freely consulted as far as opportunity offered. By the exercise of such precautions many misstatements found in other publications have been avoided or corrected. In this connection I wish to express my indebtedness to Dr. W. S. Strode, Fulton County's able naturalist, who prepared the articles on the "Natural History" of the county, which will be found to contain much information that will be invaluable to the future historian; also to H. S. Cutler, of the publisher's staff, for assistance in preparing the matter upon the topics of the educational and ecclesiastical history of the county, as well as the history of the fraternal and benevolent societies.

While errors are unavoidable in a work of this character, treating of events of which no one of the present day has personal knowledge, and especially where so many names and dates are involved and the sources of information cannot always be relied upon as infallible, it is yet hoped that we have succeeded in reducing such shortcomings to the minimum. The gathering and verification of facts derived from many different sources and the preparation, from the mass of information thus obtained, of a history for the press have proved a greater task and consumed more time than I at first anticipated. The publishers, while urging its early completion, have awaited the furnishing of

my manuscript with courteous consideration, believing, with me, that the greater time thus employed would result in a more thoroughly prepared work, and would, therefore, prove to the greater benefit of its patrons.

At the same time, the fact is worthy of recognition that much credit is due to the publishers for the financial outlay which they have incurred, and the great care evidently taken by them in the preparation of the work as a whole, including the insertion of many finely executed portraits and other illustrations, thereby adding largely to the intrinsic value and interest of the volume. Human effort and intelligence have their limitations and perfection is never attainable in publications of this kind. Nevertheless the work throughout has been conscientiously prepared, and I feel assured that it will prove of permanent value to present and future generations.

Jesse Heylin

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ABBOTT, (Lieut.-Gov.) Edward, a British officer, who was commandant at Post Vincennes (called by the British, Fort Sackville) at the time Col. George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia in 1778. Abbott's jurisdiction extended, at least nominally, over a part of the "Illinois Country." Ten days after the occupation of Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark, having learned that Abbott had gone to the British headquarters at Detroit, leaving the Post without any guard except that furnished by the inhabitants of the village, took advantage of his absence to send Pierre Gibault, the Catholic Vicar-General of Illinois, to win over the people to the American cause, which he did so successfully that they at once took the oath of allegiance, and the American flag was run up over the fort. Although Fort Sackville afterwards fell into the hands of the British for a time, the manner of its occupation was as much of a surprise to the British as that of Kaskaskia itself, and contributed to the completeness of Clark's triumph. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers*, also, *Gibault, Pierre*.) Governor Abbott seems to have been of a more humane character than the mass of British officers of his day, as he wrote a letter to General Carleton about this time, protesting strongly against the employment of Indians in carrying on warfare against the colonists on the frontier, on the ground of humanity, claiming that it was a detriment to the British cause, although he was overruled by his superior officer, Colonel Hamilton, in the steps soon after taken to recapture Vincennes.

ABINGDON, second city in size in Knox County, at the junction of the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads; 10 miles south of Galesburg, with which it is connected by electric car line; has city waterworks, electric light plant, wagon works, brick and tile works, sash, blind and swing factories, two banks,

three weekly papers, public library, fine high school building and two ward schools. Hedding College, a flourishing institution, under auspices of the M. E. Church, is located here. Population (1900), 2,022; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ACCAULT, Michael (Ak-ko), French explorer and companion of La Salle, who came to the "Illinois Country" in 1780, and accompanied Hennepin when the latter descended the Illinois River to its mouth and then ascended the Mississippi to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul, where they were captured by Sioux. They were rescued by Greysolon Dulhut (for whom the city of Duluth was named), and having discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, returned to Green Bay. (See *Hennepin*.)

ACKERMAN, William K., Railway President and financier, was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1832, of Knickerbocker and Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham D. Ackerman, having served as Captain of a company of the famous "Jersey Blues," participating with "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary War, while his father served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. After receiving a high school education in New York, Mr. Ackerman engaged in mercantile business, but in 1852 became a clerk in the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Coming to Chicago in the service of the Company in 1860, he successively filled the positions of Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer, until July, 1876, when he was elected Vice-President and a year later promoted to the Presidency, voluntarily retiring from this position in August, 1883, though serving some time longer in the capacity of Vice-President. During the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1892-93) Mr. Ackerman served as Auditor of the Exposition, and was City Comptroller of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Hopkins

(1893-95). He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and has rendered valuable service to railroad history by the issue of two brochures on the "Early History of Illinois Railroads," and a "Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad."

ADAMS, John, LL.D., educator and philanthropist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1795; taught for several years in his native place, in Plainfield, N. J., and at Colchester, Conn. In 1810 he became Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., remaining there twenty-three years. In addition to his educational duties he participated in the organization of several great charitable associations which attained national importance. On retiring from Phillips Academy in 1833, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where, four years afterward, he became the third Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, remaining six years. He then became Agent of the American Sunday School Union, in the course of the next few years founding several hundred Sunday Schools in different parts of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1854. Died in Jacksonville, April 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch was father of Dr. William Adams, for forty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York and for seven years (1873-80) President of Union Theological Seminary.

ADAMS, John McGregor, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 11, 1834, the son of Rev. John R. Adams, who served as Chaplain of the Fifth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. Adams was educated at Gorham, Me., and Andover, Mass., after which, going to New York City, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house at \$150 a year. He next entered the office of Clark & Jessup, hardware manufacturers, and in 1858 came to Chicago to represent the house of Morris K. Jessup & Co. He thus became associated with the late John Crerar, the firm of Jessup & Co. being finally merged into that of Crerar, Adams & Co., which, with the Adams & Westlake Co., have done a large business in the manufacture of railway supplies. Since the death of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Adams has been principal manager of the concern's vast manufacturing business.

ADAMS, (Dr.) Samuel, physician and educator, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 19, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in both the departments of literature and of medicine. Then, having practiced as a

physician several years, in 1838 he assumed the chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. From 1843 to 1845 he was also Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the same institution, and, during his connection with the College, gave instruction at different times in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, including the French and German languages. Of uncompromising firmness and invincible courage in his adherence to principle, he was a man of singular modesty, refinement and amiability in private life, winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially the students who came under his instruction. A profound and thorough scholar, he possessed a refined and exalted literary taste, which was illustrated in occasional contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. Among productions of his pen on philosophic topics may be enumerated articles on "The Natural History of Man in his Scriptural Relations;" contributions to the "Biblical Repository" (1844); "Auguste Comte and Positivism" ("New Englander," 1873), and "Herbert Spencer's Proposed Reconciliation between Religion and Science" ("New Englander," 1875). His connection with Illinois College continued until his death, April, 1877—a period of more than thirty-eight years. A monument to his memory has been erected through the grateful donations of his former pupils.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and ex-Congressman, born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840; was educated at Harvard College, and at Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating at the former in 1860. Early in life he settled in Chicago, where, after some time spent as a teacher in the Chicago High School, he engaged in the practice of his profession. His first post of public responsibility was that of State Senator, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1882 he was chosen, as a Republican, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1884, '86 and '88. In 1890 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Walter C. Newberry. He is one of the Trustees of the Newberry Library.

ADAMS, James, pioneer lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1803; taken to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1809, and, in 1821, removed to Springfield, Ill., being the first lawyer to locate in the future State capital. He enjoyed an extensive practice for the time; in 1823 was elected a Justice of the Peace, took part in the Winne-

bago and Black Hawk wars, was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office, August 11, 1843.

ADAMS COUNTY, an extreme westerly county of the State, situated about midway between its northern and southern extremities, and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the name of Quincy being given to the county seat. The United States Census of 1890 places its area at 830 sq. m. and its population at 61,888. The soil of the county is fertile and well watered, the surface diversified and hilly, especially along the Mississippi bluffs, and its climate equable. The wealth of the county is largely derived from agriculture, although a large amount of manufacturing is carried on in Quincy. Population (1900), 67,058.

ADDAMS, John Huy, legislator, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., July 12, 1822; educated at Trappe and Upper Dublin, Pa., and learned the trade of a miller in his youth, which he followed in later life. In 1844, Mr. Addams came to Illinois, settling at Cedarville, Stephenson County, purchased a tract of land and built a saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate from Stephenson County, serving continuously in that body by successive re-elections until 1870—first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. In 1865 he established the Second National Bank of Freeport, of which he continued to be the president until his death, August 17, 1881.—Miss Jane (Addams), philanthropist, the founder of the "Hull House," Chicago, is a daughter of Mr. Addams.

ADDISON, village, Du Page County; seat of Evangelical Lutheran College, Normal School and Orphan Asylum; has State Bank, stores and public school. Pop. (1900), 591; (1904), 614.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL. The office of Adjutant-General for the State of Illinois was first created by Act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1865. Previous to the War of the Rebellion the position was rather honorary than otherwise, its duties (except during the Black Hawk War) and its emoluments being alike unimportant. The incumbent was simply the Chief of the Governor's Staff. In 1861, the post became one of no small importance. Those who held the office during the Territorial period were: Elias Rector, Robert Morrison, Benjamin Stephenson and Wm. Alexander. After the admission of Illinois as a State up to the beginning of the Civil War, the duties (which were almost wholly nominal) were discharged by Wm. Alexander, 1819-21; Elijah C. Berry, 1821-28; James W. Berry, 1828-39; Moses

K. Anderson, 1839-57; Thomas S. Mather, 1858-61. In November, 1861, Col. T. S. Mather, who had held the position for three years previous, resigned to enter active service, and Judge Allen C. Fuller was appointed, remaining in office until January 1, 1865. The first appointee, under the act of 1865, was Isham N. Haynie, who held office until his death in 1869. The Legislature of 1869, taking into consideration that all the Illinois volunteers had been mustered out, and that the duties of the Adjutant-General had been materially lessened, reduced the proportions of the department and curtailed the appropriation for its support. Since the adoption of the military code of 1877, the Adjutant-General's office has occupied a more important and conspicuous position among the departments of the State government. The following is a list of those who have held office since General Haynie, with the date and duration of their respective terms of office: Hubert Dilger, 1869-73; Edwin L. Higgins, 1873-75; Hiram Hilliard, 1875-81; Isaac H. Elliot, 1881-84; Joseph W. Vance, 1884-93; Albert Orendorff, 1893-96; C. C. Hilton, 1896-97; Jasper N. Reece, 1897 —.

AGRICULTURE. Illinois ranks high as an agricultural State. A large area in the eastern portion of the State, because of the absence of timber, was called by the early settlers "the Grand Prairie." Upon and along a low ridge beginning in Jackson County and running across the State is the prolific fruit-growing district of Southern Illinois. The bottom lands extending from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River are of a fertility seemingly inexhaustible. The central portion of the State is best adapted to corn, and the southern and southwestern to the cultivation of winter wheat. Nearly three-fourths of the entire State—some 42,000 square miles—is upland prairie, well suited to the raising of cereals. In the value of its oat crop Illinois leads all the States, that for 1891 being \$31,106,674; with 3,068,930 acres under cultivation. In the production of corn it ranks next to Iowa, the last census (1890) showing 7,014,336 acres under cultivation, and the value of the crop being estimated at \$86,905,510. In wheat-raising it ranked seventh, although the annual average value of the crop from 1880 to 1890 was a little less than \$29,000,000. As a live-stock State it leads in the value of horses (\$83,000,000), ranks second in the production of swine (\$30,000,000), third in cattle-growing (\$32,000,000), and fourth in dairy products, the value of milch cows being estimated at \$24,000,000. (See also *Farmers' Institute*.)

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. A department of the State administration which grew out of the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Society, incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1853. The first appropriation from the State treasury for its maintenance was \$1,000 per annum, "to be expended in the promotion of mechanical and agricultural arts." The first President was James N. Brown, of Sangamon County. Simeon Francis, also of Sangamon, was the first Recording Secretary; John A. Kennicott of Cook, first Corresponding Secretary; and John Williams of Sangamon, first Treasurer. Some thirty volumes of reports have been issued, covering a variety of topics of vital interest to agriculturists. The department has well equipped offices in the State House, and is charged with the conduct of State Fairs and the management of annual exhibitions of fat stock, besides the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relative to the State's agricultural interests. It receives annual reports from all County Agricultural Societies. The State Board consists of three general officers (President, Secretary and Treasurer) and one representative from each Congressional district. The State appropriates some \$20,000 annually for the prosecution of its work, besides which there is a considerable income from receipts at State Fairs and fat stock shows. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per annum is disbursed in premiums to competing exhibitors at the State Fairs, and some \$10,000 divided among County Agricultural Societies holding fairs.

AKERS, Peter, D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born of Presbyterian parentage, in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790; was educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 16, began teaching, later pursuing a classical course in institutions of Virginia and North Carolina. Having removed to Kentucky, after a brief season spent in teaching at Mount Sterling in that State, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he began the publication of a paper called "The Star," which was continued for a short time. In 1821 he was converted and joined the Methodist church, and a few months later began preaching. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, and, after a year spent in work as an evangelist, he assumed the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, remaining during 1833-34; then established a "manual labor school" near Jacksonville, which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 was spent as stationed minister or Presiding

Elder at Springfield, Quincy and Jacksonville. In the latter year he was again appointed to the Presidency of McKendree College, where he remained five years. He was then (1857) transferred to the Minnesota Conference, but a year later was compelled by declining health to assume a superannuated relation. Returning to Illinois about 1865, he served as Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville and Pleasant Plains Districts, but was again compelled to accept a superannuated relation, making Jacksonville his home, where he died, Feb. 21, 1886. While President of McKendree College, he published his work on "Biblical Chronology," to which he had devoted many previous years of his life, and which gave evidence of great learning and vast research. Dr. Akers was a man of profound convictions, extensive learning and great eloquence. As a pulpit orator and logician he probably had no superior in the State during the time of his most active service in the denomination to which he belonged.

AKIN, Edward C., lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of Joliet and at Ann Arbor, Mich. For four years he was paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, but was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has continued in active practice since. In 1887 he entered upon his political career as the Republican candidate for City Attorney of Joliet, and was elected by a majority of over 700 votes, although the city was usually Democratic. The following year he was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney of Will County, and was again elected, leading the State and county ticket by 800 votes—being re-elected to the same office in 1892. In 1895 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Joliet, and, although opposed by a citizen's ticket headed by a Republican, was elected over his Democratic competitor by a decisive majority. His greatest popular triumph was in 1896, when he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 132,248 and a majority over all competitors of 111,255. His legal abilities are recognized as of a very high order, while his personal popularity is indicated by his uniform success as a candidate, in the face, at times, of strong political majorities.

ALBANY, a village of Whiteside County, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (Rock Island branch). Population (1890), 611; (1900), 621.

ALBION, county-seat of Edwards County, on Southern Railway, midway between St. Louis

EXPERIMENT FARM—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.





EXPERIMENT FARM (THE VINEYARD) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (ORCHARD CULTIVATION) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

and Louisville; seat of Southern Collegiate Institute; has plant for manufacture of vitrified shale paving brick, two newspapers, creamery, flouring mills, and is important shipping point for live stock; is in a rich fruit-growing district; has five churches and splendid public schools. Population (1900), 1,162; (est. 1904), 1,500.

ALCORN, James Lusk, was born near Golconda, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816; early went South and held various offices in Kentucky and Mississippi, including member of the Legislature in each; was a member of the Mississippi State Conventions of 1851 and 1861, and by the latter appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, but refused a commission by Jefferson Davis because his fidelity to the rebel cause was doubted. At the close of the war he was one of the first to accept the reconstruction policy; was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. In 1869 he was chosen Governor as a Republican, and two years later elected United States Senator, serving until 1877. Died, Dec. 20, 1894.

ALDRICH, J. Frank, Congressman, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, the son of William Aldrich, who afterwards became Congressman from Chicago; was brought to Chicago in 1861, attended the public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. Later he engaged in the linseed oil business in Chicago. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, serving as President of that body during the reform period of 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and Chairman of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations of the city, to promote the formation of the Chicago Sanitary District. From May 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, he was Commissioner of Public Works for Chicago, when he resigned his office, having been elected (Nov., 1892) a member of the Fifty-third Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First Congressional District; was re-elected in 1894, retiring at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1898 he was appointed to a position in connection with the office of Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

ALDRICH, William, merchant and Congressman, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. His early common school training was supplemented by private tuition in higher branches of

mathematics and in surveying, and by a term in an academy. Until he had reached the age of 26 years he was engaged in farming and teaching, but, in 1846, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where, in addition to merchandising, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and woodenware, and where he also held several important offices, being Superintendent of Schools for three years, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year, besides serving one term in the Legislature. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1876, chosen to represent his district (the First) in Congress, as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 3, 1885.

ALEDO, county-seat of Mercer County; is in the midst of a rich farming and bituminous coal region; fruit-growing and stock-raising are also extensively carried on, and large quantities of these commodities are shipped here; has two newspapers and ample school facilities. Population (1890), 1,601; (1900), 2,081.

ALEXANDER, John T., agriculturist and stock-grower, was born in Western Virginia, Sept. 15, 1820; removed with his father, at six years of age, to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1848. Here he bought a tract of several thousand acres of land on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles east of Jacksonville, which finally developed into one of the richest stock-farms in the State. After the war he became the owner of the celebrated "Sullivant farm," comprising some 20,000 acres on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Champaign County, to which he transferred his stock interests, and although overtaken by reverses, left a large estate. Died, August 22, 1876.

ALEXANDER, Milton K., pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Ga., Jan. 23, 1796; emigrated with his father, in 1804, to Tennessee, and, while still a boy, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under the command of General Jackson until the capture of Pensacola, when he entered upon the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1823 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; serving also as Postmaster there some twenty-five years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1826 to '37. In 1826 he was commissioned by Governor Coles, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois State Militia; in 1830 was Aide-de-Camp to Governor Reynolds, and, in 1832, took part in the Black

Hawk War as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Illinois Volunteers. On the inception of the internal improvement scheme in 1837 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Works, serving until the Board was abolished. Died, July 7, 1856.

ALEXANDER, (Dr.) William M., pioneer, came to Southern Illinois previous to the organization of Union County (1818), and for some time, while practicing his profession as a physician, acted as agent of the proprietors of the town of America, which was located on the Ohio River, on the first high ground above its junction with the Mississippi. It became the first county-seat of Alexander County, which was organized in 1819, and named in his honor. In 1820 we find him a Representative in the Second General Assembly from Pope County, and two years later Representative from Alexander County, when he became Speaker of the House during the session of the Third General Assembly. Later, he removed to Kaskaskia, but finally went South, where he died, though the date and place of his death are unknown.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, the extreme southern county of the State, being bounded on the west by the Mississippi, and south and east by the Ohio and Cache rivers. Its area is about 230 square miles and its population, in 1890, was 16,563. The first American settlers were Tennesseans named Bird, who occupied the delta and gave it the name of Bird's Point, which, at the date of the Civil War (1861-65), had been transferred to the Missouri shore opposite the mouth of the Ohio. Other early settlers were Clark, Kennedy and Philips (at Mounds), Conyer and Terrel (at America), and Humphreys (near Caledonia). In 1818 Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor), John G. Comyges and others entered a claim for 1800 acres in the central and northern part of the county, and incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The history of this enterprise is interesting. In 1818 (on Comyges' death) the land reverted to the Government; but in 1835 Sidney Breese, David J. Baker and Miles A. Gilbert re-entered the forfeited bank tract and the title thereto became vested in the "Cairo City and Canal Company," which was chartered in 1837, and, by purchase, extended its holdings to 10,000 acres. The county was organized in 1819; the first county-seat being America, which was incorporated in 1820. Population (1900), 19,384.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, located at Chicago; established in 1860, and under the management of the Alexian Brothers, a monastic

order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally opened in a small frame building, but a better edifice was erected in 1868, only to be destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The following year, through the aid of private benefactions and an appropriation of \$18,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a larger and better hospital was built. In 1888 an addition was made, increasing the accommodation to 150 beds. Only poor male patients are admitted, and these are received without reference to nationality or religion, and absolutely without charge. The present medical staff (1896) comprises fourteen physicians and surgeons. In 1895 the close approach of an intramural transit line having rendered the building unfit for hospital purposes, a street railway company purchased the site and buildings for \$250,000 and a new location has been selected.

ALEXIS, a village of Warren County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 12 miles east of north from Monmouth. It has manufactures of brick, drain-tile, pottery and agricultural implements; is also noted for its Clydesdale horses. Population (1880), 398; (1890), 562; (1900), 915.

ALGONQUINS, a group of Indian tribes. Originally their territory extended from about latitude 37° to 53° north, and from longitude 25° east to 15° west of the meridian of Washington. Branches of the stock were found by Cartier in Canada, by Smith in Virginia, by the Puritans in New England and by Catholic missionaries in the great basin of the Mississippi. One of the principal of their five confederacies embraced the Illinois Indians, who were found within the State by the French when the latter discovered the country in 1673. They were hereditary foes of the warlike Iroquois, by whom their territory was repeatedly invaded. Besides the Illinois, other tribes of the Algonquin family who originally dwelt within the present limits of Illinois, were the Foxes, Kickapoos, Miamis, Menominees, and Sacs. Although nomadic in their mode of life, and subsisting largely on the spoils of the chase, the Algonquins were to some extent tillers of the soil and cultivated large tracts of maize. Various dialects of their language have been reduced to grammatical rules, and Eliot's Indian Bible is published in their tongue. The entire Algonquin stock extant is estimated at about 95,000, of whom some 35,000 are within the United States.

ALLEN, William Joshua, jurist, was born June 9, 1829, in Wilson County, Tenn.; of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish descent. In early

infancy he was brought by his parents to Southern Illinois, where his father, Willis Allen, became a Judge and member of Congress. After reading law with his father and at the Louisville Law School, young Allen was admitted to the bar, settling at Metropolis and afterward (1853) at his old home, Marion, in Williamson County. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois, but resigned in 1859 and resumed private practice as partner of John A. Logan. The same year he was elected Circuit Judge to succeed his father, who had died, but he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869, serving in both bodies on the Judicial Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. From 1864 to 1888 he was a delegate to every National Democratic Convention, being chairman of the Illinois delegation in 1876. He has been four times a candidate for Congress, and twice elected, serving from 1862 to 1865. During this period he was an ardent opponent of the war policy of the Government. In 1874-75, at the solicitation of Governor Beveridge, he undertook the prosecution of the leaders of a bloody "vendetta" which had broken out among his former neighbors in Williamson County, and, by his fearless and impartial efforts, brought the offenders to justice and assisted in restoring order. In 1886, Judge Allen removed to Springfield, and in 1887 was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Judge Samuel H. Treat (deceased) as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Died Jan. 26, 1901.

ALLEN, Willis, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Williamson County, Ill., in 1829 and engaged in farming. In 1834 he was chosen Sheriff of Franklin County, in 1838 elected Representative in the Eleventh General Assembly, and, in 1844, became State Senator. In 1841, although not yet a licensed lawyer, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the old Third District, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and served two terms in Congress (1851-55). On March 2, 1859, he was commissioned Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, but died three months later. His son, William Joshua, succeeded him in the latter office.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, stock-dealer and capitalist, was born of Pilgrim ancestry in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent with his father on a farm in Yates County, N. Y., but about 1852 he engaged

in the live-stock business in Central and Western New York. In 1856 he transferred his operations to Illinois, shipping stock from various points to New York City, finally locating in Chicago. He was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago Stock-Yards, later securing control of the Pittsburg Stock-Yards, also becoming interested in yards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Omaha. Mr. Allerton is one of the founders and a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Director and stockholder of the Chicago City Railway (the first cable line in that city), the owner of an extensive area of highly improved farming lands in Central Illinois, as also of large tracts in Nebraska and Wyoming, and of valuable and productive mining properties in the Black Hills. A zealous Republican in politics, he is a liberal supporter of the measures of that party, and, in 1893, was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in opposition to Carter H. Harrison.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, sometimes called "The Apostle of the West," a Jesuit priest, was born in France in 1620. He reached Quebec in 1658, and later explored the country around Lakes Superior and Michigan, establishing the mission of La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, in 1665, and St. Xavier, near Green Bay, in 1669. He learned from the Indians the existence and direction of the upper Mississippi, and was the first to communicate the information to the authorities at Montreal, which report was the primary cause of Joliet's expedition. He succeeded Marquette in charge of the mission at Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in 1677, where he preached to eight tribes. From that date to 1690 he labored among the aborigines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Died at Fort St. Joseph, in 1690.

ALLYN, (Rev.) Robert, clergyman and educator, was born at Ledyard, New London County, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Captain Robert Allyn, who was one of the first settlers of New London. He grew up on a farm, receiving his early education in a country school, supplemented by access to a small public library, from which he acquired a good degree of familiarity with standard English writers. In 1837 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and took a high rank as a linguist and rhetorician, graduating in 1841. He immediately engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and, in 1846, was elected principal of the school,

meanwhile (1843) becoming a licentiate of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1848 to 1854 he served as Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island —also serving the same year as a Visitor to West Point Military Academy. Between 1857 and 1859 he filled the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University at Athens, Ohio, when he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, four years later (1863) becoming President of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained until 1874. That position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, whence he retired in 1892. Died at Carbondale, Jan. 7, 1894.

ALTAMONT, Effingham County, is intersecting point of the Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio S. W., and Wabash Railroads, being midway and highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind.; was laid out in 1870. The town is in the center of a grain, fruit-growing and stock-raising district; has a bank, two grain elevators, flouring mill, tile works, a large creamery, wagon, furniture and other factories, besides churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,044, (1900), 1,335.

ALTGELD, John Peter, ex-Judge and ex-Governor, was born in Prussia in 1848, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Mo., and from 1874 to '78 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Andrew County in that State. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee.

ALTON, principal city in Madison County and important commercial and manufacturing point on Mississippi River, 25 miles north of St. Louis; site was first occupied as a French trading-post about 1807, the town proper being laid out by Col. Rufus Easton in 1817; principal business houses are located in the valley along the river, while the residence portion occupies the bluffs overlooking the river, sometimes rising to the height of nearly 250 feet. The city has extensive glass works employing (1903) 4,000 hands, flouring mills, iron foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, coal cars, miners' tools, shoes, tobacco, lime, etc., besides several banks, numerous churches, schools, and four newspapers, three of them daily. A monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell while defending his press against a pro-slavery mob in 1837, was erected in Alton Cemetery, 1896-7, at a cost of \$30,000, contributed by the State and citizens of Alton. Population (1890), 10,294; (1900), 14,210.

ALTON PENITENTIARY. The earliest punishments imposed upon public offenders in Illinois were by public flogging or imprisonment for a short time in jails rudely constructed of logs, from which escape was not difficult for a prisoner of nerve, strength and mental resource. The inadequacy of such places of confinement was soon perceived, but popular antipathy to any increase of taxation prevented the adoption of any other policy until 1827. A grant of 40,000 acres of saline lands was made to the State by Congress, and a considerable portion of the money received from their sale was appropriated to the establishment of a State penitentiary at Alton. The sum set apart proved insufficient, and, in 1831, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was made from the State treasury. In 1833 the prison was ready to receive its first inmates. It was built of stone and had but twenty-four cells. Additions were made from time to time, but by 1857 the State determined upon building a new penitentiary, which was located at Joliet (see *Northern Penitentiary*), and, in 1860, the last convicts were transferred thither from Alton. The Alton prison was conducted on what is known as "the Auburn plan" — associated labor in silence by day and separate confinement by night. The management was in the hands of a "lessee," who furnished supplies, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State, and who handled all the products of convict labor.

ALTON RIOTS. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish.*)

ALTONA, town of Knox County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 16 miles northeast of Galesburg; has an endowed public library, electric light system, cement sidewalks, four churches and good school system. Population (1900), 633.

ALTON & SANGAMON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

AMBOY, city in Lee County on Green River, at junction of Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads, 95 miles south by west from Chicago; has artesian water with waterworks and fire protection, city park, two telephone systems, electric lights, railroad repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, seven churches, graded and high schools; is on line of Northern Illinois Electric Ry. from De Kalb to Dixon; extensive bridge and iron works located here. Pop. (1900), 1,826.

AMES, Edward Raymond, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 30, 1806; was educated at the Ohio State University, where he joined the M. E. Church. In 1828 he left college and became Principal of the Seminary at Lebanon, Ill., which afterwards became McKendree College. While there he received a license to preach, and, after holding various charges and positions in the church, including membership in the General Conference of 1840, '44 and '52, in the latter year was elected Bishop, serving until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, April 25, 1879.

ANDERSON, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832; graduated at Rochester University in 1854 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1856; spent ten years in Baptist pastoral work at Janesville, Wis., and at St. Louis, and seven as Professor in Newton Theological Institute, Mass. From 1873 to '80 he preached in Brooklyn and Chicago; was then chosen President of the old Chicago University, remaining eight years, when he again became a pastor at Salem, Mass., but soon after assumed the Presidency of Denison University, Ohio. On the organization of the new Chicago University, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which he now holds.

ANDERSON, George A., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 11, 1853. When two years old he was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, and, after studying law at Lincoln, Neb., and at Sedalia, Mo., settled at Quincy, Ill., where he began practice in 1880. In 1884 he was elected City Attorney on the

Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. The following year he was the successful candidate of his party for Congress, which was his last public service. Died at Quincy, Jan. 31, 1896.

ANDERSON, James C., legislator, was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 1, 1845; raised on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education, entered Monmouth College, but left early in the Civil War to enlist in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. After the war he served ten years as Sheriff of Henderson County, was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1888, '90, '92 and '96, and served on the Republican "steering committee" during the session of 1893. He also served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the session of 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896. His home is at Decorra.

ANDERSON, Stinson H., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800; came to Jefferson County, Ill., in his youth, and, at an early age, began to devote his attention to breeding fine stock; served in the Black Hawk War as a Lieutenant in 1832, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the Eighth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Thomas Carlin, and soon after the close of his term entered the United States Army as Captain of Dragoons, in this capacity taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. Still later he served under President Polk as United States Marshal for Illinois, and also held the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Alton for several years. Died, September, 1857.—**William B. (Anderson)**, son of the preceding, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1830; attended the common schools and later studied surveying, being elected Surveyor of Jefferson County, in 1851. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but never practiced, preferring the more quiet life of a farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a private, was promoted through the grades of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel to a Colonelcy, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1893 General Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland Pension Agent for Illinois, continuing in that position four years, when he retired to private life.

ANDRUS, Rev. Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; early came to Fulton County, Ill., and spent three years (1844-47) as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in 1849; taught for a time at Greenfield, entered the Methodist ministry, and, in 1850, founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a Professor; later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington, meanwhile for a time being President of Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville, and temporary President of Quincy College. In 1867 he was transferred to the Indiana Conference and stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis; from 1872 to '75 was President of Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. Died at Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1887.

ANNA, a city in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles from Cairo; is center of extensive fruit and vegetable-growing district, and largest shipping-point for these commodities on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has an ice plant, pottery and lime manufactories, two banks and two newspapers. The Southern (Ill.) Hospital for the Insane is located here. Population (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,618; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ANTHONY, Elliott, jurist, was born of New England Quaker ancestry at Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827; was related on the maternal side to the Chases and Phelps (distinguished lawyers) of Vermont. His early years were spent in labor on a farm, but after a course of preparatory study at Cortland Academy, in 1847 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College at Clinton, graduating with honors in 1850. The next year he began the study of law, at the same time giving instruction in an Academy at Clinton, where he had President Cleveland as one of his pupils. After admission to the bar at Oswego, in 1851, he removed West, stopping for a time at Sterling, Ill., but the following year located in Chicago. Here he compiled "A Digest of Illinois Reports"; in 1858 was elected City Attorney, and, in 1863, became solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). Judge Anthony served in two State Constitutional Conventions—

those of 1862 and 1869-70—being chairman of the Committee on Executive Department and member of the Committee on Judiciary in the latter. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, and was the same year elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and was re-elected in 1886, retiring in 1892, after which he resumed the practice of his profession, being chiefly employed as consulting counsel. Judge Anthony was one of the founders and incorporators of the Chicago Law Institute and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library; also served as President of the State Bar Association (1894-95), and delivered several important historical addresses before that body. His other most important productions are volumes on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State" and "Sanitation and Navigation." Near the close of his last term upon the bench, he spent several months in an extended tour through the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred, after a protracted illness, at his home at Evanston, Feb. 24, 1898.

ANTI-NEBRASKA EDITORIAL CONVENTION, a political body, which convened at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, pursuant to the suggestion of "The Morgan Journal," then a weekly paper published at Jacksonville, for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Twelve editors were in attendance, as follows: Charles H. Ray of "The Chicago Tribune"; V. Y. Ralston of "The Quincy Whig"; O. P. Wharton of "The Rock Island Advertiser"; T. J. Pickett of "The Peoria Republican"; George Schneider of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung"; Charles Faxon of "The Princeton Post"; A. N. Ford of "The Lacon Gazette"; B. F. Shaw of "The Dixon Telegraph"; E. C. Daugherty of "The Rockford Register"; E. W. Blaisdell of "The Rockford Gazette"; W. J. Usrey of "The Decatur Chronicle"; and Paul Selby of "The Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was chosen Chairman and W. J. Usrey, Secretary. The convention adopted a platform and recommended the calling of a State convention at Bloomington on May 29, following, appointing the following State Central Committee to take the matter in charge: W. B. Ogden, Chicago; S. M. Church, Rockford; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; E. A. Dudley, Quincy; William H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro; and Ira O. Wilkinson and Gustavus Koerner for the State-at-large. Abra-

ham Lincoln was present and participated in the consultations of the committees. All of these served except Messrs. Ogden, Oglesby and Koerner, the two former declining on account of absence from the State. Ogden was succeeded by the late Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado, and Oglesby by Col. Isaac C. Pugh of Decatur. (See *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

APPLE RIVER, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles east-northeast from Galena. Population (1880), 626; (1890), 572; (1900), 576.

APPLINGTON, (Maj.) Zenas, soldier, was born in Broome County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed successively the occupations of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and merchant, finally becoming the founder of the town of Polo. Here he became wealthy, but lost much of his property in the financial revulsion of 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and, during the session of 1859, was one of the members of that body appointed to investigate the "canal scrip fraud" (which see), and two years later was one of the earnest supporters of the Government in its preparation for the War of the Rebellion. The latter year he assisted in organizing the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major, being some time in command at Bird's Point, and later rendering important service to General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was killed at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862, while obeying an order to charge upon a band of rebels concealed in a wood.

APPORTIONMENT, a mode of distribution of the counties of the State into Districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and of Congress, which will be treated under separate heads:

LEGISLATIVE.—The first legislative apportionment was provided for by the Constitution of 1818. That instrument vested the Legislature with power to divide the State as follows: To create districts for the election of Representatives not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six in number, until the population of the State should amount to 100,000; and to create senatorial districts, in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the representative districts at the time of organization.

The schedule appended to the first Constitution contained the first legal apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The first fifteen counties were allowed fourteen Senators and

twenty-nine Representatives. Each county formed a distinct legislative district for representation in the lower house, with the number of members for each varying from one to three; while Johnson and Franklin were combined in one Senatorial district, the other counties being entitled to one Senator each. Later apportionments were made in 1821, '26, '31, '36, '41 and '47. Before an election was held under the last, however, the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, and considerable changes were effected in this regard. The number of Senators was fixed at twenty-five and of Representatives at seventy-five, until the entire population should equal 1,000,000, when five members of the House were added and five additional members for each 500,000 increase in population until the whole number of Representatives reached 100. Thereafter the number was neither increased nor diminished, but apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. Should it be found necessary, a single district might be formed out of two or more counties.

The Constitution of 1848 established fifty-four Representative and twenty-five Senatorial districts. By the apportionment law of 1854, the number of the former was increased to fifty-eight, and, in 1861, to sixty-one. The number of Senatorial districts remained unchanged, but their geographical limits varied under each act, while the number of members from Representative districts varied according to population.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for an immediate reapportionment (subsequent to its adoption) by the Governor and Secretary of State upon the basis of the United States Census of 1870. Under the apportionment thus made, as prescribed by the schedule, the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial districts (each electing two Senators) and ninety-seven Representative districts, with an aggregate of 177 members varying from one to ten for the several districts, according to population. This arrangement continued in force for only one Legislature—that chosen in 1870.

In 1872 this Legislature proceeded to reapportion the State in accordance with the principle of "minority representation," which had been submitted as an independent section of the Constitution and adopted on a separate vote. This provided for apportioning the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. The ratio of representation in the lower house was ascertained by divid-

ing the entire population by 153 and each county to be allowed one Representative, provided its population reached three-fifths of the ratio; counties having a population equivalent to one and three-fifths times the ratio were entitled to two Representatives; while each county with a larger population was entitled to one additional Representative for each time the full ratio was repeated in the number of inhabitants. Apportionments were made on this principle in 1872, '82 and '93. Members of the lower house are elected biennially; Senators for four years, those in odd and even districts being chosen at each alternate legislative election. The election of Senators for the even (numbered) districts takes place at the same time with that of Governor and other State officers, and that for the odd districts at the intermediate periods.

CONGRESSIONAL.—For the first fourteen years of the State's history, Illinois constituted but one Congressional district. The census of 1830 showing sufficient population, the Legislature of 1831 (by act, approved Feb. 13) divided the State into three districts, the first election under this law being held on the first Monday in August, 1832. At that time Illinois comprised fifty-five counties, which were apportioned among the districts as follows. First—Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin; Second—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford; Third—Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, Calhoun.

The reapportionment following the census of 1840 was made by Act of March 1, 1843, and the first election of Representatives thereunder occurred on the first Monday of the following August. Forty-one new counties had been created (making ninety-six in all) and the number of districts was increased to seven as follows: First—Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Madison; Second—Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, Marion; Third—Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, De Witt; Fourth—Lake,

McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, De Kalb, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Bureau; Fifth—Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (a part of Adams never fully organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, Macoupin; Sixth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Hancock; Seventh—Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, Sangamon.

The next Congressional apportionment (August 22, 1852) divided the State into nine districts, as follows—the first election under it being held the following November: First—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle; Second—Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island; Third—Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, De Witt; Fourth—Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, Tazewell; Fifth—Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson; Sixth—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey; Seventh—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, Fayette; Eighth—Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion; Ninth—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, Wabash.

The census of 1860 showed that Illinois was entitled to fourteen Representatives, but through an error the apportionment law of April 24, 1861, created only thirteen districts. This was compensated for by providing for the election of one Congressman for the State-at-large. The districts were as follows: First—Cook, Lake; Second—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, De Kalb, and Kane; Third—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Fourth—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island; Fifth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry; Sixth—La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Kankakee; Seventh—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, Ford; Eighth—Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston; Ninth—

Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown; Tenth—Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Maconpin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby; Eleventh—Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, Jefferson; Twelfth—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, Randolph; Thirteenth—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

The next reapportionment was made July 1, 1872. The Act created nineteen districts, as follows: First—The first seven wards in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County, with the county of Du Page; Second—Wards Eighth to Fifteenth (inclusive) in Chicago; Third—Wards Sixteenth to Twentieth in Chicago, the remainder of Cook County, and Lake County; Fourth—Kane, De Kalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago; Fifth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside; Sixth—Henry, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau, Lee; Seventh—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Will; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, Woodford; Ninth—Stark, Peoria, Knox, Fulton; Tenth—Mercer, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler; Eleventh—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Jersey; Twelfth—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Christian; Thirteenth—Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt; Fourteenth—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Vermilion; Fifteenth—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper, Crawford; Sixteenth—Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe; Eighteenth—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, Pulaski; Nineteenth—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

In 1882 (by Act of April 29) the number of districts was increased to twenty, and the boundaries determined as follows: First—Wards First to Fourth (inclusive) in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County; Second—Wards 5th to 7th and part of 8th in Chicago; Third—Wards 9th to 14th and part of 8th in Chicago; Fourth—The remainder of the City of Chicago and of the county of Cook; Fifth—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and De Kalb; Sixth—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll;

Seventh—Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam; Eighth—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Du Page, and Will; Ninth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, Marshall; Tenth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Fulton; Eleventh—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler; Twelfth—Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, Jersey; Thirteenth—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian; Fourteenth—McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Macon, Logan; Fifteenth—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign; Sixteenth—Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette; Eighteenth—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington; Nineteenth—Marion, Clinton, Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twentieth—Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, Massac.

The census of 1890 showed the State to be entitled to twenty-two Representatives. No reapportionment, however, was made until June, 1893, two members from the State-at-large being elected in 1892. The existing twenty-two Congressional districts are as follows: The first seven districts comprise the counties of Cook and Lake, the latter lying wholly in the Seventh district; Eighth—McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, Grundy; Ninth—Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Tenth—Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Knox; Eleventh—Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford; Twelfth—Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion; Thirteenth—Ford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas; Fourteenth—Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason; Fifteenth—Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, Schuyler; Sixteenth—Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey; Seventeenth—Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, Christian; Eighteenth—Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie; Nineteenth—Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence; Twentieth—Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twenty-first—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry; Twenty-second—Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac. (See also *Representatives in Congress*.)

ARCHER, William B., pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1792, and taken to Kentucky at an early day, where he remained until 1817, when his family removed to Illinois, finally settling in what is now Clark County. Although pursuing the avocation of a farmer, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the State. On the organization of Clark County in 1819, he was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk, resigning the former office in 1820 and the latter in 1822. In 1824 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and two years later to the State Senate, serving continuously in the latter eight years. He was thus a Senator on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War (1832), in which he served as a Captain of militia. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed by Governor Duncan, in 1835, a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; in 1838 was returned a second time to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1840 and '46 to the same body. Two years later (1848) he was again elected Circuit Clerk, remaining until 1852, and in 1854 was an Anti-Nebraska Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James C. Allen. Although Allen received the certificate of election, Archer contested his right to the seat, with the result that Congress declared the seat vacant and referred the question back to the people. In a new election held in August, 1856, Archer was defeated and Allen elected. He held no public office of importance after this date, but in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in that body was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose zealous friend and admirer he was, for the office of Vice-President. He was also one of the active promoters of various railroad enterprises in that section of the State, especially the old Chicago & Vincennes Road, the first projected southward from the City of Chicago. His connection with the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the means of giving his name to Archer Avenue, a somewhat famous thoroughfare in Chicago. He was of tall stature and great energy of character, with a tendency to enthusiasm that communicated itself to others. A local history has said of him that "he did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since," although "no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his services." Colonel Archer was one of the founders of Marshall, the county-seat of Clark County, Governor Duncan being associ-

ated with him in the ownership of the land on which the town was laid out. His death occurred in Clark County, August 9, 1870, at the age of 78 years.

ARCOLA, incorporated city in Douglas County, 158 miles south of Chicago, at junction of Illinois Central and Terre Haute branch Vandalia Railroad; is center of largest broom-corn producing region in the world; has city waterworks, with efficient volunteer fire department, electric lights, telephone system, grain elevators and broom-corn warehouses, two banks, three newspapers, nine churches, library building and excellent free school system. Pop. (1890), 1,733; (1900), 1,995.

ARENZ, Francis A., pioneer, was born at Blankenberg, in the Province of the Rhein, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1800; obtained a good education and, while a young man, engaged in mercantile business in his native country. In 1827 he came to the United States and, after spending two years in Kentucky, in 1829 went to Galena, where he was engaged for a short time in the lead trade. He took an early opportunity to become naturalized, and coming to Beardstown a few months later, went into merchandising and real estate; also became a contractor for furnishing supplies to the State troops during the Black Hawk War, Beardstown being at the time a rendezvous and shipping point. In 1834 he began the publication of "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Register," and was the projector of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, extending from the Illinois River at Beardstown to Miller's Ferry on the Sangamon, for which he secured a special charter from the Legislature in 1836. He had a survey of the line made, but the hard times prevented the beginning of the work and it was finally abandoned. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1835, he located on a farm six miles southeast of Beardstown, but in 1839 removed to a tract of land near the Morgan County line which he had bought in 1833, and on which the present village of Arenzville now stands. This became the center of a thrifty agricultural community composed largely of Germans, among whom he exercised a large influence. Resuming the mercantile business here, he continued it until about 1853, when he sold out a considerable part of his possessions. An ardent Whig, he was elected as such to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) from Morgan County, and during the following session succeeded in securing the passage of an act by which a strip of territory three miles wide in the northern part of Morgan County, including the village

of Arenzville, and which had been in dispute, was transferred by vote of the citizens to Cass County. In 1852 Mr. Arenz visited his native land, by appointment of President Fillmore, as bearer of dispatches to the American legations at Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society of 1853, and served as the Vice-President for his district until his death, and was also the founder and President of the Cass County Agricultural Society. Died, April 2, 1856.

ARLINGTON, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 92 miles west of Chicago. Population (1880), 447; (1890), 436; (1900), 400.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (formerly Dunton), a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 22 miles northwest of Chicago; is in a dairying district and has several cheese factories, besides a sewing machine factory, hotels and churches, a graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 995; (1890), 1,424; (1900), 1,380.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, packer, Board of Trade operator and capitalist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. After receiving the benefits of such education as the village academy afforded, in 1852 he set out across the Plains to California, where he remained four years, achieving only moderate success as a miner. Returning east in 1856, he soon after embarked in the commission business in Milwaukee, continuing until 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. John Plankinton in the meat-packing business. Later, in conjunction with his brothers—H. O. Armour having already built up an extensive grain commission trade in Chicago—he organized the extensive packing and commission firm of Armour & Co., with branches in New York, Kansas City and Chicago, their headquarters being removed to the latter place from Milwaukee in 1875. Mr. Armour is a most industrious and methodical business man, giving as many hours to the superintendence of business details as the most industrious day-laborer, the result being seen in the creation of one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the country. Mr. Armour's practical benevolence has been demonstrated in a munificent manner by his establishment and endowment of the Armour Institute (a manual training school) in Chicago, at a cost of over \$2,250,000, as an offshoot of the Armour Mission founded on the bequest of his deceased brother, Joseph F. Armour. Died Jan. 6, 1901.

ARMSTRONG, John Strawn, pioneer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1810, the oldest of a family of nine sons; was taken by his parents in 1811 to Licking County, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and early youth. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a sister of Jacob Strawn, afterwards a wealthy stock-grower and dealer in Morgan County. In 1829, John S. came to Tazewell County, Ill., but two years later joined the rest of his family in Putnam (now Marshall) County, all finally removing to La Salle County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Here he settled on a farm in 1834, where he continued to reside over fifty years, when he located in the village of Sheridan, but early in 1897 went to reside with a daughter in Ottawa. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, has been a prominent and influential farmer, and, in the later years of his life, has been a leader in "Granger" politics, being Master of his local "Grange," and also serving as Treasurer of the State Grange.—**George Washington (Armstrong)**, brother of the preceding, was born upon the farm of his parents, Joseph and Elsie (Strawn) Armstrong, in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812; learned the trade of a weaver with his father (who was a woolen manufacturer), and at the age of 18 was in charge of the factory. Early in 1831 he came with his mother's family to Illinois, locating a few months later in La Salle County. In 1832 he served with his older brother as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was identified with the early steps for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, finally becoming a contractor upon the section at Utica, where he resided several years. He then returned to the farm near the present village of Seneca, where he had located in 1833, and where (with the exception of his residence at Utica) he has resided continuously over sixty-five years. In 1844 Mr. Armstrong was elected to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly, also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1853, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy. Re-entering the Legislature in 1860 as Representative from La Salle County, he served in that body by successive re-elections until 1868, proving one of its ablest and most influential members, as well as an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original promoters of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad.—**William E. (Armstrong)**, third brother of this family, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1814; came to Illinois with the rest of the

family in 1831, and resided in La Salle County until 1841, meanwhile serving two or three terms as Sheriff of the county. The latter year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county-seat of the newly-organized county of Grundy, finally becoming one of the founders and the first permanent settler of the town of Grundy—later called Morris, in honor of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., at that time one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Here Mr. Armstrong was again elected to the office of Sheriff, serving several terms. So extensive was his influence in Grundy County, that he was popularly known as "The Emperor of Grundy." Died, Nov. 1, 1850.—**Joel W.** (Armstrong), a fourth brother, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1817; emigrated in boyhood to La Salle County, Ill.; served one term as County Recorder, was member of the Board of Supervisors for a number of years and the first Postmaster of his town. Died, Dec. 3, 1871.—**Perry A.** (Armstrong), the seventh brother of this historic family, was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1831. His opportunities for acquiring an education in a new country were limited, but between work on the farm and service as a clerk of his brother George, aided by a short term in an academy and as a teacher in Kendall County, he managed to prepare himself for college, entering Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843. Owing to failure of health, he was compelled to abandon his plan of obtaining a collegiate education and returned home at the end of his Freshman year, but continued his studies, meanwhile teaching district schools in the winter and working on his mother's farm during the crop season, until 1845, when he located in Morris, Grundy County, opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. He has been in public position of some sort ever since he reached his majority, including the offices of School Trustee, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Clerk (two terms), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1862-64 and 1872-74). During his last session in the General Assembly he took a conspicuous part in the revision of the statutes under the Constitution of 1870, framing some of the most important laws on the statute book, while participating in the preparation of others. At an earlier date it fell to his lot to draw up the original charters of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He

has also been prominent in Odd Fellow and Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of the first named order in the State and being the oldest 32d degree Mason in Illinois; was admitted to the State bar in 1864 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868, and has been Master in Chancery for over twenty consecutive years. Mr. Armstrong has also found time to do some literary work, as shown by his history of "The Sauks and Black Hawk War," and a number of poems. He takes much pleasure in relating reminiscences of pioneer life in Illinois, one of which is the story of his first trip from Ottawa to Chicago, in December, 1831, when he accompanied his oldest brother (William E. Armstrong) to Chicago with a sled and ox-team for salt to cure their mast-fed pork, the trip requiring ten days. His recollection is, that there were but three white families in Chicago at that time, but a large number of Indians mixed with half-breeds of French and Indian origin.

ARNOLD, Isaac N., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, being descended from one of the companions of Roger Williams. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he was largely "self-made." He read law at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. The next year he removed to Chicago, was elected the first City Clerk in 1837, but resigned before the close of the year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1841. He soon established a reputation as a lawyer, and served for three terms (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth) in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Polk ticket, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the legislation regarding Kansas and Nebraska, logically forced him, as a free-soiler, into the ranks of the Republican party, by which he was sent to Congress from 1861 to 1865. While in Congress he prepared and delivered an exhaustive argument in support of the right of confiscation by the General Government. After the expiration of his last Congressional term, Mr. Arnold returned to Chicago, where he resided until his death, April 24, 1884. He was of scholarly instincts, fond of literature and an author of repute. Among his best known works are his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and his "Life of Benedict Arnold."

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., clergyman, lawyer and author, was born in Iredell County, N. C., September, 1810, being the son of a Whig member of Congress from that State. In 1829 he was

received on trial as a Methodist preacher and became a circuit-rider in Indiana; during 1832-33 served as an itinerant in Missouri, gaining much celebrity by his eloquence. In 1834 he began the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced for several years in Arkansas, where he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1844, was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector. Later he removed to Texas, where he served as Judge for six years. In 1856 he removed to Madison, Wis., but a year later came to Chicago, where he attained distinction as a lawyer, dying in that city Dec. 31, 1867. He was an accomplished scholar and gifted writer, having written much for "The Democratic Review" and "The Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put in the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which John B. Gough was accustomed to quote with great effect. A volume of his poems with a memoir was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARROWSMITH, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railway, 20 miles east of Bloomington; is in an agricultural and stock region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 420; (1900), 317.

ARTHUR, village in Moultrie and Douglas Counties, at junction of Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Terre Haute & Peoria Division Vandalia Line; is center of broom-corn belt; has two banks, a weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 858; (est. 1904), 1,000.

ASAY, Edward G., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1825; was educated in private schools and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; later spent some time in the South, but in 1853 retired from the ministry and began the study of law, meantime devoting a part of his time to mercantile business in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, removing the same year to Chicago, where he built up a lucrative practice. He was a brilliant speaker and became eminent, especially as a criminal lawyer. Politically he was a zealous Democrat and was the chief attorney of Buckner S. Morris and others during their trial for conspiracy in connection with the Camp Douglas affair of November, 1864. During 1871-72 he made an extended trip to Europe, occupying some eighteen months, making a second visit in 1882. His later years were spent chiefly on a farm in Ogle County. Died in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1898.

ASBURY, Henry, lawyer, was born in Harrison (now Robertson) County, Ky., August 10,

1810; came to Illinois in 1834, making the journey on horseback and finally locating in Quincy, where he soon after began the study of law with the Hon. O. H. Browning; was admitted to the bar in 1837, being for a time the partner of Col. Edward D. Baker, afterwards United States Senator from Oregon and finally killed at Ball's Bluff in 1862. In 1849 Mr. Asbury was appointed by President Taylor Register of the Quincy Land Office, and, in 1864-65, served by appointment of President Lincoln (who was his close personal friend) as Provost-Marshal of the Quincy district, thereby obtaining the title of "Captain," by which he was widely known among his friends. Later he served for several years as Registrar in Bankruptcy at Quincy, which was his last official position. Originally a Kentucky Whig, Captain Asbury was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, acting in co-operation with Abram Jonas, Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, O. H. Browning and others of his immediate neighbors, and with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was a frequent correspondent at that period. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in their *Life of Lincoln*, award him the credit of having suggested one of the famous questions propounded by Lincoln to Douglas which gave the latter so much trouble during the memorable debates of 1858. In 1886 Captain Asbury removed to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, Nov. 19, 1896.

ASHLAND, a town in Cass County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Railroad, 21 miles west-northwest of Springfield and 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. It has a bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 609; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,201.

ASHLEY, a city of Washington County, at intersection of Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville Railways, 62 miles east by southeast of St. Louis; is in an agricultural and fruit-growing region; has some manufactures, electric light plant and excellent granitoid sidewalks. Population (1890), 1,035; (1900), 953.

ASHMORE, a village of Coles County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles east of Charleston; has a newspaper and considerable local trade. Population (1890), 446; (1900), 487; (1903), 520.

ASHTON, a village of Lee County, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, 84 miles west of

Chicago; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 646; (1890), 680; (1900), 776.

ASPINWALL, Homer F., farmer and legislator, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Nov. 15, 1846, educated in the Freeport high school, and, in early life, spent two years in a wholesale notion store, later resuming the occupation of a farmer. After holding various local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, in 1892 Mr. Aspinwall was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Army, but before being assigned to duty accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Illinois Provisional Regiment. When it became evident that the regiment would not be called into the service, he was assigned to the command of the "Manitoba," a large transport steamer, which carried some 12,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico without a single accident. In view of the approaching session of the Forty-first General Assembly, it being apparent that the war was over, Mr. Aspinwall applied for a discharge, which was refused, a 20-days' leave of absence being granted instead. A discharge was finally granted about the middle of February, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. Mr. Aspinwall owns and operates a large farm near Freeport.

ASSUMPTION, a town in Christian County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles south by west from Decatur and 9 miles north of Pana. It is situated in a rich agricultural and coal mining district, and has two banks, five churches, a public school, two weekly papers and coal mines. Population (1880), 706; (1890), 1,076; (1900), 1,702.

ASTORIA, town in Fulton County, on Rock Island & St. Louis Division C., B. & Q. R. R.; has city waterworks, electric light plant, telephone exchange, three large grain elevators, pressed brick works; six churches, two banks, two weekly papers, city hall and park, and good schools; is in a coal region; business portion is built of brick. Pop. (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,684.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILWAY COMPANY. This Company operates three subsidiary lines in Illinois—the Chicago, Santa Fé & California, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, and the Mississippi River Railroad & Toll Bridge, which are operated as a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, with a branch from Ancona to Pekin, Ill., having an aggregate operated mileage of 515 miles, of

which 295 are in Illinois. The total earnings and income for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$1,298,600, while the operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to \$2,360,706. The accumulated deficit on the whole line amounted, June 30, 1894, to more than \$4,500,000. The total capitalization of the whole line in 1895 was \$52,775,251. The parent road was chartered in 1859 under the name of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad; but in 1863 was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The construction of the main line was begun in 1859 and completed in 1873. The largest number of miles operated was in 1893, being 7,481.65. January 1, 1896, the road was reorganized under the name of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company (its present name), which succeeded by purchase under foreclosure (Dec. 10, 1895) to the property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Its mileage, in 1895, was 6,481.65 miles. The executive and general officers of the system (1898) are:

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board, New York; E. P. Ripley, President, Chicago; C. M. Higginson, Ass't to the President, Chicago; E. D. Kenna, 1st Vice-President and General Solicitor, Chicago; Paul Morton, 2d Vice-President, Chicago; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; Jno. P. Whitehead, Comptroller, New York; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. J. Frey, General Manager, Topeka; H. W. Mudge, General Superintendent, Topeka; W. A. Bissell, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Geo. T. Nicholson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. E. Hodges, General Purchasing Agent, Chicago; James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner, Chicago; James Dun, Chief Engineer, Topeka, Kan.; John Player, Superintendent of Machinery, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Kouns, Superintendent Car Service, Topeka, Kan.; J. S. Hobson, Signal Engineer, Topeka; C. G. Sholes, Superintendent of Telegraph, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Ryus, General Claim Agent, Topeka; F. C. Gay, General Freight Agent, Topeka; C. R. Hudson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Topeka; W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; P. Walsh, General Baggage Agent, Chicago.

ATHENS, an incorporated city and coal-mining town in Menard County, on the Chicago, Peoria

& St. Louis R. R., north by northwest of Springfield. It is also the center of a prosperous agricultural and stock-raising district, and large numbers of cattle are shipped there for the Chicago market. The place has an electric lighting plant, brickyards, two machine shops, two grain elevators, five churches, one newspaper, and good schools. Athens is one of the oldest towns in Central Illinois. Pop. (1890), 944; (1900), 1,535.

ATKINS, Smith D., soldier and journalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., June 9, 1836; came with his father to Illinois in 1846, and lived on a farm till 1850; was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, meanwhile learning the printer's trade, and afterwards established "The Savanna Register" in Carroll County. In 1854 he began the study of law, and in 1860, while practicing at Freeport, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned in 1861, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in Stephenson County. He served as a Captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers (three-months' men), re-enlisted with the same rank for three years and took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, serving at the latter on the staff of General Hurlbut. Forced to retire temporarily on account of his health, he next engaged in raising volunteers in Northern Illinois, was finally commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to command of a brigade in the Army of Kentucky, later serving in the Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of Sherman's great "March to the Sea," he efficiently coöperated in it, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Savannah, and at the close of the war, by special order of President Lincoln, was brevetted Major-General. Since the war, General Atkins' chief occupation has been that of editor of "The Freeport Journal," though, for nearly twenty-four years, he served as Postmaster of that city. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, has been President of the Freeport Public Library since its organization, member of the Board of Education, and since 1895, by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, one of the Illinois Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park.

ATKINSON, village of Henry County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 39 miles east of Rock Island; has an electric light plant, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 534; (1900), 762.

ATLANTA, a city of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington. It stands on a high, fertile prairie

and the surrounding region is rich in coal, as well as a productive agricultural and stock-raising district. It has a water-works system, electric light plant, five churches, a graded school, a weekly paper, two banks, a flouring mill, and is the headquarters of the Union Agricultural Society established in 1860. Population (1900), 1,270.

ATLAS, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike County, 10 miles southwest of Pittsfield and three miles from Rockport, the nearest station on the Quincy & Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Atlas has an interesting history. It was settled by Col. William Ross and four brothers, who came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in the latter part of 1819, or early in 1820, making there the first settlement within the present limits of Pike County. The town was laid out by the Rosses in 1823, and the next year the county-seat was removed thither from Coles Grove—now in Calhoun County—but which had been the first county-seat of Pike County, when it comprised all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin State line. Atlas remained the county-seat until 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During a part of that time it was one of the most important points in the western part of the State, and was, for a time, a rival of Quincy. It now has only a postoffice and general store. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 52.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General of Illinois under the Territorial and State Governments, down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent:

TERRITORIAL—Benjamin H. Doyle, July to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, Dec. 30 to April, 1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April to October, 1810; Benj. M. Piatt, October, 1810-13; William Mears, 1813-18.

STATE—Daniel Pope Cook, March 5 to Dec. 14, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-23; James Turney, 1823-29; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-36; Walter B. Scates, 1836-37; Usher F. Linder, 1837-38; George W. Olney, 1838-39; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-43; James Allen McDougal, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846-48.

The Constitution of 1848 made no provision for the continuance of the office, and for nineteen years it remained vacant. It was re-created,

however, by legislative enactment in 1867, and on Feb. 28 of that year Governor Oglesby appointed Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to discharge the duties of the position, which he continued to do until 1869. Subsequent incumbents of the office have been: Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-85; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893-97; Edward C. Akin, 1897 —. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of Attorney-General was filled by appointment by the Legislature; under the Constitution of 1848, as already stated, it ceased to exist until created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but, in 1870, it was made a constitutional office to be filled by popular election for a term of four years.

ATWOOD, a village lying partly in Piatt and partly in Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., 27 miles east of Decatur. The region is agricultural and fruit-growing; the town has two banks, an excellent school and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 530; (1900), 698.

ATWOOD, Charles B., architect, was born at Millbury, Mass., May 18, 1849; at 17 began a full course in architecture at Harvard Scientific School, and, after graduation, received prizes for public buildings at San Francisco, Hartford and a number of other cities, besides furnishing designs for some of the finest private residences in the country. He was associated with D. H. Burnham in preparing plans for the Columbian Exposition buildings, at Chicago, for the World's Fair of 1893, and distinguished himself by producing plans for the "Art Building," the "Peristyle," the "Terminal Station" and other prominent structures. Died, in the midst of his highest successes as an architect, at Chicago, Dec. 19, 1895.

AUBURN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles south of Springfield; has some manufactories of flour and farm implements, besides tile and brick works, two coal mines, electric light plant, two banks, several churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 874; (1900), 1,281.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The Auditors of Public Accounts under the Territorial Government were H. H. Maxwell, 1812-16; Daniel P. Cook, 1816-17; Robert Blackwell, (April to August), 1817; Elijah C. Berry, 1817-18. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Auditor of Public Accounts was made appointive by the legislature, without limitation of term; but by the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 the office was made elective by the people for a term of four years.

The following is a list of the State Auditors from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-43; William Lee D. Ewing, 1843-46; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-77; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-89; C. W. Pavey, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893-97; James S. McCullough, 1897 —.

AUGUSTA, a village in Augusta township, Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles northeast of Quincy. Wagons and brick are the principal manufactures. The town has one newspaper, two banks, three churches and a graded school. The surrounding country is a fertile agricultural region and abounds in a good quality of bituminous coal. Fine qualities of potter's clay and mineral paint are obtained here. Population (1890), 1,077; (1900), 1,149.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, an educational institution controlled by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, located at Rock Island and founded in 1863. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, a theological school is connected with the institution. To the two first named, young women are admitted on an equality with men. More than 500 students were reported in attendance in 1896, about one-fourth being women. A majority of the latter were in the preparatory (or academic) department. The college is not endowed, but owns property (real and personal) to the value of \$250,000. It has a library of 12,000 volumes.

AURORA, a city and important railroad center, Kane County, on Fox River, 39 miles southwest of Chicago; is location of principal shops of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., has fine water-power and many successful manufactories, including extensive boiler works, iron foundries, cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, silver-plating works, corset, sash and door and carriage factories, stove and smelting works, establishments for turning out road-scrappers, buggy tops, and wood-working machinery. The city owns water-works and electric light plant; has six banks, four daily and several weekly papers, some twenty-five churches, excellent schools and handsome public library building; is connected by interurban electric lines with the principal towns and villages in the Fox River valley. Population (1890), 19,688; (1900), 24,147.

AUSTIN, a suburb of Chicago, in Cook County. It is accessible from that city by either the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, or by street railway lines. A weekly newspaper is issued, a graded school is supported (including a high school department) and there are numerous churches, representing the various religious denominations. Population (1880), 1,359; (1890), 4,031. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1899.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, a mixed school at Effingham, Ill., founded in 1890. It has eleven teachers and reports a total of 312 pupils for 1897-98—162 males and 150 females. It has a library of 2,000 volumes and reports property valued at \$37,000.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, a form of ballot for popular elections, thus named because it was first brought into use in Australia. It was adopted by act of the Legislature of Illinois in 1891, and is applicable to the election of all public officers except Trustees of Schools, School Directors, members of Boards of Education and officers of road districts in counties not under township organization. Under it, all ballots for the election of officers (except those just enumerated) are required to be printed and distributed to the election officers for use on the day of election, at public cost. These ballots contain the names, on the same sheet, of all candidates to be voted for at such election, such names having been formally certified previously to the Secretary of State (in the case of candidates for offices to be voted for by electors of the entire State or any district greater than a single county) or to the County Clerk (as to all others), by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus making such nominations, when the party represented cast at least two per cent of the aggregate vote of the State or district at the preceding general election. Other names may be added to the ballot on the petition of a specified number of the legal voters under certain prescribed conditions named in the act. The duly registered voter, on presenting himself at the poll, is given a copy of the official ticket by one of the judges of election, upon which he proceeds to indicate his preference in a temporary booth or closet set apart for his use, by making a cross at the head of the column of candidates for whom he wishes to vote, if he desires to vote for all of the candidates of the same party, or by a similar mark before the name of each individual for whom he wishes to vote, in case he desires to distribute his support among the candidates of different parties. The object of the law is to secure for the voter secrecy of the ballot, with independence and freedom from dic-

tation or interference by others in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

AVA, a town in Jackson County (incorporated as a city, 1901), on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (Cairo & St. Louis Division), 75 miles south-southeast from St. Louis. It has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 807; (1900), 984.

AVON, village of Fulton County, on C., B & Q. R. R., 20 miles south of Galesburg; has drain-pipe works, two factories for manufacture of steam-and hot-water heaters, two banks and two newspapers; agricultural fair held here annually. Population (1900), 809; (1904, est.), 1,000.

AYER, Benjamin F., lawyer, was born in Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University), was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, N. H. After serving one term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and as Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough County, in 1857 he came to Chicago, soon advancing to the front rank of lawyers then in practice there; became Corporation Counsel in 1861, and, two years later, drafted the revised city charter. After the close of his official career, he was a member for eight years of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and afterwards of the firm of Ayer & Kales, until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, then a Director of the Company, and is at present its General Counsel and a potent factor in its management.

AYERS, Marshall Paul, banker, Jacksonville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1823; came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents, in 1830, and was educated there, graduating from Illinois College, in 1843, as the classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards President of Knox College at Galesburg, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. After leaving college he became the partner of his father (David B. Ayers) as agent of Mr. John Grigg, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of Illinois lands. His father dying in 1850, Mr. Ayers succeeded to the management of the business, about 75,000 acres of Mr. Grigg's unsold lands coming under his charge. In December, 1852, with the assistance of Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers, of St. Louis, he opened the first bank in Jacksonville, for the sale of exchange, but which finally grew into a bank of deposit and has been continued ever since, being recognized as one of the most solid institutions in Central Illinois. In 1870-71, aided by Philadelphia and New York capitalists, he built the "Illinois Farmers' Rail-

road" between Jacksonville and Waverly, afterwards extended to Virden and finally to Centralia and Mount Vernon. This was the nucleus of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, though Mr. Ayers has had no connection with it for several years. Other business enterprises with which he has been connected are the Jacksonville Gas Company (now including an electric light and power plant), of which he has been President for forty years; the "Home Woolen Mills" (early wiped out by fire), sugar and paper-barrel manufacture, coal-mining, etc. About 1877 he purchased a body of 23,600 acres of land in Champaign County, known as "Broadlands," from John T. Alexander, an extensive cattle-dealer, who had become heavily involved during the years of financial revulsion. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Alexander's debts, which aggregated \$1,000,000, were discharged within the next two years. Mr. Ayers has been an earnest Republican since the organization of that party and, during the war, rendered valuable service in assisting to raise funds for the support of the operations of the Christian Commission in the field. He has also been active in Sunday School, benevolent and educational work, having been, for twenty years, a Trustee of Illinois College, of which he has been an ardent friend. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen, D. D., of Huntsville, Ala., and is the father of four sons and four daughters, all living.

BABCOCK, Amos C., was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1828, the son of a member of Congress from that State; at the age of 18, having lost his father by death, came West, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in partnership with a brother at Canton, Ill. In 1854 he was elected by a majority of one vote, as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, in the following session, took part in the election of United States Senator which resulted in the choice of Lyman Trumbull. Although a personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Babcock, as a matter of policy, cast his vote for his townsman, William Kellogg, afterwards Congressman from that district, until it was apparent that a concentration of the Anti-Nebraska vote on Trumbull was necessary to defeat the election of a Democrat. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and, in 1863, was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned. Colonel Babcock served as Delegate-at-large in

the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and the same year was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also conducting the campaign two years later. He identified himself with the Greeley movement in 1872, but, in 1876, was again in line with his party and restored to his old position on the State Central Committee, serving until 1878. Among business enterprises with which he was connected was the extension, about 1854, of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Yates City to Canton, and the erection of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., which was undertaken, in conjunction with Abner Taylor and J. V. and C. B. Farwell, about 1881 and completed in 1888, for which the firm received over 3,000,000 acres of State lands in the "Pan Handle" portion of Texas. In 1889 Colonel Babcock took up his residence in Chicago, which continued to be his home until his death from apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1899.

BABCOCK, Andrew J., soldier, was born at Dorchester, Norfolk County, Mass., July 19, 1830; began life as a coppersmith at Lowell; in 1851 went to Concord, N. H., and, in 1856, removed to Springfield, Ill., where, in 1859, he joined a military company called the Springfield Greys, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) John Cook, of which he was First Lieutenant. This company became the nucleus of Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, which enlisted on Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861. Captain Cook having been elected Colonel, Babcock succeeded him as Captain, on the re-enlistment of the regiment in July following becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1862, being promoted to the Colonelcy "for gallant and meritorious service rendered at Fort Donelson." A year later he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. His home is at Springfield.

BACON, George E., lawyer and legislator, born at Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851; was brought to Illinois by his parents at three years of age, and, in 1876, located at Paris, Edgar County; in 1879 was admitted to the bar and held various minor offices, including one term as State's Attorney. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate and re-elected four years later, but finally removed to Aurora, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bacon was a man of recognized ability, as shown by the fact that, after the death of Senator John A. Logan, he was selected by his colleagues of the Senate to pronounce the eulogy on the deceased statesman.

BAGBY, John C., jurist and Congressman, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 24, 1819. After passing through the common schools of Barren County, Ky., he studied civil engineering at Bacon College, graduating in 1840. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he commenced practice at Rushville, Ill., confining himself exclusively to professional work until nominated and elected to Congress in 1874, by the Democrats of the (old) Tenth District. In 1885 he was elected to the Circuit Bench for the Sixth Circuit. Died, April 4, 1896.

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, legislator and jurist, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1855. In August, 1856, he removed to Freeport, Ill., where he soon built up a profitable practice. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1868. Here he was especially prominent in securing restrictive legislation concerning railroads. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for his district on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and re-elected in 1879 and in 1885. In January, 1878, and again in June, 1879, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, being presiding Justice from June, 1879, to June, 1880, and from June, 1881, to June, 1882. In 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. In 1888 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Died in office, Oct. 16, 1895.

BAILHACHE, John, pioneer journalist, was born in the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1787; after gaining the rudiments of an education in his mother tongue (the French), he acquired a knowledge of English and some proficiency in Greek and Latin in an academy near his paternal home, when he spent five years as a printer's apprentice. In 1810 he came to the United States, first locating at Cambridge, Ohio, but, in 1812, purchased a half interest in "The Fredonian" at Chillicothe (then the State Capital), soon after becoming sole owner. In 1815 he purchased "The Scioto Gazette" and consolidated the two papers under the name of "The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle." Here he remained until 1828, meantime engaging temporarily in the banking business, also serving one term in the Legislature (1820), and being elected Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, assuming charge

of "The Ohio State Journal," served one term as Mayor of the city, and for three consecutive years was State Printer. Selling out "The Journal" in 1836, he came west, the next year becoming part owner, and finally sole proprietor, of "The Telegraph" at Alton, Ill., which he conducted alone or in association with various partners until 1854, when he retired, giving his attention to the book and job branch of the business. He served as Representative from Madison County in the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842-44). As a man and a journalist Judge Bailhache commanded the highest respect, and did much to elevate the standard of journalism in Illinois, "The Telegraph," during the period of his connection with it, being one of the leading papers of the State. His death occurred at Alton, Sept. 3, 1857, as the result of injuries received the day previous, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding.—**Maj. William Henry** (Bailhache), son of the preceding, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 14, 1826, removed with his father to Alton, Ill., in 1836, was educated at Shurtleff College, and learned the printing trade in the office of "The Telegraph," under the direction of his father, afterwards being associated with the business department. In 1855, in partnership with Edward L. Baker, he became one of the proprietors and business manager of "The State Journal" at Springfield. During the Civil War he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving to its close and receiving the brevet rank of Major. After the war he returned to journalism and was associated at different times with "The State Journal" and "The Quincy Whig," as business manager of each, but retired in 1873; in 1881 was appointed by President Arthur, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe., N. M., remaining four years. He is now (1899) a resident of San Diego, Cal., where he has been engaged in newspaper work, and, under the administration of President McKinley, has been a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.—**Preston Heath** (Bailhache), another son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1835, served as a Surgeon during the Civil War, later became a Surgeon in the regular army and has held positions in marine hospitals at Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has visited Europe in the interest of sanitary and hospital service. At present (1899) he occupies a prominent position at the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Washington.—**Arthur Lee** (Bailhache), a third son, born at Alton, Ill., April

12, 1839; at the beginning of the Civil War was employed in the State commissary service at Camp Yates and Cairo, became Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, as the result of disease and exposure in the service.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His family removed to New York in 1800, where he worked on a farm during boyhood, but graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1819 he came to Illinois and began practice at Kaskaskia, where he attained prominence in his profession and was made Probate Judge of Randolph County. His opposition to the introduction of slavery into the State was so aggressive that his life was frequently threatened. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McLean, but he served only one month when he was succeeded by John M. Robinson, who was elected by the Legislature. He was United States District Attorney from 1833 to 1841 (the State then constituting but one district), and thereafter resumed private practice. Died at Alton, August 6, 1869.

—**Henry Southard** (Baker), son of the preceding, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824, received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and, in 1843, entered Brown University, R. I., graduating therefrom in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, beginning practice at Alton, the home of his father, Hon. David J. Baker. In 1854 he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, was one of the five Anti-Nebraska members whose uncompromising fidelity to Hon. Lyman Trumbull resulted in the election of the latter to the United States Senate for the first time—the others being his colleague, Dr. George T. Allen of the House, and Hon. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator, Burton C. Cook and Norman B. Judd in the Senate. He served as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in 1865, became Judge of the Alton City Court, serving until 1881. In 1876 he presided over the Republican State Convention, served as delegate to the Republican National Convention of the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to William R. Morrison.

Judge Baker was the orator selected to deliver the address on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard, on the capitol grounds at Springfield, in January, 1888. About 1888 he retired from practice, dying at Alton, March 5, 1897. — **Edward L. (Baker)**, second son of David Jewett Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., June 3, 1829; graduated at Shurtleff College in 1847; read law with his father two years, after which he entered Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855. Previous to this date Mr. Baker had become associated with William H. Bailhache, in the management of "The Alton Daily Telegraph," and, in July, 1855, they purchased "The Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, of which Mr. Baker assumed the editorship, remaining until 1874. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, serving until the abolition of the office. In 1873 he received the appointment from President Grant of Consul to Buenos Ayres, South America, and, assuming the duties of the office in 1874, remained there for twenty-three years, proving himself one of the most capable and efficient officers in the consular service. On the evening of the 20th of June, 1897, when Mr. Baker was about to enter a railway train already in motion at the station in the city of Buenos Ayres, he fell under the cars, receiving injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, finally resulting in his death in the hospital at Buenos Ayres, July 8, following. His remains were brought home at the Government expense and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has since been erected in his honor, bearing a tablet contributed by citizens of Buenos Ayres and foreign representatives in that city expressive of their respect for his memory. — **David Jewett** (Baker), Jr., a third son of David Jewett Baker, Sr., was born at Kaskaskia, Nov. 20, 1834; graduated from Shurtleff College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo and began practice. He was Mayor of that city in 1864-65, and, in 1869, was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. The Legislature of 1873 (by Act of March 28) having divided the State into twenty-six circuits, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth, on June 2, 1873. In August, 1878, he resigned to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as successor to Judge Breese, deceased, but at the close of his term on the Supreme Bench (1879), was re-elected Circuit Judge, and again in 1885. During this period he

served for several years on the Appellate Bench. In 1888 he retired from the Circuit Bench by resignation and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. Again, in 1897, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Carroll C. Boggs. Soon after retiring from the Supreme Bench he removed to Chicago and engaged in general practice, in partnership with his son, John W. Baker. He fell dead almost instantly in his office, March 13, 1899. In all, Judge Baker had spent some thirty years almost continuously on the bench, and had attained eminent distinction both as a lawyer and a jurist.

BAKER, Edward Dickinson, soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1811; emigrated to Illinois while yet in his minority, first locating at Belleville, afterwards removing to Carrollton and finally to Sangamon County, the last of which he represented in the lower house of the Tenth General Assembly, and as State Senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield District, but resigned in December, 1846, to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War, and succeeded General Shields in command of the brigade, when the latter was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Galena District; was also identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad; went to San Francisco in 1852, but later removed to Oregon, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1860. In 1861 he resigned the Senatorship to enter the Union army, commanding a brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, October 21, 1861.

BAKER, Jehu, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822. At an early age he removed to Illinois, making his home in Belleville, St. Clair County. He received his early education in the common schools and at McKendree College. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M. in 1858, and that of LL. D. in 1882. For a time he studied medicine, but abandoned it for the study of law. From 1861 to 1865 he was Master in Chancery for St. Clair County. From 1865 to 1869 he represented the Belleville District as a Republican in Congress. From 1876 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1885 he was Minister Resident in Venezuela, during the latter portion of his term of service acting also as Consul-General. Returning home, he was again elected to Congress (1886)

from the Eighteenth District, but was defeated for re-election, in 1888, by William S. Forman, Democrat. Again, in 1896, having identified himself with the Free Silver Democracy and People's Party, he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District over Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee, serving until March 3, 1899. He is the author of an annotated edition of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans."

BALDWIN, Elmer, agriculturist and legislator, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 8, 1806; at 16 years of age began teaching a country school, continuing this occupation for several years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He then started a store at New Milford, which he managed for three years, when he sold out on account of his health and began farming. In 1833 he came west and purchased a considerable tract of Government land in La Salle County, where the village of Farm Ridge is now situated, removing thither with his family the following year. He served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive terms, as Postmaster twenty years and as a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County six years. In 1856 he was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives, was re-elected to the same office in 1866, and to the State Senate in 1872, serving two years. He was also appointed, in 1869, a member of the first Board of Public Charities, serving as President of the Board. Mr. Baldwin is author of a "History of La Salle County," which contains much local and biographical history. Died, Nov. 18, 1895.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman and educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., July 21, 1801; graduated at Yale College in 1827; after two years' study in the theological school there, was ordained a home missionary in 1829, becoming one of the celebrated "Yale College Band," or "Western College Society," of which he was Corresponding Secretary during most of his life. He was settled as a Congregationalist minister at Vandalia for two years, and was active in procuring the charter of Illinois College at Jacksonville, of which he was a Trustee from its organization to his death. He served for a number of years, from 1831, as Agent of the Home Missionary Society for Illinois, and, in 1838, became the first Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, which he conducted five years. Died at Orange, N. J., April 10, 1870.

BALLARD, Addison, merchant, was born of Quaker parentage in Warren County, Ohio, November, 1822. He located at La Porte, Ind., about 1841, where he learned and pursued the carpenter's trade; in 1849 went to California, remaining two years, when he returned to La Porte; in 1853 removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber trade, which he prosecuted until 1887, retiring with a competency. Mr. Ballard served several years as one of the Commissioners of Cook County, and, from 1876 to 1882, as Alderman of the City of Chicago, and again in the latter office, 1894-96.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827; was educated at the colleges of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and of St. Ignatius, at Chicago, and at Laval University, Montreal, and was ordained a priest in 1853, and consecrated Bishop in 1870. His diocesan administration was successful, but regarded by his priests as somewhat arbitrary. He wrote numerous pastoral letters and brochures for the guidance of clergy and laity. His most important literary work was entitled "Pastoral Instruction," first edition, N. Y., 1875; second edition (revised and enlarged), 1880. Died at Alton, Feb. 15, 1886.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. This road (constituting a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) is made up of two principal divisions, the first extending across the State from East St. Louis to Belpre, Ohio, and the second (known as the Springfield Division) extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The total mileage of the former (or main line) is 537 miles, of which 147½ are in Illinois, and of the latter (wholly within Illinois) 228 miles. The main line (originally known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway) was chartered in Indiana in 1848, in Ohio in 1849, and in Illinois in 1851. It was constructed by two companies, the section from Cincinnati to the Indiana and Illinois State line being known as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division, the gauge, as originally built, being six feet, but reduced in 1871 to standard. The banking firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and San Francisco, were the principal financial backers of the enterprise. The line was completed and opened for traffic, May 1, 1857. The following year the road became financially embarrassed; the Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1860, while the Western Division was sold under foreclosure, in 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway under act of the Illinois

Legislature passed in February, 1861. The Eastern Division was sold in January, 1867; and, in November of the same year, the two divisions were consolidated under the title of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.—The Springfield Division was the result of the consolidation, in December, 1869, of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern and the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad—each having been chartered in 1867—the new corporation taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, under which name the road was built and opened in March, 1871. In 1873, it was placed in the hands of receivers; in 1874 was sold under foreclosure, and, on March 1, 1875, passed into the hands of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In November, 1876, the road was again placed in the hands of a receiver, but was restored to the Company in 1884.—In November, 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was the successor of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the reorganized Company taking the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. The total capitalization of the road, as organized in 1898, was \$84,770,531. Several branches of the main line in Indiana and Ohio go to increase the aggregate mileage, but being wholly outside of Illinois are not taken into account in this statement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO RAILROAD, part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, of which only 8.21 out of 265 miles are in Illinois. The principal object of the company's incorporation was to secure entrance for the Baltimore & Ohio into Chicago. The capital stock outstanding exceeds \$1,500,000. The total capital (including stock, funded and floating debt) is \$20,329,166 or \$76,728 per mile. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were \$3,383,016 and the operating expenses \$2,493,452. The income and earnings for the portion of the line in Illinois for the same period were \$209,208 and the expenses \$208,096.

BANGS, Mark, lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822; spent his boyhood on a farm in Western New York, and, after a year in an institution at Rochester, came to Chicago in 1844, later spending two years in farm work and teaching in Central Illinois. Returning east in 1847, he engaged in teaching for two years at Springfield, Mass., then spent a year in a dry goods store at Lacon, Ill., meanwhile prosecuting his legal studies. In 1851 he began practice, was elected a Judge

of the Circuit Court in 1859; served one session as State Senator (1870-72); in 1873 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richmond, deceased, and, in 1875, was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Northern District, remaining in office four years. Judge Bangs was also a member of the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention of Illinois, held at Springfield in 1854; in 1862 presided over the Congressional Convention which nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress for the first time; was one of the charter members of the "Union League of America," serving as its President, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President for the first time. After retiring from the office of District Attorney in 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he is still (1898) engaged in the practice of his profession.

BANKSON, Andrew, pioneer and early legislator, a native of Tennessee, settled on Silver Creek, in St. Clair County, Ill., four miles south of Lebanon, about 1808 or 1810, and subsequently removed to Washington County. He was a Colonel of "Rangers" during the War of 1812, and a Captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, serving four years, and at the session of 1822-23 was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution which had for its object to make Illinois a slave State. He subsequently removed to Iowa Territory, but died, in 1853, while visiting a son-in-law in Wisconsin.

BAPTISTS. The first Baptist minister to settle in Illinois was Elder James Smith, who located at New Design, in 1787. He was followed, about 1796-97, by Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, who organized the first Baptist church within the limits of the State. Five churches, having four ministers and 111 members, formed an association in 1807. Several causes, among them a difference of views on the slavery question, resulted in the division of the denomination into factions. Of these perhaps the most numerous was the Regular (or Missionary) Baptists, at the head of which was Rev. John M. Peck, a resident of the State from 1822 until his death (1858). By 1835 the sect had grown, until it had some 250 churches, with about 7,500 members. These were under the ecclesiastical care of twenty-two Associations. Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist Indian missionary, preached at Fort Dearborn on Oct. 9, 1825, and, eight years later, Rev. Allen B. Freeman organized the first Baptist society in what was then an infant set-

tlement. By 1890 the number of Associations had grown to forty, with 1010 churches, 891 ministers and 88,884 members. A Baptist Theological Seminary was for some time supported at Morgan Park, but, in 1895, was absorbed by the University of Chicago, becoming the divinity school of that institution. The chief organ of the denomination in Illinois is "The Standard," published at Chicago.

BARBER, Hiram, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. At 11 years of age he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, of which State he was a resident until 1866. After graduating at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, he studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice. After serving one term as District Attorney of his county in Wisconsin (1861-62), and Assistant Attorney-General of the State for 1865-66, in the latter year he came to Chicago and, in 1878, was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the old Second Illinois District. His home is in Chicago, where he holds the position of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

BARDOLPH, a village of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles northeast of Macomb; has a local paper. Population (1880), 409; (1890), 447; (1900), 387.

BARNBACK, George Frederick Julius, pioneer, was born in Germany, July 25, 1781; came to Philadelphia in 1797, and soon after to Kentucky, where he became an overseer; two or three years later visited his native country, suffering shipwreck en route in the English Channel; returned to Kentucky in 1802, remaining until 1809, when he removed to what is now Madison (then a part of St. Clair) County, Ill.; served in the War of 1812, farmed and raised stock until 1824, when, after a second visit to Germany, he bought a plantation in St. Francois County, Mo. Subsequently becoming disgusted with slavery, he manumitted his slaves and returned to Illinois, locating on a farm near Edwardsville, where he resided until his death in 1869. Mr. Barnsback served as Representative in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) and, after returning from Springfield, distributed his salary among the poor of Madison County.—**Julius A. (Barnsback)**, his son, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 14, 1826; in 1846 became a merchant at Troy, Madison County; was elected Sheriff in 1860; in 1864 entered the service as Captain of a Company in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men); also served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1865).

BARNUM, William H., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. When he was but two years old his family removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he passed his boyhood and youth. His preliminary education was obtained at Belleville, Ill., Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. After leaving the institution last named at the end of the sophomore year, he taught school at Belleville, still pursuing his classical studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, and soon afterward opened an office at Chester, where, for a time, he held the office of Master in Chancery. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and, in 1879, was elevated to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice.

BARRERE, Granville, was born in Highland County, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he acquired a higher education at Augusta, Ky., and Marietta, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, but began the practice of law in Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected, representing his district from 1873 to 1875, at the conclusion of his term retiring to private life. Died at Canton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1889.

BARRINGTON, a village located on the northern border of Cook County, and partly in Lake, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, 32 miles northwest of Chicago. It has banks, a local paper, and several cheese factories, being in a dairying district. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,162.

BARROWS, John Henry, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847; graduated at Mount Olivet College in 1867, and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he spent two and a half years in missionary and educational work. He then (in 1872) accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill., where he remained a year, after which he gave a year to foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, during a part of the time supplying the American chapel in Paris. On his return to the United States he spent six years in pastoral work at Lawrence and East Boston, Mass., when (in November, 1881) he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Barrows achieved a world-wide celebrity by his services as Chairman of the "Parliament of Religions," a branch of the "World's Congress Auxiliary," held during the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he was appointed Professorial Lecturer on Comparative Religions, under lectureships in connection with the University of Chicago endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. One of these, established in Dr. Barrows' name, contemplated a series of lectures in India, to be delivered on alternate years with a similar course at the University. Courses were delivered at the University in 1895-96, and, in order to carry out the purposes of the foreign lectureship, Dr. Barrows found it necessary to resign his pastorate, which he did in the spring of 1896. After spending the summer in Germany, the regular itinerary of the round-the-world tour began at London in the latter part of November, 1896, ending with his return to the United States by way of San Francisco in May, 1897. Dr. Barrows was accompanied by a party of personal friends from Chicago and elsewhere, the tour embracing visits to the principal cities of Southern Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, with a somewhat pretracted stay in India during the winter of 1896-97. After his return to the United States he lectured at the University of Chicago and in many of the principal cities of the country, on the moral and religious condition of Oriental nations, but, in 1898, was offered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in 1899.

BARRY, a city in Pike County, founded in 1836, on the Wabash Railroad, 18 miles east of Hannibal, Mo., and 30 miles southeast of Quincy. The surrounding country is agricultural. The city contains flouring mills, porkpacking and poultry establishments, etc. It has two local papers, two banks, three churches and a high school, besides schools of lower grade. Population (1880), 1,392; (1890), 1,354; (1900), 1,643.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay, merchant, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 22, 1844; was educated in the common schools and at Danville Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y., and, coming to Chicago in 1863, entered into the employment of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which, a few years later, he became a partner, and later Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Bartlett has also been a Trustee of Beloit College, President of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and a Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Metropolitan National Bank, besides being identified with various other business and benevolent associations.

BASCOM, (Rev.) Flavel, D. D., clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 8, 1804; spent his boyhood on a farm until 17 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools; prepared for college under a private tutor, and, in 1824, entered Yale College, graduating in 1828. After a year as Principal of the Academy at New Canaan, Conn., he entered upon the study of theology at Yale, was licensed to preach in 1831 and, for the next two years, served as a tutor in the literary department of the college. Then coming to Illinois (1833), he cast his lot with the "Yale Band," organized at Yale College a few years previous; spent five years in missionary work in Tazewell County and two years in Northern Illinois as Agent of the Home Missionary Society, exploring new settlements, founding churches and introducing missionaries to new fields of labor. In 1839 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until 1849, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, this relation continuing until 1856. Then, after a year's service as the Agent of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Princeton, where he remained until 1869, when he took charge of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. From 1878 he served for a considerable period as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; was also prominent in educational work, being one of the founders and, for over twenty-five years, an officer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Trustee of Knox College and one of the founders and a Trustee of Beloit College, Wis., from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1869. Dr. Bascom died at Princeton, Ill., August 8, 1890.

BATAVIA, a city in Kane County, on Fox River and branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 35 miles west of Chicago; has water power and several prosperous manufacturing establishments employing over 1,000 operatives. The city has fine water-works supplied from an artesian well, electric lighting plant, electric street car lines with interurban connections, two weekly papers, eight churches, two public schools, and private hospital for insane women. Population (1900), 3,871; (1903, est.), 4,400.

BATEMAN, Newton, A. M., LL.D., educator and Editor-in-Chief of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," was born at Fairfield, N. J., July 27, 1822, of mixed English and Scotch an-

cestry; was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1833; in his youth enjoyed only limited educational advantages, but graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843, supporting himself during his college course wholly by his own labor. Having contemplated entering the Christian ministry, he spent the following year at Lane Theological Seminary, but was compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, when he gave a year to travel. He then entered upon his life-work as a teacher by engaging as Principal of an English and Classical School in St. Louis, remaining there two years, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo., continuing in that position four years (1847-51). Returning to Jacksonville, Ill., in the latter year, he assumed the principalship of the main public school of that city. Here he remained seven years, during four of them discharging the duties of County Superintendent of Schools for Morgan County. In the fall of 1857 he became Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, but the following year was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having been nominated for the office by the Republican State Convention of 1858, which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he continued in this office fourteen years, serving continuously from 1859 to 1875, except two years (1863-65), as the result of his defeat for re-election in 1862. He was also endorsed for the same office by the State Teachers' Association in 1856, but was not formally nominated by a State Convention. During his incumbency the Illinois common school system was developed and brought to the state of efficiency which it has so well maintained. He also prepared some seven volumes of biennial reports, portions of which have been republished in five different languages of Europe, besides a volume of "Common School Decisions," originally published by authority of the General Assembly, and of which several editions have since been issued. This volume has been recognized by the courts, and is still regarded as authoritative on the subjects to which it relates. In addition to his official duties during a part of this period, for three years he served as editor of "The Illinois Teacher," and was one of a committee of three which prepared the bill adopted by Congress creating the National Bureau of Education. Occupying a room in the old State Capitol at Springfield adjoining that used as an office by Abraham Lincoln during the first candidacy of the latter for the Presidency, in 1860, a

close intimacy sprang up between the two men, which enabled the "School-master," as Mr. Lincoln playfully called the Doctor, to acquire an insight into the character of the future emancipator of a race, enjoyed by few men of that time, and of which he gave evidence by his lectures full of interesting reminiscence and eloquent appreciation of the high character of the "Martyr President." A few months after his retirement from the State Superintendency (1875), Dr. Bateman was offered and accepted the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation. This, after having been repeatedly urged upon the Board, was finally accepted; but that body immediately, and by unanimous vote, appointed him President *Emeritus* and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, under which he continued to discharge his duties as a special lecturer as his health enabled him to do so. During his incumbency as President of Knox College, he twice received a tender of the Presidency of Iowa State University and the Chancellorship of two other important State institutions. He also served, by appointment of successive Governors between 1877 and 1891, as a member of the State Board of Health, for four years of this period being President of the Board. In February, 1878, Dr. Bateman, unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, received from President Hayes an appointment as "Assay Commissioner" to examine and test the fineness and weight of United States coins, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, and discharged the duties assigned at the mint in Philadelphia. Never of a very strong physique, which was rather weakened by his privations while a student and his many years of close confinement to mental labor, towards the close of his life Dr. Bateman suffered much from a chest trouble which finally developed into "angina pectoris," or heart disease, from which, as the result of a most painful attack, he died at his home in Galesburg, Oct. 21, 1897. The event produced the most profound sorrow, not only among his associates in the Faculty and among the students of Knox College, but a large number of friends throughout the State, who had known him officially or personally, and had learned to admire his many noble and beautiful traits of character. His funeral, which occurred at Galesburg on Oct. 25, called out an immense concourse of sorrowing friends. Almost the last labors performed by Dr. Bateman were in the revision of matter for this volume, in which he manifested

the deepest interest from the time of his assumption of the duties of its Editor-in-Chief. At the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in this field was practically complete. Dr. Bateman had been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Sarah Dayton of Jacksonville, who died in 1857, and a second time in October, 1859, to Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts (but for some time a teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy), who died, May 28, 1878.—**Clifford Rush** (Bateman), a son of Dr. Bateman by his first marriage, was born at Jacksonville, March 7, 1854, graduated at Amherst College and later from the law department of Columbia College, New York, afterwards prosecuting his studies at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, finally becoming Professor of Administrative Law and Government in Columbia College—a position especially created for him. He had filled this position a little over one year when his career—which was one of great promise—was cut short by death, Feb. 6, 1883. Three daughters of Dr. Bateman survive—all the wives of clergymen.—P. S.

BATES, Clara Doty, author, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 23, 1838; published her first book in 1868; the next year married Morgan Bates, a Chicago publisher; wrote much for juvenile periodicals, besides stories and poems, some of the most popular among the latter being "Blind Jakey" (1868) and "Æsop's Fables" in verse (1873). She was the collector of a model library for children, for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Died in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1895.

BATES, Erastus Newton, soldier and State Treasurer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828, being descended from Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When 8 years of age he was brought by his father to Ohio, where the latter soon afterward died. For several years he lived with an uncle, preparing himself for college and earning money by teaching and manual labor. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1853, and commenced the study of law in New York City, but later removed to Minnesota, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856 and was elected to the State Senate in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Centralia, Ill., and commenced practice there in August, 1862; was commissioned Major of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, being successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, escaping from Libby Prison only to be recaptured and later exposed to the fire of the Union batteries at Mor-

ris Island, Charleston harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1868, State Treasurer, being re-elected to the latter office under the new Constitution of 1870, and serving until January, 1873. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1898, and was buried at Springfield.

BATES, George C., lawyer and politician, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 1834; in 1849 was appointed United States District Attorney for that State, but removed to California in 1850, where he became a member of the celebrated "Vigilance Committee" at San Francisco, and, in 1856, delivered the first Republican speech there. From 1861 to 1871, he practiced law in Chicago; the latter year was appointed District Attorney for Utah, serving two years, in 1878 removing to Denver, Colo., where he died, Feb. 11, 1886. Mr. Bates was an orator of much reputation, and was selected to express the thanks of the citizens of Chicago to Gen. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, after the detection and defeat of the Camp Douglas conspiracy in November, 1864—a duty which he performed in an address of great eloquence. At an early day he married the widow of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, for a number of years previous to 1830 Indian Agent at Chicago, his wife being a daughter of John Kinzie, the first white settler of Chicago.

BATH, a village of Mason County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles south of Havana. Population (1880), 439; (1890), 384; (1900), 330.

BAYLIS, a corporate village of Pike County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southeast of Quincy; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 368; (1900), 340.

BAYLISS, Alfred, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born about 1846, served as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry the last two years of the Civil War, and graduated from Hillsdale College (Mich.), in 1870, supporting himself during his college course by work upon a farm and teaching. After serving three years as County Superintendent of Schools in La Grange County, Ind., in 1874 he came to Illinois and entered upon the vocation of a teacher in the northern part of the State. He served for some time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Sterling, afterwards becoming Principal of the Township High School at Streator, where he was, in 1898, when he received the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he was elected in November follow-

ing by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of nearly 70,000 votes.

BEARD, Thomas, pioneer and founder of the city of Beardstown, Ill., was born in Graunville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1795, taken to Northeastern Ohio in 1800, and, in 1818, removed to Illinois, living for a time about Edwardsville and Alton. In 1820 he went to the locality of the present city of Beardstown, and later established there the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827, in conjunction with Enoch March of Morgan County, he entered the land on which Beardstown was platted in 1829. Died, at Beardstown, in November, 1849.

BEARDSTOWN, a city in Cass County, on the Illinois River, being the intersecting point for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, and the northwestern terminus of the former. It is 111 miles north of St. Louis and 90 miles south of Peoria. Thomas Beard, for whom the town was named, settled here about 1820 and soon afterwards established the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827 the land was patented by Beard and Enoch March, and the town platted, and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, it became a principal base of supplies for the Illinois volunteers. The city has six churches and three schools (including a high school), two banks and two daily newspapers. Several branches of manufacturing are carried on here—flouring and saw mills, cooperage works, an axe-handle factory, two button factories, two stave factories, one shoe factory, large machine shops, and others of less importance. The river is spanned here by a fine railroad bridge, costing some \$300,000. Population (1890), 4,226; (1900), 4,827.

BEAUBIEN, Jean Baptiste, the second permanent settler on the site of Chicago, was born at Detroit in 1780, became clerk of a fur-trader on Grand River, married an Ottawa woman for his first wife, and, in 1800, had a trading-post at Milwaukee, which he maintained until 1818. He visited Chicago as early as 1804, bought a cabin there soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, married the daughter of Francis La Framboise, a French trader, and, in 1818, became agent of the American Fur Company, having charge of trading posts at Mackinaw and elsewhere. After 1823 he occupied the building known as "the factory," just outside of Fort Dearborn, which had belonged to the Government, but removed to a farm on the Des Plaines in 1840. Out of the ownership of this building grew his claim to the right, in 1835, to enter seventy-five

acres of land belonging to the Fort Dearborn reservation. The claim was allowed by the Land Office officials and sustained by the State courts, but disallowed by the Supreme Court of the United States after long litigation. An attempt was made to revive this claim in Congress in 1878, but it was reported upon adversely by a Senate Committee of which the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard was chairman. Mr. Beaubien was evidently a man of no little prominence in his day. He led a company of Chicago citizens to the Black Hawk War in 1832, was appointed by the Governor the first Colonel of Militia for Cook County, and, in 1850, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1858 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 5, 1863.—**Mark** (Beaubien), a younger brother of Gen. Beaubien, was born in Detroit in 1800, came to Chicago in 1826, and bought a log house of James Kinzie, in which he kept a hotel for some time. Later, he erected the first frame building in Chicago, which was known as the "Sauganash," and in which he kept a hotel until 1834. He also engaged in merchandising, but was not successful, ran the first ferry across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and served for many years as lighthouse keeper at Chicago. About 1834 the Indians transferred to him a reservation of 640 acres of land on the Calumet, for which, some forty years afterwards, he received a patent which had been signed by Martin Van Buren—he having previously been ignorant of its existence. He was married twice and had a family of twenty-two children. Died, at Kankakee, Ill., April 16, 1881.—**Madore B.** (Beaubien), the second son of General Beaubien by his Indian wife, was born on Grand River in Michigan, July 15, 1809, joined his father in Chicago, was educated in a Baptist Mission School where Niles, Mich., now stands; was licensed as a merchant in Chicago in 1831, but failed as a business man; served as Second Lieutenant of the Naperville Company in the Black Hawk War, and later was First Lieutenant of a Chicago Company. His first wife was a white woman, from whom he separated, afterwards marrying an Indian woman. He left Illinois with the Pottawatomies in 1840, resided at Council Bluffs and, later, in Kansas, being for many years the official interpreter of the tribe and, for some time, one of six Commissioners employed by the Indians to look after their affairs with the United States Government.—**Alexander** (Beaubien), son of General Beaubien by his white wife, was born in one of the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, Jan. 28,

1822. In 1840 he accompanied his father to his farm on the Des Plaines, but returned to Chicago in 1862, and for years past has been employed on the Chicago police force.

BEBB, William, Governor of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County in that State in 1802; taught school at North Bend, the home of William Henry Harrison, studied law and practiced at Hamilton; served as Governor of Ohio, 1846-48; later led a Welsh colony to Tennessee, but left at the outbreak of the Civil War, removing to Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased a large body of land. He was a man of uncompromising loyalty and high principle; served as Examiner of Pensions by appointment of President Lincoln and, in 1868, took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in Grant's first election to the Presidency. Died at Rockford, Oct. 23, 1873. A daughter of Governor Bebb married Hon. John P. Reynolds, for many years the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and, during the World's Columbian Exposition, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

BECKER, Charles St. N., ex-State Treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and brought to this country by his parents at the age of 11 years, the family settling in St. Clair County, Ill. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri regiment, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, and, from 1872 to 1880, he served as clerk of the St. Clair Circuit Court. He also served several terms as a City Councilman of Belleville. In 1888 he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, serving from Jan. 14, 1889, to Jan. 12, 1891.

BECKWITH, Corydon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Vermont in 1823, and educated at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He read law and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, and, in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Yates a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the five remaining months of the unexpired term of Judge Caton, who had resigned. On retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, August 18, 1890.

BECKWITH, Hiram Williams, lawyer and author, was born at Danville, Ill., March 5, 1833. Mr. Beckwith's father, Dan W. Beckwith, a pioneer settler of Eastern Illinois and one of the founders of the city of Danville, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born about 1789,

his mother being, in her girlhood, Hannah York, one of the survivors of the famous Wyoming massacre of 1778. In 1817, the senior Beckwith, in company with his brother George, descended the Ohio River, afterwards ascending the Wabash to where Terre Haute now stands, but finally locating in what is now a part of Edgar County, Ill. A year later he removed to the vicinity of the present site of the city of Danville. Having been employed for a time in a surveyor's corps, he finally became a surveyor himself, and, on the organization of Vermilion County, served for a time as County Surveyor by appointment of the Governor, and was also employed by the General Government in surveying lands in the eastern part of the State, some of the Indian reservations in that section of the State being set off by him. In connection with Guy W. Smith, then Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., he donated the ground on which the county-seat of Vermilion County was located, and it took the name of Danville from his first name—"Dan." In 1830 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature for the District composed of Clark, Edgar, and Vermilion Counties, then including all that section of the State between Crawford County and the Kankakee River. He died in 1835. **Hiram**, the subject of this sketch, thus left fatherless at less than three years of age, received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of that period. Nevertheless, he began the study of law in the Danville office of Lincoln & Lamon, and was admitted to practice in 1854, about the time of reaching his majority. He continued in their office and, on the removal of Lamon to Bloomington in 1859, he succeeded to the business of the firm at Danville. Mr. Lamon—who, on Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency in 1861, became Marshal of the District of Columbia—was distantly related to Mr. Beckwith by a second marriage of the mother of the latter. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Beckwith has been over thirty years a zealous collector of records and other material bearing upon the early history of Illinois and the Northwest, and is probably now the owner of one of the most complete and valuable collections of Americana in Illinois. He is also the author of several monographs on historic themes, including "The Winnebago War," "The Illinois and Indiana Indians," and "Historic Notes of the Northwest," published in the "Fergus Series," besides having edited an edition of "Reynolds' History of Illinois" (published by the

same firm), which he has enriched by the addition of valuable notes. During 1895-96 he contributed a series of valuable articles to "The Chicago Tribune" on various features of early Illinois and Northwest history. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1894, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being chosen President of the Board.

BEECHER, Charles A., attorney and railway solicitor, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 27, 1829, but, in 1836, removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until he reached the age of 18 years. Having taken a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Fairfield, Wayne County, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Edwin Beecher, being admitted to practice in 1855. In 1867 he united with others in the organization of the Illinois Southeastern Railroad projected from Shawneetown to Edgewood on the Illinois Central in Effingham County. This enterprise was consolidated, a year or two later, with the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern, taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, under which name it was constructed and opened for traffic in 1871. (This line—which Mr. Beecher served for some time as Vice-President—now constitutes the Beardstown & Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.) The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Company having fallen into financial difficulty in 1873, Mr. Beecher was appointed receiver of the road, and, for a time, had control of its operation as agent for the bondholders. In 1875 the line was conveyed to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio), when Mr. Beecher became General Counsel of the controlling corporation, so remaining until 1888. Since that date he has been one of the assistant counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio system. His present home is in Cincinnati, although for over a quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with one of the most important railway enterprises in Southern Illinois. In politics Mr. Beecher has always been a Republican, and was one of the few in Wayne County who voted for Fremont in 1856, and for Lincoln in 1860. He was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois from 1860 for a period of ten or twelve years.

BEECHER, Edward, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803—the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and the elder brother of Henry Ward; graduated at Yale College in 1822, taught for over a year at Hartford, Conn., studied theology, and after a year's service as tutor in Yale College, in 1826 was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became President of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844, when he resigned and returned to Boston, serving as pastor of the Salem Street Church in that city until 1856, also acting as senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for four years. In 1856 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Galesburg, continuing until 1871, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided without pastoral charge, except 1885-89, when he was pastor of the Parkville Congregational Church. While President of Illinois College, that institution was exposed to much hostile criticism on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, as shown by his participation in founding the first Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society and his eloquent denunciation of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Next to his brother Henry Ward, he was probably the most powerful orator belonging to that gifted family, and, in connection with his able associates in the faculty of the Illinois College, assisted to give that institution a wide reputation as a nursery of independent thought. Up to a short time before his death, he was a prolific writer, his productions (besides editorials, reviews and contributions on a variety of subjects) including nine or ten volumes, of which the most important are: "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to the People of Illinois" (1837); "A Plea for Illinois College"; "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "The Concord of Ages" (1853); "The Conflict of Ages" (1854); "Papal Conspiracy Exposed" (1854), besides a number of others invariably on religious or anti-slavery topics. Died in Brooklyn, July 28, 1895.

BEECHER, William H., clergyman—oldest son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and brother of Edward and Henry Ward—was born at East Hampton, N. Y., educated at home and at Andover, became a Congregationalist clergyman, occupying pulpits at Newport, R. I., Batavia, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio; came to Chicago in his later years, dying at the home of his daughters in that city, June 23, 1889.

BEGGS, (Rev.) Stephen R., pioneer Methodist

Episcopal preacher, was born in Buckingham County, Va., March 30, 1801. His father, who was opposed to slavery, moved to Kentucky in 1805, but remained there only two years, when he removed to Clark County, Ind. The son enjoyed but poor educational advantages here, obtaining his education chiefly by his own efforts in what he called "Brush College." At the age of 21 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the next ten years traveling different circuits in Indiana. In 1831 he was appointed to Chicago, but the Black Hawk War coming on immediately thereafter, he retired to Plainfield. Later he traveled various circuits in Illinois, until 1868, when he was superannuated, occupying his time thereafter in writing reminiscences of his early history. A volume of this character published by him, was entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest." He died at Plainfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, in the 95th year of his age.

BEIDLER, Henry, early settler, was born of German extraction in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812; came to Illinois in 1843, settling first at Springfield, where he carried on the grocery business for five years, then removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade in connection with a brother, afterwards carrying on a large lumber manufacturing business at Muskegon, Mich., which proved very profitable. In 1871 Mr. Beidler retired from the lumber trade, investing largely in west side real estate in the city of Chicago, which appreciated rapidly in value, making him one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Chicago. Died, March 16, 1893.—**Jacob** (Beidler), brother of the preceding, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815; came west in 1842, first began working as a carpenter, but later engaged in the grocery business with his brother at Springfield, Ill.; in 1844 removed to Chicago, where he was joined by his brother four years later, when they engaged largely in the lumber trade. Mr. Beidler retired from business in 1891, devoting his attention to large real estate investments. He was a liberal contributor to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. Died in Chicago, March 15, 1898.

BELFIELD, Henry Holmes, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1837; was educated at an Iowa College, and for a time was tutor in the same; during the War of the Rebellion served in the army of the Cumberland, first as Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, still later being upon the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, and taking part in the

Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. While a prisoner in the hands of the rebels he was placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston. Coming to Chicago in 1866, he served as Principal in various public schools, including the North Division High School. He was one of the earliest advocates of manual training, and, on the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1884, was appointed its Director—a position which he has continued to occupy. During 1891-92 he made a trip to Europe by appointment of the Government, to investigate the school systems in European countries.

BELKNAP, Hugh Reid, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1860, being the son of W. W. Belknap, for some time Secretary of War under President Grant. After attending the public schools of his native city, he took a course at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained twelve years in various departments, finally becoming Chief Clerk of the General Manager. In 1892 he retired from this position to become Superintendent of the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He never held any political position until nominated (1894) as a Republican for the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the strongly Democratic Third District of Chicago. Although the returns showed a plurality of thirty-one votes for his Democratic opponent (Lawrence McGann), a recount proved him elected, when, Mr. McGann having voluntarily withdrawn, Mr. Belknap was unanimously awarded the seat. In 1896 he was re-elected from a District usually strongly Democratic, receiving a plurality of 590 votes, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent in 1898, retiring from Congress, March 3, 1899, when he received an appointment as Paymaster in the Army from President McKinley, with the rank of Major.

BELL, Robert, lawyer, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1829, educated at Mount Carmel and Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1855; while yet in his minority edited "The Mount Carmel Register," during 1851-52 becoming joint owner and editor of the same with his brother, Victor D. Bell. After graduation he opened an office at Fairfield, Wayne County, but, in 1857, returned to Mount Carmel and from 1864 was the partner of Judge E. B. Green, until the appointment of the latter Chief Justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison in 1890. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County

Judge of Lawrence County, being elected to the same office in 1894. He was also President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until it was merged into the Cairo & Vincennes Road in 1867; later became President of the St. Louis & Mt. Carmel Railroad, now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line, and secured the construction of the division from Princeton, Ind., to Albion, Ill. In 1876 he visited California as Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Districts on the Pacific Coast; in 1878 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the strong Democratic Nineteenth District; was appointed, the same year, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State-at-large, and, in 1881, officiated by appointment of President Garfield, as Commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is a gifted stump-speaker and is known in the southeastern part of the State as the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Wabash."

BELLEVILLE, the county-seat of St. Clair County, a city and railroad center, 14 miles south of east from St. Louis. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been selected as the county-seat in 1814 and platted in 1815. It lies in the center of a rich agricultural and coal-bearing district and contains numerous factories of various descriptions, including flouring mills, a nail mill, glass works and shoe factories. It has five newspaper establishments, two being German, which issue daily editions. Its commercial and educational facilities are exceptionally good. Its population is largely of German descent. Population (1890), 15,361; (1900), 17,484.

BELLEVILLE, CENTRALIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & CARONDELET RAILROAD, a short line of road extending from Belleville to East Carondelet, Ill., 17.3 miles. It was chartered Feb. 20, 1881, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, June 1, 1883. The annual rental is \$30,000, a sum equivalent to the interest on the bonded debt. The capital stock (1895) is \$500,000 and the bonded debt \$485,000. In addition to these sums the floating debt swells the entire capitalization to \$995,054 or \$57,-317 per mile.

BELLEVILLE & ELDORADO RAILROAD, a road 50.4 miles in length running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill. It was chartered Feb. 22, 1861, and completed Oct. 31, 1871. On July 1,

1880, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 486 years, and has since been operated by that corporation in connection with its Belleville branch, from East St. Louis to Belleville. At Eldorado the road intersects the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad and the Shawneetown branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its capital stock (1895) is \$1,000,000 and its bonded debt \$550,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE & ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD, a road (laid with steel rails) running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., 56.4 miles in length. It was chartered Feb. 15, 1857, and completed Dec. 15, 1873. At Duquoin it connects with the Illinois Central and forms a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. Oct. 1, 1866, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 999 years. The capital stock is \$1,692,000 and the bonded debt \$1,000,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLMONT, a village of Wabash County, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles west of Mount Carmel. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 487; (1900), 634.

BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO, THE, a corporation chartered, Nov. 22, 1882, and the lessee of the Belt Division of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad (which see). Its total trackage (all of standard gauge and laid with 66-pound steel rails) is 93.26 miles, distributed as follows: Auburn Junction to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Junction, 15.9 miles; branches from Pullman Junction to Irondale, Ill., etc., 5.41 miles; second track, 14.1 miles; sidings, 57.85 miles. The cost of construction has been \$524,549; capital stock, \$1,200,000. It has no funded debt. The earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$556,847, the operating expenses \$378,012, and the taxes \$51,009.

BELVIDERE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Boone County, situated on the Kishwaukee River, and on two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 78 miles west-northwest of Chicago and 14 miles east of Rockford; is connected with the latter city by electric railroad. The city has twelve churches, five graded schools, and three banks (two national). Two daily and two semi-weekly papers are published here. Belvidere also has very considerable manufacturing interests, including manufactories of sewing machines, bicycles, automobiles, besides a large

milk-condensing factory and two creameries. Population (1890), 3,867; (1900), 6,937.

BEMENT, a village in Piatt County, at intersection of main line and Chicago Division of Wabash Railroad, 20 miles east of Decatur and 166 miles south-southwest of Chicago; in agricultural and stock-raising district; has three grain elevators, broom factory, water-works, electric-light plant, four churches, two banks and weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 1,129; (1900), 1,484.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, lawyer, born at Chatham Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833; was educated at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; spent one year in the law department of Harvard, another as tutor at Amherst and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where, on an examination certificate furnished by Abraham Lincoln, he was licensed to practice. The first public office held by Mr. Benjamin was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, in which he took a prominent part in shaping the provisions of the new Constitution relating to corporations. In 1873 he was chosen County Judge of McLean County, by repeated re-elections holding the position until 1886, when he resumed private practice. For more than twenty years he has been connected with the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, a part of the time being Dean of the Faculty; is also the author of several volumes of legal text-books.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE, an Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, incorporated by special charter and opened in the autumn of 1868. Its first sessions were held in two large rooms; its faculty consisted of seven professors, and there were thirty matriculates. More commodious quarters were secured the following year, and a still better home after the fire of 1871, in which all the college property was destroyed. Another change of location was made in 1874. In 1890 the property then owned was sold and a new college building, in connection with a hospital, erected in a more quiet quarter of the city. A free dispensary is conducted by the college. The teaching faculty (1896) consists of nineteen professors, with four assistants and demonstrators. Women are admitted as pupils on equal terms with men.

BENT, Charles, journalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1844, but removed with his family, in 1856, to Morrison, Whiteside County, where, two years later, he became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel." In June, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier

in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois (100-days' regiment) and, on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Then resuming his vocation as a printer, in July, 1867, he purchased the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel," in which he learned his trade, and has since been the editor of that paper, except during 1877-79 while engaged in writing a "History of Whiteside County." He is a charter member of the local Grand Army Post and served on the staff of the Department Commander; was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue during 1870-73, and, in 1878, was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for Whiteside and Carroll Counties, serving four years. Other positions held by him include the office of City Alderman, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners (1883-85) and Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary (1889-93). He has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee and served as its Chairman 1886-88.

BENTON, county-seat of Franklin County, on Ill. Cent. and Chi. & E. Ill. Railroads; has electric-light plant, water-works, saddle and harness factory, two banks, two flouring mills, shale brick and tile works (projected), four churches and three weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 939; (1900), 1,341.

BERDAN, James, lawyer and County Judge, was born in New York City, July 4, 1805, and educated at Columbia and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1824. His father, James Berdan, Sr., came west in the fall of 1819 as one of the agents of a New York Emigration Society, and, in January, 1820, visited the vicinity of the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., but died soon after his return, in part from exposure incurred during his long and arduous winter journey. Thirteen years later (1832) his son, the subject of this sketch, came to the same region, and Jacksonville became his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Berdan was a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of high principle and sound culture, with pure literary and social tastes. Although possessing unusual capabilities, his refinement of character and dislike of ostentation made him seek rather the association and esteem of friends than public office. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of Morgan County, serving by a second election until 1857. Later he was Secretary for several years of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad (at that time in course of construction), serving until it was merged into the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad,

now constituting a part of the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; also served for many years as a Trustee of Illinois College. In the latter years of his life he was, for a considerable period, the law partner of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates. Judge Berdan was the ardent political friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of the poet Longfellow, besides being the correspondent, during a long period of his life, of a number of other prominent literary men. Pierre Irving, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, was his brother-in-law through the marriage of a favorite sister. Judge Berdan died at Jacksonville, August 24, 1884.

BERGEN, (Rev.) John G., pioneer clergyman, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 27, 1790; studied theology, and, after two years' service as tutor at Princeton and sixteen years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Madison, N. J., in 1828 came to Springfield, Ill., and assisted in the erection of the first Protestant church in the central part of the State, of which he remained pastor until 1848. Died, at Springfield, Jan. 17, 1872.

BERGGREN, Augustus W., legislator, born in Sweden, August 17, 1840; came to the United States at 16 years of age and located at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., afterwards removing to Galesburg; held various offices, including that of Sheriff of Knox County (1873-81), State Senator (1881-89)—serving as President *pro tem.* of the Senate 1887-89, and was Warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, 1888-91. He was for many years the very able and efficient President of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, and is now its Treasurer.

BERGIER, (Rev.) J., a secular priest, born in France, and an early missionary in Illinois. He labored among the Tamaroas, being in charge of the mission at Cahokia from 1700 to his death in 1710.

BERRY, Orville F., lawyer and legislator, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 16, 1852; early left an orphan and, after working for some time on a farm, removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; in 1883 was elected Mayor of Carthage and twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and '92, and, in 1891, took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education clause in the common school law. Mr. Berry presided over the Republican State Convention of 1896, the same year was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate,

but the certificate was awarded to his Democratic competitor, who was declared elected by 164 plurality. On a contest before the Senate at the first session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the seat was awarded to Mr. Berry on the ground of illegality in the rulings of the Secretary of State affecting the vote of his opponent.

BERRY, (Col.) William W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 22, 1834, and educated at Oxford, Ohio. His home being then in Covington, he studied law in Cincinnati, and, at the age of 23, began practice at Louisville, Ky., being married two years later to Miss Georgie Hewitt of Frankfort. Early in 1861 he entered the Civil War on the Union side as Major of the Louisville Legion, and subsequently served in the Army of the Cumberland, marching to the sea with Sherman and, during the period of his service, receiving four wounds. After the close of the war he was offered the position of Governor of one of the Territories, but, determining not to go further west than Illinois, declined. For three years he was located and in practice at Winchester, Ill., but removed to Quincy in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He always took a warm interest in politics and, in local affairs, was a leader of his party. He was an organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Quincy and its first Commander, and, in 1884-85, served as Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R. He organized a Young Men's Republican Club, as he believed that the young minds should take an active part in politics. He was one of the committee of seven appointed by the Governor to locate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Illinois, and, after spending six months inspecting various sites offered, the institution was finally located at Quincy; was also Trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, for several years. He was frequently urged by his party friends to run for public office, but it was so much against his nature to ask for even one vote, that he would not consent. He died at his home in Quincy, much regretted, May 6, 1895.

BESTOR, George C., legislator, born in Washington City, April 11, 1811; was assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives eight years; came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in real-estate business at Peoria; was twice appointed Postmaster of that city (1842 and 1861) and three times elected Mayor; served as financial agent of the Peoria & Oquawka (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1852; a State

Senator (1858-62), and an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln. Died, in Washington, May 14, 1872, while prosecuting a claim against the Government for the construction of gunboats during the war.

BETHALTO, a village of Madison County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 25 miles north of St. Louis. Population (1880), 628; (1890), 879; (1900), 477.

BETHANY, a village of Moultrie County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railroad, 18 miles southeast of Decatur; in farming district; has one newspaper and four churches. Pop., mostly American born, (1890), 688; (1900), 873; (1903, est.), 900.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, an institution for young ladies at Springfield, Ill.; founded in 1868 by Mrs. Mary McKee Homes, who conducted it for some twenty years, until her death. Its report for 1898 shows a faculty of ten instructors and 125 pupils. Its property is valued at \$23,500. Its course of instruction embraces the preparatory and classical branches, together with music, oratory and fine arts.

BEVERIDGE, James H., State Treasurer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828; served as State Treasurer, 1865-67, later acted as Secretary of the Commission which built the State Capitol. His later years were spent in superintending a large dairy farm near Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he died in January, 1896.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 6, 1824; came to Illinois, 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching while studying law. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted to raise the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and still later Major; two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out, February, 1866, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he held the office of Sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-large to succeed General Logan, elected to the United States Senate; resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and a few weeks later succeeded to the governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed.

by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer for Chicago, serving until after Cleveland's first election. His present home (1898), is near Los Angeles, Cal.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, was born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680, and was the French Governor of Louisiana at the time the Illinois country was included in that province. He had several brothers, a number of whom played important parts in the early history of the province. Bienville first visited Louisiana, in company with his brother Iberville, in 1698, their object being to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, Dec. 6, 1699, and Sanvolle, another brother, was placed in charge. The latter was afterward made Governor of Louisiana, and, at his death (1701), he was succeeded by Bienville, who transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Chateaugay, who brought seventeen settlers from Canada. Soon afterwards Iberville died, and Bienville was recalled to France in 1707, but was reinstated the following year. Finding the Indians worthless as tillers of the soil, he seriously suggested to the home government the expediency of trading off the copper-colored aborigines for negroes from the West Indies, three Indians to be reckoned as equivalent to two blacks. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as Governor, Bienville being made Lieutenant-Governor. The two quarreled, Cadillac was superseded by Epinay in 1717, and, in 1718, Law's first expedition arrived (see *Company of the West*), and brought a Governor's commission for Bienville. The latter soon after founded New Orleans, which became the seat of government for the province (which then included Illinois), in 1723. In January, 1724, he was again summoned to France to answer charges; was removed in disgrace in 1726, but reinstated in 1733 and given the rank of Lieutenant-General. Failing in various expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, he was again superseded in 1743, returning to France, where he died in 1768.

BIGGS, William, pioneer, Judge and legislator, was born in Maryland in 1753, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition for the capture of Illinois from the British in 1778. He settled in Bellefontaine (now Monroe County) soon after the close of the war. He was Sheriff of St. Clair County for many years, and later Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also represented his

county in the Territorial Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois. Died, in St. Clair County, in 1827.

BIGGSVILLE, a village of Henderson County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Burlington; has a bank and two newspapers; considerable grain and livestock are shipped here. Population (1880), 358; (1890), 487; (1900), 417.

BIG MUDDY RIVER, a stream formed by the union of two branches which rise in Jefferson County. It runs south and southwest through Franklin and Jackson Counties, and enters the Mississippi about five miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, capitalist, was born in New Hampshire, April 19, 1814, educated in the common schools of his native State and Vermont, and, at the age of 22, became Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt., Later he was proprietor for a time of the mail stage-coach line between Concord, N. H., and Boston, but, having sold out, invested his means in the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and became identified with the business interests of Chicago. In the '50's he became associated with Cornelius K. Garrison in the People's Gas Company of Chicago, of which he served as President from 1859 to 1888. In 1890 Mr. Billings became extensively interested in the street railway enterprises of Mr. C. B. Holmes, resulting in his becoming the proprietor of the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., valued, in 1897, at \$3,000,000. In early life he had been associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the operation of the Hudson River steamboat lines of the latter. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was principal owner and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, President of the Home National and Home Savings Banks of Chicago. Died, Feb. 7, 1897, leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars.

BILLINGS, Henry W., was born at Conway, Mass., July 11, 1814, graduated at Amherst College at twenty years of age, and began the study of law with Judge Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar two years later and practiced there some two years longer. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., later resided for a time at Waterloo and Cairo, Ill., but, in 1845, settled at Alton; was elected Mayor of that city in 1851, and the first Judge of the newly organized City Court, in 1859, serving in this position six years. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate from Madison County to the State Constitutional Convention of

1869-70, but died before the expiration of the session, on April 19, 1870.

BIRKBECK, Morris, early colonist, was born in England about 1762 or 1763, emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Edwards County, Ill. He purchased a large tract of land and induced a large colony of English artisans, laborers and farmers to settle upon the same, founding the town of New Albion. He was an active, uncompromising opponent of slavery, and was an important factor in defeating the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles in October, 1824, but resigned at the end of three months, a hostile Legislature having refused to confirm him. A strong writer and a frequent contributor to the press, his letters and published works attracted attention both in this country and in Europe. Principal among the latter were: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey Through America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). Died from drowning in 1825, aged about 63 years. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

BISSELL, William H., first Republican Governor of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., on April 25, 1811, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1835, and, after practicing a short time in Stenben County, N. Y., removed to Monroe County, Ill. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, where he soon attained high rank as a debater. He studied law and practiced in Belleville, St. Clair County, becoming Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1844. He served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Buena Vista. He represented Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855, being first elected as an Independent Democrat. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he left the Democratic party and, in 1856, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. While in Congress he was challenged by Jefferson Davis after an interchange of heated words respecting the relative courage of Northern and Southern soldiers, spoken in debate. Bissell accepted the challenge, naming muskets at thirty paces. Mr. Davis's friends objected, and the duel never occurred. Died in office, at Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1860.

BLACK, John Charles, lawyer and soldier, born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 29, 1839, at eight years of age came with his widowed mother to Illinois; while a student at Wabash College, Ind., in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, serving gallantly and with distinction until Aug. 15,

1865, when, as Colonel of the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., he retired with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and after practicing at Danville, Champaign and Urbana, in 1885 was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, serving until 1889, when he removed to Chicago; served as Congressman-at-large (1893-95), and U. S. District Attorney (1895-99); Commander of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R. (Department of Illinois); was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the Grand Encampment, 1903. Gen. Black received the honorary degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater and that of LL.D. from Knox College; in January, 1904, was appointed by President Roosevelt member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and chosen its President.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, located at Carlinville, Macoupin County. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who, having induced friends in the East to unite with him in the purchase of Illinois lands at Government price, in 1837 conveyed 16,656 acres of these lands, situated in ten different counties, in trust for the founding of an institution of learning, intended particularly "to qualify young men for the gospel ministry." The citizens of Carlinville donated funds wherewith to purchase eighty acres of land, near that city, as a site, which was included in the deed of trust. The enterprise lay dormant for many years, and it was not until 1857 that the institution was formally incorporated, and ten years later it was little more than a high school, giving one course of instruction considered particularly adapted to prospective students of theology. At present (1898) there are about 110 students in attendance, a faculty of twelve instructors, and a theological, as well as preparatory and collegiate departments. The institution owns property valued at \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is represented by real estate and \$40,000 by endowment funds.

BLACK HAWK, a Chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, reputed to have been born at Kaskaskia in 1767. (It is also claimed that he was born on Rock River, as well as within the present limits of Hancock County.) Conceiving that his people had been wrongfully despoiled of lands belonging to them, in 1832 he inaugurated what is commonly known as the Black Hawk War. His Indian name was Makabaimishekiakiak, signifying Black Sparrow Hawk. He was ambitious, but susceptible to flattery, and while having many of the qualities of leadership, was lacking in moral force. He was always attached to British interests, and unquestionably received British aid of a

substantial sort. After his defeat he was made the ward of Keokuk, another Chief, which humiliation of his pride broke his heart. He died on a reservation set apart for him in Iowa, in 1838, aged 71. His body is said to have been exhumed nine months after death, and his articulated skeleton is alleged to have been preserved in the rooms of the Burlington (Ia.) Historical Society until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. (See also *Black Hawk War: Appendix.*)

BLACKSTONE, Timothy B., Railway President, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. After receiving a common school education, supplemented by a course in a neighboring academy, at 18 he began the practical study of engineering in a corps employed by the New York & New Hampshire Railway Company, and the same year became assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway. While thus employed he applied himself diligently to the study of the theoretical science of engineering, and, on coming to Illinois in 1851, was qualified to accept and fill the position of division engineer (from Bloomington to Dixon) on the Illinois Central Railway. On the completion of the main line of that road in 1855, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, later becoming financially interested therein, and being chosen President of the corporation on the completion of the line. In January, 1864, the Chicago & Joliet was leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Blackstone then became a Director in the latter organization and, in April following, was chosen its President. This office he filled uninterruptedly until April 1, 1899, when the road passed into the hands of a syndicate of other lines. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Union Stock Yards Company, and was its President from 1864 to 1868. His career as a railroad man was conspicuous for its long service, the uninterrupted success of his management of the enterprises entrusted to his hands and his studious regard for the interests of stockholders. This was illustrated by the fact that, for some thirty years, the Chicago & Alton Railroad paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, ranging from 6 to 8½ per cent per annum, and, on disposing of his stock consequent on the transfer of the line to a new corporation in 1899, Mr. Blackstone rejected offers for his stock—aggregating nearly one-third of the whole—which would have netted him \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount received, because he was unwilling to use his position to reap an advantage over smaller stockholders. Died, May 26, 1900.

BLACKWELL, Robert S., lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. He belonged to a prominent family in the early history of the State, his father, David Blackwell, who was also a lawyer and settled in Belleville about 1819, having been a member of the Second General Assembly (1820) from St. Clair County, and also of the Fourth and Fifth. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Coles Secretary of State, succeeding Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had just received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Edwardsville Land Office. Mr. Blackwell served in the Secretary's office to October, 1824, during a part of the time acting as editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and in which he strongly opposed the policy of making Illinois a slave State. He finally died in Belleville. Robert Blackwell, a brother of David and the uncle of the subject of this sketch, was joint owner with Daniel P. Cook, of "The Illinois Herald"—afterwards "The Intelligencer"—at Kaskaskia, in 1816, and in April, 1817, succeeded Cook in the office of Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, being himself succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who had become his partner on "The Intelligencer," and served as Auditor until the organization of the State Government in 1818. Blackwell & Berry were chosen State Printers after the removal of the State capital to Vandalia in 1820, serving in this capacity for some years. Robert Blackwell located at Vandalia and served as a member of the House from Fayette County in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies (1832-36) and in the Senate, 1840-42. Robert S.—the son of David, and the younger member of this somewhat famous and historic family—whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, attended the common schools at Belleville in his boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Galena, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later studied law with Hon. O. H. Browning at Quincy, beginning practice at Rushville, where he was associated for a time with Judge Minshall. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, having for his first partner Crydon Beckwith, afterwards of the Supreme Court, still later being associated with a number of prominent lawyers of that day. He is described by his biographers as "an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a brilliant scholar." "Blackwell on Tax Titles," from his pen, has been accepted by the profession as a high authority on that branch of law. He also published a revision

of the Statutes in 1858, and began an "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court," which had reached the third or fourth volume at his death, May 16, 1863.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 20, 1818, being descended through five generations of New England ancestors. After attending school in the town of Cortland, which became his father's residence, at the age of 14 he obtained employment in a stove and hardware store, four years later (1836) coming to Joliet, Ill., to take charge of a branch store which the firm had established there. The next year he purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, where he established the earliest and one of the most extensive wholesale hardware concerns in that city, with which he remained connected nearly fifty years. During this period he was associated with various partners, including C. B. Nelson, E. G. Hall, O. W. Belden, James H. Horton and others, besides, at times, conducting the business alone. He suffered by the fire of 1871 in common with other business men of Chicago, but promptly resumed business and, within the next two or three years, had erected business blocks, successively, on Lake and Randolph Streets, but retired from business in 1888. He was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago from its organization in 1865, as also for a time of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, a Trustee of Lake Forest University, one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Died in Chicago, May 10, 1899.

BLAKELY, David, journalist, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1834; learned the printer's trade and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1857. He was a member of a musical family which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made several successful tours of the West. He engaged in journalism at Rochester, Minn., and, in 1862, was elected Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1865, when he resigned and, in partnership with a brother, bought "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he was connected at the time of the great fire and for some time afterward. Later, he returned to Minnesota and became one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." In his later years Mr. Blakely was President of the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago, also

conducting a large printing business in New York, which was his residence. He was manager for several years of the celebrated Gilmore Band of musicians, and also instrumental in organizing the celebrated Sousa's Band, of which he was manager up to the time of his decease in New York, Nov. 7, 1896.

BLAKEMAN, Curtiss, sea-captain, and pioneer settler, came from New England to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and settled in what was afterwards known as the "Marine Settlement," of which he was one of the founders. This settlement, of which the present town of Marine (first called Madison) was the outcome, took its name from the fact that several of the early settlers, like Captain Blakeman, were sea-faring men. Captain Blakeman became a prominent citizen and represented Madison County in the lower branch of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822 and 1824), in the former being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery amendment of the Constitution. A son of his, of the same name, was a Representative in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies from Madison County.

BLANCHARD, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1832; then, after teaching some time, spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary, finally graduating in theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1838, where he remained nine years as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city. Before this time he had become interested in various reforms, and, in 1843, was sent as a delegate to the second World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, serving as the American Vice-President of that body. In 1846 he assumed the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1858, during his connection with that institution doing much to increase its capacity and resources. After two years spent in pastoral work, he accepted (1860) the Presidency of Wheaton College, which he continued to fill until 1882, when he was chosen President Emeritus, remaining in this position until his death, May 14, 1892.

BLANDINSVILLE, a town in McDonough County, on the Teledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles west by south from Peoria. It is a shipping point for the grain grown in the surrounding country, and has a grain elevator and steam flour and saw mills. It also has banks, two weekly newspapers and several churches. Population (1890) 877; (1900), 995.

BLANEY, Jerome Van Zandt, early physician, born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820; was educated at Princeton and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia when too young to receive his diploma; in 1842 came west and joined Dr. Daniel Brainard in founding Rush Medical College at Chicago, for a time filling three chairs in that institution; also, for a time, occupied the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Northwestern University. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon; and afterwards Medical Director, in the army, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of General Sheridan at the time of the battle of Winchester; after the war was delegated by the Government to pay off medical officers in the Northwest, in this capacity disbursing over \$600,000; finally retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Died, Dec. 11, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet Wickes, LL.D., son of Dr. John Blatchford, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826; being a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D.D., who came to New York from England, in 1795. He prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy, New York, and at Marion College, Mo., finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1845. After graduating, he was employed for several years in the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, New York. For considerations of health he returned to the West, and, in 1850, engaged in business for himself as a lead manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards associating with him the late Morris Collins, under the firm name of Blatchford & Collins. In 1854 a branch was established in Chicago, known as Collins & Blatchford. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blatchford taking the Chicago business, which has continued as E. W. Blatchford & Co. to the present time. While Mr. Blatchford has invariably declined political offices, he has been recognized as a staunch Republican, and the services of few men have been in more frequent request for positions of trust in connection with educational and benevolent enterprises. Among the numerous positions of this character which he has been called to fill are those of Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the Civil War, to which he devoted a large part of his time; Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75); President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member, and for seventeen years President, of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute; Executor and Trustee of the late Walter L. Newberry, and, since its

incorporation, President of the Board of Trustees of The Newberry Library; Trustee of the John Crerar Library; one of the founders and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty years President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational Church; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for fourteen years its Vice-President; a charter member of the City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago; a member of the Chicago Union League, the University, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, of which latter he has been President. Oct. 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, of Chicago. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—have blessed this union, the eldest son, Paul, being to-day one of Chicago's valued business men. Mr. Blatchford's life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity in business, and to him Chicago owes much of its prosperity. In the giving of time and money for Christian, educational and benevolent enterprises, he has been conspicuous for his generosity, and noted for his valuable counsel and executive ability in carrying these enterprises to success.

BLATCHFORD, John, D.D., was born at Newfield (now Bridgeport), Conn., May 24, 1799; removed in childhood to Lansingburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cambridge Academy and Union College in that State, graduating in 1820. He finished his theological course at Princeton, N. J., in 1823, after which he ministered successively to Presbyterian churches at Pittstown and Stillwater, N. Y., in 1830 accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1836 he came to the West, spending the following winter at Jacksonville, Ill., and, in 1837, was installed the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he remained until compelled by failing health to resign and return to the East. In 1841 he accepted the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Marion College, Mo., subsequently assuming the Presidency. The institution having been purchased by the Free Masons, in 1844, he removed to West Ely, Mo., and thence, in 1847, to Quincy, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 8, 1855. The churches he served

testified strongly to Dr. Blatchford's faithful, acceptable and successful performance of his ministerial duties. He was married in 1825 to Frances Wickes, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

BLEDSON, Albert Taylor, teacher and lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, and, after two years' service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, retired from the army in 1832. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon College, Ohio, and, in 1835-36, Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. Then, having studied theology, he served for several years as rector of Episcopal churches in Ohio. In 1838 he settled at Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, remaining several years, when he removed to Washington, D. C. Later he became Professor of Mathematics, first (1848-54) in the University of Mississippi, and (1854-61) in the University of Virginia. He then entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, but soon became Acting Assistant Secretary of War; in 1863 visited England to collect material for a work on the Constitution, which was published in 1866, when he settled at Baltimore, where he began the publication of "The Southern Review," which became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He gained considerable reputation for eloquence during his residence in Illinois, and was the author of a number of works on religious and political subjects, the latter maintaining the right of secession; was a man of recognized ability, but lacked stability of character. Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the district schools, later returning to Amherst to spend a year at the Academy. Returning home, he spent the years 1839-42 in teaching and surveying. In 1842 he began the study of law at Chicago, being admitted to the bar in 1845, and beginning practice at Waukegan, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Lake County, as an anti-slavery candidate, and, in 1858, to the State Senate, in the latter serving four years. He gained distinction as a railroad solicitor, being employed at different times by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Companies. Of the second named road he was one of the projectors, procuring its charter, and being identified with it in the several capacities of Attorney, Director and President. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, resigning it in 1892 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators at Paris, which was his last official service.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Du Page County, 30 miles west by north from Chicago. Population (1880), 226; (1890), 463; (1900), 235.

BLOOMINGTON, the county-seat of McLean County, a flourishing city and railroad center, 59 miles northeast of Springfield; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining district. Besides car shops and repair works employing some 2,000 hands, there are manufactories of stoves, furnaces, plows, flour, etc. Nurseries are numerous in the vicinity and horse breeding receives much attention. The city is the seat of Illinois Wesleyan University, has fine public schools, several newspapers (two published daily), besides educational and other publications. The business section suffered a disastrous fire in 1900, but has been rebuilt more substantially than before. The principal streets are paved and electric street cars connect with Normal (two miles distant), the site of the "State Normal University" and "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Pop. (1890), 20,284; (1900), 23,286.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION OF 1856. Although not formally called as such, this was the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, out of which grew a permanent Republican organization in the State. A mass convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (known as an "Anti-Nebraska Convention") was held at Springfield during the week of the State Fair of 1854 (on Oct. 4 and 5), and, although it adopted a platform in harmony with the principles which afterwards became the foundation of the Republican party, and appointed a State Central Committee, besides putting in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer—the only State officer elected that year—the organization was not perpetuated, the State Central Committee failing to organize. The Bloomington Convention of 1856 met in accordance with a call issued by a State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur on February 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Neb-*

raska Editorial Convention.) The call did not even contain the word "Republican," but was addressed to those opposed to the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the policy of the existing Democratic administration. The Convention met on May 29, 1856, the date designated by the Editorial Convention at Decatur, but was rather in the nature of a mass than a delegate convention, as party organizations existed in few counties of the State at that time. Consequently representation was very unequal and followed no systematic rule. Out of one hundred counties into which the State was then divided, only seventy were represented by delegates, ranging from one to twenty-five each, leaving thirty counties (embracing nearly the whole of the southern part of the State) entirely unrepresented. Lee County had the largest representation (twenty-five), Morgan County (the home of Richard Yates) coming next with twenty delegates, while Cook County had seventeen and Sangamon had five. The whole number of delegates, as shown by the contemporaneous record, was 269. Among the leading spirits in the Convention were Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and others who afterwards became prominent in State politics. The delegation from Cook County included the names of John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, George Schneider, Mark Skinner, Charles H. Ray and Charles L. Wilson. The temporary organization was effected with Archibald Williams of Adams County in the chair, followed by the election of John M. Palmer of Macoupin, as Permanent President. The other officers were: Vice-Presidents—John A. Davis of Stephenson; William Ross of Pike; James McKee of Cook; John H. Bryant of Bureau; A. C. Harding of Warren; Richard Yates of Morgan; Dr. H. C. Johns of Macon; D. L. Phillips of Union; George Smith of Madison; Thomas A. Marshall of Coles; J. M. Ruggles of Mason; G. D. A. Parks of Will, and John Clark of Schuyler. Secretaries—Henry S. Baker of Madison; Charles L. Wilson of Cook; John Tillson of Adams; Washington Bushnell of La Salle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph. A State ticket was put in nomination consisting of William H. Bissell for Governor (by acclamation); Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ozias M. Hatch of Pike, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence, for Auditor; James Miller of McLean, for Treasurer, and William H. Powell of Peoria,

for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hoffman, having been found ineligible by lack of residence after the date of naturalization, withdrew, and his place was subsequently filled by the nomination of John Wood of Quincy. The platform adopted was outspoken in its pledges of unswerving loyalty to the Union and opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. A delegation was appointed to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 17, following, and a State Central Committee was named to conduct the State campaign, consisting of James C. Conkling of Sangamon County; Asahel Gridley of McLean; Burton C. Cook of La Salle, and Charles H. Ray and Norman B. Judd of Cook. The principal speakers of the occasion, before the convention or in popular meetings held while the members were present in Bloomington, included the names of O. H. Browning, Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, Burton C. Cook, Richard Yates, the venerable John Dixon, founder of the city bearing his name, and Governor Reeder of Pennsylvania, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas by appointment of President Pierce, but had refused to carry out the policy of the administration for making Kansas a slave State. None of the speeches were fully reported, but that of Mr. Lincoln has been universally regarded by those who heard it as the gem of the occasion and the most brilliant of his life, foreshadowing his celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858. John L. Scripps, editor of "The Chicago Democratic Press," writing of it, at the time, to his paper, said: "Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. . . . For an hour and a half he (Mr. Lincoln) held the assemblage spellbound by the power of his argument, the intense irony of his invective, and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded, the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm." At the election, in November following, although the Democratic candidate for President carried the State by a plurality of over 9,000 votes, the entire State ticket put in nomination at Bloomington was successful by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 for the several candidates.

BLUE ISLAND, a village of Cook County, on the Calumet River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railways, 15 miles south of

Chicago. It has a high school, churches and two newspapers, besides brick, smelting and oil works. Population (1890), 2,521; (1900), 6,114.

BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD, a short line 3.96 miles in length, lying wholly within Illinois; capital stock \$25,000; operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its funded debt (1895) was \$100,000 and its floating debt, \$3,779.

BLUE MOUND, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 14 miles southeast of Decatur; in rich grain and live-stock region; has three grain elevators, two banks, tile factory and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 714.

BLUFFS, a village of Scott County, at the junction of the Quincy and Hannibal branches of the Wabash Railway, 52 miles west of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 162; (1890), 421; (1900), 539.

BOAL, Robert, M.D., physician and legislator, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1806; was brought by his parents to Ohio when five years old and educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1828; settled at Lacon, Ill., in 1836, practicing there until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for that District, he removed to Peoria. Other public positions held by Dr. Boal have been those of Senator in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies (1844-48), Representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth (1854-58), and Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining in the latter position seventeen years under the successive administrations of Governors Bissell, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—the last five years of his service being President of the Board. He was also President of the State Medical Board in 1882. Dr. Boal continued to practice at Peoria until about 1890, when he retired, and, in 1893, returned to Lacon to reside with his daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, for eight years Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION, a Bureau of the State Government, created by an act of the Legislature, approved August 2, 1895. It is appointed by the Executive and is composed of three members (not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party), one of whom must be an employer of labor and one a member of some labor organization. The term of office for the members first named was fixed at two years; after March 1, 1897, it is to be three years, one member retiring annually. A compensation of

\$1,500 per annum is allowed to each member of the Board, while the Secretary, who must also be a stenographer, receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. When a controversy arises between an individual, firm or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his or its employes, application may be made by the aggrieved party to the Board for an inquiry into the nature of the disagreement, or both parties may unite in the submission of a case. The Board is required to visit the locality, carefully investigate the cause of the dispute and render a decision as soon as practicable, the same to be at once made public. If the application be filed by the employer, it must be accompanied by a stipulation to continue in business, and order no lock-out for the space of three weeks after its date. In like manner, complaining employes must promise to continue peacefully at work, under existing conditions, for a like period. The Board is granted power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. Its decisions are binding upon applicants for six months after rendition, or until either party shall have given the other sixty days' notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound thereby. In case the Board shall learn that a disagreement exists between employes and an employer having less than twenty-five persons in his employ, and that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, it is made the duty of the body to put itself into communication with both employer and employes and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between them by mediation. The absence of any provision in the law prescribing penalties for its violation leaves the observance of the law, in its present form, dependent upon the voluntary action of the parties interested.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, a body organized under act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867. It first consisted of twenty-five members, one from each Senatorial District. The first Board was appointed by the Governor, holding office two years, afterwards becoming elective for a term of four years. In 1872 the law was amended, reducing the number of members to one for each Congressional District, the whole number at that time becoming nineteen, with the Auditor as a member ex-officio, who usually presides. From 1884 to 1897 it consisted of twenty elective members, but, in 1897, it was increased to twenty-two. The Board meets annually on the second Tuesday of August. The abstracts of the property assessed for taxation in the several counties of the State are laid before

it for examination and equalization, but it may not reduce the aggregate valuation nor increase it more than one per cent. Its powers over the returns of the assessors do not extend beyond equalization of assessments between counties. The Board is required to consider the various classes of property separately, and determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed, or assessed, valuation of each class as it may deem equitable and just. The statutes prescribe rules for determining the value of all the classes of property enumerated—personal, real, railroad, telegraph, etc. The valuation of the capital stock of railroads, telegraph and other corporations (except newspapers) is fixed by the Board. Its consideration having been completed, the Board is required to summarize the results of its labors in a comparative table, which must be again examined, compared and perfected. Reports of each annual meeting, with the results reached, are printed at the expense of the State and distributed as are other public documents. The present Board (1897-1901) consists by districts of (1) George F. McKnight, (2) John J. McKenna, (3) Solomon Simon, (4) Andrew McAnsh, (5) Albert Oberndorf, (6) Henry Severin, (7) Edward S. Taylor, (8) Theodore S. Rogers, (9) Charles A. Works, (10) Thomas P. Pierce, (11) Samuel M. Barnes, (12) Frank P. Martin, (13) Frank K. Robeson, (14) W. O. Cadwallader, (15) J. S. Cruttenden, (16) H. D. Hirshheimer, (17) Thomas N. Leavitt, (18) Joseph F. Long, (19) Richard Cadle, (20) Charles Emerson, (21) John W. Larimer, (22) William A. Wall, besides the Auditor of Public Accounts as ex-officio member—the District members being divided politically in the proportion of eighteen Republicans to four Democrats.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, a State Bureau, created by act of the Legislature in 1869, upon the recommendation of Governor Oglesby. The act creating the Board gives the Commissioners supervisory oversight of the financial and administrative conduct of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, with the exception of the penitentiaries, and they are especially charged with looking after and caring for the condition of the paupers and the insane. As originally constituted the Board consisted of five male members who employed a Secretary. Later provision was made for the appointment of a female Commissioner. The office is not elective. The Board has always carefully scrutinized the accounts of the various State charitable institutions, and, under its man-

agement, no charge of peculation against any official connected with the same has ever been substantiated; there have been no scandals, and only one or two isolated charges of cruelty to inmates. Its supervision of the county jails and almshouses has been careful and conscientious, and has resulted in benefit alike to the tax-payers and the inmates. The Board, at the close of the year 1898, consisted of the following five members, their terms ending as indicated in parenthesis: J. C. Corbus (1898), R. D. Lawrence (1899), Julia C. Lathrop (1900), William J. Calhoun (1901), Ephraim Banning (1902). J. C. Corbus was President and Frederick H. Wines, Secretary.

BOGARDUS, Charles, legislator, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 1841, and left an orphan at six years of age; was educated in the common schools, began working in a store at 12, and, in 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, being elected First Lieutenant, and retiring from the service as Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" before Petersburg. While in the service he participated in some of the most important battles in Virginia, and was once wounded and once captured. In 1872 he located in Ford County, Ill., where he has been a successful operator in real estate. He has been twice elected to the House of Representatives (1884 and '86) and three times to the State Senate (1888, '92 and '96), and has served on the most important committees in each house, and has proved himself one of the most useful members. At the session of 1895 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BOGGS, Carroll C., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1844, and still resides in his native town; has held the offices of State's Attorney, County Judge of Wayne County, and Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, being assigned also to Appellate Court duty. In June, 1897, Judge Boggs was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge David J. Baker, his term to continue until 1906.

BOLTWOOD, Henry L., the son of William and Electa (Stetson) Boltwood, was born at Amherst, Mass., Jan. 17, 1831; fitted for college at Amherst Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1853. While in college he taught school every winter, commencing on a salary of \$4 per week and "boarding round" among the scholars. After graduating he taught in academies at Limerick, Me., and at Pembroke and

Derry, N. H., and in the high school at Lawrence, Mass.; also served as School Commissioner for Rockingham County, N. H. In 1864 he went into the service of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the Gulf, remaining until the close of the war; was also ordained Chaplain of a colored regiment, but was not regularly mustered in. After the close of the war he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Griggsville, Ill., for two years, and, while there, in 1867, organized the first township high school ever organized in the State, where he remained eleven years. He afterwards organized the township high school at Ottawa, remaining there five years, after which, in 1883, he organized and took charge of the township high school at Evanston, where he has since been employed in his profession as a teacher. Professor Boltwood has been a member of the State Board of Education and has served as President of the State Teachers' Association. As a teacher he has given special attention to English language and literature, and to history, being the author of an English Grammar, a High School Speller and "Topical Outlines of General History," besides many contributions to educational journals. He has done a great deal of institute work, both in Illinois and Iowa, and has been known somewhat as a tariff reformer.

BOND, Lester L., lawyer, was born at Ravena, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1829; educated in the common schools and at an academy, meanwhile laboring in local factories; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, the following year coming to Chicago, where he has given his attention chiefly to practice in connection with patent laws. Mr. Bond served several terms in the Chicago City Council, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and served two terms in the General Assembly—1866-70.

BOND, Shadrach, first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and first Governor of the State, was born in Maryland, and, after being liberally educated, removed to Kaskaskia while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. He served as a member of the first Territorial Legislature (of Indiana Territory) and was the first Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, serving from 1812 to 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; he also held a commission as Captain in the War of 1812. On the admission of the State, in 1818, he was elected Governor, and occupied the executive chair until 1822. Died at Kaskaskia, April 13, 1832.—**Shadrach Bond, Sr.**, an uncle of the preceding, came to Illinois in 1781 and was

elected Delegate from St. Clair County (then comprehending all Illinois) to the Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory, in 1799, and, in 1804, to the Legislative Council of the newly organized Territory of Indiana.

BOND COUNTY, a small county lying northeast from St. Louis, having an area of 380 square miles and a population (1900) of 16,078. The first American settlers located here in 1807, coming from the South, and building Hill's and Jones's forts for protection from the Indians. Settlement was slow, in 1816 there being scarcely twenty-five log cabins in the county. The county-seat is Greenville, where the first cabin was erected in 1815 by George Davidson. The county was organized in 1818, and named in honor of Gov. Shadrach Bond. Its original limits included the present counties of Clinton, Fayette and Montgomery. The first court was held at Perryville, and, in May, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presided over the first Circuit Court at Hill's Station. The first court house was erected at Greenville in 1822. The county contains good timber and farming lands, and at some points, coal is found near the surface.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer and reformer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1831; educated at Hamilton Academy and settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, where he pursued the avocation of a teacher while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1853, but removed to Chicago in 1860, where he has since been engaged in practice; served as President of the National Law and Order League in New York in 1885, being repeatedly re-elected, and has also been President of the Illinois State Bar Association, as well as a member of the American Bar Association. Among the reforms which he has advocated are constitutional prohibition of special legislation; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil service pensions; State Boards of labor and capital, etc. He has also published some treatises in book form, chiefly on legal questions, besides editing a volume of "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a sketch of his Character" (1869.) As President of the World's Congresses Auxiliary, in 1893, Mr. Bonney contributed largely to the success of that very interesting and important feature of the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

BOONE, Levi D., M. D., early physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., December, 1808—a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone; received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania University and came to Edwardsville, Ill., at an

early day, afterwards locating at Hillsboro and taking part in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a cavalry company; came to Chicago in 1836 and engaged in the insurance business, later resuming the practice of his profession; served several terms as Alderman and was elected Mayor in 1855 by a combination of temperance men and Know-Nothings; acquired a large property by operations in real estate. Died, February, 1882

BOONE COUNTY, the smallest of the "north-tier" of counties, having an area of only 290 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,791. Its surface is chiefly rolling prairie, and the principal products are oats and corn. The earliest settlers came from New York and New England, and among them were included Medkiff, Dunham, Caswell, Cline, Towner, Doty and Whitney. Later (after the Pottawatomies had evacuated the country), came the Shattuck brothers, Maria Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bullard, Oliver Hale, Nathaniel Crosby, Dr. Whiting, H. C. Walker, and the Neeley and Mahoney families. Boone County was cut off from Winnebago, and organized in 1837, being named in honor of Kentucky's pioneer. The first frame house in the county was erected by S. F. Doty and stood for fifty years in the village of Belvidere on the north side of the Kishwaukee River. The county-seat (Belvidere) was platted in 1837, and an academy built soon after. The first Protestant church was a Baptist society under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. King.

BOURBONNAIS, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles north of Kankakee. Population (1890), 510; (1900), 595.

BOUTELL, Henry Sherman, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856, graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in 1874, and from Harvard in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1884 Mr. Boutell was elected to the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was one of the "103" who, in the long struggle during the following session, participated in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate for the last time. At a special election held in the Sixth Illinois District in November, 1897, he was elected Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of his predecessor, Congressman Edward D. Cooke, and at the regular election of 1898 was re-elected to the same position, receiving a plurality of 1,116 over

his Democratic competitor and a majority of 719 over all.

BOUTON, Nathaniel S., manufacturer, was born in Concord, N. H., May 14, 1828; in his youth farmed and taught school in Connecticut, but in 1852 came to Chicago and was employed in a foundry firm, of which he soon afterwards became a partner, in the manufacture of car-wheels and railway castings. Later he became associated with the American Bridge Company's works, which was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1857, when he bought the Union Car Works, which he operated until 1863. He then became the head of the Union Foundry Works, which having been consolidated with the Pullman Car Works in 1886, he retired, organizing the Bouton Foundry Company. Mr. Bouton is a Republican, was Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago two terms before the Civil War, and served as Assistant Quartermaster in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment) from 1863 until after the battle of Chickamauga.

BOYD, Thomas A., was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1830, and graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., at the age of 18; studied law at Chambersburg and was admitted to the bar at Bedford in his native State, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he abandoned his practice to enlist in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which he held the position of Captain. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Lewistown, and, in 1866, was elected State Senator and re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1870, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also a Republican Representative from his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (1877-81). Died, at Lewistown, May 28, 1897.

BRACEVILLE, a town in Grundy County, 61 miles by rail southwest of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. The town has two banks, two churches and good public schools. Population (1890), 2,150; (1900), 1,669.

BRADFORD, village of Stark County, on Buda and Rushville branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; is in excellent farming region and has large grain and live-stock trade, excellent high school building, fine churches, good hotels and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 773.

BRADSBY, William H., pioneer and Judge, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 12, 1787. He removed to Illinois early in life, and was the first postmaster in Washington County (at Cov-

ington), the first school-teacher and the first Circuit and County Clerk and Recorder. At the time of his death he was Probate and County Judge. Besides being Clerk of all the courts, he was virtually County Treasurer, as he had custody of all the county's money. For several years he was also Deputy United States Surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed much of the south part of the State, as far east as Wayne and Clay Counties. Died at Nashville, Ill., August 21, 1839.

BRADWELL, James Bolesworth, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn., the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school, the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and

allowing them to become Notaries Public, and has always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; has been President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, the Historian of the latter; one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. At present (1899) he is editor of "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife thirty years ago, and with which he has been identified in a business capacity from its establishment.—**Myra Colby** (Bradwell), the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Associ-

ation. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died, at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

BRAIDWOOD, a city in Will County, incorporated in 1860; is 58 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; an important coal-mining point, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 4,641; (1900), 3,279.

BRANSON, Nathaniel W., lawyer, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 29, 1837; was educated in the private and public schools of that city and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; studied law with David A. Smith, a prominent and able lawyer of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, soon after establishing himself in practice at Petersburg, Menard County, where he has ever since resided. In 1867 Mr. Branson was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Springfield District—a position which he held thirteen years. He was also elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1872, by re-election in 1874 serving four years in the stormy Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; was a Delegate from Illinois to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and served for several years most efficiently as a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, part of the time as President of the Board. Politically a conservative Republican, and in no sense an office-seeker, the official positions which he has occupied have come to him unsought and in recognition of his fitness and capacity for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRAYMAN, Mason, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813; brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was City Attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838 and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity

he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as Major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClelland; was promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of Major-General. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73; removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years, after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died, in Kansas City, Feb. 27, 1895.

BREESE, a village in Clinton County, on Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railway, 39 miles east of St. Louis; has coal mines, water system, bank and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 808, (1900), 1,571.

BREESE, Sidney, statesman and jurist, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., (according to the generally accepted authority) July 15, 1800. Owing to a certain sensitiveness about his age in his later years, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure authentic data on the subject; but his arrival at Kaskaskia in 1818, after graduating at Union College, and his admission to the bar in 1820, have induced many to believe that the date of his birth should be placed somewhat earlier. He was related to some of the most prominent families in New York, including the Livingstons and the Morses, and, after his arrival at Kaskaskia, began the study of law with his friend Elias Kent Kane, afterwards United States Senator. Meanwhile, having served as Postmaster at Kaskaskia, he became Assistant Secretary of State, and, in December, 1820, superintended the removal of the archives of that office to Vandalia, the new State capital. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that position from 1822 till 1827, when he became United States District Attorney for Illinois. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court, issuing its first volume of decisions; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers during the

Black Hawk War (1832); in 1835 was elected to the circuit bench, and, in 1841, was advanced to the Supreme bench, serving less than two years, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1843 as the successor of Richard M. Young, defeating Stephen A. Douglas in the first race of the latter for the office. While in the Senate (1843-49) he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was one of the first to suggest the construction of a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. He was also one of the originators and active promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad enterprise. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851, again became Circuit Judge in 1855 and returned to the Supreme bench in 1857 and served more than one term as Chief Justice, the last being in 1873-74. His home during most of his public life in Illinois was at Carlyle. His death occurred at Pinckneyville, June 28, 1878.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1813; was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, receiving the degree of LL.D., and attaining high honors, both professional and political. He was successively a member of the Baden Chamber of Deputies and of the Frankfurt Parliament, and always a leader of the revolutionist party. In 1849 he became President of the Provisional Republican Government of Baden, but was, before long, forced to find an asylum in the United States. He first settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., as a farmer, but, in 1859, removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar, but soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and part proprietor of "The Illinois Staats Zeitung." He held various public offices, being elected to the Legislature in 1862, serving five years as President of the Chicago Board of Education, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Consul at Dresden in 1872 (a general amnesty having been granted to the participants in the revolution of 1848), and Representative in Congress from 1877 to 1879. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, a town of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles west of Vincennes, Ind. It has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1900), 487.

BRIDGEPORT, a former suburb (now a part of the city) of Chicago, located at the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the South Branch of the Chicago River. It is now the

center of the large slaughtering and packing industry.

BRIDGEPORT & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

BRIGHTON, a village of Macoupin County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways; coal is mined here; has a newspaper. Population (1880), 691; (1890), 697; (1900), 660.

BRIMFIELD, a town of Peoria County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 38 miles south of Buda; coal-mining and farming are the chief industries. It has one weekly paper and a bank. Population (1880), 832; (1890), 719; (1900), 677.

BRISTOL, Frank Milton, clergyman, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1851; came to Kankakee, Ill., in boyhood, and having lost his father at 12 years of age, spent the following years in various manual occupations until about nineteen years of age, when, having been converted, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. Through the aid of a benevolent lady, he was enabled to get two years' (1870-72) instruction at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, afterwards supporting himself by preaching at various points, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University until 1877. After completing his course he served as pastor of some of the most prominent Methodist churches in Chicago, his last charge in the State being at Evanston. In 1897 he was transferred to Washington City, becoming pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, attended by President McKinley. Dr. Bristol is an author of some repute and an orator of recognized ability.

BROADWELL, Norman M., lawyer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 1, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree and Illinois Colleges, but compelled by failing health to leave college without graduating; spent some time in the book business, then began the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health, but finally abandoned this and, about 1850, commenced the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Herndon at Springfield. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time at Pekin, but, in 1854, returned to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. Other offices held by him included those of County Judge (1863-65) and Mayor of the city of Spring-

field, to which last position he was twice elected (1867 and again in 1869). Judge Broadwell was one of the most genial of men, popular, high-minded and honorable in all his dealings. Died, in Springfield, Feb. 28, 1893.

BROOKS, John Flavel, educator, was born in Oneida County, New York, Dec. 3, 1801; graduated at Hamilton College, 1828; studied three years in the theological department of Yale College; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1831, and came to Illinois in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. After preaching at Collinsville, Belleville and other points, Mr. Brooks, who was a member of the celebrated "Yale Band," in 1837 assumed the principalship of a Teachers' Seminary at Waverly, Morgan County, but three years later removed to Springfield, where he established an academy for both sexes. Although finally compelled to abandon this, he continued teaching with some interruptions to within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1886. He was one of the Trustees of Illinois College from its foundation up to his death.

BROSS, William, journalist, was born in Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 14, 1813, and graduated with honors from Williams College in 1838, having previously developed his physical strength by much hard work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the lumbering trade. For five years after graduating he was a teacher, and settled in Chicago in 1848. There he first engaged in bookselling, but later embarked in journalism. His first publication was "The Prairie Herald," a religious paper, which was discontinued after two years. In 1852, in connection with John L. Scripps, he founded "The Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in 1858, Mr. Bross retaining his connection with the new concern. He was always an ardent free-soiler, and a firm believer in the great future of Chicago and the Northwest. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and, in 1856 and 1860, served as an effective campaign orator. In 1864 he was the successful nominee of his party for Lieutenant-Governor. This was his only official position outside of a membership in the Chicago Common Council in 1855. As a presiding officer, he was dignified yet affable, and his impartiality was shown by the fact that no appeals were taken from his decisions. After quitting public life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, delivering lectures in various parts of the country. Among his best known works are a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas,"

and "Tom Quick." Died, in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1890.

BROWN, Henry, lawyer and historian, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., May 13, 1789—the son of a commissary in the army of Général Greene of Revolutionary fame; graduated at Yale College, and, when of age, removed to New York, later studying law at Albany, Canandaigua and Batavia, and being admitted to the bar about 1813, when he settled down in practice at Cooperstown; in 1816 was appointed Judge of Herkimer County, remaining on the bench until about 1824. He then resumed practice at Cooperstown, continuing until 1836, when he removed to Chicago. The following year he was elected a Justice of the Peace, serving two years, and, in 1842, became Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. During this period he was engaged in writing a "History of Illinois," which was published in New York in 1844. This was regarded at the time as the most voluminous and best digested work on Illinois history that had as yet been published. In 1846, on assuming the Presidency of the Chicago Lyceum, he delivered an inaugural entitled "Chicago, Present and Future," which is still preserved as a striking prediction of Chicago's future greatness. Originally a Democrat, he became a Freesoiler in 1848. Died of cholera, in Chicago, May 16, 1849.

BROWN, James B., journalist, was born in Gilmanton, Belknap County, N. H., Sept. 1, 1833—his father being a member of the Legislature and Selectman for his town. The son was educated at Gilmanton Academy, after which he studied medicine for a time, but did not graduate. In 1857 he removed West, first settling at Dunleith, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he became Principal of the public schools; in 1861 was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Jo Daviess County, removing to Galena two years later and assuming the editorship of "The Gazette" of that city. Mr. Brown also served as Postmaster of Galena for several years. Died, Feb. 13, 1896.

BROWN, James N., agriculturist and stockman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1833, locating at Island Grove, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He served as Representative in the General Assemblies of 1840, '42, '46, and '52, and in the last was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen the first President, being re-elected in 1854. He was one of the most enterprising grow-

ers of blooded cattle in the State and did much to introduce them in Central Illinois; was also an earnest and influential advocate of scientific education for the agricultural classes and an efficient collaborer with Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, in securing the enactment by Congress, in 1862, of the law granting lands for the endowment of Industrial Colleges, out of which grew the Illinois State University and institutions of like character in other States. Died, Nov. 16, 1868.

BROWN, William, lawyer and jurist, was born June 1, 1819, in Cumberland, England, his parents emigrating to this country when he was eight years old, and settling in Western New York. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1845, and at once removed to Rockford, Ill., where he commenced practice. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1857, was chosen Mayor of Rockford. In 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court as successor to Judge Sheldon, later was promoted to the Supreme Court, and was re-elected successively in 1873, in '79 and '85. Died, at Rockford, Jan. 15, 1891.

BROWN, William H., lawyer and financier, was born in Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1796; spent his boyhood at Auburn, N. Y., studied law, and, in 1818, came to Illinois with Samuel D. Lockwood (afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court), descending the Ohio River to Shawneetown in a flat-boat. Mr. Brown visited Kaskaskia and was soon after appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, removing, in 1820, to Vandalia, the new State capital, where he remained until 1835. He then removed to Chicago to accept the position of Cashier of the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois, which he continued to fill for many years. He served the city as School Agent for thirteen years (1840-53), managing the city's school fund through a critical period with great discretion and success. He was one of the group of early patriots who successfully resisted the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-24; was also one of the projectors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, was President of the Chicago Historical Society for seven years and connected with many other local enterprises. He was an ardent personal friend of President Lincoln and served as Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1860-62). While making a tour of Europe he died of paralysis at Amsterdam, June 17, 1867.

BROWN COUNTY, situated in the western part of the State, with an area of 300 square miles, and a population (1890) of 11,951; was cut off from Schuyler and made a separate county in May, 1839, being named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown. Among the pioneer settlers were the Vaudevonters and Hambaughs, John and David Six, William McDaniel, Jeremiah Walker, Willis O'Neil, Harry Lester, John Ausmus and Robert H. Curry. The county-seat is Mount Sterling, a town of no little attractiveness. Other prosperous villages are Mound Station and Ripley. The chief occupation of the people is farming, although there is some manufacturing of lumber and a few potteries along the Illinois River. Population (1900), 11,557.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born in South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843, the son of William Goldsmith Browne, who was a teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come." In childhood he was brought by his parents to Western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee, Mass. Leaving school in 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he served one year, chiefly in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. On the discharge of his regiment he engaged in the study of law at Rochester, N. Y., entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, but abandoning his intention of entering the legal profession, removed to Chicago in 1867, where he engaged in journalistic and literary pursuits. Between 1869 and '74 he was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly," when he became literary editor of "The Alliance," but, in 1880, he established and assumed the editorship of "The Dial," a purely literary publication which has gained a high reputation, and of which he has remained in control continuously ever since, meanwhile serving as the literary adviser, for many years, of the well-known publishing house of McClurg & Co. Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Browne has contributed to the magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a volume of poems entitled, "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He also compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned" series of standard poetry (1891-92). Mr. Browne was Chairman of the Committee of the Congress of Authors in

the World's Congress Auxiliary held in connection with The Columbian Exposition in 1893.

BROWNE, Thomas C., early jurist, was born in Kentucky, studied law there and, coming to Shawneetown in 1812, served in the lower branch of the Second Territorial Legislature (1814-16) and in the Council (1816-18), being the first lawyer to enter that body. In 1815 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and, on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme bench, being re-elected by joint ballot of the Legislature in 1825, and serving continuously until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848, a period of over thirty years. Judge Browne's judicial character and abilities have been differently estimated. Though lacking in industry as a student, he is represented by the late Judge John D. Caton, who knew him personally, as a close thinker and a good judge of men. While seldom, if ever, accustomed to argue questions in the conference room or write out his opinions, he had a capacity for expressing himself in short, pungent sentences, which indicated that he was a man of considerable ability and had clear and distinct views of his own. An attempt was made to impeach him before the Legislature of 1843 "for want of capacity to discharge the duties of his office," but it failed by an almost unanimous vote. He was a Whig in politics, but had some strong supporters among Democrats. In 1822 Judge Browne was one of the four candidates for Governor—in the final returns standing third on the list and, by dividing the vote of the advocates of a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution, contributing to the election of Governor Coles and the defeat of the pro-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) In the latter part of his official term Judge Browne resided at Galena, but, in 1853, removed with his son-in-law, ex-Congressman Joseph P. Hoge, to San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years later—probably about 1856 or 1858.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, lawyer, United States Senator and Attorney-General, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1810. After receiving a classical education at Augusta in his native State, he removed to Quincy, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk War, and from 1836 to 1843, was a member of the Legislature, serving in both houses. A personal friend and political adherent of Abraham Lincoln, he aided in the organization of the Republican party at the memorable

Bloomington Convention of 1856. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, he aided in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was a conspicuous supporter of the Government in the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates United States Senator to fill Senator Douglas' unexpired term, serving until 1863. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Interior by appointment of President Johnson, also for a time discharging the duties of Attorney-General. Returning to Illinois, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, which was his last participation in public affairs, his time thereafter being devoted to his profession. He died at his home in Quincy, Ill., August 10, 1881.

BRYAN, Silas Lillard, legislator and jurist, born in Culpepper County, Va., Nov. 4, 1822; was left an orphan at an early age, and came west in 1840, living for a time with a brother near Troy, Mo. The following year he came to Marion County, Ill., where he attended school and worked on a farm; in 1845 entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. He settled at Salem, Ill., and, in 1852, was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served for eight years, being re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit, and again chosen in 1867, his second term expiring in 1873. While serving as Judge, he was also elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872. Died at Salem, March 30, 1880.—**William Jennings (Bryan)**, son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. The early life of young Bryan was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of ten years he began to attend the public school in town; later spent two years in Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in 1881, graduated from the college proper as the valedictorian of his class. Then he devoted two years to the study of law in the Union Law School at Chicago, meanwhile acting as clerk and studying in the law office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. Having graduated in law in 1883, he soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Jacksonville as the partner of Judge E. P. Kirby, a well-known lawyer and prominent Republican of that city. Four years later (1887) found him a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., which has since been his home. He took a prominent part

in the politics of Nebraska, stumping the State for the Democratic nominees in 1888 and '89, and in 1890 received the Democratic nomination for Congress in a district which had been regarded as strongly Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Again, in 1892, he was elected by a reduced majority, but two years later declined a renomination, though proclaiming himself a free-silver candidate for the United States Senate, meanwhile officiating as editor of "The Omaha World-Herald." In July, 1896, he received the nomination for President from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on a platform declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen of silver (in weight) to one of gold, and a few weeks later was nominated by the "Populists" at St. Louis for the same office—being the youngest man ever put in nomination for the Presidency in the history of the Government. He conducted an active personal campaign, speaking in nearly every Northern and Middle Western State, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Maj. William McKinley. Mr. Bryan is an easy and fluent speaker, possessing a voice of unusual compass and power, and is recognized, even by his political opponents, as a man of pure personal character.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, being descended on the maternal side from the noted Barbour family of that State; graduated in law at Harvard, and, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Cincinnati. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he acquired extensive real estate interests and built Bryan Hall, which became a popular place for entertainments. Being a gifted speaker, as well as a zealous Unionist, Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Senator Douglas, when that statesman returned to Chicago a few weeks before his death in 1861. During the progress of the war he devoted his time and his means most generously to fitting out soldiers for the field and caring for the sick and wounded. His services as President of the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago (1865), where some \$300,000 were cleared for disabled soldiers, were especially conspicuous. At this time he became the purchaser (at \$3,000) of the original copy of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had been donated to the cause. He also rendered valuable service after the fire of 1871, though a heavy sufferer from that event, and was a leading factor in securing the location of the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, later becoming Vice-President of the Board of Directors and making a visit to Europe in the interest of the Fair. After the war Mr. Bryan resided in Washington for some time, and, by appointment of President Hayes, served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Possessing refined literary and artistic tastes, he has done much for the encouragement of literature and art in Chicago. His home is in the suburban village of Elmhurst.—**Charles Page** (Bryan), son of the preceding, lawyer and foreign minister, was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1855, and educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia Law School; was admitted to practice in 1878, and the following year removed to Colorado, where he remained four years, while there serving in both Houses of the State Legislature. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and became a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving upon the staff of both Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer; in 1890, was elected to the State Legislature from Cook County, being re-elected in 1892, and in 1894; was also the first Commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, on his return serving as Secretary of the Exposition Commissioners in 1891-92. In the latter part of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to China, but before being confirmed, early in 1898, was assigned to the United States mission to the Republic of Brazil, where he now is, Hon. E. H. Conger of Iowa, who had previously been appointed to the Brazilian mission, being transferred to Peking.

BRYANT, John Howard, pioneer, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1831, and held various offices in Bureau County, including that of Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1842, and again in 1858. A practical and enterprising farmer, he was identified with the Illinois State Agricultural Society in its early history, as also with the movement which resulted in the establishment of industrial colleges in the various States. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, being a member of the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and serving as Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of Mr. Lincoln in 1862-64. In 1872 Mr. Bryant joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati, two

years later was identified with the "Independent Reform" party, but has since coöperated with the Democratic party. He has produced two volumes of poems, published, respectively, in 1855 and 1885, besides a number of public addresses. His home is at Princeton, Bureau County.

BUCK, Hiram, clergyman, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1818; joined the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1843, and continued in its service for nearly fifty years, being much of the time a Presiding Elder. At his death he bequeathed a considerable sum to the endowment funds of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and the Illinois Conference College at Jacksonville. Died at Decatur, Ill., August 22, 1892.

BUDA, a village in Bureau County, at the junction of the main line with the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Sterling and Peoria branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, 12 miles southwest of Princeton and 117 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has excellent water-works, electric-light plant, brick and tile factory, fine churches, graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Dairying is carried on quite extensively and a good-sized creamery is located here. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 873.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, banker and soldier, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807; graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1827, and served for some time as Lieutenant of Artillery; entered Harvard Law School in 1831, served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy there (1834-35), then resigned his commission, and, after some service as an engineer upon public works in Kentucky, established himself as an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., in 1857 becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service, as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, serving at various points in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, as also in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Helena, Ark., where he was in command from September, 1863, to March, 1865. In the meantime, by promotion, he attained to the rank of Major-General by brevet, being mustered out in August, 1865. He subsequently held the post of Special United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868), and that of Inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad (1867-69). Died, March 28, 1883.

BULKLEY, (Rev.) Justus, educator, was born at Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., July 23, 1819, taken to Allegany County, N. Y., at 3

years of age, where he remained until 17, attending school in a log school-house in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. His family then removed to Illinois, finally locating at Barry, Pike County. In 1842 he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, graduating there in 1847. He was immediately made Principal of the preparatory department, remaining two years, when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor of a church at Jerseyville. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Shurtleff College, but remained only two years, when he accepted the pastorate of a church at Carrollton, which he continued to fill nine years, when, in 1864, he was called to a church at Upper Alton. At the expiration of one year he was again called to a professorship in Shurtleff College, this time taking the chair of Church History and Church Polity, which he continued to fill for a period of thirty-four years; also serving for a time as Acting President during a vacancy in that office. During this period he was frequently called upon to preside as Moderator at General Associations of the Baptist Church, and he became widely known, not only in that denomination, but elsewhere. Died at Upper Alton, Jan. 16, 1899.

BULL, Lorenzo, banker, Quincy, Ill., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, being the eldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His ancestors on both sides were of the party who, under Thomas Hooker, moved from the vicinity of Boston and settled Hartford in 1634. Leaving Hartford in the spring of 1833, he arrived at Quincy, Ill., entirely without means, but soon after secured a position with Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Here the young clerk made himself acquainted with the people of the county (at that time few in number), with the land-system of the country and with the legal forms and methods of procedure in the courts. He remained with Judge Snow over two years, receiving for his services, the first year, six dollars per month, and, for the second, ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation with Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, remaining through various changes of the firm until 1844, when he formed a partnership with

his brother under the firm name of L. & C. H. Bull, and opened a store for the sale of hardware and crockery, which was the first attempt made in Quincy to separate the mercantile business into different departments. Disposing of their business in 1861, the firm of L. & C. H. Bull embarked in the private banking business, which they continued in one location for about thirty years, when they organized the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, in which he held the position of President until 1898, when he retired. Mr. Bull has always been active in promoting the improvement and growth of the city; was one of the five persons who built most of the horse railroads in Quincy, and was, for about twenty years, President of the Company. The Quincy waterworks are now (1898) owned entirely by himself and his son. He has never sought or held political office, but at one time was the active President of five distinct business corporations. He was also for some five years one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Milbury, Mass., and they have five children now living. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Congregational Church. — **Charles Henry** (Bull), brother of the preceding, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1822, and removed to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1837. He commenced business as a clerk in a general store, where he remained for seven years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Bull, in the hardware and crockery business, to which was subsequently added dealing in agricultural implements. This business was continued until the year 1861, when it was sold out, and the brothers established themselves as private bankers under the same firm name. A few years later they organized the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, which was mainly owned and altogether managed by them. Five or six years later this bank was wound up, when they returned to private banking, continuing in this business until 1891, when it was merged in the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital of \$300,000, held equally by Lorenzo Bull, Charles H. Bull and Edward J. Parker, respectively, as President, Vice-President and Cashier. Near the close of 1898 the First National Bank of Quincy was merged into the State Savings Loan & Trust Company with J. H. Warfield, the President of the former, as President of the consolidated concern. Mr. Bull

was one of the parties who originally organized the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company in 1869—a road intended to be built from Quincy, Ill., across the State of Missouri to Brownsville, Neb., and of which he is now (1898) the President, the name having been changed to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. He was also identified with the construction of the system of street railways in Quincy, and continued active in their management for about twenty years. He has been active in various other public and private enterprises, and has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the city.

BUNKER HILL, a city of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric-lighting plant, telephone service, coal mine, flouring mill, wagon and various other manufactories, two banks, two newspapers, opera house, numerous churches, public library, a military academy and fine public schools, and many handsome residences; is situated on high ground in a rich agricultural and dairying region and an important shipping-point. Pop. (1900), 1,279.

BUNN, Jacob, banker and manufacturer, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1814; came to Springfield in 1836, and, four years later, began business as a grocer, to which he afterwards added that of private banking, continuing until 1878. During a part of this time his bank was one of the best known and widely regarded as one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the State. Though crippled by the financial revulsion of 1873-74 and forced investments in depreciated real estate, he paid dollar for dollar. After retiring from banking in 1878, he assumed charge of the Springfield Watch Factory, in which he was a large stockholder, and of which he became the President. Mr. Bunn was, between 1866 and 1870, a principal stockholder in "The Chicago Republican" (the predecessor of "The Inter-Ocean"), and was one of the bankers who came to the aid of the State Government with financial assistance at the beginning of the Civil War. Died at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1897. — **John W.** (Bunn), brother of the preceding and successor to the grocery business of J. & J. W. Bunn, has been a prominent business man of Springfield, and served as Treasurer of the State Agricultural Board from 1858 to 1898, and of the Illinois University from its establishment to 1893.

BUNSEN, George, German patriot and educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Feb. 18, 1794, and educated in his native

city and at Berlin University; while still a student took part in the Peninsular War which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, but resuming his studies in 1816, graduated three years later. He then founded a boys' school at Frankfort, which he maintained fourteen years, when, having been implicated in the republican revolution of 1833, he was forced to leave the country, locating the following year on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill. Here he finally became a teacher in the public schools, served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected School Commissioner of St. Clair County, and, having removed to Belleville in 1855, there conducted a private school for the instruction of teachers while discharging the duties of his office; later was appointed a member of the first State School Board, serving until 1860, and taking part in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal University, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also a contributor to "The Illinois Teacher," and, for several years prior to his death, served as Superintendent of Schools at Belleville without compensation. Died, November, 1872.

BURCHARD, Horatio C., ex-Congressman, was born at Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1825; graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1850, and later removed to Stephenson County, Ill., making his home at Freeport. By profession he is a lawyer, but he has been also largely interested in mercantile pursuits. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson County; from 1863 to 1866 a member of the State Legislature, and from 1869 to 1879 a Representative in Congress, being each time elected as a Republican, for the first time as the successor of E. B. Washburne. After retiring from Congress, he served for six years (1879-85) as Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with marked ability. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), Mr. Burchard was in charge of the Bureau of Awards in connection with the Mining Department, afterwards resuming the practice of his profession at Freeport.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, journalist and humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and taken to Peoria, Ill., in early life, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and served to the end of the war; adopted journalism in 1869, being employed upon "The Peoria Transcript" and other papers of that city. Later he became associated with "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," upon which he gained a wide reputation as a genial humor-

ist. Several volumes of his sketches have been published, but in recent years he has devoted his attention chiefly to lecturing, with occasional contributions to the literary press.

BUREAU COUNTY, set off from Putnam County in 1837, near the center of the northern half of the State, Princeton being made the county-seat. Coal had been discovered in 1834, there being considerable quantities mined at Mineral and Selby. Sheffield also has an important coal trade. Public lands were offered for sale as early as 1835, and by 1844 had been nearly all sold. Princeton was platted in 1832, and, in 1890, contained a population of 3,396. The county has an area of 870 square miles, and, according to the census of 1900, a population of 41,112. The pioneer settler was Henry Thomas, who erected the first cabin, in Bureau township, in 1828. He was soon followed by the Ament brothers (Edward, Justus and John L.), and for a time settlers came in rapid succession, among the earliest being Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, John Hall, William Hoskins, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, ——— Bulbona and John Dixon. Serious Indian disturbances in 1831 caused a begira of the settlers, some of whom never returned. In 1833 a fort was erected for the protection of the whites, and, in 1836, there began a new and large influx of immigrants. Among other early settlers were John H. and Arthur Bryant, brothers of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, established in 1879, being an outgrowth of the agitation and discontent among the laboring classes, which culminated in 1877-78. The Board consists of five Commissioners, who serve for a nominal compensation, their term of office being two years. They are nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. The law requires that three of them shall be manual laborers and two employers of manual labor. The Bureau is charged with the collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics relative to labor in Illinois, particularly in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes. The Commission is required to submit biennial reports. Those already published contain much information of value concerning coal and lead mines, convict labor, manufactures, strikes and lock-outs, wages, rent, cost of living, mortgage indebtedness, and kindred topics.

BURGESS, Alexander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819. He graduated

from Brown University in 1838 and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1841. He was made a Deacon, Nov. 3, 1842, and ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1843. Prior to his elevation to the episcopate he was rector of various parishes in Maine, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass. He represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1844 to 1877, and, in the latter year, was President of the House of Deputies. Upon the death of his brother George, Bishop of Maine, he was chosen by the clergy of the diocese to succeed him but declined. When the diocese of Quincy Ill. was created, he was elected its first Bishop, and consecrated at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass. on May 15, 1878. Besides publishing a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess is the author of several Sunday-school question books, carols and hymns, and has been a contributor to periodical church literature. His residence is at Peoria.

BURLEY, Arthur Gilman, merchant, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, received his education in the local schools, and, in 1835, came West, locating in Chicago. For some two years he served as clerk in the boot, shoe and clothing store of John Holbrook, after which he accepted a position with his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, the proprietor of the first book and stationery store in Chicago. In 1838 he invested his savings in a bankrupt stock of crockery, purchased from the old State Bank, and entered upon a business career which was continued uninterruptedly for nearly sixty years. In that time Mr. Burley built up a business which, for its extent and success, was unsurpassed in its time in the West. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, became a member of the firm in 1852, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of Burley & Tyrrell, with Mr. Burley as President of the Company until his death, which occurred, August 27, 1897.—**Augustus Harris** (Burley), brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native State, and, in his youth, was employed for a time as a clerk in Boston. In 1837 he came to Chicago and took a position as clerk or salesman in the book and stationery store of his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, subsequently became a partner, and, on the retirement of Mr. Gale a few years later, succeeded to the control of the business. In 1857 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and about the same time became one of the founders of the Merchants'

Loan and Trust Company, with which he has been connected as a Director ever since. Mr. Burley was a member of the volunteer fire department organized in Chicago in 1841. Among the numerous public positions held by him may be mentioned, member of the Board of Public Works (1867-70), the first Superintendent of Lincoln Park (1869), Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1870-72), City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Medill (1872-73), and again under Mayor Roche (1887), and member of the City Council (1881-82). Politically, Mr. Burley has been a zealous Republican and served on the Chicago Union Defense Committee in the first year of the Civil War, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; came to Chicago at 9 years of age; attended private schools and the Chicago High School, after which he spent two years at Waltham, Mass., receiving special instruction; returning to Chicago in 1867, he was afterwards associated with various firms. About 1873 he formed a business connection with J. W. Root, architect, which extended to the death of the latter in 1891. The firm of Burnham & Root furnished the plans of a large number of the most conspicuous business buildings in Chicago, but won their greatest distinction in connection with the construction of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Root was Supervising Architect previous to his death, while Mr. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and, later, Director of Works. In this capacity his authority was almost absolute, but was used with a discretion that contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

BURR, Albert G., former Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; came to Illinois about 1832 with his widowed mother, who settled in Springfield. In early life he became a citizen of Winchester, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, also, for a time, following the occupation of a printer. Here he was twice elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1860 and 1862), meanwhile serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. Having removed to Carrollton, Greene County, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1866 and 1868), serving until March 4, 1871. In August, 1877, he was elected Circuit Judge to fill a

vacancy and was re-elected for the regular term in June, 1879, but died in office, June 10, 1882.

BURRELL, Orlando, member of Congress, was born in Bradford County, Pa.; removed with his parents to White County, Ill., in 1834, growing up on a farm near Carmi; received a common school education; in 1850 went to California, driving an ox-team across the plains. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War (1861) he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which became a part of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; served as County Judge from 1873 to 1881, and was elected Sheriff in 1886. In 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress as a Republican from the Twentieth District, composed of counties which formerly constituted a large part of the old Nineteenth District, and which had uniformly been represented by a Democrat. He suffered defeat as a candidate for re election in 1896.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, clergyman and educator, was born in Stamford, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818; graduated at Yale College in 1842, and Madison Theological Seminary in 1846. After five years spent as pastor of Baptist churches at Waterford and West Troy, N. Y., in 1852 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago; about 1856 was elected to the presidency of the Chicago University, then just established, having previously declined the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. Resigning his position in 1874, he soon after became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, in 1884, was elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, serving until his death, April 21, 1892.

BUSEY, Samuel T., banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835; in infancy was brought by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he was educated and has since resided. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during 1860-61 attended a commercial college and read law. In 1862 he was chosen Town Collector, but resigned to enter the Union Army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Yates, and assigned to recruiting service. Having aided in the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, he was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, August 12, 1862; was afterward promoted to the colonelcy, and mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and for Trustee of the State

University in 1888. From 1880 to 1889 he was Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Urbana. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted for twenty-one years. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifteenth Illinois District, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, by whom he was in turn defeated for the same office in 1892.

BUSHNELL, a flourishing city and manufacturing center in McDonough County, 11 miles northeast of Macomb, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; has numerous manufactories, including wooden pumps, flour, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, tank and fence-work, rural mail-boxes, mattresses, brick, besides egg and poultry packing houses; also has water-works and electric lights, grain elevators, three banks, several churches, graded public and high schools, two newspapers and a public library. Pop. (1900), 2,490.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer, was born in the town of Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813; graduated at Yale College in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, coming in December of the same year to Quincy, Ill., where, for a time, he assisted in editing "The Whig" of that city, later forming a partnership with O. H. Browning, which was never fully broken until his death. In his practice he gave much attention to land titles in the "Military Tract"; in 1851 was President of the portion of the Northern Cross Railroad between Quincy and Galesburg (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and later of the Quincy Bridge Company and the Quincy & Palmyra (Mo.) Railroad. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans the "minority" Representative from Adams County in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but died during the succeeding session, Jan. 31, 1873. He was able, high-minded and honorable in public and private life.

BUSHNELL, Washington, lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825; in 1837 came with his father to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked on a farm and taught at times; studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Ottawa, Ill. The public positions held by him were those of State Senator for La Salle County (1861-69) and Attorney-General (1869-73); was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, besides being identified with various business enterprises at Ottawa. Died, June 30, 1885.

BUTLER, William, State Treasurer, was born in Adair County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1797; during the war of 1812, at the age of 16 years, served as the messenger of the Governor of Kentucky, carrying dispatches to Gen. William Henry Harrison in the field; removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, and, in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1859 he served as foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the "canal scrip frauds" charged against ex-Governor Matteson, and it was largely through his influence that the proceedings of that body were subsequently published in an official form. During the same year Governor Bissell appointed him State Treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, and he was elected to the same office in 1860. Mr. Butler was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whom he efficiently befriended in the early struggles of the latter in Springfield. He died in Springfield, Jan. 11, 1876.

BUTTERFIELD, Justin, early lawyer, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1790. He studied at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar at Watertown, N. Y., in 1812. After some years devoted to practice at Adams and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he removed to New Orleans, where he attained a high rank at the bar. In 1835 he settled in Chicago and soon became a leader in his profession there also. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois, and, in 1849, by President Taylor Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of his chief competitors for the latter place being Abraham Lincoln. This distinction he probably owed to the personal influence of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, of whom Mr. Butterfield was a personal friend and warm admirer. While Commissioner, he rendered valuable service to the State in securing the canal land grant. As a lawyer he was logical and resourceful, as well as witty and quick at repartee, yet his chief strength lay before the Court rather than the jury. Numerous stories are told of his brilliant sallies at the bar and elsewhere. One of the former relates to his address before Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States Court at Springfield, in a habeas-corpus case to secure the release of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who was under arrest under the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs of Missouri. Rising to begin his argument, Mr. Butterfield said: "I am to address the Pope" (bowing to the Court), "sur-

rounded by angels" (bowing still lower to a party of ladies in the audience), "in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the prophet of the Lord." On another occasion, being asked if he was opposed to the war with Mexico, he replied, "I opposed one war"—meaning his opposition as a Federalist to the War of 1812—"but learned the folly of it. Henceforth I am for war, pestilence and famine." He died, Oct. 25, 1855.

BYFORD, William H., physician and author, was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; in 1830 came with his widowed mother to Crawford County, Ill., and began learning the tailor's trade at Palestine; later studied medicine at Vincennes and practiced at different points in Indiana. Meanwhile, having graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1850, he assumed a professorship in a Medical College at Evansville, Ind., also editing a medical journal. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, but two years later became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, where he remained twenty years. He then (1879) returned to Rush, assuming the chair of Gynecology. In 1870 he assisted in founding the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, remaining President of the Faculty and Board of Trustees until his death, May 21, 1890. He published a number of medical works which are regarded as standard by the profession, besides acting as associate of Dr. N. S. Davis in the editorship of "The Chicago Medical Journal" and as editor-in-chief of "The Medical Journal and Examiner," the successor of the former. Dr. Byford was held in the highest esteem as a physician and a man, both by the general public and his professional associates.

BYRON, a village of Ogle County, in a picturesque region on Rock River, at junction of the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. 83 miles west-northwest from Chicago; is in rich farming and dairying district; has two banks and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 698; (1900), 1,015.

CABLE, a town in Mercer County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, 26 miles south by east from Rock Island. Coal-mining is the principal industry, but there are also tile works, a good quality of clay for manufacturing purposes being found in abundance. Population (1880), 572, (1890), 1,276; (1900), 697.

CABLE, Benjamin T., capitalist and politician, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky..

August 11, 1853. When he was three years old his father's family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he has since resided. After passing through the Rock Island public schools, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He owns extensive ranch and manufacturing property, and is reputed wealthy; is also an active Democratic politician, and influential in his party, having been a member of both the National and State Central Committees. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, but since 1893 has held no public office.

CABLE, Ransom R., railway manager, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1834. His early training was mainly of the practical sort, and by the time he was 17 years old he was actively employed as a lumberman. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, first devoting his attention to coal mining in the neighborhood of Rock Island. Later he became interested in the projection and management of railroads, being in turn Superintendent, Vice-President and President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. His next position was that of General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His experience in these positions rendered him familiar with both the scope and the details of railroad management, while his success brought him to the favorable notice of those who controlled railway interests all over the country. In 1876 he was elected a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. In connection with this company he has held, successively, the offices of Vice-President, Assistant to the President, General Manager and President, being chief executive officer since 1880. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

CAHOKIA, the first permanent white settlement in Illinois, and, in French colonial times, one of its principal towns. French Jesuit missionaries established the mission of the Tamaroas here in 1700, to which they gave the name of "Sainte Famille de Caoquias," antedating the settlement at Kaskaskia of the same year by a few months. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were jointly made the county-seats of St. Clair County, when that county was organized by Governor St. Clair in 1790. Five years later, when Randolph County was set off from St. Clair, Cahokia was continued as the county-seat of the parent county, so remaining until the removal of the seat of justice to Belleville in 1814. Like its early rival, Kaskaskia, it has dwindled in importance until, in 1890, its population was estimated

at 100. Descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the present population. The site of the old town is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about four miles from East St. Louis. Some of the most remarkable Indian mounds in the Mississippi Valley, known as "the Cahokia Mounds," are located in the vicinity. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of the*.)

CAIRNES, Abraham, a native of Kentucky, in 1816 settled in that part of Crawford County, Ill., which was embraced in Lawrence County on the organization of the latter in 1831. Mr. Cairnes was a member of the House for Crawford County in the Second General Assembly (1820-22), and for Lawrence County in the Third (1822-24), in the latter voting against the pro-slavery Convention scheme. He removed from Lawrence County to some point on the Mississippi River in 1826, but further details of his history are unknown.

CAIRO, the county-seat of Alexander County, and the most important river point between St. Louis and Memphis. Its first charter was obtained from the Territorial Legislature by Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor of Illinois), John G. Comyges and others, who incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The company entered about 1,800 acres, but upon the death of Mr. Comyges, the land reverted to the Government. The forfeited tract was re-entered in 1835 by Sidney Breese and others, who later transferred it to the "Cairo City and Canal Company," a corporation chartered in 1837, which, by purchase, increased its holdings to 10,000 acres. Peter Stapleton is said to have erected the first house, and John Hawley the second, within the town limits. In consideration of certain privileges, the Illinois Central Railroad has erected around the water front a substantial levee, eighty feet wide. During the Civil War Cairo was an important base for military operations. Its population, according to the census of 1900, was 12,566. (See also *Alexander County*.)

CAIRO BRIDGE, THE, one of the triumphs of modern engineering, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company across the Ohio River, opposite the city of Cairo. It is the longest metallic bridge across a river in the world, being thirty-three feet longer than the Tay Bridge, in Scotland. The work of construction was begun, July 1, 1887, and uninterruptedly prosecuted for twenty-seven months, being completed, Oct. 29, 1889. The first train to cross it was made up of ten locomotives coupled together. The ap-

proaches from both the Illinois and Kentucky shores consist of iron viaducts and well-braced timber trestles. The Illinois viaduct approach consists of seventeen spans of 150 feet each, and one span of 106¼ feet. All these rest on cylinder piers filled with concrete, and are additionally supported by piles driven within the cylinders. The viaduct on the Kentucky shore is of similar general construction. The total number of spans is twenty-two—twenty-one being of 150 feet each, and one of 106¼ feet. The total length of the metal work, from end to end, is 10,650 feet, including that of the bridge proper, which is 4,644 feet. The latter consists of nine through spans and three deck spans. The through spans rest on ten first-class masonry piers on pneumatic foundations. The total length of the bridge, including the timber trestles, is 20,461 feet—about 3¾ miles. Four-fifths of the Illinois trestle work has been filled in with earth, while that on the southern shore has been virtually replaced by an embankment since the completion of the bridge. The bridge proper stands 104.42 feet in the clear above low water, and from the deepest foundation to the top of the highest iron work is 248.94 feet. The total cost of the work, including the filling and embankment of the trestles, has been (1895) between \$3,250,000 and \$3,500,000.

CAIRO, VINCENNES & CHICAGO RAILROAD, a division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, extending from Danville to Cairo (261 miles), with a branch nine miles in length from St. Francisville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. It was chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in 1867, completed in 1872, placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, sold under foreclosure in January, 1880, and for some time operated as the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In 1889, having been surrendered by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, it was united with the Danville & Southwestern Railroad, reorganized as the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad, and, in 1890, leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, of which it is known as the "Cairo Division." (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad* and *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad*.)

CALDWELL, (Dr.) George, early physician and legislator (the name is spelled both Cadwell and Caldwell in the early records), was born at

Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 21, 1773, and received his literary education at Hartford, and his professional at Rutland, Vt. He married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Lyon, who was a native of Ireland, and who served two terms in Congress from Vermont, four from Kentucky (1803-11), and was elected the first Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, but died before taking his seat in August, 1822. Lyon was also a resident for a time of St. Louis, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, but defeated by Edward Hempstead (see *Hempstead, Edward*). Dr. Caldwell descended the Ohio River in 1799 in company with Lyon's family and his brother-in-law, John Messinger (see *Messinger, John*), who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, the party locating at Eddyville, Ky. In 1802, Caldwell and Messinger removed to Illinois, landing near old Fort Chartres, and remained some time in the American Bottom. The former finally located on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis, where he practiced his profession and held various public offices, including those of Justice of the Peace and County Judge for St. Clair County, as also for Madison County after the organization of the latter. He served as State Senator from Madison County in the First and Second General Assemblies (1818-22), and, having removed in 1820 within the limits of what is now Morgan County (but still earlier embraced in Greene), in 1822 was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike Counties—the latter at that time embracing all the northern and northwestern part of the State, including the county of Cook. During the following session of the Legislature he was a sturdy opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. His home in Morgan County was in a locality known as "Swinerton's Point," a few miles west of Jacksonville, where he died, August 1, 1826. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) Dr. Caldwell (or Cadwell, as he was widely known) commanded a high degree of respect among early residents of Illinois. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says of him: "He was moral and correct in his public and private life, . . . was a respectable physician, and always maintained an unblemished character."

CALHOUN, John, pioneer printer and editor, was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808; learned the printing trade and practiced it in his native town, also working in a type-foundry in Albany and as a compositor in Troy. In the fall of 1833 he came to Chicago, bringing with him

an outfit for the publication of a weekly paper, and, on Nov. 26, began the issue of "The Chicago Democrat"—the first paper ever published in that city. Mr. Calhoun retained the management of the paper three years, transferring it in November, 1836, to John Wentworth, who conducted it until its absorption by "The Tribune" in July, 1861. Mr. Calhoun afterwards served as County Treasurer, still later as Collector, and, finally, as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in procuring right of way for the construction of its lines. Died in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1859.

CALHOUN, John, surveyor and politician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, served in the Black Hawk War and was soon after appointed County Surveyor. It was under Mr. Calhoun, and by his appointment, that Abraham Lincoln served for some time as Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County. In 1838 Calhoun was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, but was defeated in 1840, though elected Clerk of the House at the following session. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1846, and, for three terms (1849, '50 and '51), served as Mayor of the city of Springfield. In 1852 he was defeated by Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and United States Senator), as a candidate for Congress, but two years later was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas, where he became discredibly conspicuous by his zeal in attempting to carry out the policy of the Buchanan administration for making Kansas a slave State—especially in connection with the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, with the election of which he had much to do, and over which he presided. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1859.

CALHOUN, William J., lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1847. After residing at various points in that State, his family removed to Ohio, where he worked on a farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in a number of severe battles while with Sherman on the march against Atlanta, returning with General Thomas to Nashville, Tenn. During the last few months of the war he served in Texas, being mustered out at San Antonio in that State, though receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he entered the Poland Union Seminary, where he became the intimate personal friend of Maj. William McKinley, who was elected to the

Presidency in 1896. Having graduated at the seminary, he came to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., and began the study of law, later taking a course in a law school in Chicago, after which he was admitted to the bar (1875) and established himself in practice at Danville as the partner of the Hon. Joseph B. Mann. In 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Thirty-third General Assembly and, during the following session, proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. In May, 1897, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President McKinley a special envoy to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized citizen of the United States who had died while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards during the rebellion then in progress in Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed William R. Morrison, whose term had expired.

CALHOUN COUNTY, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, just above their junction. It has an area of 260 square miles, with a population (1900) of 8,917; was organized in 1825 and named for John C. Calhoun. Originally, the county was well timbered and the early settlers were largely engaged in lumbering, which tended to give the population more or less of a migratory character. Much of the timber has been cleared off, and the principal business in later years has been agriculture, although coal is found and mined in paying quantities along Silver Creek. Tradition has it that the aborigines found the precious metals in the bed of this stream. It was originally included within the limits of the Military Tract set apart for the veterans of the War of 1812. The physical conformation of the county's surface exhibits some peculiarities. Limestone bluffs, rising sometimes to the height of 200 feet, skirt the banks of both rivers, while through the center of the county runs a ridge dividing the two watersheds. The side valleys and the top of the central ridge are alike fertile. The bottom lands are very rich, but are liable to inundation. The county-seat and principal town is Hardin, with a population (1890) of 311.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer and legislator, was born near Newark, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1829; came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1849, where he farmed, taught school and edited, at different times, "The Wabash Sentinel" and "The Marshall Telegraph." He early identified himself with the Republican party, and, in 1864, was the Republican candidate for Congress in his dis-

trict; became a member of the first State Board of Equalization by appointment of Governor Oglesby in 1867; served in the lower house of the General Assembly during the sessions of 1875, '91, '93 and '95, and, in 1893-95, on a Joint Committee to revise the State Revenue Laws. He was also Presidential Elector in 1880, and again in 1888. Mr. Callahan was admitted to the bar when past 30 years of age, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889. His home is at Robinson.

CALUMET RIVER, a short stream the main body of which is formed by the union of two branches which come together at the southern boundary of the city of Chicago, and which flows into Lake Michigan a short distance north of the Indiana State line. The eastern branch, known as the Grand Calumet, flows in a westerly direction from Northwestern Indiana and unites with the Little Calumet from the west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the main stream. From the southern limit of Chicago the general course of the stream is north between Lake Calumet and Wolf Lake, which it serves to drain. At its mouth, Calumet Harbor has been constructed, which admits of the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, and is a shipping and receiving point of importance for heavy freight for the Illinois Steel Works, the Pullman Palace Car Works and other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. The river is regarded as a navigable stream, and has been dredged by the General Government to a depth of twenty feet and 200 feet wide for a distance of two miles, with a depth of sixteen feet for the remainder of the distance to the forks. The Calumet feeder for the Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from the west branch (or Little Calumet) to the canal in the vicinity of Willow Springs. The stream was known to the early French explorers as "the Calimic," and was sometimes confounded by them with the Chicago River.

CALUMET RIVER RAILROAD, a short line, 4.43 miles in length, lying wholly within Cook County. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee, but the line is not operated at present (1898). Its outstanding capital stock is \$68,700. It has no funded debt, but has a floating debt of \$116,357, making a total capitalization of \$185,087. This road extends from One Hundredth Street in Chicago to Hegewisch, and was chartered in 1883. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

CAMBRIDGE, the county-seat of Henry County, about 160 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. It is situated in a fertile region chiefly devoted to

agriculture and stock-raising. The city is a considerable grain market and has some manufacturing. Some coal is also mined. It has a public library, two newspapers, three banks, good schools, and handsome public (county) buildings. Population (1880), 1,203; (1890), United States census report, 940; (1900), 1,345.

CAMERON, James, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Illinois in 1815, and, in 1818, settled in Sangamon County. In 1829 he is said to have located where the town of New Salem (afterwards associated with the early history of Abraham Lincoln) was built, and of which he and James Rutledge were the founders. He is also said to have officiated at the funeral of Ann Rutledge, with whose memory Mr. Lincoln's name has been tenderly associated by his biographers. Mr. Cameron subsequently removed successively to Fulton County, Ill., to Iowa and to California, dying at a ripe old age, in the latter State, about 1878.

CAMP DOUGLAS, a Federal military camp established at Chicago early in the War of the Rebellion, located between Thirty-first Street and College Place, and Cottage Grove and Forest Avenues. It was originally designed and solely used as a camp of instruction for new recruits. Afterwards it was utilized as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. (For plot to liberate the latter, together with other similar prisoners in Illinois, see *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY, a plot formed in 1864 for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago (in Camp Douglas), Rock Island, Alton and Springfield. It was to be but a preliminary step in the execution of a design long cherished by the Confederate Government, viz., the seizing of the organized governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the coöperation of the "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three peace commissioners (Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb), who had been sent from Richmond to Canada, held frequent conferences with leaders of the treasonable organizations in the North, including Clement L. Vallandigham, Bowles, of Indiana, and one Charles Walsh, who was head of the movement in Chicago, with a large number of allies in that city and scattered throughout the States. The general management of the affair was entrusted to Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had been second

in command to the rebel Gen. John Morgan during his raid north of the Ohio River, while Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri, and G. St. Leger Grenfell (an Englishman) were selected to carry out the military program. Hines followed out his instructions with great zeal and labored indefatigably. Thompson's duty was to disseminate incendiary treasonable literature, and strengthen the timorous "Sons of Liberty" by the use of argument and money, both he and his agents being lavishly supplied with the latter. There was to be a draft in July, 1864, and it was determined to arm the "Sons of Liberty" for resistance, the date of uprising being fixed for July 20. This part of the scheme, however, was finally abandoned. Captain Hines located himself at Chicago, and personally attended to the distribution of funds and the purchase of arms. The date finally fixed for the attempt to liberate the Southern prisoners was August 29, 1864, when the National Democratic Convention was to assemble at Chicago. On that date it was expected the city would be so crowded that the presence of the promised force of "Sons" would not excite comment. The program also included an attack on the city by water, for which purpose reliance was placed upon a horde of Canadian refugees, under Capt. John B. Castleman. There were some 26,500 Southern prisoners in the State at this time, of whom about 8,000 were at Chicago, 6,000 at Rock Island, 7,500 at Springfield, and 5,000 at Alton. It was estimated that there were 4,000 "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago, who would be largely reinforced. With these and the Canadian refugees the prisoners at Camp Douglas were to be liberated, and the army thus formed was to march upon Rock Island, Springfield and Alton. But suspicions were aroused, and the Camp was reinforced by a regiment of infantry and a battery. The organization of the proposed assailing force was very imperfect, and the great majority of those who were to compose it were lacking in courage. Not enough of the latter reported for service to justify an attack, and the project was postponed. In the meantime a preliminary part of the plot, at least indirectly connected with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and which contemplated the release of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, had been "nipped in the bud" by the arrest of Capt. C. H. Cole, a Confederate officer in disguise, on the 19th of September, just as he was on the point of putting in execution a scheme for seizing the United States steamer Michigan at Sandusky, and putting on board of it a Confeder-

ate crew. November 8 was the date next selected to carry out the Chicago scheme—the day of President Lincoln's second election. The same preliminaries were arranged, except that no water attack was to be made. But Chicago was to be burned and flooded, and its banks pillaged. Detachments were designated to apply the torch, to open fire plugs, to levy arms, and to attack banks. But representatives of the United States Secret Service had been initiated into the "Sons of Liberty," and the plans of Captain Hines and his associates were well known to the authorities. An efficient body of detectives was put upon their track by Gen. B. J. Sweet, the commandant at Camp Douglas, although some of the most valuable service in running down the conspiracy and capturing its agents, was rendered by Dr. T. Winslow Ayer of Chicago, a Colonel Langhorne (an ex-Confederate who had taken the oath of allegiance without the knowledge of some of the parties to the plot), and Col. J. T. Shanks, a Confederate prisoner who was known as "The Texan." Both Langhorne and Shanks were appalled at the horrible nature of the plot as it was unfolded to them, and entered with zeal into the effort to defeat it. Shanks was permitted to escape from Camp Douglas, thereby getting in communication with the leaders of the plot who assisted to conceal him, while he faithfully apprised General Sweet of their plans. On the night of Nov. 6—or rather after midnight on the morning of the 7th—General Sweet caused simultaneous arrests of the leaders to be made at their hiding-places. Captain Hines was not captured, but the following conspirators were taken into custody: Captains Cantrill and Traverse; Charles Walsh, the Brigadier-General of the "Sons of Liberty," who was sheltering them, and in whose barn and house was found a large quantity of arms and military stores; Cols. St. Leger Grenfell, W. R. Anderson and J. T. Shanks; R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel and Buckner S. Morris, the Treasurer of the order. They were tried by Military Commission at Cincinnati for conspiracy. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Anderson committed suicide during the trial; Walsh, Semmes and Daniels were sentenced to the penitentiary, and Grenfell was sentenced to be hung, although his sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, where he mysteriously disappeared some years afterward, but whether he escaped or was drowned in the attempt to do so has never been known. The British Government had made

repeated attempts to secure his release, a brother of his being a General in the British Army. Daniels managed to escape, and was never recaptured, while Walsh and Semmes, after undergoing brief terms of imprisonment, were pardoned by President Johnson. The subsequent history of Shanks, who played so prominent a part in defeating the scheme of wholesale arson, pillage and assassination, is interesting. While in prison he had been detailed for service as a clerk in one of the offices under the direction of General Sweet, and, while thus employed, made the acquaintance of a young lady member of a loyal family, whom he afterwards married. After the exposure of the contemplated uprising, the rebel agents in Canada offered a reward of \$1,000 in gold for the taking of his life, and he was bitterly persecuted. The attention of President Lincoln was called to the service rendered by him, and sometime during 1865 he received a commission as Captain and engaged in fighting the Indians upon the Plains. The efficiency shown by Colonel Sweet in ferreting out the conspiracy and defeating its consummation won for him the gratitude of the people of Chicago and the whole nation, and was recognized by the Government in awarding him a commission as Brigadier-General. (See *Benjamin J. Sweet, Camp Douglas and Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

CAMPBELL, Alexander, legislator and Congressman, was born at Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. After obtaining a limited education in the common schools, at an early age he secured employment as a clerk in an iron manufactory. He soon rose to the position of superintendent, managing iron-works in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, until 1850, when he removed to Illinois, settling at La Salle. He was twice (1852 and 1853) elected Mayor of that city, and represented his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly (1859). He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and served one term (1875-77) as Representative in Congress, being elected as an Independent, but, in 1878, was defeated for re-election by Philip C. Hayes, Republican. Mr. Campbell was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln, and, in 1858, contributed liberally to the expenses of the latter in making the tour of the State during the debate with Douglas. He broke with the Republican party in 1874 on the greenback issue, which won for him the title of "Father of the Greenback." His death occurred at La Salle, August 9, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Antrim, early lawyer, was born in New Jersey in 1814; came to Springfield, Ill.,

in 1838; was appointed Master in Chancery for Sangamon County in 1849, and, in 1861, to a similar position by the United States District Court for that district. Died, August 11, 1868.

CAMPBELL, James R., Congressman and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 4, 1853, his ancestors being among the first settlers in that section of the State; was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877; in 1878 purchased "The McLeansboro Times," which he has since conducted; was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884, and again in '86, advanced to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected in '92. During his twelve years' experience in the Legislature he participated, as a Democrat, in the celebrated Logan-Morrison contest for the United States Senate, in 1885, and assisted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the Senate in 1891. At the close of his last term in the Senate (1896) he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District, receiving a plurality of 2,851 over Orlando Burrell, Republican, who had been elected in 1894. On the second call for troops issued by the President during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Campbell organized a regiment which was mustered in as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the corps of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla. Although his regiment saw no active service during the war, it was held in readiness for that purpose, and, on the occupation of Cuba in December, 1898, it became a part of the army of occupation. As Colonel Campbell remained with his regiment, he took no part in the proceedings of the last term of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was not a candidate for re-election in 1898.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterwards reading law at Pittsburg. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California,

removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on his return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for Presidential Elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of the State. He also served in the California Legislature during the war, and, in 1864, was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1868.

CAMPBELL, William J., lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. After passing through the Chicago public schools, Mr. Campbell attended the University of Pennsylvania, for two years, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From that date he was in active practice and attained prominence at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he was elected State Senator, and was re-elected in 1882, serving in all eight years. At the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85 he was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and, on Feb. 6, 1883, he became Lieutenant-Governor upon the accession of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to the executive office to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1888 he represented the First Illinois District in the National Republican Convention, and was the same year chosen a member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois and was re-elected in 1892. Died in Chicago, March 4, 1896. For several years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Campbell was the chief attorney of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

CAMP POINT, a village in Adams County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads, 22 miles east-northeast of Quincy. It is a grain center, has one flour mill, two feed mills, one elevator, a pressed brick plant, two banks, four churches, a high school, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,150; (1900), 1,260.

CANAL SCRIP FRAUD. During the session of the Illinois General Assembly of 1859, Gen. Jacob Fry, who, as Commissioner or Trustee, had been associated with the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal from 1837 to 1845, had his attention called to a check purporting to have been issued by the Commissioners in 1839, which, upon investigation, he became convinced was counterfeit, or had been fraudulently issued. Having communicated his conclusions to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, the State Auditor, in charge of the work of refunding the State indebtedness, an inquiry was instituted in the office of the Fund Commissioner—a position attached to the Governor's office, but in the charge of a secretary—which developed the fact that a large amount of these evidences of indebtedness had been taken up through that office and bonds issued therefor by the State Auditor under the laws for funding the State debt. A subsequent investigation by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, ordered by vote of that body, resulted in the discovery that, in May and August, 1839, two series of canal "scrip" (or checks) had been issued by the Canal Board, to meet temporary demands in the work of construction—the sum aggregating \$269,059—of which all but \$316 had been redeemed within a few years at the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank. The bank officers testified that this scrip (or a large part of it) had, after redemption, been held by them in the bank vaults without cancellation until settlement was had with the Canal Board, when it was packed in boxes and turned over to the Board. After having lain in the canal office for several years in this condition, and a new "Trustee" (as the officer in charge was now called) having come into the canal office in 1853, this scrip, with other papers, was repacked in a shoe-box and a trunk and placed in charge of Joel A. Matteson, then Governor, to be taken by him to Springfield and deposited there. Nothing further was known of these papers until October, 1854, when \$300 of the scrip was presented to the Secretary of the Fund Commissioner by a Springfield banker, and bond issued thereon. This was followed in 1856 and 1857 by larger sums, until, at the time the legislative investigation was instituted, it was found that bonds to the amount of \$223,182.66 had been issued on account of principal and interest. With the exception of the \$300 first presented, it was shown that all the scrip so funded had been presented by Governor Matteson, either while in office or subsequent to his retirement, and the bonds issued therefor delivered to him—although none of the persons in whose names the issue was made were known or ever afterward discovered. The developments made by the Senate Finance Committee led to an offer from Matteson to

indemnify the State, in which he stated that he had "unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted." He therefore gave to the State mortgages and an indemnifying bond for the sum shown to have been funded by him of this class of indebtedness, upon which the State, on foreclosure a few years later, secured judgment for \$255,000, although the property on being sold realized only \$238,000. A further investigation by the Legislature, in 1861, revealed the fact that additional issues of bonds for similar scrip had been made amounting to \$165,346, for which the State never received any compensation. A search through the State House for the trunk and box placed in the hands of Governor Matteson in 1853, while the official investigation was in progress, resulted in the discovery of the trunk in a condition showing it had been opened, but the box was never found. The fraud was made the subject of a protracted investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County in May, 1859, and, although the jury twice voted to indict Governor Matteson for larceny, it as often voted to reconsider, and, on a third ballot, voted to "ignore the bill."

CANBY, Richard Sprigg, jurist, was born in Green County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1808; was educated at Miami University and admitted to the bar, afterwards serving as Prosecuting Attorney, member of the Legislature and one term (1847-49) in Congress. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, locating at Olney, was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1867, resuming practice at the expiration of his term in 1873. Died in Richland County, July 27, 1895. Judge Canby was a relative of Gen. Edward Richard Spriggs Canby, who was treacherously killed by the Modocs in California in 1873.

CANNON, Joseph G., Congressman, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836, and removed to Illinois in early youth, locating at Danville, Vermilion County. By profession he is a lawyer, and served as State's Attorney of Vermilion County for two terms (1861-68). Incidentally, he is conducting a large banking business at Danville. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress for the Fifteenth District, and has been re-elected biennially ever since, except in 1890, when he was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Samuel T. Busey, his Democratic opponent. He is now (1898) serving his twelfth term as the Representative for the Twelfth Congressional District, and has been re-elected for a thirteenth term in the Fifty-

sixth Congress (1899-1901). Mr. Cannon has been an influential factor in State and National politics, as shown by the fact that he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations during the important sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

CANTON, a flourishing city in Fulton County, 12 miles from the Illinois River, and 28 miles southwest of Peoria. It is the commercial metropolis of one of the largest and richest counties in the "corn belt"; also has abundant supplies of timber and clay for manufacturing purposes. There are coal mines within the municipal limits, and various manufacturing establishments. Among the principal outputs are agricultural implements, flour, brick and tile, cigars, cigar boxes, foundry and machine-shop products, firearms, brooms, and marble. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has water-works, fire department, a public library, six ward schools and one high school, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 5,604; (1900), 6,564.

CAPPS, Jabez, pioneer, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796; came to the United States in 1817, and to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819. For a time he taught school in what is now called Round Prairie, in the present County of Sangamon, and later in Calhoun (the original name of a part of the city of Springfield), having among his pupils a number of those who afterwards became prominent citizens of Central Illinois. In 1836, in conjunction with two partners, he laid out the town of Mount Pulaski, the original county-seat of Logan County, where he continued to live for the remainder of his life, and where, during its later period, he served as Postmaster some fifteen years. He also served as Recorder of Logan County four years. Died, April 1, 1896, in the 100th year of his age.

CARBONDALE, a city in Jackson County, founded in 1852, 57 miles north of Cairo, and 91 miles from St. Louis. Three lines of railway center here. The chief industries are coal-mining, farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and lumbering. It has two preserving plants, eight churches, two weekly papers, and four public schools, and is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. Pop. (1890), 2,382; (1900), 3,318.

CARBONDALE & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD, a short line $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, extending from Marion to Carbondale, and operated by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as lessee. It was incorporated as the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad in 1867; its name changed in 1869 to The Carbondale &

Shawneetown, was opened for business, Dec. 31, 1871, and leased in 1886 for 980 years to the St. Louis Southern, through which it passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and by lease from the latter, in 1896, became a part of the Illinois Central System (which see).

CAREY, William, lawyer, was born in the town of Turner, Maine, Dec. 29, 1826; studied law with General Fessenden and at Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1856, the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1857, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in 1873. Judge Carey was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Jo Daviess County, and the choice of the Republicans in that body for temporary presiding officer; was elected to the next General Assembly (the Twenty-seventh), serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee through its four sessions; from 1873 to 1876 was United States District Attorney for Utah, still later occupying various offices at Deadwood, Dakota, and in Reno County, Kan. The first office held by Judge Carey in Illinois (that of Superintendent of Schools for the city of Galena) was conferred upon him through the influence of John A. Rawlins, afterwards General Grant's chief-of-staff during the war, and later Secretary of War—although at the time Mr. Rawlins and he were politically opposed. Mr. Carey's present residence is in Chicago.

CARLIN, Thomas, former Governor, was born of Irish ancestry in Fayette County, Ky., July 18, 1789; emigrated to Illinois in 1811, and served as a private in the War of 1812, and as a Captain in the Black Hawk War. While not highly educated, he was a man of strong common sense, high moral standard, great firmness of character and unflinching courage. In 1818 he settled in Greene County, of which he was the first Sheriff; was twice elected State Senator, and was Register of the Land Office at Quincy, when he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1838. An uncompromising partisan, he nevertheless commanded the respect and good-will of his political opponents. Died at his home in Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, nephew of Gov. Thomas Carlin, was born at Rich Woods, Greene County, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829. At the age of 21 he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in 1853, was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry as Lieutenant. After several years spent in Indian

fighting, he was ordered to California, where he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to recruiting duty. On August 15, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861; commanded the District of Southeast Missouri for eighteen months; led a brigade under Slocum in the Arkansas campaign; served with marked distinction in Kentucky and Mississippi; took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, was engaged in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned Major in the Sixteenth Infantry. He also took part in the Georgia campaign, aiding in the capture of Atlanta, and marching with Sherman to the sea. For gallant service in the assault at Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864, he was made Colonel in the regular army, and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service at Bentonville, N. C., and Major-General for services during the war. Colonel Carlin was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1893. His home is at Carrollton.

CARLINVILLE, the county-seat of Macoupin County; a city and railroad junction, 57 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 38 miles southwest of Springfield. Blackburn University (which see) is located here. Three coal mines are operated, and there are brick works, tile works, and one newspaper. The city has gas and electric light plants and water-works. Population (1880), 3,117; (1890), 3,293; (1900), 3,502.

CARLYLE, the county-seat of Clinton County, 48 miles east of St. Louis, located on the Kaskaskia River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town has churches, parochial and public schools, water-works, lighting plant, and manufactures. It has a flourishing seminary for young ladies, three weekly papers, and a public library connected with the high school. Population (1890), 1,784; (1900), 1,874.

CARMI, the county-seat of White County, on the Little Wabash River, 124 miles east of St. Louis and 38 west of Evansville, Ind. The surrounding country is fertile, yielding both cereals and fruit. Flouring mills and lumber manufacturing, including the making of staves, are the chief industries, though the city has brick and tile works, a plow factory and foundry. Population (1880), 2,512; (1890), 2,785; (1900), 2,939.

CARPENTER, Milton, legislator and State Treasurer; entered upon public life in Illinois as

Representative in the Ninth General Assembly (1834) from Hamilton County, serving by successive re-elections in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. While a member of the latter (1841) he was elected by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer, retaining this position until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was chosen his own successor by popular vote, but died a few days after the election in August, 1848. He was buried in what is now known as the "Old Hutchinson Cemetery"—a burying ground in the west part of the city of Springfield, long since abandoned—where his remains still lie (1897) in a grave unmarked by a tombstone.

CARPENTER, Philo, pioneer and early druggist, was born of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry in the town of Savoy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1805; engaged as a druggist's clerk at Troy, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Chicago in 1832, where he established himself in the drug business, which was later extended into other lines. Soon after his arrival, he began investing in lands, which have since become immensely valuable. Mr. Carpenter was associated with the late Rev. Jeremiah Porter in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but, in 1851, withdrew on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of some of the representatives of that denomination on the subject of slavery, identifying himself with the Congregationalist Church, in which he had been reared. He was one of the original founders and most liberal benefactors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave in contributions, during his life-time, or in bequests after his death, sums aggregating not far from \$100,000. One of the Seminary buildings was named in his honor, "Carpenter Hall." He was identified with various other organizations, one of the most important being the Relief and Aid Society, which did such useful work after the fire of 1871. By a life of probity, liberality and benevolence, he won the respect of all classes, dying, August 7, 1886.

CARPENTER, (Mrs.) Sarah L. Warren, pioneer teacher, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813; at the age of 13 she began teaching at State Line, N. Y.; in 1833 removed with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warren) to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in what was called the "Yankee settlement," now the town of Lockport, Will County. She came to Chicago the following year (1834) to take the place of assistant of Granville T. Sproat in a school for boys, and is said to have been the first teacher paid out of the public funds in Chicago, though Miss Eliza Chappell

(afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Porter) began teaching the children about Fort Dearborn in 1833. Miss Warren married Abel E. Carpenter, whom she survived, dying at Aurora, Kane County, Jan. 10, 1897.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a village of Kane County and manufacturing center, on Lake Geneva branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles north of East Elgin and about 48 miles from Chicago. Pop. (1890), 754; (1900), 1,002.

CARR, Clark E., lawyer, politician and diplomat, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836; at 13 years of age accompanied his father's family to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent several years at Knox College. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School, but on returning to Illinois, soon embarked in politics, his affiliations being uniformly with the Republican party. His first office was that of Postmaster at Galesburg, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and which he held for twenty-four years. He was a tried and valued assistant of Governor Yates during the War of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of the latter with the rank of Colonel. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaigns of that year, as well as those of 1868 and 1872. In 1869 he purchased "The Galesburg Republican," which he edited and published for two years. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor; in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, from the State-at-large, and, in 1887, a candidate for the caucus nomination for United States Senator, which was given to Charles B. Farwell. In 1888 he was defeated in the Republican State Convention as candidate for Governor by Joseph W. Fifer. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark, which post he filled with marked ability and credit to the country until his resignation was accepted by President Cleveland, when he returned to his former home at Galesburg. While in Denmark he did much to promote American trade with that country, especially in the introduction of American corn as an article of food, which has led to a large increase in the annual exportation of this commodity to Scandinavian markets.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and graduated at West Point in 1850, entering the Mounted Rifles. Until 1861 he was stationed in the Far West, and engaged in Indian fighting, earning a First Lieu-

tenancy through his gallantry. In 1861 he entered upon active service under General Lyon, in Southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagements of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, winning the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served as acting Brigadier-General in Fremont's hundred-day expedition, for a time commanding the Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest. On the second day at Pea Ridge, although three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours, and materially aided in securing a victory, for his bravery being made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the summer of 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Regular Army. During the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division, leading the attack at Magnolia Church, at Port Gibson, and at Big Black River, and winning a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States Army. He also distinguished himself for a first and second assault upon taking Vicksburg, and, in the autumn of 1862, commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps at Corinth. In December of that year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, where he gained new laurels, being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Little Rock, and Major-General for services during the war. After the close of the Civil War, he was stationed chiefly in the West, where he rendered good service in the Indian campaigns. In 1894 he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, and has since resided in New York.

CARRIEL, Henry F., M.D., alienist, was born at Charlestown, N. H., and educated at Marlow Academy, N. H., and Wesleyan Seminary, Vt.; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1857, and immediately accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, remaining until 1870. Meanwhile, however, he visited a large number of the leading hospitals and asylums of Europe. In 1870, Dr. Carriel received the appointment of Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, a position which he continued to fill until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered to Governor Altgeld his resignation, to take effect July 1 of that year.—**Mrs. Mary Turner (Carriel)**, wife of Dr. Carriel, and a daughter of Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, was elected a Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1896, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over Julia Holmes Smith, her highest competitor.

CARROLL COUNTY, originally a part of Jo Daviess County, but set apart and organized in 1839, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first settlements were in and around Savanna, Cherry Grove and Arnold's Grove. The first County Commissioners were Messrs. L. H. Borden, Garner Moffett and S. M. Jersey, who held their first court at Savanna, April 13, 1839. In 1843 the county-seat was changed from Savanna to Mount Carroll, where it yet remains. Townships were first organized in 1850, and the development of the county has steadily progressed since that date. The surface of the land is rolling, and at certain points decidedly picturesque. The land is generally good for farming. It is well timbered, particularly along the Mississippi. Area of the county, 440 square miles; population, 18,963. Mount Carroll is a pleasant, prosperous, wide-awake town, of about 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent public and private schools.

CARROLLTON, the county-seat of Greene County, situated on the west branch of the Chicago & Alton and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroads, 33 miles north-northwest of Alton, and 34 miles south by west from Jacksonville. The town has a foundry, carriage and wagon factory, two machine shops, two flour mills, two banks, six churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 2,258; (1900), 2,355.

CARTER, Joseph N., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 12, 1843; came to Illinois in boyhood, and, after attending school at Tuscola four years, engaged in teaching until 1863, when he entered Illinois College, graduating in 1866; in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, the next year establishing himself in practice at Quincy, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies (1878-82), and, in June, 1894, was elected to the seat on the Supreme Bench, which he now occupies.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, United States Senator, born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; in his fifth year was brought to Illinois, his father locating at Pana, where he was educated in the public schools; was employed in farming, railroading and teaching several years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and, in 1882, removed to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in practice; was elected, as a Republican the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Idaho and the first Representative from the new

State; was Commissioner of the General Land Office (1891-92), and, in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1901. In 1892 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, serving until the St. Louis Convention of 1896.

CARTERVILLE, a city in Williamson County, 10 miles by rail northwest of Marion. Coal mining is the principal industry. It has a bank, five churches, a public school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 692; (1890), 969; (1900), 1,749; (1904, est.), 2,000.

CARTHAGE, a city and the county-seat of Hancock County, 13 miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads; has water-works, electric lights, three banks, four trust companies, four weekly and two semi-weekly papers, and is the seat of a Lutheran College. Pop. (1890), 1,654; (1900), 2,104.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Hancock County, incorporated in 1871; has a teaching faculty of twelve members, and reports 158 pupils—sixty-eight men and ninety women—for 1897-98. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and endowment of \$32,000. Instruction is given in the classical, scientific, musical, fine arts and business departments, as well as in preparatory studies. In 1898 this institution reported a property valuation of \$41,000, of which \$35,000 was in real estate.

CARTHAGE & BURLINGTON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CARTWRIGHT, James Henry, Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1842—the son of a frontier Methodist clergyman; was educated at Rock River Seminary and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1867; began practice in 1870 at Oregon, Ogle County, which is still his home; in 1888 was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Eustace, deceased, and in 1891 assigned to Appellate Court duty; in December, 1895, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Bailey, deceased, and re-elected in 1897.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785, and at the age of five years accompanied his father (a Revolutionary veteran) to Logan County, Ky. The country was wild and unsettled, there were no schools, the nearest mill was 40 miles distant, the few residents wore homespun garments of flax or cotton; and coffee, tea and sugar in domestic use were almost unknown. Methodist circuit riders soon invaded the district, and, at a camp meeting held at Cane

Ridge in 1801, Peter received his first religious impressions. A few months later he abandoned his reckless life, sold his race-horse and abjured gambling. He began preaching immediately after his conversion, and, in 1803, was regularly received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although only 18 years old. In 1823 he removed to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, then but sparsely settled. In 1828, and again in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, where his homespun wit and undaunted courage stood him in good stead. For a long series of years he attended annual conferences (usually as a delegate), and was a conspicuous figure at camp-meetings. Although a Democrat all his life, he was an uncompromising antagonist of slavery, and rejoiced at the division of his denomination in 1844. He was also a zealous supporter of the Government during the Civil War. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was a powerful preacher, a tireless worker, and for fifty years served as a Presiding Elder of his denomination. On the lecture platform, his quaintness and eccentricity, together with his inexhaustible fund of personal anecdotes, insured an interested audience. Numerous stories are told of his physical prowess in overcoming unruly characters whom he had failed to convince by moral suasion. Inside the church he was equally fearless and outspoken, and his strong common sense did much to promote the success of the denomination in the West. He died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Sept. 25, 1872. His principal published works are "A Controversy with the Devil" (1853), "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright" (1856), "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869), and several works on Methodism.

CARY, Eugene, lawyer and insurance manager, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1835; began teaching at sixteen, meanwhile attending a select school or academy at intervals; studied law at Sheboygan, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., 1855-56; served as City Attorney and later as County Judge, and, in 1861, enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as a Captain in the Army of the Cumberland, and the last two years as Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he held the office of Judge of the First District, but in 1871 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1883, was the High-License candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor Harrison, and believed by

many to have been honestly elected, but counted out by the machine methods then in vogue.

CASAD, Anthony Wayne, clergyman and physician, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., May 2, 1791; died at Summerfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. His father, Rev. Thomas Casad, was a Baptist minister, who, with his wife, Abigail Tingley, was among the early settlers of Sussex County. He was descended from Dutch-Huguenot ancestry, the family name being originally Cossart, the American branch having been founded by Jacques Cossart, who emigrated from Leyden to New York in 1663. At the age of 19 Anthony removed to Greene County, Ohio, settling at Fairfield, near the site of the present city of Dayton, where some of his relatives were then residing. On Feb. 6, 1811, he married Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Stites and Martha Martin Stites, her mother's father and grandfather having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Anthony Wayne Casad served as a volunteer from Ohio in the War of 1812, being a member of Captain Wm. Stephenson's Company. In 1818 he removed with his wife's father to Union Grove, St. Clair County, Ill. A few years later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during 1821-23 was stationed at Kaskaskia and Buffalo, removing, in 1823, to Lebanon, where he taught school. Later he studied medicine and attained considerable prominence as a practitioner, being commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry in 1835. He was one of the founders of McKendree College and a liberal contributor to its support; was also for many years Deputy Superintendent of Schools at Lebanon, served as County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and acted as agent for Harper Brothers in the sale of Southern Illinois lands. He was a prominent Free Mason and an influential citizen. His youngest daughter, Amanda Keziah, married Rev. Colin D. James (which see).

CASEY, a village of Clark County, at the intersection of the Vandalia Line and the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad, 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 1,500.

CASEY, Zadoc, pioneer and early Congressman, was born in Georgia, March 17, 1796, the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who removed to Tennessee about 1800. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1817, bringing with him his widowed mother, and settling in the vicinity of the present city of Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, where he acquired great prominence as a politician and became the head

of an influential family. He began preaching at an early age, and continued to do so occasionally through his political career. In 1819, he took a prominent part in the organization of Jefferson County, serving on the first Board of County Commissioners; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1820, but was elected Representative in 1822 and re-elected two years later; in 1826 was advanced to the Senate, serving until 1830, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and during his incumbency took part in the Black Hawk War. On March 1, 1833, he resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept a seat as one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, to which he had been elected a few months previous, being subsequently re-elected for four consecutive terms. In 1842 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by John A. McClernand. Other public positions held by him included those of Delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, Representative in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies (1848-52), serving as Speaker in the former. He was again elected to the Senate in 1860, but died before the expiration of his term, Sept. 4, 1862. During the latter years of his life he was active in securing the right of way for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the original of the Mississippi division of the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern. He commenced life in poverty, but acquired a considerable estate, and was the donor of the ground upon which the Supreme Court building for the Southern Division at Mount Vernon was erected.—**Dr. Newton R. (Casey)**, son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1826, received his primary education in the local schools and at Hillsboro and Mount Vernon Academies; in 1842 entered the Ohio University at Athens in that State, remaining until 1845, when he commenced the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures the following year at the Louisville Medical Institute; soon after began practice, and, in 1847, removed to Benton, Ill., returning the following year to Mount Vernon. In 1856-57 he attended a second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, the latter year removing to Mound City, where he filled a number of positions, including that of Mayor from 1859 to 1864, when he declined a re-election. In 1860, Dr. Casey served as delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and, on the establishment of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, in 1861, acted for some time as a volunteer

surgeon, later serving as Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly and re-elected in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Speaker in opposition to Hon. S. M. Cullom; also again served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74). Since retiring from public life Dr. Casey has given his attention to the practice of his profession.—**Col. Thomas S. (Casey)**, another son, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., April 6, 1832, educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, in due course receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter; studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1854; in 1860, was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; in September, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mustered out May 16, 1863, having in the meantime taken part in the battle of Stone River and other important engagements in Western Tennessee. By this time his regiment, having been much reduced in numbers, was consolidated with the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, he was again elected State's Attorney, serving until 1868; in 1870, was chosen Representative, and, in 1872, Senator for the Mount Vernon District for a term of four years. In 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge and was immediately assigned to Appellate Court duty, soon after the expiration of his term, in 1885, removing to Springfield, where he died, March 1, 1891.

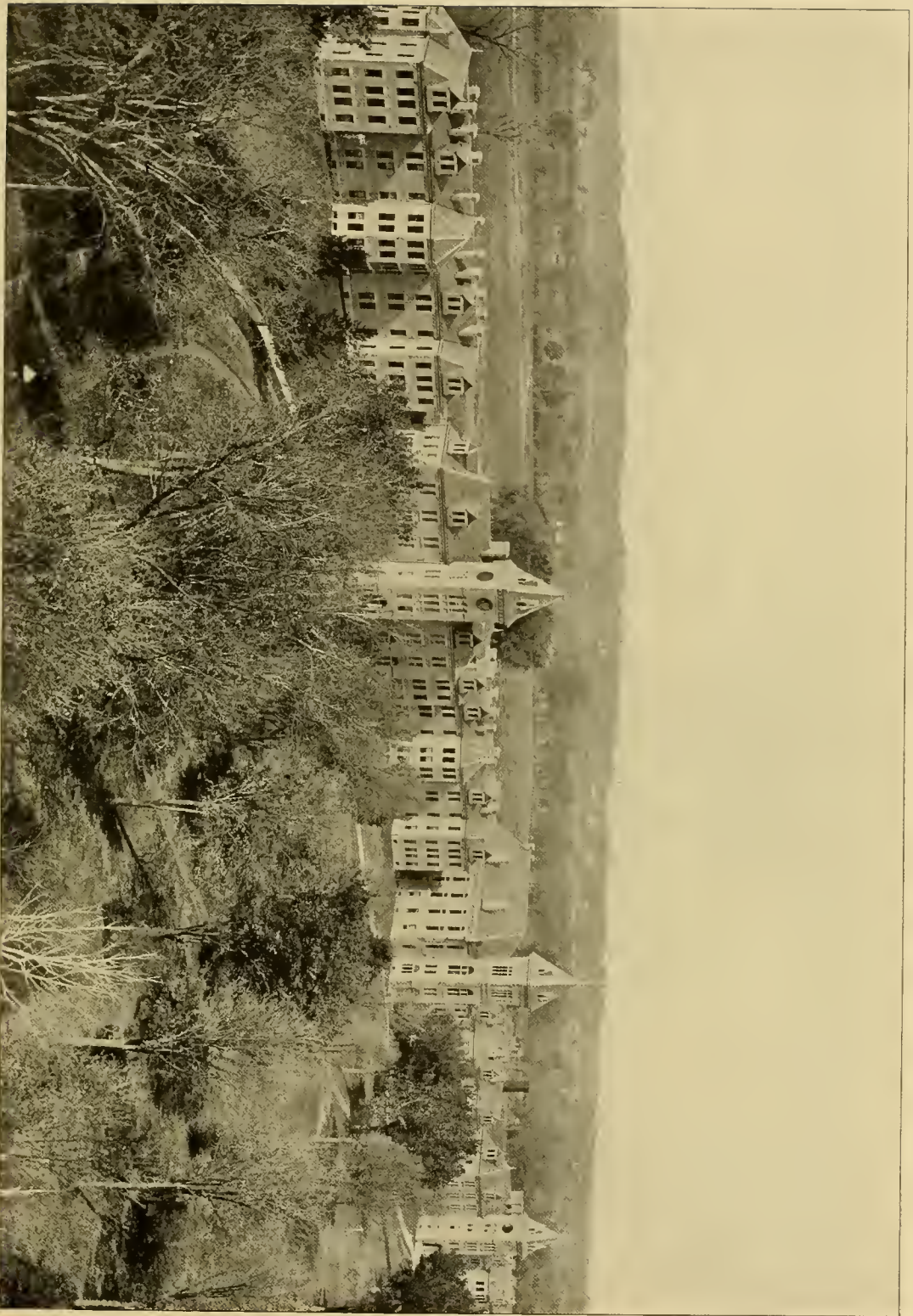
CASS COUNTY, situated a little west of the center of the State, with an area of 360 square miles and a population (1900) of 17,222—named for Gen. Lewis Cass. French traders are believed to have made the locality of Beardstown their headquarters about the time of the discovery of the Illinois country. The earliest permanent white settlers came about 1820, and among them were Thomas Beard, Martin L. Lindsley, John Cetrough and Archibald Job. As early as 1821 there was a horse-mill on Indian Creek, and, in 1827, M. L. Lindsley conducted a school on the bluffs. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist missionary and evangelist, was one of the earliest preachers, and among the pioneers may be named Messrs. Robertson, Toplo, McDonald, Downing, Davis, Shepherd, Penny, Bergen and Hopkins. Beardstown was the original county-seat, and during both the Black Hawk and Mormon troubles was a depot of supplies and rendezvous for troops. Here also Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech. The site of the town,

as at present laid out, was at one time sold by Mr. Downing for twenty-five dollars. The county was set off from Morgan in 1837. The principal towns are Beardstown, Virginia, Chandlerville, Ashland and Arenzville. The county-seat, formerly at Beardstown, was later removed to Virginia, where it now is. Beardstown was incorporated in 1837, with about 700 inhabitants. Virginia was platted in 1836, but not incorporated until 1842.

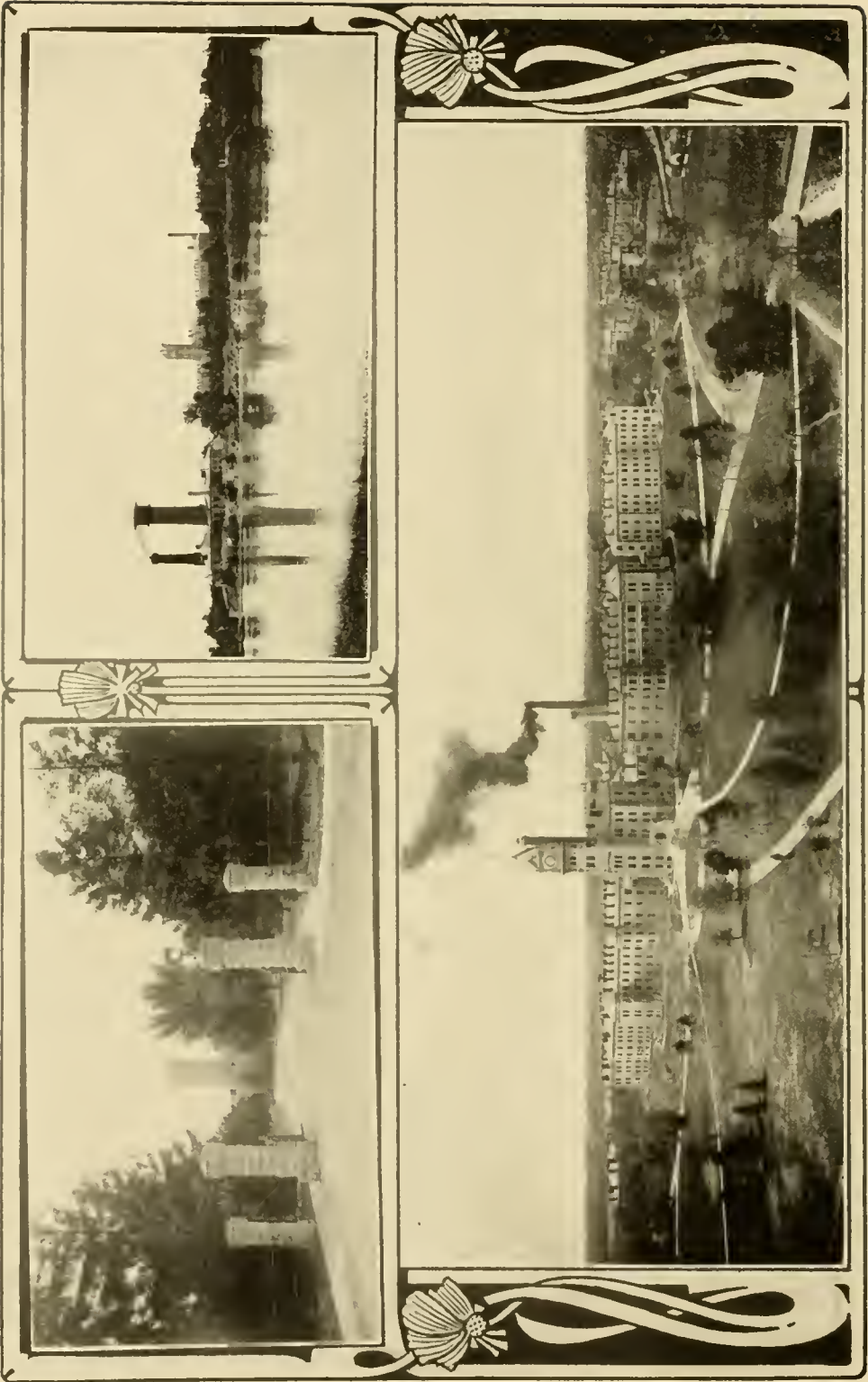
CASTLE, Orlando Lane, educator, was born at Jericho, Vt., July 26, 1822; graduated at Denison University, Ohio, 1846; spent one year as tutor there, and, for several years, had charge of the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858, he accepted the chair of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles-Lettres in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., remaining until his death, Jan. 31, 1892. Professor Castle received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1877.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born (Hartwell) in Luray, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1844; educated at the Female College, Granville, Ohio, where she graduated, in 1868, and, in 1887, was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides at Hoopston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood is the author of a number of works of fiction, which have been accorded a high rank. Among her earlier productions are "Craque-o'-Doom" (1881), "Rocky Fork" (1882), "Old Caravan Days" (1884), "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888), "The Romance of Dollard" and "The Bells of St. Anne" (1889). During the past few years she has shown a predilection for subjects connected with early Illinois history, and has published popular romances under the title of "The Story of Tonty," "The White Islander," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia" and "The Chase of Sant Castin and other Stories of the French in the New World."

CATON, John Dean, early lawyer and jurist, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1812. Left to the care of a widowed mother at an early age, his childhood was spent in poverty and manual labor. At 15 he was set to learn a trade, but an infirmity of sight compelled him to abandon it. After a brief attendance at an academy at Utica, where he studied law between the ages of 19 and 21, in 1833 he removed to Chicago, and shortly afterward, on a visit to Pekin, was examined and licensed to practice by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served as Alderman in 1837-38, and sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1842 to 1864, when he resigned, hav-



ANNEX CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

ing served nearly twenty-two years. During this period he more than once occupied the position of Chief-Justice. Being embarrassed by the financial stringency of 1837-38, in the latter year he entered a tract of land near Plainfield, and, taking his family with him, began farming. Later in life, while a resident of Ottawa, he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the West, which for a time bore his name and were ultimately incorporated in the "Western Union," laying the foundation of a large fortune. On retiring from the bench, he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his private affairs, to travel, and to literary labors. Among his published works are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies," and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." Died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

CAVARLY, Alfred W., early lawyer and legislator, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1793; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in 1822, came to Illinois, first settling at Edwardsville, and soon afterwards at Carrollton, Greene County. Here he was elected Representative in the Fifth General Assembly (1826), and again to the Twelfth (1840); also served as Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies (1842-48), acting, in 1845, as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes. In 1844, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1846, was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in convention by Augustus C. French. Mr. Cavarly was prominent both in his profession and in the Legislature while a member of that body. In 1853, he removed to Ottawa, where he resided until his death, Oct. 25, 1876.

CENTERVILLE (or Central City), a village in the coal-mining district of Grundy County, near Coal City. Population (1880), 673; (1900), 290.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, established under act of the Legislature passed March 1, 1847, and located at Jacksonville, Morgan County. Its founding was largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who addressed the people from the platform and appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of this class of unfortunates. Construction of the building was begun in 1848. By 1851 two wards were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was received in November of that year. The first Superintendent was Dr. J. M. Higgins, who served less than two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Jones remained as

Acting Superintendent for several months, when the place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Andrew McFarland of New Hampshire, his administration continuing until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriel of New Jersey. Dr. Carriel tendered his resignation in 1893, and, after one or two further changes, in 1897 Dr. F. C. Winslow, who had been Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Carriel, was placed in charge of the institution. The original plan of construction provided for a center building, five and a half stories high, and two wings with a rear extension in which were to be the chapel, kitchen and employes' quarters. Subsequently these wings were greatly enlarged, permitting an increase in the number of wards, and as the exigencies of the institution demanded, appropriations have been made for the erection of additional buildings. Numerous detached buildings have been erected within the past few years, and the capacity of the institution greatly increased—"The Annex" admitting of the introduction of many new and valuable features in the classification and treatment of patients. The number of inmates of late years has ranged from 1,200 to 1,400. The counties from which patients are received in this institution embrace: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey.

CENTRALIA, a city and railway center of Marion County, 250 miles south of Chicago. It forms a trade center for the famous "fruit belt" of Southern Illinois; has a number of coal mines, a glass plant, an envelope factory, iron foundries, railroad repair shops, flour and rolling mills, and an ice plant; also has water-works and sewerage system, a fire department, two daily papers, and excellent graded schools. Several parks afford splendid pleasure resorts. Population (1890), 4,763; (1900), 6,721; (1903, est.), 8,000.

CENTRALIA & ALTAMONT RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

CENTRALIA & CHESTER RAILROAD, a railway line wholly within the State, extending from Salem, in Marion County, to Chester, on the Mississippi River (91.6 miles), with a lateral branch from Sparta to Roxborough (5 miles), and trackage facilities over the Illinois Central from the branch junction to Centralia (2.9 miles)—

total, 99.5 miles. The original line was chartered as the Centralia & Chester Railroad, in December, 1887, completed from Sparta to Coulterville in 1889, and consolidated the same year with the Sparta & Evansville and the Centralia & Altamont Railroads (projected); line completed from Centralia to Evansville early in 1894. The branch from Sparta to Rosborough was built in 1895, the section of the main line from Centralia to Salem (14.9 miles) in 1896, and that from Evansville to Chester (17.6 miles) in 1897-98. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver, June 7, 1897, and the expenditures for extension and equipment made under authority granted by the United States Court for the issue of Receiver's certificates. The total capitalization is \$2,374,841, of which \$978,000 is in stocks and \$948,000 in bonds.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CERRO GORDO, a town in Piatt County, 12 miles by rail east-northeast of Decatur. The crop of cereals in the surrounding country is sufficient to support two elevators at Cerro Gordo, which has also a flouring mill, brick and tile factories, etc. There are three churches, graded schools, a bank and two newspaper offices. Population (1890), 939; (1900), 1,008.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., incorporated in 1878; is co-educational, has a faculty of ten instructors, and reports 127 students—70 male and 57 female—in the classes of 1895-96. Besides the usual departments in literature, science and the classics, instruction is given to classes in theology, music, the fine arts, oratory and preparatory studies. It has property valued at \$110,000, and reports an endowment fund of \$8,000.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1845; graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1866; took a course in Michigan University (1868-69); taught in various Wisconsin institutions, also discharged the duties of State Geologist, later filling the chair of Geology at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1878, he was sent to Paris, in charge of the educational exhibits of Wisconsin, at the International Exposition of that year—during his visit making a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1887, he was elected President of the University of Wisconsin, serving until 1892, when he became Head Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago, where he still remains. He is

also editor of the University "Journal of Geology" and President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Professor Chamberlin is author of a number of volumes on educational and scientific subjects, chiefly in the line of geology. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, all on the same date (1887).

CHAMPAIGN, a flourishing city in Champaign County, 128 miles southwest of Chicago and 83 miles northeast of Springfield; is the intersecting point of three lines of railway and connected with the adjacent city of Urbana, the county-seat, by an electric railway. The University of Illinois, located in Urbana, is contiguous to the city. Champaign has an excellent system of water-works, well-paved streets, and is lighted by both gas and electricity. The surrounding country is agricultural, but the city has manufacturing of carriages and machines. Three papers are published here, besides a college weekly conducted by the students of the University. The Burnham Hospital and the Garwood Old Ladies' Home are located in Champaign. In the residence portion of the city there is a handsome park, covering ten acres and containing a notable piece of bronze statuary, and several smaller parks in other sections. There are several handsome churches, and excellent schools, both public and private. Population (1890), 5,839; (1900), 9,098.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, situated in the eastern half of the central belt of the State; area, 1,008 square miles; population (1900), 47,622. The county was organized in 1833, and named for a county in Ohio. The physical conformation is flat, and the soil rich. The county lies in the heart of what was once called the "Grand Prairie." Workable seams of bituminous coal underlie the surface, but overlying quicksands interfere with their operation. The Sangamon and Kaskaskia Rivers have their sources in this region, and several railroads cross the county. The soil is a black muck underlaid by a yellow clay. Urbana (with a population of 5,708 in 1900) is the county-seat. Other important points in the county are Champaign (9,000), Tolono (1,000), and Rantoul (1,200). Champaign and Urbana adjoin each other, and the grounds of the Illinois State University extend into each corporation, being largely situated in Champaign. Large drifted masses of Niagara limestone are found, interspersed with coal measure limestone and sandstone. Alternating beds of clay, gravel and quicksand of the drift formation are found beneath the subsoil to the depth of 150 to 300 feet.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHANDLER, Charles, physician, was born at West Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806; graduated with the degree of M.D. at Castleton, Vt., and, in 1829, located in Scituate, R. I.; in 1832, started with the intention of settling at Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., but was stopped at Beardstown by the "Black Hawk War," finally locating on the Sangamon River, in Cass County, where, in 1848, he laid out the town of Chaudlerville—Abraham Lincoln being one of the surveyors who platted the town. Here he gained a large practice, which he was compelled, in his later years, partially to abandon in consequence of injuries received while prosecuting his profession, afterwards turning his attention to merchandising and encouraging the development of the locality in which he lived by promoting the construction of railroads and the building of schoolhouses and churches. Liberal and public-spirited, his influence for good extended over a large region. Died, April 7, 1879.

CHANDLER, Henry B., newspaper manager, was born at Frelighsburg, Quebec, July 12, 1836; at 18 he began teaching, and later took charge of the business department of "The Detroit Free Press"; in 1861, came to Chicago with Wilbur F. Storey and became business manager of "The Chicago Times"; in 1870, disagreed with Storey and retired from newspaper business. Died, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1896.

CHANDLERVILLE, a village in Cass County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles north by east from Virginia, laid out in 1848 by Dr. Charles Chandler, and platted by Abraham Lincoln. It has a bank, a creamery, four churches, a weekly newspaper, a flour and a saw-mill. Population (1890), 910; (1900), 940.

CHAPIN, a village of Morgan County, at the intersection of the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 450; (1900), 514.

CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway manager, was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 3, 1841. With an ardent passion for the railroad business, at the age of 16 he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being steadily promoted through the ranks of conductor, train-master and dispatcher, until, in 1865, at the age of 24, he was appointed General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroad positions which Mr. Chappell has since held are: Superintendent of a division of the Union Pacific

(1869-70); Assistant or Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or some of its branches (1870-74); General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (1874-76); Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash (1877-79). In 1880, he accepted the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, being advanced in the next three years through the grades of General Superintendent and Assistant General Manager, to that of General Manager of the entire system, which he has continued to fill for over twelve years. Quietly and without show or display, Mr. Chappell continues in the discharge of his duties, assisting to make the system with which he is identified one of the most successful and perfect in its operation in the whole country.

CHARLESTON, the county-seat of Coles County, an incorporated city and a railway junction, 46 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. It lies in the center of a farming region, yet has several factories, including woolen and flouring mills, broom, plow and carriage factories, a foundry and a canning factory. Three newspapers are published here, issuing daily editions. Population (1890), 4,135; (1900), 5,488. The Eastern State Normal School was located here in 1895.

CHARLESTON, NEOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de, a celebrated French traveler and an early explorer of Illinois, born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He entered the Jesuit Society, and while a student was sent to Quebec (1695), where for four years he was instructor in the college, and completed his divinity studies. In 1709 he returned to France, but came again to Quebec a few years later. He ascended the St. Lawrence, sailed through Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally reached the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River. After visiting Cahokia and the surrounding country (1720-21), he continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and returned to France by way of Santo Domingo. Besides some works on religious subjects, he was the author of histories of Japan, Paraguay and San Domingo. His great work, however, was the "History of New France," which was not published until twenty years after his death. His journal of his American explorations appeared about the same time. His history has long been cited by scholars as authority, but no English translation was made until 1865, when it was undertaken by Shea. Died in France, Feb. 1, 1761.

CHASE, Philander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in Cornish, Vt., Dec. 14, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although reared as a Congregationalist, he adopted the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in 1799, for several years laboring as a missionary in Northern and Western New York. In 1805, he went to New Orleans, but returning North in 1811, spent six years as a rector at New Haven, Conn., then engaged in missionary work in Ohio, organizing a number of parishes and founding an academy at Worthington; was consecrated a Bishop in 1819, and after a visit to England to raise funds, laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary, named in honor of two English noblemen who had contributed a large portion of the funds. Differences arising with some of his clergy in reference to the proper use of the funds, he resigned both the Bishopric and the Presidency of the college in 1831, and after three years of missionary labor in Michigan, in 1835 was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Making a second visit to England, he succeeded in raising additional funds, and, in 1838, founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria County, Ill., for which a charter was obtained in 1847. He was a man of great religious zeal, of indomitable perseverance and the most successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was Presiding Bishop from 1843 until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1852. Several volumes appeared from his pen, the most important being "A Plea for the West" (1826), and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, Comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life" (1848).

CHATHAM, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles south of Springfield. Population (1890), 482; (1900), 629.

CHATSWORTH, town in Livingston County, on Ill. Cent. and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 79 miles east of Peoria; in farming and stock-raising district; has two banks, three grain elevators, five churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, cement sidewalks, brick works, and other manufactures. Pop. (1890), 827; (1900), 1,038.

CHEBANSE, a town in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles south-southwest from Chicago; the place has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 728; (1890), 616; (1900), 555.

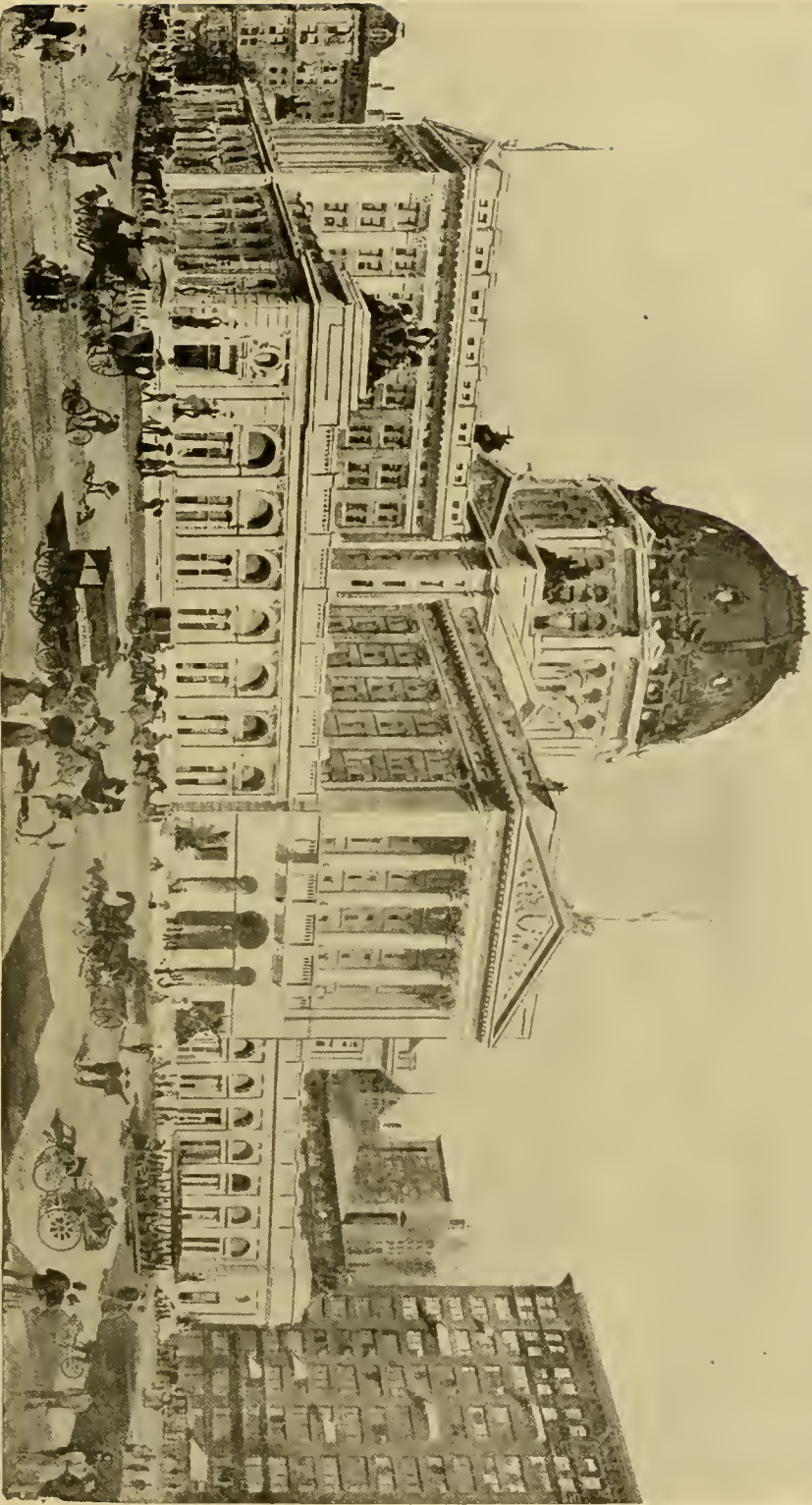
CHENEY, Charles Edward, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; graduated at

Hobart in 1857, and began study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, organized the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1873. He was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1873.

CHENEY, John Vance, author and librarian, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848, though the family home was at Dorset, Vt., where he grew up and received his primary education. He acquired his academic training at Manchester, Vt., and Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1865, later becoming Assistant Principal of the same institution. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar successively in Massachusetts and New York; but meanwhile having written considerably for the old "Scribner's Monthly" (now "Century Magazine"), while under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Holland, he gradually adopted literature as a profession. Removing to the Pacific Coast, he took charge, in 1887, of the Free Public Library at San Francisco, remaining until 1894, when he accepted the position of Librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, as successor to Dr. William F. Poole, deceased. Besides two or three volumes of verse, Mr. Cheney is the author of numerous essays on literary subjects. His published works include "Thistle-Drift," poems (1887); "Wood-Blooms," poems (1888), "Golden Guess," essays (1892); "That Dome in Air," essays (1895); "Queen Helen," poem (1895) and "Out of the Silence," poem (1897). He is also editor of "Wood Notes Wild," by Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and Caxton Club's edition of Derby's *Phoenixiana*.

CHENOA, an incorporated city of McLean County, at the intersecting point of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 48 miles east of Peoria, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 102 miles south of Chicago. Agriculture, dairy farming, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the chief industries of the surrounding region. The city also has an electric light plant, water-works, canning works and tile works, besides two banks, seven churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, and telephone systems connecting with the surrounding country. Population (1890), 1,226; (1900), 1,512.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813; at the



CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

age of thirteen was chairman to an engineering party on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being later employed on other roads. In 1837, he was appointed senior assistant engineer in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, and, in 1846, Chief Engineer of the Boston Waterworks, in 1850 becoming sole Commissioner of the Water Department of that city. In 1855, he became engineer of the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in that capacity designed the sewerage system of the city—also planning the river tunnels. He resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago in 1879. He was regarded as an authority on water-supply and sewerage, and was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Toronto, Milwaukee and other cities. Died, August 19, 1886.

CHESNUT, John A., lawyer, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1816, his father being a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. John A. was educated principally in his native State, but came to Illinois in 1836, read law with P. H. Winchester at Carlinville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced at Carlinville until 1855, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in real estate and banking business. Mr. Chesnut was associated with many local business enterprises, was for several years one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, also a Trustee of the Illinois Female College (Methodist) at the same place, and was Supervisor of the United States Census for the Sixth District of Illinois in 1880. Died, Jan. 14, 1898.

CHESTER, the county-seat of Randolph County, situated on the Mississippi River, 76 miles south of St. Louis. It is the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. It stands in the heart of a region abounding in bituminous coal, and is a prominent shipping point for this commodity; also has quarries of building stone. It has a grain elevator, flouring mills, rolling mills and foundries. Population (1880), 2,580; (1890), 2,708; (1900), 2,832.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Huguenot stock—his parents having emigrated from Switzerland in 1823, at first becoming members of the Selkirk colony on Red River, in Manitoba. Having received a common school education, he became a merchant at Galena, and was the first to volunteer there in response to the call for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in

1861, being chosen to the captaincy of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which General Grant had declined; participated in the campaign on the Tennessee River which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, meanwhile being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; also distinguished himself at Corinth, where he remained in command until May, 1863, and organized the first colored regiment raised in the West. In December, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, serving later in Kentucky and being brevetted Major-General in January, 1864. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post at Memphis, and later the District of Talladega, Ala., until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. General Chetlain was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah (1867-69), then appointed United States Consul at Brussels, serving until 1872, on his return to the United States establishing himself as a banker and broker in Chicago.

CHICAGO, the county-seat of Cook County, chief city of Illinois and (1890) second city in population in the United States.

SITUATION.—The city is situated at the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of the extreme southern point of the lake, at the mouth of the Chicago River; 715 miles west of New York, 590 miles north of west from Washington, and 260 miles northeast of St. Louis. From the Pacific Coast it is distant 2,417 miles. Latitude 41° 52' north; longitude 87° 35' west of Greenwich. Area (1898), 186 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. It is 502 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is some 18 feet above Lake Michigan. The Chicago River is virtually a bayon, dividing into north and south branches about a half-mile west of the lake. The surrounding country is a low, flat prairie, but engineering science and skill have done much for it in the way of drainage. The Illinois & Michigan Canal terminates at a point on the south branch of the Chicago River, within the city limits, and unites the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River.

COMMERCE.—The Chicago River, with its branches, affords a water frontage of nearly 60 miles, the greater part of which is utilized for the shipment and unloading of grain, lumber, stone, coal, merchandise, etc. Another navigable stream (the Calumet River) also lies within the

corporate limits. Dredging has made the Chicago River, with its branches, navigable for vessels of deep draft. The harbor has also been widened and deepened. Well constructed breakwaters protect the vessels lying inside, and the port is as safe as any on the great lakes. The city is a port of entry, and the tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds that of any other port in the United States. During 1897, 9,156 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,209,442, while 9,201 cleared, representing a tonnage of 7,185,324. It is the largest grain market in the world, its elevators (in 1897) having a capacity of 32,550,000 bushels.

According to the reports of the Board of Trade, the total receipts and shipments of grain for the year 1898—counting flour as its grain equivalent in bushels—amounted to 323,097,453 bushels of the former, to 289,920,028 bushels of the latter. The receipts and shipments of various products for the year (1898) were as follows:

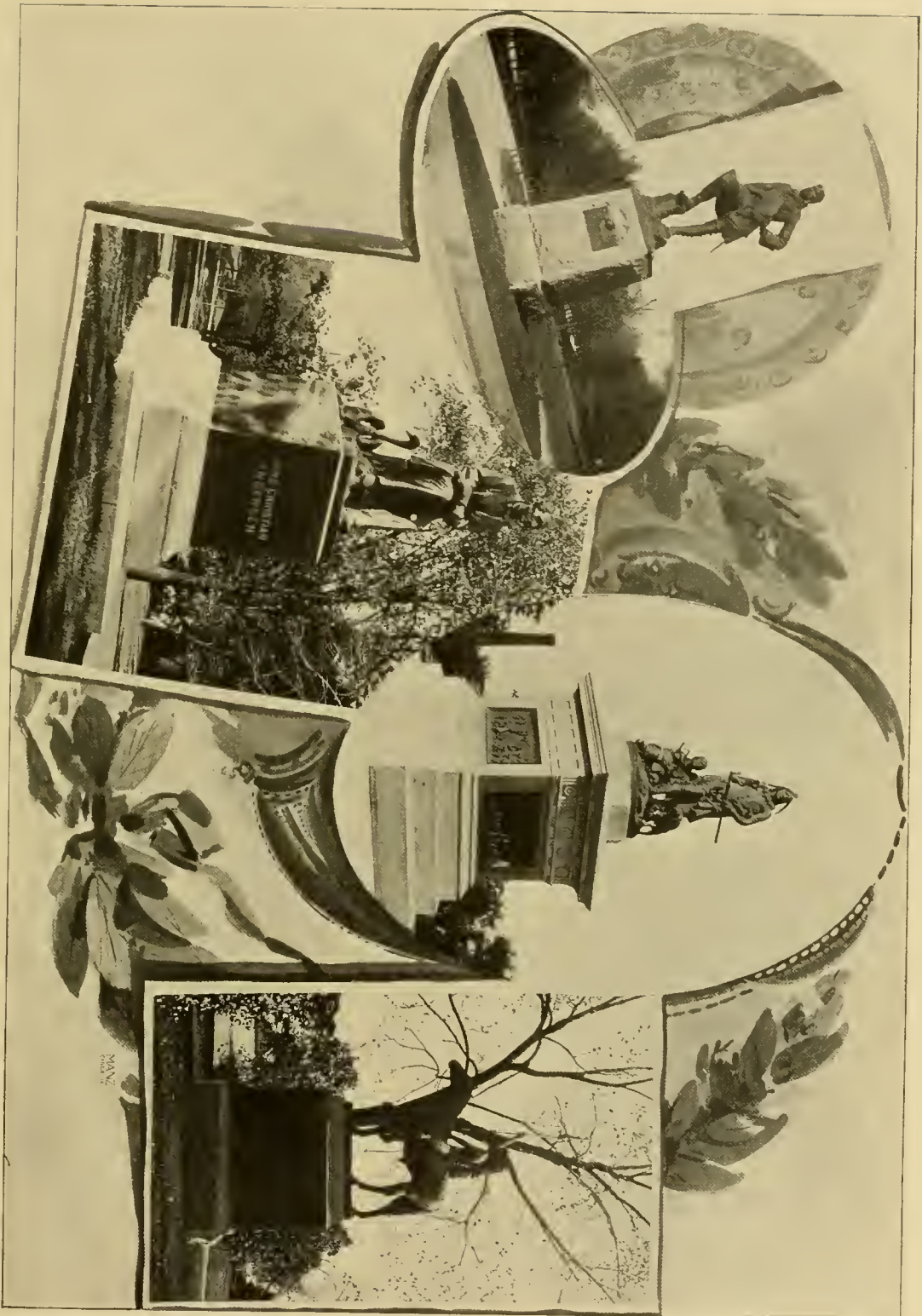
| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Flour (bbls.) | 5,316,195 | 5,032,236 |
| Wheat (bu.) | 35,741,555 | 38,094,900 |
| Corn " | 127,426,374 | 130,397,681 |
| Oats " | 110,293,647 | 85,057,636 |
| Rye " | 4,935,308 | 4,453,384 |
| Barley " | 18,116,594 | 6,755,247 |
| Cured Meats (lbs.) . . | 229,005,246 | 923,627,722 |
| Dressed Beef " . . . | 110,286,652 | 1,060,859,808 |
| Live-stock—Hogs . . . | 9,360,968 | 1,334,768 |
| " Cattle | 2,480,632 | 864,408 |
| " Sheep | 3,502,378 | 545,001 |

Chicago is also an important lumber market, the receipts in 1895, including shingles, being 1,563,527 M. feet. As a center for beef and pork-packing, the city is without a rival in the amount of its products, there having been 92,459 cattle and 760,514 hogs packed in 1894-95. In bank clearings and general mercantile business it ranks second only to New York, while it is also one of the chief manufacturing centers of the country. The census of 1890 shows 9,959 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$292,477,038; employing 203,108 hands, and turning out products valued at \$632,184,140. Of the output by far the largest was that of the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, amounting to \$203,825,092; men's clothing came next (\$32,517,226); iron and steel, \$31,419,854; foundry and machine shop products, \$29,928,616; planed lumber, \$17,604,494. Chicago is also the most important live-stock market in the United States. The Union Stock Yards (in the southwest part of the city) are connected with all railroad lines entering the city, and cover many hundreds of

acres. In 1894, there were received 8,788,049 animals (of all descriptions), valued at \$148,057,626. Chicago is also a primary market for hides and leather, the production and sales being both of large proportions, and the trade in manufactured leather (notably in boots and shoes) exceeds that of any other market in the country. Ship-building is a leading industry, as are also brick-making, distilling and brewing.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Besides being the chief port on the great lakes, Chicago ranks second to no other American city as a railway center. The old "Galena & Chicago Union," its first railroad, was operated in 1849, and within three years a substantial advance had been scored in the way of steam transportation. Since then the multiplication of railroad lines focusing in or passing through Chicago has been rapid and steady. In 1895 not less than thirty-eight distinct lines enter the city, although these are operated by only twenty-two companies. Some 2,600 miles of railroad track are laid within the city limits. The number of trains daily arriving and departing (suburban and freight included) is about 2,000. Intramural transportation is afforded by electric, steam, cable and horse-car lines. Four tunnels under the Chicago River and its branches, and numerous bridges connect the various divisions of the city.

HISTORY.—Point du Sable (a native of San Domingo) was admittedly the first resident of Chicago other than the aborigines. The French missionaries and explorers—Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hennepin and others—came a century earlier, their explorations beginning in 1673. After the expulsion of the French at the close of the French and Indian War, the territory passed under British control, though French traders remained in this vicinity after the War of the Revolution. One of these named Le Mai followed Point du Sable about 1796, and was himself succeeded by John Kinzie, the Indian trader, who came in 1803. Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804 on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville, concluded by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, but was evacuated in 1812, when most of the garrison and the few inhabitants were massacred by the savages. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The fort was rebuilt in 1816, and another settlement established around it. The first Government survey was made, 1829-30. Early residents were the Kinzies, the Wolcotts, the Beaubiens and the Millers. The Black Hawk War (1832) rather aided in developing the resources and increasing



La Salle Statue

Hans Christian Andersen Statue,
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Alarm Group,
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Signal of Peace,



Buffalo Herd.
Bridge Over Lagoon.

Flower Beds.
VIEWS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Artesian Fountain.

the population of the infant settlement by drawing to it settlers from the interior for purposes of mutual protection. Town organization was effected on August 10, 1832, the total number of votes polled being 28. The town grew rapidly for a time, but received a set-back in the financial crisis of 1837. During May of that year, how-

ever, a charter was obtained and Chicago became a city. The total number of votes cast at that time was 703. The census of the city for the 1st of July of that year showed a population of 4,180. The following table shows the names and term of office of the chief city officers from 1837 to 1899:

| YEAR. | MAYOR. | CITY CLERK. | CITY ATTORNEY. | CITY TREASURER. |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1837 | Wm. B. Ogden..... | I. N. Arnold, Geo. Davis (1). | N. B. Judd..... | Hiram Pearsons. |
| 1838 | Buckner S. Morria..... | Geo. Davis..... | N. B. Judd..... | Hiram Pearsons. |
| 1839 | Benj. W. Raymond..... | Wm. H. Brackett..... | Samuel L. Smith..... | Geo. W. Dole. |
| 1840 | Alexander Lloyd..... | Thomas Hoyne..... | Mark Skluner..... | W. S. Gurnee, N. H. Bolles (2) |
| 1841 | F. C. Sherman..... | Thomas Hoyne..... | Geo. Manierre..... | N. H. Bolles. |
| 1842 | Benj. W. Raymond..... | J. Curtis..... | Henry Brown..... | F. C. Sherman. |
| 1843 | Augustus Garrett..... | James M. Lowe..... | G. Manierre, Henry Brown (3) | Walter S. Gurnee. |
| 1844 | Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman (4) | E. A. Rucker..... | Henry W. Clarke..... | Walter S. Gurnee. |
| 1845 | Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman (4) | E. A. Rucker, Wm S. Brown (5) | Henry W. Clarke..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1846 | John P. Chapin..... | Henry B. Clarke..... | Charles H. Larrabee..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1847 | James Curtiss..... | Henry B. Clarke..... | Patrick Ballingall..... | Andrew Getzler. |
| 1848 | James H. Woodworth..... | Sidney Abell..... | Giles Spring..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1849 | James H. Woodworth..... | Sidney Abell..... | O. B. W. Lull..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1850 | James Curtiss..... | Sidney Abell..... | Henry H. Clark..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1851 | Walter S. Gurnee..... | Henry W. Zimmermann..... | Henry H. Clark..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1852 | Walter S. Gurnee..... | Henry W. Zimmermann..... | Arno Voss..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1853 | Charles M. Gray..... | Henry W. Zimmermann..... | Arno Voss..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1854 | Ira L. Milliken..... | Henry W. Zimmermann..... | Patrick Ballingall..... | Uriah P. Harris. |
| 1855 | Levi D. Boone..... | Henry W. Zimmermann..... | J. A. Thompson..... | Wm. F. De Wolf. |
| 1856 | Thomas Dyer..... | Henry W. Zimmermann..... | J. L. Marsh..... | O. J. Rose. |
| 1857 | John Wentworth..... | H. Kreisman..... | John C. Miller..... | C. N. Holden. |
| 1858 | John C. Haines..... | H. Kreisman..... | Elliott Anthony..... | Alonzo Harvey. |
| 1859 | John C. Haines..... | H. Kreisman..... | Geo. F. Crocker..... | Alonzo Harvey. |
| 1860 | John Wentworth..... | Abraham Kohn..... | John Lyle King..... | Alonzo Harvey, C. W. Hunt (6) |
| 1861 | Julian S. Rumsey..... | A. J. Marble..... | Ira W. Buel..... | W. H. Rice. |
| 1862 | F. C. Sherman..... | A. J. Marble..... | Geo. A. Meech..... | F. H. Cutting, W. H. Rice (7) |
| 1863 | F. C. Sherman..... | H. W. Zimmermann..... | Francis Adams..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1864 | F. C. Sherman..... | H. W. Zimmermann..... | Francis Adams..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1865 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Daniel D. Driscoll..... | A. G. Throop. |
| 1866 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Daniel D. Driscoll..... | A. G. Throop. |
| 1867 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hasbrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Wentworth. |
| 1868 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hasbrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Wentworth. |
| 1869 | John B. Rice (8)..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hasbrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Wentworth. |
| 1870 | R. B. Mason..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1871 | R. B. Mason..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1872 | Joseph Medill..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1873 | Joseph Medill..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1874 | Harvey D. Colvin..... | Jos. K. C. Forrest..... | Egbert Jamieson..... | Daniel O'Hara. |
| 1875 | Harvey D. Colvin..... | Jos. K. C. Forrest..... | Egbert Jamieson..... | Daniel O'Hara. |
| 1876 | Monroe Heath, (9) H. D. Colvin, Thomas Hoyne..... | Caspar Butz..... | R. S. Tuthill..... | Clinton Briggs. |
| 1877-78 | Monroe Heath..... | Caspar Butz..... | R. S. Tuthill..... | Chas. B. Larrabee. |
| 1879-80 | Carter H. Harrison..... | P. J. Howard..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | W. C. Seipp. |
| 1881-82 | Carter H. Harrison..... | P. J. Howard..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | Rudolph Brand. |
| 1883-84 | Carter H. Harrison..... | John G. Neumeister..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | John M. Dunphy. |
| 1885-86 | Carter H. Harrison..... | C. Herman Plautz..... | Hempstead Washburne..... | Wm. M. Devine. |
| 1887-88 | John A. Roche..... | D. W. Nickerson..... | Hempstead Washburne..... | C. Herman Plautz. |
| 1889-90 | Dewitt C. Cregier..... | Franz Amberg..... | Geo. F. Sugg..... | Bernard Roessing. |
| 1891-92 | Hempstead Washburne..... | James R. B. Van Cleave..... | Jacob J. Kern, G. A. Trude (10) | Peter Kiolbassa. |
| 1893-94 | Carter H. Harrison, Geo. B. Swift, (11) John P. Hopkins (11) | Chas. D. Gastfield..... | Geo. A. Trude..... | Michael J. Bransfield. |
| 1895-96 | Geo. B. Swift..... | James R. B. Van Cleave..... | Roy O. West..... | Adam Wolf. |
| 1897-98 | Carter H. Harrison, Jr..... | William Loeffler..... | Miles J. Devine..... | Ernst Hummel. |
| 1899— | Carter H. Harrison, Jr..... | William Loeffler..... | Andrew J. Ryan..... | Adam Ortseifen. |

(1) I. N. Arnold resigned, and Geo. Davis appointed, October, 1837.

(2) Gurnee resigned, Bolles appointed his successor, April, 1840.

(3) Manierre resigned, Brown appointed his successor, July, 1843.

(4) Election of Garrett declared illegal, and Sherman elected at new election, held April, 1844.

(5) Brown appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rucker.

(6) Harvey resigned and Hunt appointed to fill vacancy.

(7) Cutting having failed to qualify, Rice, who was already in office, held over.

(8) Legislature changed date of election from April to November, the persons in office at beginning of 1869 remaining in office to December of that year.

(9) City organized under general Incorporation Act in 1875, and no city election held until April, 1876. The order for a new election omitted the office of Mayor, yet a popular vote was taken which gave a majority to Thomas Hoyne. The Council then in office refused to canvass this vote, but its successor, at its first meeting, did so, declaring Hoyne duly elected. Colvin, the incumbent, refused to surrender the office, claiming the right to "hold over." Hoyne then made a contest for the office, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court denying the claims of both contestants, when a new election was ordered by the City Council, July 12, 1876, at which Monroe Heath was elected, serving out the term.

(10) City Attorney Kern, having resigned November 21, 1892, Geo. A. Trude was appointed to serve out the remainder of the term.

(11) Mayor Harrison, having been assassinated, October 28, 1893, the City Council at its next meeting (November 6, 1893) elected Geo. B. Swift, an Alderman from the Eleventh Ward, Mayor *ad interim*. At a special election held December 19, 1893, John P. Hopkins was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison.

THE FIRE OF 1871.—The city steadily grew in beauty, population and commercial importance until 1871. On Oct. 9 of that year occurred the "great fire" the story of which has passed into history. Recuperation was speedy, and the 2,100 acres burned over were rapidly being rebuilt, when, in 1874, occurred a second conflagration, although by no means so disastrous as that of 1871. The city's recuperative power was again demonstrated, and its subsequent development has been phenomenal. The subjoined statement shows its growth in population:

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1837 | . | . | . | . | 4,179 |
| 1840 | . | . | . | . | 4,470 |
| 1850 | . | . | . | . | 28,269 |
| 1860 | . | . | . | . | 112,162 |
| 1870 | . | . | . | . | 298,977 |
| 1880 | . | . | . | . | 503,185 |
| 1890 | . | . | . | . | 1,099,850 |
| 1900 | . | . | . | . | 1,698,575 |

Notwithstanding a large foreign population and a constant army of unemployed men, Chicago has witnessed only three disturbances of the peace by mobs—the railroad riots of 1877, the Anarchist disturbance of 1886, and a strike of railroad employes in 1894.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. — Chicago long since outgrew its special charter, and is now incorporated under the broader provisions of the law applicable to "cities of the first class," under which the city is virtually autonomous. The personnel, drill and equipment of the police and fire departments are second to none, if not superior to any, to be found in other American cities. The Chicago River, with its branches, divides the city into three principal divisions, known respectively as North, South and West. Each division has its statutory geographical boundaries, and each retains its own distinct township organization. This system is anomalous; it has, however, both assailants and defenders.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Chicago has a fine system of parks and boulevards, well developed, well improved and well managed. One of the parks (Jackson in the South Division) was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan by means of cribs and tunnels. In this direction new and better facilities are being constantly introduced, and the existing water system will compare favorably with that of any other American city.

ARCHITECTURE.—The public and office buildings, as well as the business blocks, are in some instances classical, but generally severely plain.

Granite and other varieties of stone are used in the City Hall, County Court House, the Board of Trade structure, and in a few commercial buildings, as well as in many private residences. In the business part of the city, however, steel, iron, brick and fire clay are the materials most largely employed in construction, the exterior walls being of brick. The most approved methods of fire-proof building are followed, and the "Chicago construction" has been recognized and adopted (with modifications) all over the United States. Office buildings range from ten to sixteen, and even, as in the case of the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. Most of them are sumptuous as to the interior, and many of the largest will each accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 occupants, including tenants and their employes. In the residence sections wide diversity may be seen; the chaste and the ornate styles being about equally popular. Among the handsome public, or semi-public buildings may be mentioned the Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, the Academy of Sciences, the Auditorium, the Board of Trade Building, the Masonic Temple, and several of the railroad depots.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES. — Chicago has a public school system unsurpassed for excellence in any other city in the country. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1898, the city had a total of 221 primary and grammar schools, besides fourteen high schools, employing 5,268 teachers and giving instruction to over 236,000 pupils in the course of the year. The total expenditures during the year amounted to \$6,785,601, of which nearly \$4,500,000 was on account of teachers' salaries. The city has nearly \$7,500,000 invested in school buildings. Besides pupils attending public schools there are about 100,000 in attendance on private and parochial schools, not reckoning students at higher institutions of learning, such as medical, law, theological, dental and pharmaceutical schools, and the great University of Chicago. Near the city are also the Northwestern and the Lake Forest Universities, the former at Evanston and the latter at Lake Forest. Besides an extensive Free Public Library for circulating and reference purposes, maintained by public taxation, and embracing (in 1898) a total of over 235,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 pamphlets, there are the Library of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry and Crerar Libraries—the last two the outgrowth of posthumous donations by public-spirited and liberal citizens—all open to



DAY AFTER CHICAGO FIRE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

the public for purposes of reference under certain conditions. This list does not include the extensive library of the University of Chicago and those connected with the Armour Institute and the public schools, intended for the use of the pupils of these various institutions.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, one of the leading commercial exchanges of the world. It was originally organized in the spring of 1843 as a voluntary association, with a membership of eighty-two. Its primary object was the promotion of the city's commercial interests by unity of action. On Feb. 8, 1849, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of Boards of Trade, and under its provisions an incorporation was effected—a second organization being effected in April, 1850. For several years the association languished, and at times its existence seemed precarious. It was, however, largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of measuring grain by weight, which initial step opened the way for subsequent great improvements in the methods of handling, storing, inspecting and grading cereals and seeds. By the close of 1856, the association had overcome the difficulties incident to its earlier years, and the feasibility of erecting a permanent Exchange building began to be agitated, but the project lay dormant for several years. In 1856 was adopted the first system of classification and grading of wheat, which, though crude, formed the foundation of the elaborate modern system, which has proved of such benefit to the grain-growing States of the West, and has done so much to give Chicago its commanding influence in the grain markets of the world. In 1858, the privilege of trading on the floor of the Exchange was limited to members. The same year the Board began to receive and send out daily telegraphic market reports at a cost, for the first year, of \$500,000, which was defrayed by private subscriptions. New York was the only city with which such communication was then maintained. In February, 1859, a special charter was obtained, conferring more extensive powers upon the organization, and correspondingly increasing its efficiency. An important era in the Board's history was the Civil War of 1861-65. During this struggle its attitude was one of undeviating loyalty and generous patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, by individual members and from the treasury of the organization, for the work of recruiting and equipping regiments, in caring for the wounded on Southern battlefields, and providing for the families of enlisted men. In

1864, the Board waged to a successful issue a war upon the irredeemable currency with which the entire West was then flooded, and secured such action by the banks and by the railroad and express companies as compelled its replacement by United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. In 1865, handsome, large (and, as then supposed, permanent) quarters were occupied in a new building erected by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce under an agreement with the Board of Trade. This structure was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, but at once rebuilt, and made ready for re-occupancy in precisely one year after the destruction of its predecessor. Spacious and ample as these quarters were then considered, the growing membership and increasing business demonstrated their inadequacy before the close of 1877. Steps looking to the erection of a new building were taken in 1881, and, on May 1, 1885, the new edifice—then the largest and most ornate of its class in the world—was opened for occupancy. The membership of the Board for the year 1898 aggregated considerably in excess of 1,800. The influence of the association is felt in every quarter of the commercial world.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

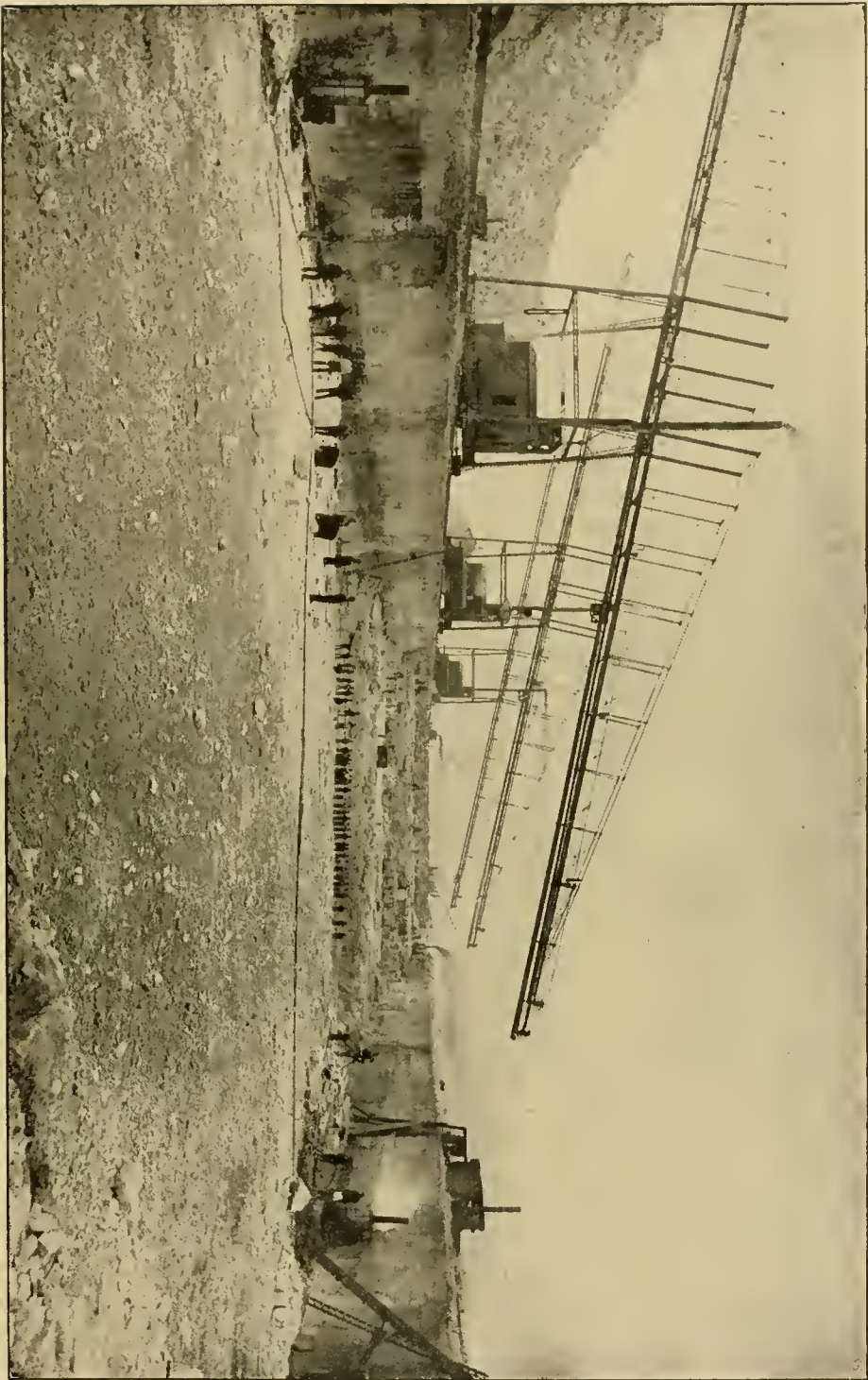
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD (known as the "Burlington Route") is the parent organization of an extensive system which operates railroads in eleven Western and Northwestern States, furnishing connections from Chicago with Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, Cheyenne (Wyo.), Billings (Mont.), Deadwood (So. Dak.), and intermediate points, and having connections by affiliated roads with the Pacific Coast. The main line extends from Chicago to Denver (Colo.), 1,025.41 miles. The mileage of the various branches and leased proprietary lines (1898) aggregates 4,627.06 miles. The Company uses 207.23 miles in conjunction with other roads, besides subsidiary standard-gauge lines controlled through the ownership of securities amounting to 1,440 miles more. In addition to these the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy controls 179 miles of narrow-gauge road. The whole number of miles of standard-gauge road operated by the Burlington system, and known as the Burlington Route, on June 30, 1899, is estimated at 7,419, of which 1,509 is in Illinois, all but 47 miles being owned by the Company. The system in Illinois connects many important commercial

points, including Chicago, Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Sterling, Mendota, Fulton, Lewistown, Rushville, Geneva, Keithsburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, Alton, etc. The entire capitalization of the line (including stock, bonds and floating debt) amounted, in 1898, to \$234,884,600, which was equivalent to about \$33,000 per mile. The total earnings of the road in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$8,724,997, and the total disbursements of the Company within the State, during the same period, to \$7,469,456. Taxes paid in 1898, \$377,968.—(HISTORY). The first section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed under a charter granted, in 1849, to the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, the name being changed in 1852 to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. The line was completed in 1853, from the junction with the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Chicago, to Aurora, later being extended to Mendota. In 1855 the name of the Company was changed by act of the Legislature to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The section between Mendota and Galesburg (80 miles) was built under a charter granted in 1851 to the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, and completed in 1854. July 9, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. Previous to this consolidation the Company had extended aid to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (from Peoria to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Burlington, Iowa), and to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, both of which were completed in 1855 and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1857 the name of the Northern Cross was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad. In 1860 the latter was sold under foreclosure to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, in 1863, the Peoria & Oquawka was acquired in the same way—the former constituting the Quincy branch of the main line and the latter giving it its Burlington connection. Up to 1863, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to enter the city of Chicago, but that year began the construction of its line from Aurora to Chicago, which was completed in 1864. In 1872 it acquired control, by perpetual lease, of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Iowa, and, in 1880, extended this line into Nebraska, now reaching Billings, Mont., with a lateral branch to Deadwood, So. Dak. Other branches in Illinois, built or acquired by this corporation, include the Peoria & Hannibal; Carthage & Bur-

lington; Quincy & Warsaw; Ottawa, Chicago & Fox River Valley; Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—known as the Northern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—is an important part of the system, furnishing a connection between St. Louis on the south and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, of which more than half of the distance of 583 miles between terminal points, is in Illinois. The latter division was originally chartered, Oct. 21, 1885, and constructed from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. (319 miles), and from Fulton to Savanna, Ill. (16.72 miles), and opened, Nov. 1, 1886. It was formally incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line in 1899. In June of the same year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also acquired by purchase the Keokuk & Western Railroad from Keokuk to Van Wert, Iowa (143 miles), and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo. (112 miles).

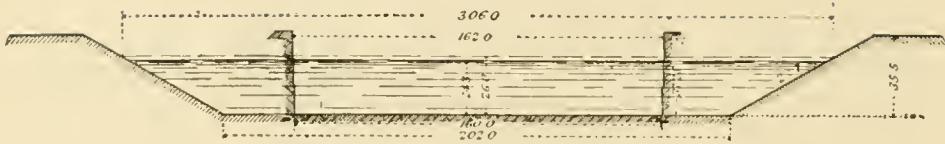
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL, a channel or waterway, in course of construction (1892-99) from the Chicago River, within the limits of the city of Chicago, to Joliet Lake, in the Des Plaines River, about 12 miles above the junction of the Des Plaines with the Illinois. The primary object of the channel is the removal of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the proper drainage of the region comprised within what is called the "Sanitary District of Chicago." The feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan by way of the Des Plaines River with those of the Illinois, attracted the attention of the earliest French explorers of this region, and was commented upon, from time to time, by them and their successors. As early as 1808 the subject of a canal uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois was discussed in a report on roads and canals by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the project was touched upon in a bill relating to the Erie Canal and other enterprises, introduced in Congress in 1811. The measure continued to receive attention in the press, in Western Territorial Legislatures and in official reports, one of the latter being a report by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1819, in which it is spoken of as "valuable for military purposes." In 1822 Congress passed an act granting the right of way to the State through the public lands for such an enterprise, which was followed,

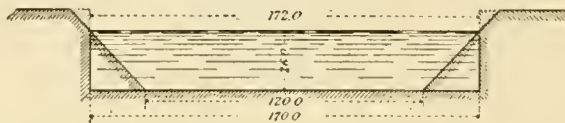


EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY (FULL DEPTH IN CENTER.)

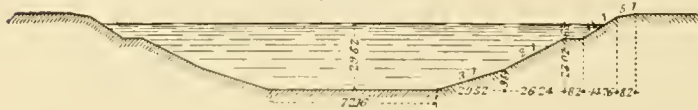
SANITARY CANAL - CHICAGO



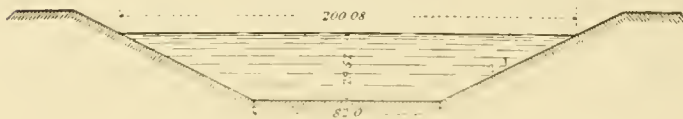
MANCHESTER



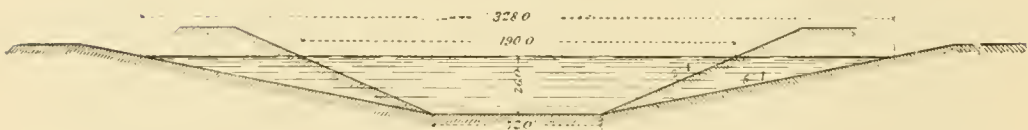
NORTH SEA
- BALTIC -



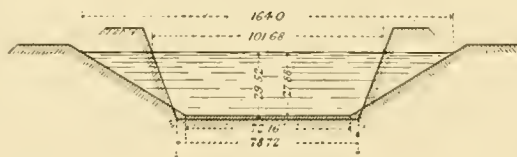
NORTH SEA
- AMSTERDAM -



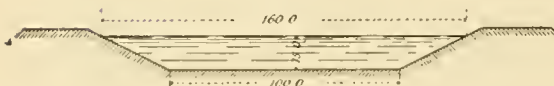
SUEZ



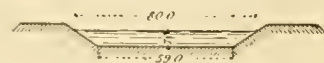
PANAMA



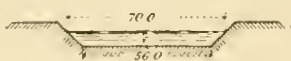
WELLAND



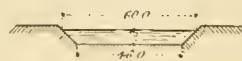
ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI
HENNEPIN -



ERIE



ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF NOTED CANALS.

five years later, by a grant of lands for the purpose of its construction. The work was begun in 1836, and so far completed in 1848 as to admit of the passage of boats from the Chicago basin to La Salle. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1865, the work of deepening the canal was undertaken by the city of Chicago with a view to furnishing means to relieve the city of its sewage, the work being completed some time before the fire of 1871. This scheme having failed to accomplish the object designed, other measures began to be considered. Various remedies were proposed, but in all the authorities were confronted with the difficulty of providing a fund, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, to meet the necessary cost of construction. In the closing months of the year 1885, Hon. H. B. Hurd, who had been a member of a Board of "Drainage Commissioners," organized in 1855, was induced to give attention to the subject. Having satisfied himself and others that the difficulties were not insurmountable with proper action by the Legislature, the City Council, on Jan. 27, 1886, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commission, to consist of "one expert engineer of reputation and experience in engineering and sanitary matters," and two consulting engineers, to constitute a "drainage and water-supply commission" for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the matter of water-supply and disposition of the sewage of the city. As a result of this action, Rudolph Hering, of Philadelphia, was appointed expert engineer by Mayor Harrison, with Benazette Williams and S. G. Artingstall, of Chicago, as consulting engineers. At the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1887), two bills—one known as the "Hurd bill" and the other as the "Winston bill," but both drawn by Mr. Hurd, the first contemplating doing the work by general taxation and the issue of bonds, and the other by special assessment—were introduced in that body. As it was found that neither of these bills could be passed at that session, a new and shorter one, which became known as the "Roche-Winston bill," was introduced and passed near the close of the session. A resolution was also adopted creating a commission, consisting of two Senators, two Representatives and Mayor Roche of Chicago, to further investigate the subject. The later act, just referred to, provided for the construction of a cut-off from the Des Plaines River, which would divert the flood-waters of that stream and the North Branch into Lake Michigan north of the

city. Nothing was done under this act, however. At the next session (1889) the commission made a favorable report, and a new law was enacted embracing the main features of the Hurd bill, though changing the title of the organization to be formed from the "Metropolitan Town," as proposed by Mr. Hurd, to the "Sanitary District." The act, as passed, provided for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, their powers being confined to "providing for the drainage of the district," both as to surplus water and sewage. Much opposition to the measure had been developed during the pendency of the legislation on the subject, especially in the Illinois valley, on sanitary grounds, as well as fear of midsummer flooding of the bottom lands which are cultivated to some extent; but this was overcome by the argument that the channel would, when the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers were improved between Joliet and La Salle, furnish a new and enlarged waterway for the passage of vessels between the lake and the Mississippi River, and the enterprise was indorsed by conventions held at Peoria, Memphis and elsewhere, during the eighteen months preceding the passage of the act. The promise ultimately to furnish a flow of not less than 600,000 cubic feet per minute also excited alarm in cities situated upon the lakes, lest the taking of so large a volume of water from Lake Michigan should affect the lake-level injuriously to navigation; but these apprehensions were quieted by the assurance of expert engineers that the greatest reduction of the lake-level below the present minimum would not exceed three inches, and more likely would not produce a perceptible effect.

At the general election, held Nov. 5, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was organized by an almost unanimous popular vote—the returns showing 70,958 votes for the measure to 242 against. The District, as thus formed, embraces all of the city of Chicago north of Eighty-seventh Street, with forty-three square miles outside of the city limits but within the area to be benefited by the improvement. Though the channel is located partly in Will County, the district is wholly in Cook and bears the entire expense of construction. The first election of Trustees was held at a special election, Dec. 12, 1889, the Trustees then elected to hold their offices for five years and until the following November. The second election occurred, Nov. 5, 1895, when the Board, as now constituted (1899), was chosen, viz.: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R.

Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth and Frank Wenter. The Trustees have power to sell bonds in order to procure funds to prosecute the work and to levy taxes upon property within the district, under certain limitations as to length of time the taxes run and the rate per cent imposed. Under an amendment of the Drainage Act adopted by the Legislature in 1897, the rate of assessment upon property within the Drainage District is limited to one and one-half per cent, up to and including the year 1899, but after that date becomes one-half of one per cent.

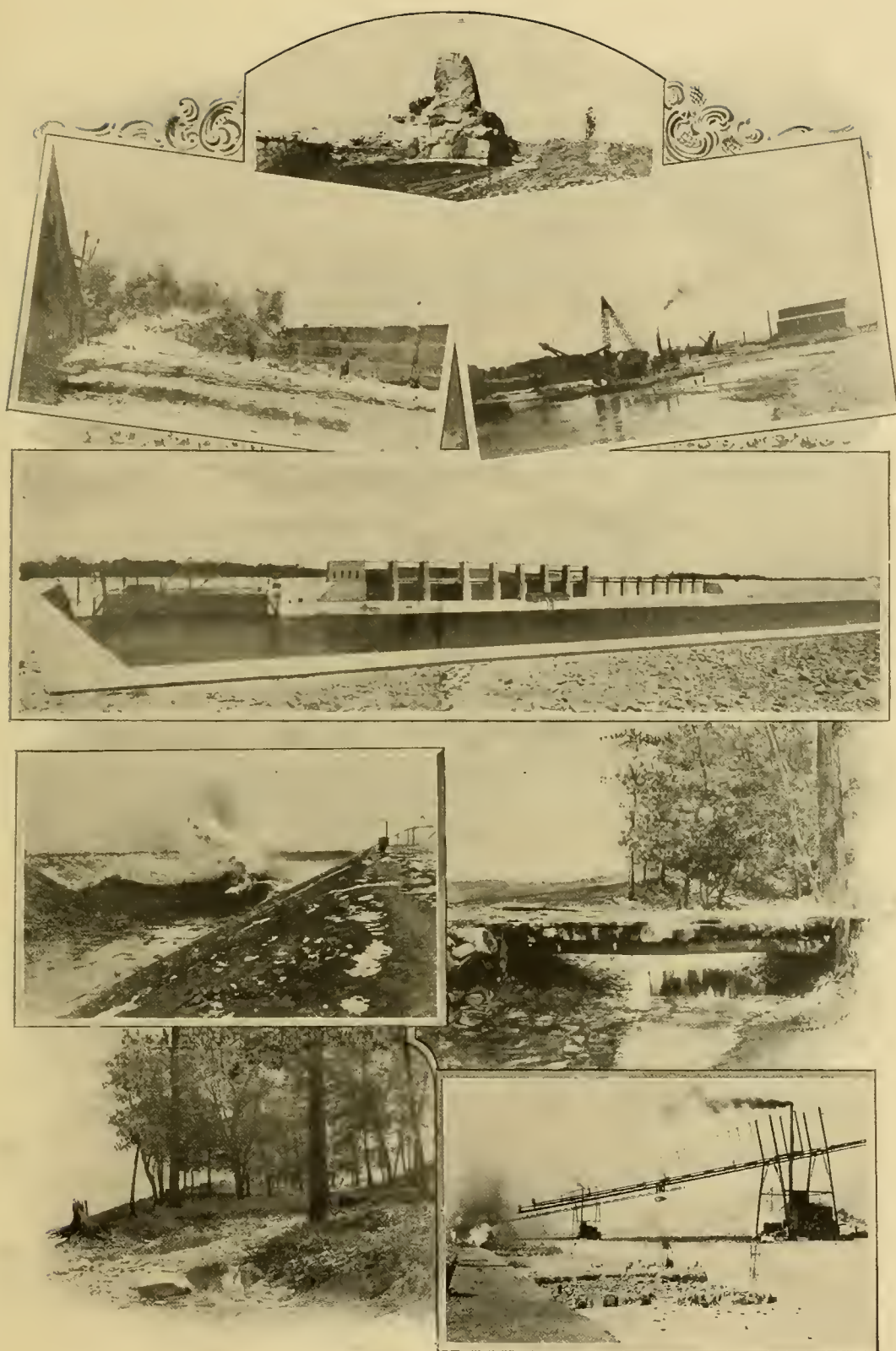
The bed of the channel, as now in process of construction, commences at Robey Street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, and extends in a south-westerly direction to the vicinity of Summit, where it intersects the Des Plaines River. From this point it follows the bed of that stream to Lockport, in Will County, where, in consequence of the sudden depression in the ground, the bed of the channel comes to the surface, and where the great controlling works are situated. This has made necessary the excavation of about thirteen miles of new channel for the river—which runs parallel with, and on the west side of, the drainage canal—besides the construction of about nineteen miles of levee to separate the waters of the canal from the river. The following statement of the quality of the material excavated and the dimensions of the work, is taken from a paper by Hon. H. B. Hurd, under the title, "The Chicago Drainage Channel and Waterway," published in the sixth volume of "Industrial Chicago" (1896): "Through that portion of the channel between Chicago and Summit, which is being constructed to produce a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is supposed to be sufficient to dilute sewage for about the present population (of Chicago), the width of the channel is 110 feet on the bottom, with side slopes of two to one. This portion of the channel is ultimately to be enlarged to the capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. The bottom of the channel, at Robey Street, is 24.448 feet below Chicago datum. The width of the channel from Summit down to the neighborhood of Willow Springs is 202 feet on the bottom, with the same side slope. The cut through the rock, which extends from the neighborhood of Willow Springs to the point where the channel runs out of ground near Lockport, is 160 feet wide at the bottom. The entire depth of the channel is substantially the same as at Robey Street, with the addition of one foot in 40,000 feet. The rock

portion of the channel is constructed to the full capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. From the point where the channel runs out of ground to Joliet Lake, there is a rapid fall; over this slope works are to be constructed to let the water down in such a manner as not to damage Joliet."

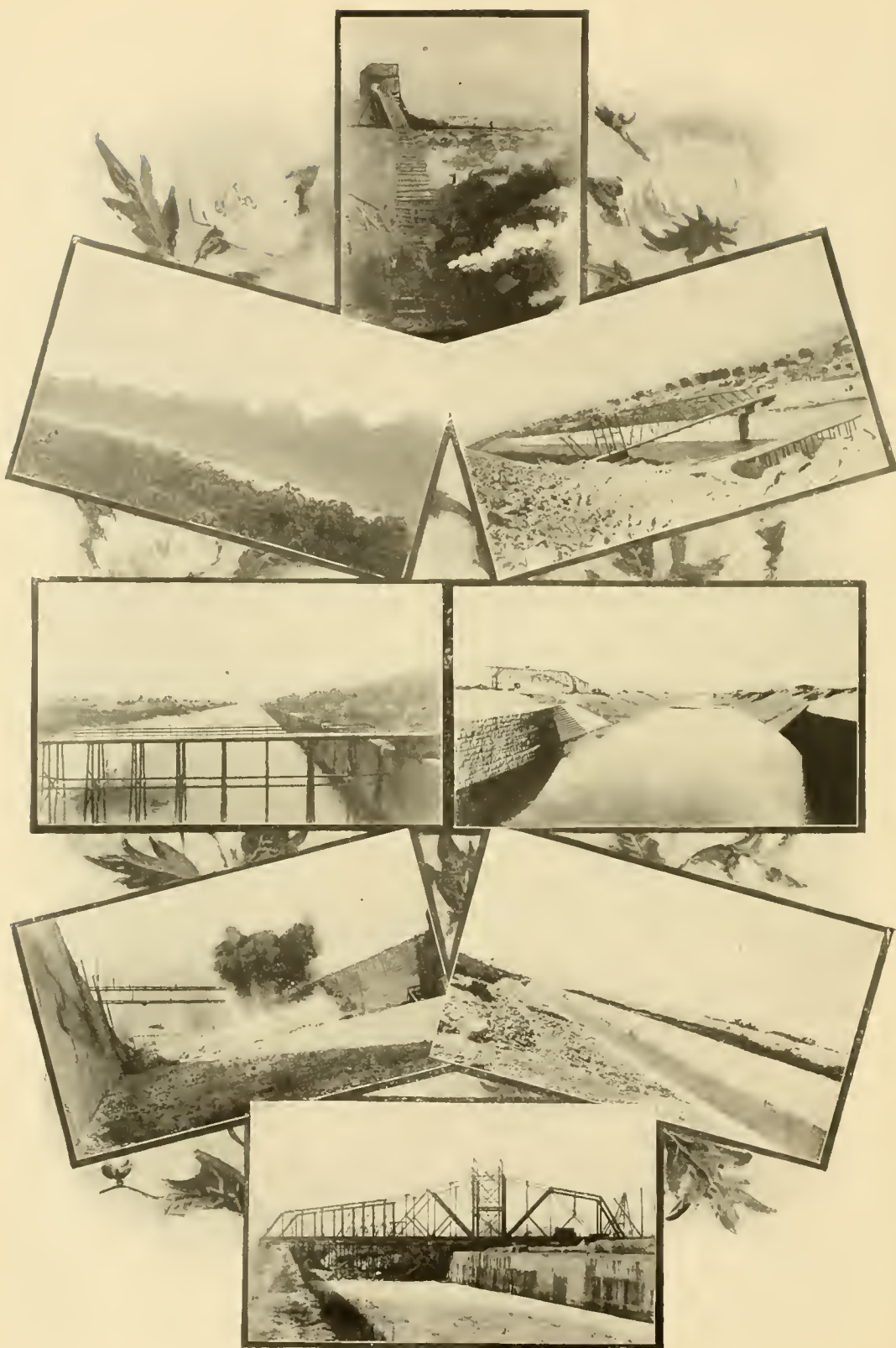
Ground was broken on the rock-cut near Lemont, on Sept. 3, 1892, and work has been in progress almost constantly ever since. The progress of the work was greatly obstructed during the year 1898, by difficulties encountered in securing the right of way for the discharge of the waters of the canal through the city of Joliet, but these were compromised near the close of the year, and it was anticipated that the work would be prosecuted to completion during the year 1899. From Feb. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898, the net receipts of the Board for the prosecution of the work aggregated \$28,257,707, while the net expenditures had amounted to \$28,221 \$64.57. Of the latter, \$20,099,284.67 was charged to construction account, \$3,156,903.12 to "land account" (including right of way), and \$1,222,092.82 to the cost of maintaining the engineering department. When finished, the cost will reach not less than \$35,000,000. These figures indicate the stupendous character of the work, which bids fair to stand without a rival of its kind in modern engineering and in the results it is expected to achieve.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The total mileage of this line, June 30, 1898, was 1,008 miles, of which 152.52 miles are operated and owned in Illinois. The line in this State extends west from Chicago to East Dubuque, the extreme terminal points being Chicago and Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Kansas City in the Southwest. It has several branches in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and trackage arrangements with several lines, the most important being with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific (10.56 miles), completing the connection between St. Paul and Minneapolis; with the Illinois Central from East Dubuque to Portage (12.23 miles), and with the Chicago & Northern Pacific from Forest Home to the Grand Central Station in Chicago. The company's own track is single, of standard gauge, laid with sixty and seventy-five-pound steel rails. Grades and curvature are light, and the equipment well maintained. The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$52,019,054; total capitalization, including stock, bonds and miscellaneous indebtedness, \$57,144,245. (HISTORY). The road was chartered, Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganization of



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.

the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company on a stock basis. During 1895, the De Kalb & Great Western Railroad (5.81 miles) was built from De Kalb to Syeamore as a feeder of this line.

CHICAGO, HARLEM & BATAVIA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.*)

CHICAGO, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized, April 24, 1856, for the purposes of (1) establishing a library and a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.; (2) the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts; (3) the encouragement of the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, particularly in Illinois; (4) the collection of material illustrating the growth and settlement of Chicago. By 1871 the Society had accumulated much valuable material, but the entire collection was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of that year, among the manuscripts consumed being the original draft of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The nucleus of a second collection was consumed by fire in 1874. Its loss in this second conflagration included many valuable manuscripts. In 1877 a temporary building was erected, which was torn down in 1892 to make room for the erection, on the same lot, of a thoroughly fire-proof structure of granite, planned after the most approved modern systems. The new building was erected and dedicated under the direction of its late President, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dec. 12, 1896. The Society's third collection now embraces about twenty-five thousand volumes and nearly fifty thousand pamphlets; seventy-five portraits in oils, with other works of art; a valuable collection of manuscript documents, and a large museum of local and miscellaneous antiquities. Mr. Charles Evans is Secretary and Librarian.

CHICAGO HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, organized in 1876, with a teaching faculty of nineteen and forty-five matriculates. Its first term opened October 4, of that year, in a leased building. By 1881 the college had outgrown its first quarters, and a commodious, well appointed structure was erected by the trustees, in a more desirable location. The institution was among the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of eighteen years. In 1897, the matriculating class numbered over 200.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, located at Chicago, and founded in

1865 by Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Its declared objects are: "To afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." At the outset the hospital was fairly well sustained through private benefactions, and, in 1870, largely through Dr. Thompson's efforts, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*) The hospital building was totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but temporary accommodations were provided in another section of the city. The following year, with the aid of \$25,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a permanent building was purchased, and, in 1885, a new, commodious and well planned building was erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, MADISON & NORTHERN RAILROAD, a line of railway 231.3 miles in length, 140 miles of which lie within Illinois. It is operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is known as its "Freeport Division." The par value of the capital stock outstanding is \$50,000 and of bonds \$2,500,000, while the floating debt is \$3,620,698, making a total capitalization of \$6,170,698, or \$26,698 per mile. (See also *Illinois Central Railroad.*) This road was opened from Chicago to Freeport in 1888.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See *Northwestern University Medical College.*)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the Northwest, having a total mileage (1898) of 6,153.83 miles, of which 317.94 are in Illinois. The main line extends from Chicago to Minneapolis, 420 miles, although it has connections with Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and various points in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company enjoys the distinction of being the owner of all the lines operated by it, though it operates 245 miles of second tracks owned jointly with other lines. The greater part of its track is laid with 60, 75 and 85-lb. steel rails. The total capital invested (1898) is \$220,005,901, distributed as follows: capital stock, \$77,845,000; bonded debt, \$135,285,500; other forms of indebtedness, \$5,572,401. Its total earnings in Illinois for 1898 were \$5,205,244, and the total expenditures, \$3,320,248. The total number of employees in Illinois for 1898 was 2,293, receiving

\$1,746,827.70 in aggregate compensation. Taxes paid for the same year amounted to \$151,285.—(HISTORY). The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was organized in 1863 under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Illinois portion of the main line was built under a charter granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and the Wisconsin portion under charter to the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company; the whole built and opened in 1872 and purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It subsequently acquired by purchase several lines in Wisconsin, the whole receiving the present name of the line by act of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed, Feb. 14, 1874. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was chartered, Feb. 16, 1861, built from Chicago to Calvary (10.8 miles), and opened, May 1, 1885; was consolidated with the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad, under the title of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1885, opened to Evanston, August 1, 1886, and purchased, in June, 1887, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Road, as now organized, is made up of twenty-two divisions located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan.

CHICAGO, PADUCAH & MEMPHIS RAILROAD (Projected), a road chartered, Dec. 19, 1893, to run between Altamont and Metropolis, Ill., 152 miles, with a branch from Johnston City to Carbondale, 20 miles—total length, 172 miles. The gauge is standard, and the track laid with sixty-pound steel rails. By Feb. 1, 1895, the road from Altamont to Marion (100 miles) was completed, and work on the remainder of the line has been in progress. It is intended to connect with the Wabash and the St. Louis Southern systems. Capital stock authorized and subscribed, \$2,500,000; bonds issued, \$1,575,000. Funded debt, authorized, \$15,000 per mile in five per cent first mortgage gold bonds. Cost of road up to Feb. 1, 1895, \$20,000 per mile; estimated cost of the entire line, \$2,000,000. In December, 1896, this road passed into the hands of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, a division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, chartered as the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad, in 1859; opened from Pekin to Streator in 1873, and to Mazon Bridge in 1876; sold under foreclosure in 1879, and now constitutes a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

(of Illinois), a corporation operating two lines of railroad, one extending from Peoria to Jacksonville, and the other from Peoria to Springfield, with a connection from the latter place (in 1895), over a leased line, with St. Louis. The total mileage, as officially reported in 1895, was 208.66 miles, of which 166 were owned by the corporation. (1) The original of the Jacksonville Division of this line was the Illinois River Railroad, opened from Pekin to Virginia in 1859. In October, 1863, it was sold under foreclosure, and, early in 1864, was transferred by the purchasers to a new corporation called the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, by whom it was extended the same year to Peoria, and, in 1869, to Jacksonville. Another foreclosure, in 1879, resulted in its sale to the creditors, followed by consolidation, in 1881, with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (2) The Springfield Division was incorporated in 1869 as the Springfield & Northwestern Railway; construction was begun in 1872, and road opened from Springfield to Havana (45.20 miles) in December, 1874, and from Havana to Pekin and Peoria over the track of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville line. The same year the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, but the lease was forfeited, in 1875, and the road placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1881, together with the Jacksonville Division, it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and by that company operated as the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific having defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver, both the Jacksonville and the Springfield Divisions were reorganized in February, 1887, under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and placed under control of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad. A reorganization of the latter took place, in 1890, under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, it passed into the hands of receivers, and was severed from its allied lines. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad remained under the management of a separate receiver until January, 1896, when a reorganization was effected under its present name—"The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois." The lease of the Springfield & St. Louis Division having expired in December, 1895, it has also been reorganized as an independent corporation under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway (which see).

CHICAGO RIVER, a sluggish stream, draining a narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River, the entire watershed drained amounting to some 470 square miles. It is formed by the union of the "North" and the "South Branch," which unite less than a mile and a half from the mouth of the main stream. At an early day the former was known as the "Guarie" and the latter as "Portage River." The total length of the North Branch is about 20 miles, only a small fraction of which is navigable. The South Branch is shorter but offers greater facilities for navigation, being lined along its lower portions with grain-elevators, lumber-yards and manufactories. The Illinois Indians in early days found an easy portage between it and the Des Plaines River. The Chicago River, with its branches, separates Chicago into three divisions, known, respectively, as the "North" the "South" and the "West Divisions." Drawbridges have been erected at the principal street crossings over the river and both branches, and four tunnels, connecting the various divisions of the city, have been constructed under the river bed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, formed by the consolidation of various lines in 1880. The parent corporation (The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad) was chartered in Illinois in 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Rock Island (181 miles), July 10, 1854. In 1852 a company was chartered under the name of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad for the extension of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The two roads were consolidated in 1866 as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the extension to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union Pacific completed in 1869. The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (an important feeder from Peoria to Bureau Junction — 46.7 miles) was incorporated in 1853, and completed and leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in 1854. The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad was purchased in 1889, and the Kansas City & Topeka Railway in 1891. The Company has financial and traffic agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, extending from Terral Station, Indian Territory, to Fort Worth, Texas. The road also has connections from Chicago with Peoria; St. Paul and Minneapolis; Omaha and Lincoln (Neb.); Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (Colo.), besides various points in South Dakota, Iowa and Southwestern Kansas. The extent of the lines owned and operated by the Company ("Poor's Manual," 1898),

is 3,568.15 miles, of which 236.51 miles are in Illinois, 189.52 miles being owned by the corporation. All of the Company's owned and leased lines are laid with steel rails. The total capitalization reported for the same year was \$116,748,211, of which \$50,000,000 was in stock and \$58,830,000 in bonds. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$5,851,875, and the total expenses \$3,401,165, of which \$233,129 was in the form of taxes. The Company has received under Congressional grants 550,194 acres of land, exclusive of State grants, of which there had been sold, up to March 31, 1894, 548,609 acres.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY. (See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY, a short road, of standard gauge, laid with steel rails, extending from Marion to Brooklyn, Ill., 53.64 miles. It was chartered, Feb. 7, 1887, and opened for traffic, Jan. 1, 1889. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company is the lessee, having guaranteed principal and interest on its first mortgage bonds. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and its bonded debt \$2,000,000, making the total capitalization about \$56,000 per mile. The cost of the road was \$2,950,000; total incumbrance (1895), \$3,016,715.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD, the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter was organized in November, 1889, to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. The Road under its new name was chartered, June 4, 1897, to purchase at foreclosure sale the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, soon after acquiring the property of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway also. The combination gives it the control of 84.53 miles of road, of which 70.76 miles are in Illinois. The line is used for both passenger and freight terminal purposes, and also a belt line just outside the city limits. Its principal tenants are the Chicago Great Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central Lines, and the Chicago, Hammond & Western Railroad. The Company also has control of the ground on which the Grand Central Depot is located. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$44,553,044, of which \$30,000,000 was capital stock and \$13,394,000 in the form of bonds.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, organized, Sept. 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and laymen representing seven

Western States, among which was Illinois. A special and liberal charter was granted, Feb. 15, 1855. The Seminary has always been under Congregational control and supervision, its twenty-four trustees being elected at Triennial Conventions, at which are represented all the churches of that denomination west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The institution was formally opened to students, Oct. 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine matriculates. Since then it has steadily grown in both numbers and influence. Preparatory and linguistic schools have been added and the faculty (1896) includes eight professors and nine minor instructors. The Seminary is liberally endowed, its productive assets being nearly \$1,000,000, and the value of its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amounting to nearly \$500,000 more. No charge is made for tuition or room rent, and there are forty-two endowed scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy students. The buildings, including the library and dormitories, are four in number, and are well constructed and arranged.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, an important railway running in a southwesterly direction from Chicago to St. Louis, with numerous branches, extending into Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The Chicago & Alton Railroad proper was constructed under two charters—the first granted to the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, in 1847, and the second to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, in 1852. Construction of the former was begun in 1852, and the line opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853. Under the second corporation, the line was opened from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and leased in perpetuity to the present Company, which was reorganized in 1857 under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. For some time connection was had between Alton and St. Louis by steam-packet boats running in connection with the railroad; but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway line connecting the two cities—and, finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened Jan. 1, 1865. In 1861, a company with the present name (Chicago & Alton Railroad Company) was organized, which, in 1862, purchased the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Road at foreclosure sale. Several branch lines have since

been acquired by purchase or lease, the most important in the State being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851 under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, was opened for business in January, 1868, and having been diverted from the route upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868. In 1884 this branch was absorbed by the main line. Other important branches are the Kansas City Branch from Roodhouse, crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; the Washington Branch from Dwight to Washington and Lacon, and the Chicago & Peoria, by which entrance is obtained into the city of Peoria over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. The whole number of miles operated (1898) is 843.54, of which 580.73 lie in Illinois. Including double tracks and sidings, the Company has a total trackage of 1,186 miles. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$32,793,972, of which \$22,230,600 was in stock, and \$6,694,850 in bonds. The total earnings and income for the year, in Illinois, were \$5,022,315, and the operating and other expenses, \$4,272,207. This road, under its management as it existed up to 1898, has been one of the most uniformly successful in the country. Dividends have been paid semiannually from 1863 to 1884, and quarterly from 1884 to 1896. For a number of years previous to 1897, the dividends had amounted to eight per cent per annum on both preferred and common stock, but later had been reduced to seven per cent on account of short crops along the line. The taxes paid in 1898 were \$341,040. The surplus, June 30, 1895, exceeded two and three-quarter million dollars. The Chicago & Alton was the first line in the world to put into service sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model, which have since been so widely adopted, as well as the first to run free reclining chair-cars for the convenience and comfort of its passengers. At the time the matter embraced in this volume is undergoing final revision (1899), negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this historic line by a syndicate representing the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, in whose interest it will hereafter be operated.

CHICAGO & AURORA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. This company operates a line 516.3 miles in length, of which 278 miles are within Illinois.

The main line in this State extends southerly from Dolton Junction (17 miles south of Chicago) to Danville. Entrance to the Polk Street Depot in Chicago is secured over the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad. The company owns several important branch lines, as follows: From Mokense Junction to the Indiana State Line; from Cissna Junction to Cissna Park; from Danville Junction to Shelbyville, and from Sidell to Rossville. The system in Illinois is of standard gauge, about 108 miles being double track. The right of way is 100 feet wide and well fenced. The grades are light, and the construction (including rails, ties, ballast and bridges), is generally excellent. The capital stock outstanding (1895) is \$13,594,400; funded debt, \$18,018,000; floating debt, \$916,381; total capital invested, \$32,570,781; total earnings in Illinois, \$2,592,072; expenditures in the State, \$2,595,631. The company paid the same year a dividend of six per cent on its common stock (\$286,914), and reported a surplus of \$1,484,762. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was originally chartered in 1865 as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, its main line being completed in 1872. In 1873, it defaulted on interest, was sold under foreclosure in 1877, and reorganized as the Chicago & Nashville, but later in same year took its present name. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway. Two spurs (5.27 miles in length) were added to the line in 1895. Early in 1897 this line obtained control of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad, which is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of the 335.27 miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, only 30.65 are in Illinois, and of the latter 9.7 miles are operated under lease. That portion of the line within the State extends from Chicago easterly to the Indiana State line. The Company is also lessee of the Grand Junction Railroad, four miles in length. The Road is capitalized at \$6,600,000, has a bonded debt of \$12,000,000 and a floating debt (1895) of \$2,271,425, making the total capital invested, \$20,871,425. The total earnings in Illinois for 1895 amounted to \$660,393; disbursements within the State for the same period, \$345,233. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, as now constituted, is a consolidation of various lines between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, operated in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The Illinois section was built under a charter granted in 1878 to the Chicago & State Line Railway Com-

pany, to form a connection with Valparaiso, Ind. This corporation acquired the Chicago & Southern Railroad (from Chicago to Dolton), and the Chicago & State Line Extension in Indiana, all being consolidated under the name of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1880, a final consolidation of these lines with the eastward connections took place under the present name—the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the country, penetrating the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The total length of its main line, branches, proprietary and operated lines, on May 1, 1899, was 5,076.89 miles, of which 594 miles are operated in Illinois, all owned by the company. Second and side tracks increase the mileage to a total of 7,217.91 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway (proper) is operated in nine separate divisions, as follows: The Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Northern Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Winona and St. Peter, Dakota and Ashland Divisions. The principal or main lines of the "Northwestern System," in its entirety, are those which have Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis for their termini, though their branches reach numerous important points within the States already named, from the shore of Lake Michigan on the east to Wyoming on the west, and from Kansas on the south to Lake Superior on the north.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1859 under charters granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin during that year, under which the new company came into possession of the rights and franchises of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. The latter road was the outgrowth of various railway enterprises which had been pro-

jected, chartered and partly constructed in Wisconsin and Illinois, between 1848 and 1855, including the Madison & Beloit Railroad, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad—the last named company being chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and authorized to build a railroad from Chicago to the Wisconsin line. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1855 authorized the consolidation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad with the Illinois enterprise, and, in March, 1855, the consolidation of these lines was perfected under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. During the first four years of its existence this company built 176 miles of the road, of which seventy miles were between Chicago and the Wisconsin State line, with the sections constructed in Wisconsin completing the connection between Chicago and Fond du Lac. As the result of the financial revulsion of 1857, the corporation became financially embarrassed, and the sale of its property and franchises under the foreclosure of 1859, already alluded to, followed. This marked the beginning of the present corporation, and, in the next few years, by the construction of new lines and the purchase of others in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, it added largely to the extent of its lines, both constructed and projected. The most important of these was the union effected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was formally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern in 1864. The history of the Galena & Chicago Union is interesting in view of the fact that it was one of the earliest railroads incorporated in Illinois, having been chartered by special act of the Legislature during the "internal improvement" excitement of 1836. Besides, its charter was the only one of that period under which an organization was effected, and although construction was not begun under it until 1847 (eleven years afterward), it was the second railroad constructed in the State and the first leading from the city of Chicago. In the forty years of its history the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern has been steady, and its success almost phenomenal. In that time it has not only added largely to its mileage by the construction of new lines, but has absorbed more lines than almost any other road in the country, until it now reaches almost every important city in the Northwest. Among the lines in Northern Illinois now constituting a part of it, were several which had become a part of the Galena & Chicago Union before the consolidation. These included a line from Belvidere to Beloit, Wis.; the Fox

River Valley Railroad, and the St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad—all Illinois enterprises, and more or less closely connected with the development of the State. The total capitalization of the line, on June 30, 1893, was \$200,968,108, of which \$66,408,821 was capital stock and \$101,603,000 in the form of bonds. The earnings in the State of Illinois, for the same period, aggregated \$4,374,923, and the expenditures \$3,712,593. At the present time (1899) the Chicago & Northwestern is building eight or ten branch lines in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The Northwestern System, as such, comprises nearly 3,000 miles of road not included in the preceding statements of mileage and financial condition. Although owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, they are managed by different officers and under other names. The mileage of the whole system covers nearly 8,000 miles of main line.

CHICAGO & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.
(*See Illinois Central Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & TEXAS RAILROAD, a line seventy-three miles in length, extending from Johnston City by way of Carbondale westerly to the Mississippi, thence southerly to Cape Girardeau. The line was originally operated by two companies, under the names of the Grand Tower & Carbondale and the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad Companies. The former was chartered in 1882, and the road built in 1885; the latter, chartered in 1889 and the line opened the same year. They were consolidated in 1893, and operated under the name of the Chicago & Texas Railroad Company. In October, 1897, the last named line was transferred, under a twenty-five year lease, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by whom it is operated as its St. Louis & Cape Girardeau division.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Dolton, Ill. (17 miles), and affords terminal facilities for all lines entering the Polk St. Depot at Chicago. It has branches to Hammond, Ind. (10.28 miles); to Cragin (15.9 miles), and to South Chicago (5.41 miles); making the direct mileage of its branches 48.59 miles. In addition, its second, third and fourth tracks and sidings increase the mileage to 204.79 miles. The company was organized June 9, 1879; the road opened in 1880, and, on Jan. 26, 1882, consolidated with the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway. It also owns some 850 acres in fee in Chicago, including wharf property on the

Chicago River, right of way, switch and transfer yards, depots, the Indiana grain elevator, etc. The elevator and the Belt Division are leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, and the rest of the property is leased conjointly by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Chicago & Erie, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Wabash Railways (each of which owns \$1,000,000 of the capital stock), and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These companies pay the expense of operation and maintenance on a mileage basis.

CHICAGO & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Wisconsin Central Lines*.)

CHILDS, Robert A., was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., March 22, 1845, the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher, who settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., in 1852. His home having been broken up by the death of his mother, in 1854, he went to live upon a farm. In April, 1861, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the company of Captain (afterwards General) Stephen A. Hurlbut, which was later attached to the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. After being mustered out at the close of the war, he entered school, and graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870. For the following three years he was Principal and Superintendent of public schools at Amboy, Lee County, meanwhile studying law, and being admitted to the bar. In 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, making his home at Hinsdale. After filling various local offices, in 1884 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1892, was elected by the narrow majority of thirty-seven votes to represent the Eighth Illinois District in the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican.

CHILLICOTHE, a city in Peoria County, situated on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake; is 19 miles northwest of Peoria, on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the freight division of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is an important shipping-point for grain; has a canning factory, a button factory, two banks, five churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,632; (1900), 1,699.

CHINIQUEY, (Rev.) Charles, clergyman and reformer, was born in Canada, July 30, 1809, of mixed French and Spanish blood, and educated for the Romish priesthood at the Seminary of St. Nicholet, where he remained ten years, gaining a reputation among his fellow students for extraordinary zeal and piety. Having been ordained

to the priesthood in 1833, he labored in various churches in Canada until 1851, when he accepted an invitation to Illinois with a view to building up the church in the Mississippi Valley. Locating at the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, in Kankakee County, he was the means of bringing to that vicinity a colony of some 5,000 French Canadians, followed by colonists from France, Belgium and other European countries. It has been estimated that, over 50,000 of this class of emigrants were settled in Illinois within a few years. The colony embraced a territory of some 40 square miles, with the village of St. Ann's as the center. Here Father Chiniquy began his labors by erecting churches and schools for the colonists. He soon became dissatisfied with what he believed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by the ruling Bishop, then began to have doubts on the question of papal infallibility, the final result being a determination to separate himself from the Mother Church. In this step he appears to have been followed by a large proportion of the colonists who had accompanied him from Canada, but the result was a feeling of intense bitterness between the opposing factions, leading to much litigation and many criminal prosecutions, of which Father Chiniquy was the subject, though never convicted. In one of these suits, in which the Father was accused of an infamous crime, Abraham Lincoln was counsel for the defense, the charge being proven to be the outgrowth of a conspiracy. Having finally determined to espouse the cause of Protestantism, Father Chiniquy allied himself with the Canadian Presbytery, and for many years of his active clerical life, divided his time between Canada and the United States, having supervision of churches in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in this country. He also more than once visited Europe by special invitation to address important religious bodies in that country. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1899, in the 90th year of his age.

CHOUART, Medard, (known also as *Sieur des Groseilliers*), an early French explorer, supposed to have been born at Touraine, France, about 1621. Coming to New France in early youth, he made a voyage of discovery with his brother-in-law, Radisson, westward from Quebec, about 1654-56, these two being believed to have been the first white men to reach Lake Superior. After spending the winter of 1653-59 at La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, they are believed by some to have discovered the Upper Mississippi and to have descended that

stream a long distance towards its mouth, as they claimed to have reached a much milder climate and heard of Spanish ships on the salt water (Gulf of Mexico). Some antiquarians credit them, about this time (1659), with having visited the present site of the city of Chicago. They were the first explorers of Northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are also credited with having been the first to discover an inland route to Hudson's Bay, and with being the founders of the original Hudson's Bay Company. Groseillier's later history is unknown, but he ranks among the most intrepid explorers of the "New World" about the middle of the seventh century.

CHRISMAN, a city of Edgar County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, 24 miles south of Danville; has a pipe-wrench factory, grain elevators, and storage cribs. Population (1890), 820; (1900), 905.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, a rich agricultural county, lying in the "central belt," and organized in 1839 from parts of Macon, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby Counties. The name first given to it was Dane, in honor of Nathan Dane, one of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, but a political prejudice led to a change. A preponderance of early settlers having come from Christian County, Ky., this name was finally adopted. The surface is level and the soil fertile, the northern half of the county being best adapted to corn and the southern to wheat. Its area is about 710 square miles, and its population (1900), was 32,790. The life of the early settlers was exceedingly primitive. Game was abundant; wild honey was used as a substitute for sugar; wolves were troublesome; prairie fires were frequent; the first mill (on Bear Creek) could not grind more than ten bushels of grain per day, by horse-power. The people hauled their corn to St. Louis to exchange for groceries. The first store was opened at Robertson's Point, but the county-seat was established at Taylorville. A great change was wrought in local conditions by the advent of the Illinois Central Railway, which passes through the eastern part of the county. Two other railroads now pass centrally through the county—the "Wabash" and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The principal towns are Taylorville (a railroad center and thriving town of 2,829 inhabitants), Pana, Morrisonville, Edinburg, and Assumption.

CHURCH, Lawrence S., lawyer and legislator, was born at Nunda, N. Y., in 1820; passed his

youth on a farm, but having a fondness for study, at an early age began teaching in winter with a view to earning means to prosecute his studies in law. In 1843 he arrived at McHenry, then the county-seat of McHenry County, Ill., having walked a part of the way from New York, paying a portion of his expenses by the delivery of lectures. He soon after visited Springfield, and having been examined before Judge S. H. Treat, was admitted to the bar. On the removal of the county-seat from McHenry to Woodstock, he removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A member of the Whig party up to 1856, he was that year elected as a Republican Representative in the Twentieth General Assembly, serving by re-election in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second; in 1860, was supported for the nomination for Congress in the Northwestern District, but was defeated by Hon. E. B. Washburne; in 1862, aided in the organization of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign before reaching the field on account of failing health. In 1866 he was elected County Judge of McHenry County, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1869 to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, July 23, 1870. Judge Church was a man of high principle and a speaker of decided ability.

CHURCH, Selden Marvin, capitalist, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1804; taken by his father to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and grew up on a farm there, but at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, being one of the earliest teachers in the public schools of that city. Then, having spent some time in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835 he removed to Illinois, first locating at Geneva, but the following year removed to Rockford, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1841, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rockford by the first President Harrison, remaining in office three years. Other offices held by him were those of County Clerk (1843-47), Delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention (1847), Judge of Probate (1849-57), Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly (1863-65), and member of the first Board of Public Charities by appointment of Governor Palmer, in 1869, being re-appointed by Governor Beveridge, in 1873, and, for a part of the time, serving as President of the Board. He also served, by appointment of the Secretary of War, as one of the Commissioners to assess damages for the Government improvements at Rock Island and to locate

the Government bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. During the latter years of his life he was President for some time of the Rockford Insurance Company; was also one of the originators, and, for many years, Managing Director of the Rockford Water Power Company, which has done so much to promote the prosperity of that city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the Directors of the Winnebago National Bank. Died at Rockford, June 23, 1892.

CHURCHILL, George, early printer and legislator, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 11, 1789; received a good education in his youth, thus imbibing a taste for literature which led to his learning the printer's trade. In 1806 he became an apprentice in the office of the Albany (N. Y.) "Sentinel," and, after serving his time, worked as a journeyman printer, thereby accumulating means to purchase a half-interest in a small printing office. Selling this out at a loss, a year or two later, he went to New York, and, after working at the case some five months, started for the West, stopping en route at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter place he worked for a time in the office of "The Courier," and still later in that of "The Correspondent," then owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, who subsequently came to Illinois and served as Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1817 he arrived in St. Louis, but, attracted by the fertile soil of Illinois, determined to engage in agricultural pursuits, finally purchasing land some six miles southeast of Edwardsville, in Madison County, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In order to raise means to improve his farm, in the spring of 1819 he worked as a compositor in the office of "The Missouri Gazette"—the predecessor of "The St. Louis Republic." While there he wrote a series of articles over the signature of "A Farmer of St. Charles County," advocating the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union without slavery, which caused considerable excitement among the friends of that institution. During the same year he aided Hooper Warren in establishing his paper, "The Spectator," at Edwardsville, and, still later, became a frequent contributor to its columns, especially during the campaign of 1822-24, which resulted, in the latter year, in the defeat of the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois. In 1822 he was elected Representative in the Third General Assembly, serving in that body by successive re-elections until 1832. His re-election for a second term, in 1824, demonstrated that his vote at the preceding session, in

opposition to the scheme for a State Convention to revise the State Constitution in the interest of slavery, was approved by his constituents. In 1833, he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and, in 1844, was again elected to the House—in all serving a period in both Houses of sixteen years. Mr. Churchill was never married. He was an industrious and systematic collector of historical records, and, at the time of his death in the summer of 1872, left a mass of documents and other historical material of great value. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*; Warren, Hooper, and Coles, Edward.)

CLARK (Gen.) George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. In his younger life he was a farmer and surveyor on the upper Ohio. His first experience in Indian fighting was under Governor Dunmore, against the Shawnees (1774). In 1775 he went as a surveyor to Kentucky, and the British having incited the Indians against the Americans in the following year, he was commissioned a Major of militia. He soon rose to a Colonelcy, and attained marked distinction. Later he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and planned an expedition against the British fort at Detroit, which was not successful. In the latter part of 1777, in consultation with Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, he planned an expedition against Illinois, which was carried out the following year. On July 4, 1778, he captured Kaskaskia without firing a gun, and other French villages surrendered at discretion. The following February he set out from Kaskaskia to cross the "Illinois Country" for the purpose of recapturing Vincennes, which had been taken and was garrisoned by the British under Hamilton. After a forced march characterized by incredible suffering, his ragged followers effected the capture of the post. His last important military service was against the savages on the Big Miami, whose villages and fields he laid waste. His last years were passed in sorrow and in comparative penury. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818, and his remains, after reposing in a private cemetery near that city for half a century, were exhumed and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1869. The fullest history of General Clark's expedition and his life will be found in the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio River, 1774-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark" (2 volumes, 1896), by the late William H. English, of Indianapolis.

CLARK, Horace S., lawyer and politician, was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, August 12, 1840. At

the age of 15, coming to Chicago, he found employment in a livery stable; later, worked on a farm in Kane County, attending school in the winter. After a year spent in Iowa City attending the Iowa State University, he returned to Kane County and engaged in the dairy business, later occupying himself with various occupations in Illinois and Missouri, but finally returning to his Ohio home, where he began the study of law at Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but was finally compelled to leave the service in consequence of a wound received at Gettysburg. In 1865 he settled at Mattoon, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was elected State Senator in 1880, serving four years and proving himself one of the ablest speakers on the floor. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and has long been a conspicuous figure in State politics. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

CLARK, John M., civil engineer and merchant, was born at White Pigeon, Mich., August 1, 1836; came to Chicago with his widowed mother in 1847, and, after five years in the Chicago schools, served for a time (1852) as a rodman on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1856, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he was one of the original founders of the city of Denver, and chief engineer of its first water supply company. In 1862 he started on a surveying expedition to Arizona, but was in Santa Fe when that place was captured by a rebel expedition from Texas; was also present soon after at the battle of Apache Cañon, when the Confederates, being defeated, were driven out of the Territory. Returning to Chicago in 1864, he became a member of the wholesale leather firm of Gray, Clark & Co. The official positions held by Mr. Clark include those of Alderman (1879-81), Member of the Board of Education, Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and President of the Chicago Civil Service Board by appointment of Mayor Swift, under an act passed by the Legislature of 1895, retiring in 1897. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Clark is one of the Directors of the Crerar Library, named in the will of Mr. Crerar.

CLARK COUNTY, one of the eastern counties of the State, south of the middle line and fronting upon the Wabash River; area, 510 square miles, and population (1900), 24,033; named for Col. George Rogers Clark. Its organization was effected in 1819. Among the earliest pioneers were John Bartlett, Abraham Washburn, James Whitlock, James B. Anderson, Stephen Archer and Uri Manly. The county-seat is Marshall, the site of which was purchased from the Government in 1833 by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Col. William B. Archer, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1835, in which year the first log cabin was built. The original county-seat was Darwin, and the change to Marshall (in 1849) was made only after a hard struggle. The soil of the county is rich, and its agricultural products varied, embracing corn (the chief staple), oats, potatoes, winter wheat, butter, sorghum, honey, maple sugar, wool and pork. Woolen, flouring and lumber mills exist, but the manufacturing interests are not extensive. Among the prominent towns, besides Marshall and Darwin, are Casey (population 844), Martinsville (779), Westfield (510), and York (294).

CLAY, Porter, clergyman and brother of the celebrated Henry Clay, was born in Virginia, March, 1779; in early life removed to Kentucky, studied law, and was, for a time, Auditor of Public Accounts in that State; in 1815, was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent most of his life. Died, in 1850.

CLAY CITY, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles west of Olney; has one newspaper, a bank, and is in a grain and fruit-growing region. Population (1890), 612; (1900), 907; (1903), 1,020.

CLAY COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State; has an area of 470 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,553. It was named for Henry Clay. The first claim in the county was entered by a Mr. Elliot, in 1818, and soon after settlers began to locate homes in the county, although it was not organized until 1824. During the same year the pioneer settlement of Maysville was made the county-seat, but immigration continued inactive until 1837, when many settlers arrived, headed by Judges Apperson and Hopkins and Messrs. Stanford and Lee, who were soon followed by the families of Cochran, McCullom and Tender. The Little Wabash River and a number of small tributaries drain the county. A light-colored sandy loam constitutes the greater part of the soil, although "black

prairie loam" appears here and there. Railroad facilities are limited, but sufficient to accommodate the county's requirements. Fruits, especially apples, are successfully cultivated. Educational advantages are fair, although largely confined to district schools and academies in larger towns. Louisville was made the county-seat in 1842, and, in 1890, had a population of 637. Xenia and Flora are the most important towns.

CLAYTON, a town in Adams County, on the Wabash Railway, 28 miles east-northeast of Quincy. A branch of the Wabash Railway extends from this point northwest to Carthage, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, and another branch to Quincy, Ill. The industries include flour and feed mills, machine and railroad repair shops, grain elevator, cigar and harness factories. It has a bank, four churches, a high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,038; (1900), 996.

CLEAVER, William, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1815; came to Canada with his parents in 1831, and to Chicago in 1834; engaged in business as a chandler, later going into the grocery trade; in 1849, joined the gold-seekers in California, and, six years afterwards, established himself in the southern part of the present city of Chicago, then called Cleaverville, where he served as Postmaster and managed a general store. He was the owner of considerable real estate at one time in what is now a densely populated part of the city of Chicago. Died in Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, ex-Congressman and Governor of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1837; graduated from Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1859, having supported himself during his college course by teaching. After reading law and being admitted to the bar at Greencastle, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where he again found it necessary to resort to teaching in order to purchase law-books. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was in the service for three years, was three times wounded and twice promoted "for meritorious service." In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and from 1873 to 1875 was a Republican Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the (then) Eighteenth District. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1880. In 1889, he became Pension Agent for the District of Illinois, by appointment of President Harrison, serving

until 1893. In the latter part of 1898, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, but served only a few months, when he accepted the position of Governor of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Danville.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. The total length of this system (1898) is 1,807.34 miles, of which 478.39 miles are operated in Illinois. That portion of the main line lying within the State extends from East St. Louis, northeast to the Indiana State line, 181 miles. The Company is also the lessee of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad (132 miles), and operates, in addition, other lines, as follows: The Cairo Division, extending from Tilton, on the line of the Wabash, 3 miles southwest of Danville, to Cairo (259 miles); the Chicago Division, extending from Kankakee southeast to the Indiana State line (34 miles); the Alton Branch, from Wann Junction, on the main line, to Alton (4 miles). Besides these, it enjoys with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, joint ownership of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, which it operates. The system is uniformly of standard gauge, and about 280 miles are of double track. It is laid with heavy steel rails (sixty-five, sixty-seven and eighty pounds), laid on white oak ties, and is amply ballasted with broken stone and gravel. Extensive repair shops are located at Mattoon. The total capital of the entire system on June 30, 1898—including capital stock and bonded and floating debt—was \$97,149,361. The total earnings in Illinois for the year were \$3,773,193, and the total expenditures in the State \$3,611,437. The taxes paid the same year were \$124,196. The history of this system, so far as Illinois is concerned, begins with the consolidation, in 1889, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Companies. In 1890, certain leased lines in Illinois (elsewhere mentioned) were merged into the system. (For history of the several divisions of this system, see *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Peoria & Eastern, Cairo & Vincennes, and Kankakee & Seneca Railroads.*)

CLIMATOLOGY. Extending, as it does, through six degrees of latitude, Illinois affords a great diversity of climate, as regards not only the range of temperature, but also the amount of rainfall. In both particulars it exhibits several points of contrast to States lying between the same parallels of latitude, but nearer the Atlantic. The same statement applies, as well, to all

the North Central and the Western States. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico come up the Mississippi Valley, and impart to vegetation in the southern portion of the State, a stimulating influence which is not felt upon the seaboard. On the other hand, there is no great barrier to the descent of the Arctic winds, which, in winter, sweep down toward the Gulf, depressing the temperature to a point lower than is customary nearer the seaboard on the same latitude. Lake Michigan exerts no little influence upon the climate of Chicago and other adjacent districts, mitigating both summer heat and winter cold. If a comparison be instituted between Ottawa and Boston—the latter being one degree farther north, but 570 feet nearer the sea-level—the springs and summers are found to be about five degrees warmer, and the winters three degrees colder, at the former point. In comparing the East and West in respect of rainfall, it is seen that, in the former section, the same is pretty equally distributed over the four seasons, while in the latter, spring and summer may be called the wet season, and autumn and winter the dry. In the extreme West nearly three-fourths of the yearly precipitation occurs during the growing season. This is a climatic condition highly favorable to the growth of grasses, etc., but detrimental to the growth of trees. Hence we find luxuriant forests near the seaboard, and, in the interior, grassy plains. Illinois occupies a geographical position where these great climatic changes begin to manifest themselves, and where the distinctive features of the prairie first become fully apparent. The annual precipitation of rain is greatest in the southern part of the State, but, owing to the higher temperature of that section, the evaporation is also more rapid. The distribution of the rainfall in respect of seasons is also more unequal toward the south, a fact which may account, in part at least, for the increased area of woodlands in that region. While Illinois lies within the zone of southwest winds, their flow is affected by conditions somewhat abnormal. The northeast trades, after entering the Gulf, are deflected by the mountains of Mexico, becoming inward breezes in Texas, southerly winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and southwesterly as they enter the Upper Valley. It is to this aerial current that the hot, moist summers are attributable. The north and northwest winds, which set in with the change of the season, depress the temperature to a point below that of the Atlantic slope, and are attended with a diminished precipitation.

CLINTON, the county-seat of De Witt County, situated 23 miles south of Bloomington, at intersection of the Springfield and the Champaign-Havana Divisions with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad; lies in a productive agricultural region; has machine shops, flour and planing mills, brick and tile works, water works, electric lighting plant, piano-case factory, banks, three newspapers, six churches, and two public schools. Population (1890), 2,598; (1900), 4,452.

CLINTON COUNTY, organized in 1824, from portions of Washington, Bond and Fayette Counties, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is situated directly east of St. Louis, has an area of 494 square miles, and a population (1900) of 19,824. It is drained by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal, Crooked, Sugar and Beaver Creeks. Its geological formation is similar to that of other counties in the same section. Thick layers of limestone lie near the surface, with coal seams underlying the same at varying depths. The soil is varied, being at some points black and loamy and at others (under timber) decidedly clayey. The timber has been mainly cut for fuel because of the inherent difficulties attending coal-mining. Two railroads cross the county from east to west, but its trade is not important. Agriculture is the chief occupation, corn, wheat and oats being the staple products.

CLOUD, Newton, clergyman and legislator, was born in North Carolina, in 1805, and, in 1827, settled in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., where he pursued the vocation of a farmer, as well as a preacher of the Methodist Church. He also became prominent as a Democratic politician, and served in no less than nine sessions of the General Assembly, besides the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which he was chosen President. He was first elected Representative in the Seventh Assembly (1830), and afterwards served in the House during the sessions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh, and as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was also Clerk of the House in 1844-45, and, having been elected Representative two years later, was chosen Speaker at the succeeding session. Although not noted for any specially aggressive qualities, his consistency of character won for him general respect, while his frequent elections to the Legislature prove him to have been a man of large influence.

CLOWRY, Robert C., Telegraph Manager, was born in 1838; entered the service of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company as a messenger

boy at Joliet in 1852, became manager of the office at Lockport six months later, at Springfield in 1853, and chief operator at St. Louis in 1854. Between 1859 and '63, he held highly responsible positions on various Western lines, but the latter year was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and placed in charge of United States military lines with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; was mustered out in May, 1866, and immediately appointed District Superintendent of Western Union lines in the Southwest. From that time his promotion was steady and rapid. In 1875 he became Assistant General Superintendent; in 1878, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division at Chicago; in 1880, succeeded General Stager as General Superintendent, and, in 1885, was elected Director, member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, his territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COAL AND COAL-MINING. Illinois contains much the larger portion of what is known as the central coal field, covering an area of about 37,000 square miles, and underlying sixty counties, in but forty-five of which, however, operations are conducted on a commercial scale. The Illinois field contains fifteen distinct seams. Those available for commercial mining generally lie at considerable depth and are reached by shafts. The coals are all bituminous, and furnish an excellent steam-making fuel. Coke is manufactured to a limited extent in La Salle and some of the southern counties, but elsewhere in the State the coal does not yield a good marketable coke. Neither is it in any degree a good gas coal, although used in some localities for that purpose, rather because of its abundance than on account of its adaptability. It is thought that, with the increase of cheap transportation facilities, Pittsburg coal will be brought into the State in such quantities as eventually to exclude local coal from the manufacture of gas. In the report of the Eleventh United States Census, the total product of the Illinois coal mines was given as 12,104,272 tons, as against 6,115,377 tons reported by the Tenth Census. The value of the output was estimated at \$11,735,203, or \$0.97 per ton at the mines. The total number of mines was stated to be 1,072, and the number of tons mined was nearly equal to the combined yield of the mines of Ohio and Indiana. The mines are divided into two classes, technically known as "regular" and "local." Of the former, there were 358, and of the latter, 714. These 358 regular

mines employed 23,934 men and boys, of whom 21,330 worked below ground, besides an office force of 389, and paid, in wages, \$8,694,397. The total capital invested in these 358 mines was \$17,630,351. According to the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1898, 881 mines were operated during the year, employing 35,026 men and producing 18,599,299 tons of coal, which was 1,473,459 tons less than the preceding year—the reduction being due to the strike of 1897. Five counties of the State produced more than 1,000,000 tons each, standing in the following order: Sangamon, 1,763,863; St. Clair, 1,600,752; Vermilion, 1,520,699; Maconpin, 1,264,926; La Salle, 1,165,490.

COAL CITY, a town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles by rail south-southwest of Joliet. Large coal mines are operated here, and the town is an important shipping point for their product. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper and five churches. Pop. (1890), 1,672; (1900), 2,607; (1903), about 3,000.

COBB, Emery, capitalist, was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., August 20, 1831; at 16, began the study of telegraphy at Ithaca, later acted as operator on Western New York lines, but, in 1852, became manager of the office at Chicago, continuing until 1865, the various companies having meanwhile been consolidated into the Western Union. He then made an extensive tour of the world, and, although he had introduced the system of transmitting money by telegraph, he declined all invitations to return to the key-board. Having made large investments in lands about Kankakee, where he now resides, he has devoted much of his time to agriculture and stock-raising; was also, for many years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and, for twenty years (1873-93), a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He has done much to improve the city of his adoption by the erection of buildings, the construction of electric street-car lines and the promotion of manufactures.

COBB, Silas B., pioneer and real-estate operator, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23, 1812; came to Chicago in 1833 on a schooner from Buffalo, the voyage occupying over a month. Being without means, he engaged as a carpenter upon a building which James Kinzie, the Indian trader, was erecting; later he erected a building of his own in which he started a harness-shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has since been connected with a number

of business enterprises of a public character, including banks, street and steam railways, but his largest successes have been achieved in the line of improved real estate, of which he is an extensive owner. He is also one of the liberal benefactors of the University of Chicago, "Cobb Lecture Hall," on the campus of that institution, being the result of a contribution of his amounting to \$150,000. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1900.

COBDEN, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles north of Cairo and 15 miles south of Carbondale. Fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped to northern markets. This region is well timbered, and Cobden has two box factories employing a considerable number of men; also has several churches, schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 994; (1900,) 1,034.

COCHRAN, William Granville, legislator and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844; brought to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1849, and, at the age of 17, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving in the War of the Rebellion three years as a private. Returning home from the war, he resumed life as a farmer, but early in 1873 began merchandising at Lovington, continuing this business three years, when he began the study of law; in 1879, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was re-elected to the House in 1894, and again in 1896. At the special session of 1890, he was chosen Speaker, and was similarly honored in 1895. He is an excellent parliamentarian; clear-headed and just in his rulings, and an able debater. In June, 1897, he was elected for a six years' term to the Circuit bench. He is also one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman and anti-slavery lecturer, was born at Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; at the age of 17 he was a popular temperance lecturer; while a student at Middlebury, Vt., began to lecture in opposition to slavery; after leaving college served five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society; was often exposed to mob violence, but always retaining his self-control, succeeded in escaping serious injury. In 1842 he entered the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Princeton, Lockport, Joliet and elsewhere; between 1854 and '58, lectured extensively through Illinois on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and was a power in

the organization of the Republican party. Died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

CODY, Hiram Hitchcock, lawyer and Judge: born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 11, 1824; was partially educated at Hamilton College, and, in 1843, came with his father to Kendall County, Ill. In 1847, he removed to Naperville, where for six years he served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar; in 1861, was elected County Judge with practical unanimity, served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. His residence (1896) was at Pasadena, Cal.

COLCHESTER, a city of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, midway between Galesburg and Quincy; is the center of a rich farming and an extensive coal-mining region, producing more than 100,000 tons of coal annually. A superior quality of potter's clay is also mined and shipped extensively to other points. The city has brick and drain-tile works, a bank, four churches, two public schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,635.

COLES, Edward, the second Governor of the State of Illinois, born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786, the son of a wealthy planter, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges, but compelled to leave before graduation by an accident which interrupted his studies; in 1809, became the private secretary of President Madison, remaining six years, after which he made a trip to Russia as a special messenger by appointment of the President. He early manifested an interest in the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia. In 1815 he made his first tour through the Northwest Territory, going as far west as St. Louis, returning three years later and visiting Kaskaskia while the Constitutional Convention of 1818 was in session. In April of the following year he set out from his Virginia home, accompanied by his slaves, for Illinois, traveling by wagons to Brownsville, Pa., where, taking flat-boats, he descended the river with his goods and servants to a point below Louisville, where they disembarked, journeying overland to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio, he informed his slaves that they were free, and, after arriving at their destination, gave to each head of a family 160 acres of land. This generous act was, in after years, made the ground for bitter persecution by his enemies. At

Edwardsville he entered upon the duties of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe. In 1822 he became the candidate for Governor of those opposed to removing the restriction in the State Constitution against the introduction of slavery, and, although a majority of the voters then favored the measure, he was elected by a small plurality over his highest competitor in consequence of a division of the opposition vote between three candidates. The Legislature chosen at the same time submitted to the people a proposition for a State Convention to revise the Constitution, which was rejected at the election of 1824 by a majority of 1,668 in a total vote of 11,612. While Governor Coles had the efficient aid in opposition to the measure of such men as Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, George Forquer, Hooper Warren, George Churchill and others, he was himself a most influential factor in protecting Illinois from the blight of slavery, contributing his salary for his entire term (\$4,000) to that end. In 1825 it became his duty to welcome La Fayette to Illinois. Retiring from office in 1826, he continued to reside some years on his farm near Edwardsville, and, in 1830, was a candidate for Congress, but being a known opponent of General Jackson, was defeated by Joseph Duncan. Previous to 1833, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married during the following year, and continued to reside there until his death, July 7, 1868, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery in the United States. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

COLES COUNTY, originally a part of Crawford County, but organized in 1831, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles.—lies central to the eastern portion of the State, and embraces 520 square miles, with a population (1900) of 34,146. The Kaskaskia River (sometimes called the Okaw) runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras (Embraw). The chief resource of the people is agriculture, although the county lies within the limits of the Illinois coal-belt. To the north and west are prairies, while timber abounds in the southeast. The largest crop is of corn, although wheat, dairy products, potatoes, hay, tobacco, sorghum, wool, etc., are also important products. Broom-corn is extensively cultivated. Manufacturing is carried on to a fair extent, the output embracing sawed lumber, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, tobacco and snuff, boots and shoes, etc. Charleston, the county-seat, is

centrally located, and has a number of handsome public buildings, private residences and business blocks. It was laid out in 1831, and incorporated in 1865; in 1900, its population was 5,488. Mattoon is a railroad center, situated some 130 miles east of St. Louis. It has a population of 9,622, and is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Other principal towns are Ashmore, Oakland and Lerna.

COLFAX, a village of McLean County, on the Kankakee and Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington. Farming and stock-growing are the leading industries; has two banks, one newspaper, three elevators, and a coal mine. Pop. (1900), 1,153.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located at Chicago, and organized in 1881. Its first term opened in September, 1882, in a building erected by the trustees at a cost of \$60,000, with a faculty embracing twenty-five professors, with a sufficient corps of demonstrators, assistants, etc. The number of matriculates was 152. The institution ranks among the leading medical colleges of the West. Its standard of qualifications, for both matriculates and graduates, is equal to those of other first-class medical schools throughout the country. The teaching faculty, of late years, has consisted of some twenty-five professors, who are aided by an adequate corps of assistants, demonstrators, etc.

COLLEGES, EARLY. The early Legislatures of Illinois manifested no little unfriendliness toward colleges. The first charters for institutions of this character were granted in 1833, and were for the incorporation of the "Union College of Illinois," in Randolph County, and the "Alton College of Illinois," at Upper Alton. The first named was to be under the care of the Scotch Covenanters, but was never founded. The second was in the interest of the Baptists, but the charter was not accepted. Both these acts contained jealous and unfriendly restrictions, notably one to the effect that no theological department should be established and no professor of theology employed as an instructor, nor should any religious test be applied in the selection of trustees or the admission of pupils. The friends of higher education, however, made common cause, and, in 1835, secured the passage of an "omnibus bill" incorporating four private colleges—the Alton; the Illinois, at Jacksonville; the McKendree, at Lebanon, and the Jonesboro. Similar restrictive provisions as to theological teaching were incorporated in these charters, and a limitation was placed upon the amount of

property to be owned by any institution, but in many respects the law was more liberal than its predecessors of two years previous. Owing to the absence of suitable preparatory schools, these institutions were compelled to maintain preparatory departments under the tuition of the college professors. The college last named above (Jonesboro) was to have been founded by the Christian denomination, but was never organized. The three remaining ones stand, in the order of their formation, McKendree, Illinois, Alton (afterward Shurtleff); in the order of graduating initial classes — Illinois, McKendree, Shurtleff. Preparatory instruction began to be given in Illinois College in 1829, and a class was organized in the collegiate department in 1831. The Legislature of 1835 also incorporated the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first school for girls chartered in the State. From this time forward colleges and academies were incorporated in rapid succession, many of them at places whose names have long since disappeared from the map of the State. It was at this time that there developed a strong party in favor of founding what were termed, rather euphemistically, "Manual Labor Colleges." It was believed that the time which a student might be able to "redeem" from study, could be so profitably employed at farm or shop-work as to enable him to earn his own livelihood. Acting upon this theory, the Legislature of 1835 granted charters to the "Franklin Manual Labor College," to be located in either Cook or La Salle County; to the "Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," in White County, and the "Chatham Manual Labor School," at Lick Prairie, Sangamon County. University powers were conferred upon the institution last named, and its charter also contained the somewhat extraordinary provision that any sect might establish a professorship of theology therein. In 1837 six more colleges were incorporated, only one of which (Knox) was successfully organized. By 1840, better and broader views of education had developed, and the Legislature of 1841 repealed all prohibition of the establishing of theological departments, as well as the restrictions previously imposed upon the amount and value of property to be owned by private educational institutions. The whole number of colleges and seminaries incorporated under the State law (1896) is forty-three. (See also *Illinois College*, *Knox College*, *Lake Forest University*, *McKendree College*, *Monmouth College*, *Jacksonville Female Seminary*, *Monticello Female Seminary*, *Northwestern University*, *Shurtleff College*.)

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., August 7, 1837; graduated at Boston University, 1858; soon after became an itinerant Methodist minister, but, in 1866, united with the Unitarian Church and officiated as pastor of churches in Chicago, Boston and Kansas City, besides supplying pulpits in various cities in England (1880-85). In 1885, he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, but later served as a special commissioner of the Johns Hopkins University in the collection of labor statistics in Europe, meanwhile gaining a wide reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. His published works include: "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (1869) and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876). Died near his birthplace, July 27, 1890.

COLLINS, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 24, 1804. He was the youngest of five brothers who came with their parents from Litchfield, Conn., to Illinois, in 1822, and settled in the town of Unionville—now Collinsville—in the southwestern part of Madison County. They were enterprising and public-spirited business men, who engaged, quite extensively for the time, in various branches of manufacture, including flour and whisky. This was an era of progress and development, and becoming convinced of the injurious character of the latter branch of their business, it was promptly abandoned. The subject of this sketch was later associated with his brother Michael in the pork-packing and grain business at Naples, the early Illinois River terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, but finally located at Quincy in 1851, where he was engaged in manufacturing business for many years. He was a man of high business probity and religious principle, as well as a determined opponent of the institution of slavery, as shown by the fact that he was once subjected by his neighbors to the intended indignity of being hung in effigy for the crime of assisting a fugitive female slave on the road to freedom. In a speech made in 1834, in commemoration of the act of emancipation in the West Indies, he gave utterance to the following prediction: "Methinks the time is not far distant when our own country will celebrate a day of emancipation within her own borders, and consistent songs of freedom shall indeed ring throughout the length and breadth of the land." He lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, dying at Quincy, in 1878. Mr. Collins was the candidate of the Liberty Men of Illinois for Lieutenant-Governor in 1842.

COLLINS, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., but taken in early life to Vernon, Oneida County, where he grew to manhood. After spending a couple of years in an academy, at the age of 18 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and as a counsellor and solicitor in 1827, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1833, making a part of the journey by the first stage-coach from Detroit to the present Western metropolis. After arriving in Illinois, he spent some time in exploration of the surrounding country, but returning to Chicago in 1834, he entered into partnership with Judge John D. Caton, who had been his preceptor in New York, still later being a partner of Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins. He was considered an eminent authority in law and gained an extensive practice, being regarded as especially strong in chancery cases as well as an able pleader. Politically, he was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and often aided runaway slaves in securing their liberty or defended others who did so. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and one of its first Board of Directors. Died, suddenly of cholera, while attending court at Ottawa, in 1854.

COLLINS, Loren C., jurist, was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848; at the age of 18 accompanied his family to Illinois, and was educated at the Northwestern University. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and soon built up a remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and through his ability as a debater and a parliamentarian, soon became one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and, in 1883, was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-third General Assembly. In December, 1884, he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barnum, was elected to succeed himself in 1885, and re-elected in 1891, but resigned in 1894, since that time devoting his attention to regular practice in the city of Chicago.

COLLINS, William H., retired manufacturer, born at Collinsville, Ill., March 20, 1831; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, later taking a course in literature, philosophy and theology at Yale College; served as pastor of a Congregational church at La Salle several years; in 1858, became editor and proprietor of "The Jacksonville Journal," which he

conducted some four years. The Civil War having begun, he then accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, but resigning in 1863, organized a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer and at Fourteenth Army Corps headquarters, until after the fall of Atlanta. Then resigning, in November, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton Provost-Marshal for the Twelfth District of Illinois, continuing in this service until the close of 1865, when he engaged in the manufacturing business as head of the Collins Plow Company at Quincy. This business he conducted successfully some twenty-five years, when he retired. Mr. Collins has served as Alderman and Mayor, *ad interim*, of the city of Quincy; Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies—during the latter being chosen to deliver the eulogy on Gen. John A. Logan; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and the same year Republican candidate for Congress in the Quincy District; in 1894, was the Republican nominee for State Senator in Adams County, and, though a Republican, has been twice elected Supervisor in a strongly Democratic city.

COLLINSVILLE, a city on the southern border of Madison County, 13 miles (by rail) east-northeast of St. Louis, on the "Vandalia Line" (T. H. & I. Ry.), about 11 miles south of Edwardsville. The place was originally settled in 1817 by four brothers named Collins from Litchfield, Conn., who established a tan-yard and erected an ox-mill for grinding corn and wheat and sawing lumber. The town was platted by surviving members of this family in 1836. Coal-mining is the principal industry, and one or two mines are operated within the corporate limits. The city has zinc works, as well as flour mills and brick and tile factories, two building and loan associations, a lead smelter, stock bell factory, electric street railways, seven churches, two banks, a high school, and a newspaper office. Population (1890), 3,498; (1900), 4,021; (1903, est.), 7,500.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighly, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823; left school at eight years of age to earn his living in a factory; at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade of a hammer-maker. His only opportunity of acquiring an education during this period, apart from private study, was

in a night-school, which he attended two winters. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, came to the United States the next year, settling in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, preaching on Sundays. His views on the atonement having gradually been changed towards Unitarianism, his license to preach was revoked by the conference, and, in 1859, he united with the Unitarian Church, having already won a wide reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Coming to Chicago, he began work as a missionary, and, in 1860, organized the Unity Church, beginning with seven members, though it has since become one of the strongest and most influential churches in the city. In 1879 he accepted a call to a church in New York City, where he still remains. Of strong anti-slavery views and a zealous Unionist, he served during a part of the Civil War as a camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. Since the war he has repeatedly visited England, and has exerted a wide influence as a lecturer and pulpit orator on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkely" (1886), and "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLTON, Chauncey Sill, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Sept. 21, 1800; taken to Massachusetts in childhood and educated at Monson in that State, afterwards residing for many years, during his manhood, at Monson, Maine. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating on the site of the present city of Galesburg, where he built the first store and dwelling house; continued in general merchandise some seventeen or eighteen years, meanwhile associating his sons with him in business under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. Mr. Colton was associated with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from the beginning, becoming one of the Directors of the Company; was also a Director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, the first organizer and first President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, and one of the Trustees of Knox College. Died in Galesburg, July 27, 1885. —**Francis** (Colton), son of the preceding; born at Monson, Maine, May 24, 1834, came to Galesburg with his father's family in 1836, and was educated at Knox College, graduating in 1855, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1858. After graduation, he was in partnership with his father some seven years, also served as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and, in

1866, was appointed by President Johnson United States Consul at Venice, remaining there until 1869. The latter year he became the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1871, meantime visiting China, Japan and India, and establishing agencies for the Union and Central Pacific Railways in various countries of Europe. In 1872 he succeeded his father as President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, but retired in 1884, and the same year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Mr. Colton is a large land owner in some of the Western States, especially Kansas and Nebraska.

COLUMBIA, a town of Monroe County, on Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles south of St. Louis; has a machine shop, large flour mill, brewery, five cigar factories, electric light plant, telephone system, stone quarry, five churches, and public school. Pop. (1900), 1,197; (1903), 1,205.

COMPANY OF THE WEST, THE, a company formed in France, in August, 1717, to develop the resources of "New France," in which the "Illinois Country" was at that time included. At the head of the company was the celebrated John Law, and to him and his associates the French monarch granted extraordinary powers, both governmental and commercial. They were given the exclusive right to refine the precious metals, as well as a monopoly in the trade in tobacco and slaves. Later, the company became known as the Indies, or East Indies, Company, owing to the king having granted them concessions to trade with the East Indies and China. On Sept. 27, 1717, the Royal Council of France declared that the Illinois Country should form a part of the Province of Louisiana; and, under the shrewd management of Law and his associates, immigration soon increased, as many as 800 settlers arriving in a single year. The directors of the company, in the exercise of their governmental powers, appointed Pierre Duque de Boisbriant Governor of the Illinois District. He proceeded to Kaskaskia, and, within a few miles of that settlement, erected Fort Chartres. (See *Fort Chartres*.) The policy of the Indies Company was energetic, and, in the main, wise. Grants of commons were made to various French villages, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia steadily grew in size and population. Permanent settlers were given grants of land and agriculture was encouraged. These grants (which were allodial in their character) covered nearly all the lands in that part of the American Bottom, lying between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. Many grantees

held their lands in one great common field, each proprietor contributing, pro rata, to the maintenance of a surrounding fence. In 1721 the Indies Company divided the Province of Louisiana into nine civil and military districts. That of Illinois was numerically the Seventh, and included not only the southern half of the existing State, but also an immense tract west of the Mississippi, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides portions of Arkansas and Colorado. The Commandant, with his secretary and the Company's Commissary, formed the District Council, the civil law being in force. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and thereafter, the Governors of Illinois were appointed directly by the French crown.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, an institution located at Springfield, founded in 1879; the successor of an earlier institution under the name of Illinois University. Theological, scientific and preparatory departments are maintained, although there is no classical course. The institution is under control of the German Lutherans. The institution reports \$125,000 worth of real property. The members of the Faculty (1898) are five in number, and there were about 171 students in attendance.

CONDEE, Leander D., lawyer, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1847; brought by his parents to Coles County, Ill., at the age of seven years, and received his education in the common schools and at St. Paul's Academy, Kan-kakee, taking a special course in Michigan State University and graduating from the law department of the latter in 1868. He then began practice at Butler, Bates County, Mo., where he served three years as City Attorney, but, in 1873, returned to Illinois, locating in Hyde Park (now a part of Chicago), where he served as City Attorney for four consecutive terms before its annexation to Chicago. In 1880, he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, serving in the Thirty-second and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1892, he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated with the National and the State tickets of that year, since when he has given his attention to regular practice, maintaining a high rank in his profession.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, lawyer and diplomatist, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843; graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1862, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a

private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and attaining the rank of Captain, besides being brevetted Major for gallant service. Later, he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced for a time in Galesburg, but, in 1863, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was twice elected County Treasurer of Dallas County, and, in 1880, State Treasurer, being re-elected in 1882; in 1886, was elected to Congress from the Des Moines District, and twice re-elected (1888 and '90), but before the close of his last term was appointed by President Harrison Minister to Brazil, serving until 1893. In 1896, he served as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and, in 1897, was re-appointed Minister to Brazil, but, in 1898, was transferred to China, where (1899) he now is. He was succeeded at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE. Two Congregational ministers—Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. Daniel Smith—visited Illinois in 1814, and spent some time at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but left for New Orleans without organizing any churches. The first church was organized at Mendon, Adams County, in 1833, followed by others during the same year, at Naperville, Jacksonville and Quincy. By 1836, the number had increased to ten. Among the pioneer ministers were Jabez Porter, who was also a teacher at Quincy, in 1828, and Rev. Asa Turner, in 1830, who became pastor of the first Quincy church, followed later by Revs. Julian M. Sturtevant (afterwards President of Illinois College), Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher and Horatio Fox. Other Congregational ministers who came to the State at an early day were Rev. Salmon Gridley, who finally located at St. Louis; Rev. John M. Ellis, who served as a missionary and was instrumental in founding Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Seminary at Jacksonville; Revs. Thomas Lippincott, Cyrus L. Watson, Theron Baldwin, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, the two Lovejoys (Owen and Elijah P.), and many more of whom, either temporarily or permanently, became associated with Presbyterian churches. Although Illinois College was under the united patronage of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the leading spirits in its original establishment were Congregationalists, and the same was true of Knox College at Galesburg. In 1835, at Big Grove, in an unoccupied log-cabin, was convened the first Congregational Council, known in the denominational history of the State as

that of Fox River. Since then some twelve to fifteen separate Associations have been organized. By 1890, the development of the denomination had been such that it had 280 churches, supporting 312 ministers, with 33,126 members. During that year the disbursements on account of charities and home extension, by the Illinois churches, were nearly \$1,000,000. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Chicago, is a Congregational school of divinity, its property holdings being worth nearly \$700,000. "The Advance" (published at Chicago) is the chief denominational organ. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; also *Representatives in Congress*.)

CONKLING, James Cook, lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1816; graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Morristown, N. J., in 1838, removed to Springfield, Ill. Here his first business partner was Cyrus Walker, an eminent and widely known lawyer of his time, while at a later period he was associated with Gen. James Shields, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican War and a United States Senator, at different times, from three different States. As an original Whig, Mr. Conkling early became associated with Abraham Lincoln, whose intimate and trusted friend he was through life. It was to him that Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated letter, which, by his special request, Mr. Conkling read before the great Union mass-meeting at Springfield, held, Sept. 3, 1863, now known as the "Lincoln-Conkling Letter." Mr. Conkling was chosen Mayor of the city of Springfield in 1844, and served in the lower branch of the Seventeenth and the Twenty-fifth General Assemblies (1851 and 1867). It was largely due to his tactful management in the latter, that the first appropriation was made for the new State House, which established the capital permanently in that city. At the Bloomington Convention of 1856, where the Republican party in Illinois may be said to have been formally organized, with Mr. Lincoln and three others, he represented Sangamon County, served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was appointed a member of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of that year. In 1860, and again in 1864, his name was on the Republican State ticket for Presidential Elector, and, on both occasions, it became his duty to cast the electoral vote of Mr. Lincoln's own District for him for President. The intimacy of personal friendship existing between him and

Mr. Lincoln was fittingly illustrated by his position for over thirty years as an original member of the Lincoln Monument Association. Other public positions held by him included those of State Agent during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates, Trustee of the State University at Champaign, and of Blackburn University at Carlinville, as also that of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, to which he was appointed in 1890, continuing in office four years. High-minded and honorable, of pure personal character and strong religious convictions, public-spirited and liberal, probably no man did more to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Springfield, during the sixty years of his residence there, than he. His death, as a result of old age, occurred in that city, March 1, 1899.—**Clinton L. (Conkling)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Oct. 16, 1843; graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied law with his father, and was licensed to practice in the Illinois courts in 1866, and in the United States courts in 1867. After practicing a few years, he turned his attention to manufacturing, but, in 1877, resumed practice and has proved successful. He has devoted much attention of late years to real estate business, and has represented large land interests in this and other States. For many years he was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has served on the Board of County Supervisors, which is the only political office he has held. In 1897 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but, although confessedly a man of the highest probity and ability, was defeated in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843; went with his parents to Ohio in 1850, where, in 1858-59, he served as Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1861, and soon after removed to Illinois; the following year (1862) he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, but was successively commissioned as Captain and Major, retiring with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Coles County and re-elected in 1874; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885, and again from 1889 to 1893; in 1886 was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, but declined the office; the same year ran as the Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the Springfield (then the Thirteenth) District in opposition to Wm. M. Springer, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district usually Democratic by 3,000 majority. He declined a second nomination in 1888, but, in 1894, was nominated for a third time (this time for the Seventeenth District), and was elected, as he was for a second term in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1898, returning to the practice of his profession at Springfield at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CONSTABLE, Charles H., lawyer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 6, 1817; educated at Belle Air Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1838. Then, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, came to Illinois early in 1840, locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, and, in 1844, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Wabash, Edwards and Wayne Counties, serving until 1848. He also served as a Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party in 1854, he became a Democrat; in 1856, served as Presidential Elector-at-large on the Buchanan ticket and, during the Civil War, was a pronounced opponent of the policy of the Government in dealing with secession. Having removed to Marshall, Clark County, in 1852, he continued the practice of his profession there, but was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1861, serving until his death, which occurred, Oct. 9, 1865. While holding court at Charleston, in March, 1863, Judge Constable was arrested because of his release of four deserters from the army, and the holding to bail, on the charge of kidnaping, of two Union officers who had arrested them. He was subsequently released by Judge Treat of the United States District Court at Springfield, but the affair culminated in a riot at Charleston, on March 22, in which four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright, and eight persons were wounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Illinois has had four State Conventions called for the purpose of formulating State Constitutions. Of these, three—those of 1818, 1847 and 1869-70—adopted Constitutions which went into effect, while the instrument framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by the people. A synoptical history of each will be found below:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Delegate in Congress (Hon. Nathaniel Pope) to present a petition to Congress requesting the passage of an act authorizing the

people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government. A bill to this effect was introduced, April 7, and became a law, April 18, following. It authorized the people to frame a Constitution and organize a State Government—apportioning the Delegates to be elected from each of the fifteen counties into which the Territory was then divided, naming the first Monday of July, following, as the day of election, and the first Monday of August as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The act was conditioned upon a census of the people of the Territory (to be ordered by the Legislature), showing a population of not less than 40,000. The census, as taken, showed the required population, but, as finally corrected, this was reduced to 34,620—being the smallest with which any State was ever admitted into the Union. The election took place on July 6, 1818, and the Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on August 3. It consisted of thirty-three members. Of these, a majority were farmers of limited education, but with a fair portion of hard common-sense. Five of the Delegates were lawyers, and these undoubtedly wielded a controlling influence. Jesse B. Thomas (afterwards one of the first United States Senators) presided, and Elias Kent Kane, also a later Senator, was among the dominating spirits. It has been asserted that to the latter should be ascribed whatever new matter was incorporated in the instrument, it being copied in most of its essential provisions from the Constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The Convention completed its labors and adjourned, August 26, the Constitution was submitted to Congress by Delegate John McLean, without the formality of ratification by the people, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of Congress, adopted Dec. 3, 1818.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—An attempt was made in 1822 to obtain a revision of the Constitution of 1818, the object of the chief promoters of the movement being to secure the incorporation of a provision authorizing the admission of slavery into Illinois. The passage of a resolution, by the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, was secured by the most questionable methods, at the session of 1822, but after a heated campaign of nearly two years, it was rejected at the election of 1824. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*; also *Coles, Edward*.) At the session of 1840-41, another resolution on the subject was submitted to the people, but it was rejected by the narrow margin of 1,039

votes. Again, in 1845, the question was submitted, and, at the election of 1846, was approved. The election of delegates occurred, April 19, 1847, and the Convention met at Springfield, June 19, following. It was composed of 162 members, ninety-two of whom were Democrats. The list of Delegates embraced the names of many who afterwards attained high distinction in public affairs, and the body, as a whole, was representative in character. The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of 1818 was but little changed in its successor, except by a few additions, among which was a section disqualifying any person who had been concerned in a duel from holding office. The earlier Constitution, however, was carefully revised and several important changes made. Among these may be mentioned the following: Limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized; making the judiciary elective; requiring that all State officers be elected by the people; changing the time of the election of the Executive, and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; various curtailments of the power of the Legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund. The Constitution framed was adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by popular vote, March 6, 1848, and went into effect, April 1, 1848.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—The proposition for holding a third Constitutional Convention was submitted to vote of the people by the Legislature of 1859, endorsed at the election of 1860, and the election of Delegates held in November, 1861. In the excitement attendant upon the early events of the war, people paid comparatively little attention to the choice of its members. It was composed of forty-five Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two classed as doubtful. The Convention assembled at Springfield on Jan. 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, following. It was in many respects a remarkable body. The law providing for its existence prescribed that the members, before proceeding to business, should take an oath to support the State Constitution. This the majority refused to do. Their conception of their powers was such that they seriously deliberated upon electing a United States Senator, assumed to make appropriations from the State treasury, claimed the right to interfere with military affairs, and called upon the Governor for information concerning claims of the Illinois Central Railroad, which the Executive refused to

lay before them. The instrument drafted proposed numerous important changes in the organic law, and was generally regarded as objectionable. It was rejected at an election held, June 17, 1862, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—The second attempt to revise the Constitution of 1848 resulted in submission to the people, by the Legislature of 1867, of a proposition for a Convention, which was approved at the election of 1868 by a bare majority of 704 votes. The election of Delegates was provided for at the next session (1869), the election held in November and the Convention assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13. Charles Hitchcock was chosen President, John Q. Harmon, Secretary, and Daniel Shepard and A. H. Swain, First and Second Assistants. There were eighty-five members, of whom forty-four were Republicans and forty-one Democrats, although fifteen had been elected nominally as "Independents." It was an assemblage of some of the ablest men of the State, including representatives of all the learned professions except the clerical, besides merchants, farmers, bankers and journalists. Its work was completed May 13, 1870, and in the main good. Some of the principal changes made in the fundamental law, as proposed by the Convention, were the following: The prohibition of special legislation where a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case, and the absolute prohibition of such legislation in reference to divorces, lotteries and a score of other matters; prohibition of the passage of any law releasing any civil division (district, county, city, township or town) from the payment of its just proportion of any State tax; recommendations to the Legislature to enact laws upon certain specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, the regulation of charges on railways (which were declared to be public highways), etc., etc.; declaring all elevators and storehouses public warehouses, and providing for their legislative inspection and supervision. The maintenance of an "efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the Legislature, and the appropriation of any funds—State, municipal, town or district—to the support of sectarian schools was prohibited. The principle of cumulative voting, or "minority representation," in the choice of members of the House of Representatives was provided for, and additional safeguards thrown around the passage of bills. The ineligibility of the Governor to re-election for a second consecutive term was set aside, and a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature made necessary to override an executive veto. The list of State officers was increased by the creation of the offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, these having been previously provided for only by statute. The Supreme Court bench was increased by the addition of four members, making the whole number of Supreme Court judges seven; Appellate Courts authorized after 1874, and County Courts were made courts of record. The compensation of all State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left discretionary with the Legislature, and no limit was placed upon the length of the sessions of the General Assembly. The instrument drafted by the Convention was ratified at an election held, July 6, 1870, and went into force, August 8, following. Occasional amendments have been submitted and ratified from time to time. (See *Constitutions, Elections and Representation*; also *Minority Representation*.)

CONSTITUTIONS. Illinois has had three constitutions—that of 1870 being now (1898) in force. The earliest instrument was that approved by Congress in 1818, and the first revision was made in 1847—the Constitution having been ratified at an election held, March 5, 1848, and going into force, April 1, following. The term of State officers has been uniformly fixed at four years, except that of Treasurer, which is two years. Biennial elections and sessions of the General Assembly are provided for, Senators holding their seats for four years, and Representatives two years. The State is required to be apportioned after each decennial census into fifty-one districts, each of which elects one Senator and three Representatives. The principle of minority representation has been incorporated into the organic law, each elector being allowed to cast as many votes for one legislative candidate as there are Representatives to be chosen in his district; or he may divide his vote equally among all the three candidates or between two of them, as he may see fit. One of the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 is the inhibition of the General Assembly from passing private laws. Municipalities are classified, and legislation is for all cities of a class, not for an individual corporation. Individual citizens with a financial grievance must secure payment of their claims under the terms of some general appropriation. The sessions of the Legislature are not limited as to time, nor is there any restriction upon the power of the Executive to summon extra sessions. (See also *Constitutional Conventions; Elections;*

Governors and other State Officers; Judicial System; Suffrage, Etc.)

COOK, Burton C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 11, 1819; completed his academic education at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, and after studying law, removed to Illinois (1835), locating first at Hennepin and later at Ottawa. Here he began the practice of his profession, and, in 1846, was elected by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, serving two years, when, in 1848, he was re-elected by the people under the Constitution of that year, for four years. From 1852 to 1860, he was State Senator, taking part in the election which resulted in making Lyman Trumbull United States Senator in 1855. In 1861 he served as one of the Peace Commissioners from Illinois in the Conference which met at Washington. He may be called one of the founders of the Republican party in this State, having been a member of the State Central Committee appointed at Bloomington in 1856, and Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1862. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1866, '68 and '70, but resigned in 1871 to accept the solicitorship of the Northwestern Railroad, which he resigned in 1886. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, serving as a delegate to both the National Conventions which nominated him for the Presidency, and presenting his name at Baltimore in 1864. His death occurred at Evanston, August 18, 1894.

COOK, Daniel Pope, early Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1795, removed to Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1815. Early in 1816, he became joint owner and editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," and at the same time served as Auditor of Public Accounts by appointment of Governor Edwards; the next year (1817) was sent by President Monroe as bearer of dispatches to John Quincy Adams, then minister to London, and, on his return, was appointed a Circuit Judge. On the admission of the State he was elected the first Attorney-General, but almost immediately resigned and, in September, 1819, was elected to Congress, serving as Representative until 1827. Having married a daughter of Governor Edwards, he became a resident of Edwardsville. He was a conspicuous opponent of the proposition to make Illinois a slave State in 1823-24, and did much to prevent the success of that scheme. He also bore a prominent part while in Congress in securing the donation of lands for the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and it was during his first Congressional campaign that stump-speaking was introduced into the State. Suffering from consumption, he visited Cuba, and, after returning to his home at Edwardsville and failing to improve, he went to Kentucky, where he died, Oct. 16, 1827.—**John** (Cook), soldier, born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 12, 1825, the son of Daniel P. Cook, the second Congressman from Illinois, and grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was educated by private tutors and at Illinois College; in 1855 was elected Mayor of Springfield and the following year Sheriff of Sangamon County, later serving as Quartermaster of the State. Raising a company promptly after the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers—the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call for troops by President Lincoln; was promoted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Donelson in March, 1862; in 1864 commanded the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield, being mustered out, August, 1865, with the brevet rank of Major-General. General Cook was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, in 1868. During recent years his home has been in Michigan.

COOK COUNTY, situated in the northeastern section of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, and being the most easterly of the second tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line. It has an area of 890 square miles; population (1890), 1,191,922; (1900), 1,838,735; county-seat, Chicago. The county was organized in 1831, having originally embraced the counties of Du Page, Will, Lake, McHenry and Iroquois, in addition to its present territorial limits. It was named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a distinguished Representative of Illinois in Congress. (See *Cook, Daniel P.*) The first County Commissioners were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, who took the oath of office before Justice John S. C. Hogan, on March 8, 1831. William Lee was appointed Clerk and Archibald Clybourne Treasurer. Jedediah Wormley was first County Surveyor, and three election districts (Chicago, Du Page and Hickory Creek) were created. A scow ferry was established across the South Branch, with Mark Beaubien as ferryman. Only non-residents were required to pay toll. Geologists are of the opinion that, previous to the glacial epoch, a large portion of the county lay under the waters of Lake Michigan, which was connected with the Mississippi by the Des Plaines

River. This theory is borne out by the finding of stratified beds of coal and gravel in the eastern and southern portions of the county, either underlying the prairies or assuming the form of ridges. The latter, geologists maintain, indicate the existence of an ancient key, and they conclude that, at one time, the level of the lake was nearly forty feet higher than at present. Glacial action is believed to have been very effective in establishing surface conditions in this vicinity. Limestone and building stone are quarried in tolerable abundance. Athens marble (white when taken out, but growing a rich yellow through exposure) is found in the southwest. Isolated beds of peat have also been found. The general surface is level, although undulating in some portions. The soil near the lake is sandy, but in the interior becomes a black mold from one to four feet in depth. Drainage is afforded by the Des Plaines, Chicago and Calumet Rivers, which is now being improved by the construction of the Drainage Canal. Manufactures and agriculture are the principal industries outside of the city of Chicago. (See also *Chicago*.)

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago and under control of the Commissioners of Cook County. It was originally erected by the City of Chicago, at a cost of \$80,000, and was intended to be used as a hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. For several years the building was unoccupied, but, in 1858, it was leased by an association of physicians, who opened a hospital, with the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of Rush Medical College. In 1863 the building was taken by the General Government for military purposes, being used as an eye and ear hospital for returning soldiers. In 1865 it reverted to the City of Chicago, and, in 1866, was purchased by Cook County. In 1874 the County Commissioners purchased a new and more spacious site at a cost of \$145,000, and began the erection of buildings thereon. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the close of 1875; the clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876-77, and an administrative building and two additional pavilions were added in 1882-84. Up to that date the total cost of the buildings had been \$719,574, and later additions and improvements have swelled the outlay to more than \$1,000,000. It accommodates about 800 patients and constitutes a part of the county machinery for the care of the poor. A certain number of beds are placed under the care of homeopathic physicians. The



LINCOLN PARK VISTAS.



ALONG SHERIDAN ROAD AND ON THE BOULEVARDS.

present (1896) allopathic medical staff consists of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the homeopathic staff comprises five physicians and five surgeons. In addition, there is a large corps of internes, or house physicians and surgeons, composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions through competitive examination and hold them for eighteen months.

COOKE, Edward Dean, lawyer and Congressman, born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools and the high school of Dubuque; studied law in that city and at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1873. Coming to Chicago the same year, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for the remainder of his life. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Cook County, serving one term; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District (Chicago), in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. His death occurred suddenly while in attendance on the extra session of Congress in Washington, June 24, 1897.

COOLBAUGH, William Findlay, financier, was born in Pike County, Pa., July 1, 1821; at the age of 15 became clerk in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, but, in 1842, opened a branch establishment of a New York firm at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterwards engaged in the banking business, also serving in the Iowa State Constitutional Convention, and, as the candidate of his party for United States Senator, being defeated by Hon. James Harlan by one vote. In 1862 he came to Chicago and opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., which, in 1865, became the Union National Bank of Chicago. Later he became the first President of the Chicago Clearing House, as also of the Bankers' Association of the West and South, a Director of the Board of Trade, and an original incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His death by suicide, at the foot of Douglas Monument, Nov. 14, 1877, was a shock to the whole city of Chicago.

COOLEY, Horace S., Secretary of State, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806, studied medicine for two years in early life, then went to Bangor, Maine, where he began the study of law; in 1840 he came to Illinois, locating first at Rushville

and finally in the city of Quincy; in 1842 took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Thomas Ford as Governor—also received from Governor Carlin an appointment as Quartermaster-General of the State. On the accession of Governor French in December, 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State and elected to the same office under the Constitution of 1848, dying before the expiration of his term, April 2, 1850.

CORBUS, (Dr.) J. C., physician, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, received his primary education in the public schools, followed by an academic course, and began the study of medicine at Millersburg, finally graduating from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In 1855 he began practice at Orville, Ohio, but the same year located at Mendota, Ill., soon thereafter removing to Lee County, where he remained until 1862. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the position of Surgeon, though compelled to resign the following year on account of ill health. Returning from the army, he located at Mendota. Dr. Corbus served continuously as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from 1873 until the accession of Governor Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893, when he resigned. He was also, for fifteen years, one of the Medical Examiners for his District under the Pension Bureau, and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Mendota District. In 1897 he was complimented by Governor Tanner by reappointment to the State Board of Charities, and was made President of the Board. Early in 1899 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, as successor to Dr. William G. Stearns.

CORNELL, Paul, real-estate operator and capitalist, was born of English Quaker ancestry in Washington County, N. Y., August 5, 1822; at 9 years of age removed with his step-father, Dr. Barry, to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill. Here young Cornell lived the life of a farmer, working part of the year to earn money to send himself to school the remainder; also taught for a time, then entered the office of W. A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler County, as a law student. In 1845 he came to Chicago, but soon after became a student in the law office of Wilson & Henderson at Joliet, and was admitted to practice in that city. Removing to Chicago in 1847, he was associated, successively, with the late

L. C. P. Freer, Judge James H. Collins and Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne; finally entered into a contract with Judge Skinner to perfect the title to 320 acres of land held under tax-title within the present limits of Hyde Park, which he succeeded in doing by visiting the original owners, thereby securing one-half of the property in his own name. He thus became the founder of the village of Hyde Park, meanwhile adding to his possessions other lands, which increased vastly in value. He also established a watch factory at Cornell (now a part of Chicago), which did a large business until removed to California. Mr. Cornell was a member of the first Park Board, and therefore has the credit of assisting to organize Chicago's extensive park system.

CORWIN, Franklin, Congressman, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21. While a resident of Ohio he served in both Houses of the Legislature, and settled in Illinois in 1857, making his home at Peru. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, being Speaker in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but, in 1874, was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who made the race as an Independent. Died, at Peru, Ill., June 15, 1879.

COUCH, James, pioneer hotel-keeper, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., August 31, 1800; removed to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where he remained until his twentieth year, receiving a fair English education. After engaging successively, but with indifferent success, as hotel-clerk, stage-house keeper, lumber-dealer, and in the distilling business, in 1836, in company with his younger brother, Ira, he visited Chicago. They both decided to go into business there, first opening a small store, and later entering upon their hotel ventures which proved so eminently successful, and gave the Tremont House of Chicago so wide and enviable a reputation. Mr. Couch superintended for his brother Ira the erection, at various times, of many large business blocks in the city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1857, he was made one of the trustees of his estate, and, with other trustees, rebuilt the Tremont House after the Chicago fire of 1871. In April, 1892, while boarding a street car in the central part of the city of Chicago, he was run over by a truck, receiving injuries which resulted in his death the same day at the Tremont House, in the 92d year of his age.—**Ira** (Couch), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Saratoga County,

N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, in 1826, set up in business on his own account. In 1836, while visiting Chicago with his brother James, he determined to go into business there. With a stock of furnishing goods and tailors' supplies, newly bought in New York, a small store was opened. This business soon disposed of, Mr. Couch, with his brother, obtained a lease of the old Tremont House, then a low frame building kept as a saloon boarding house. Changed and refurnished, this was opened as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1839, as was also the larger rebuilt structure in 1849. A second time rebuilt, and on a much larger and grander scale at a cost of \$75,000, surpassing anything the West had ever known before, the Tremont House this time stood until the Chicago fire in 1871, when it was again destroyed. Mr. Couch at all times enjoyed an immense patronage, and was able to accumulate (for that time) a large fortune. He purchased and improved a large number of business blocks, then within the business center of the city. In 1853 he retired from active business, and, in consequence of impaired health, chose for the rest of his life to seek recreation in travel. In the winter of 1857, while with his family in Havana, Cuba, he was taken with a fever which soon ended his life. His remains now rest in a mausoleum of masonry in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

COULTERVILLE, a town of Randolph County, at the crossing of the Centralia & Chester and the St. Louis & Paducah branch Illinois Central Railways, 49 miles southeast of St. Louis. Farming and coal-mining are the leading industries. The town has two banks, two creameries, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 650.

COUNTIES, UNORGANIZED. (See *Unorganized Counties*.)

COWDEN, a village of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 60 miles southeast of Springfield. Considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 702; (1900), 751.

COWLES, Alfred, newspaper manager, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1832, grew up on a farm and, after spending some time at Michigan University, entered the office of "The Cleveland Leader" as a clerk; in 1855 accepted a similar position on "The Chicago Tribune," which had just been bought by Joseph Medill and others, finally becoming a stockholder and busi-

ness manager of the paper, so remaining until his death in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1889.

COX, Thomas, pioneer, Senator in the First General Assembly of Illinois (1818-22) from Union County, and a conspicuous figure in early State history; was a zealous advocate of the policy of making Illinois a slave State; became one of the original proprietors and founders of the city of Springfield, and was appointed the first Register of the Land Office there, but was removed under charges of misconduct; after his retirement from the Land Office, kept a hotel at Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Iowa (then a part of Wisconsin Territory), became a member of the first Territorial Legislature there, was twice re-elected and once Speaker of the House, being prominent in 1840 as commander of the "Regulators" who drove out a gang of murderers and desperadoes who had got possession at Bellevue, Iowa. Died, at Maquoketa, Iowa, 1843.

COY, Irus, lawyer, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1832; educated in the common schools and at Central College, Cortland County, N. Y., graduating in law at Albany in 1857. Then, having removed to Illinois, he located in Kendall County and began practice; in 1868 was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in 1872, served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; removed to Chicago in 1871, later serving as attorney of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1897.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., legislator and politician, born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, July 8, 1848; was educated at Hiram College and graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1868, coming to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Crafts served in seven consecutive sessions of the General Assembly (1883-95, inclusive) as Representative from Cook County, and was elected by the Democratic majority as Speaker, in 1891, and again in '93.

CRAIG, Alfred M., jurist, was born in Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 15, 1831, graduated from Knox College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, commencing practice at Knoxville. He held the offices of State's Attorney and County Judge, and represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, as successor to Justice C. B. Lawrence, and was re-elected in '82 and '91; his present term expiring with the century. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been three times elected in a Republican judicial district.

CRAWFORD, Charles H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Bennington, Vt., but reared in Bureau and La Salle Counties, Ill.; has practiced law for twenty years in Chicago, and been three times elected to the State Senate—1884, '88 and '94—and is author of the Crawford Primary Election Law, enacted in 1885.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southeastern county, bordering on the Wabash, 190 miles nearly due south of Chicago—named for William H. Crawford, a Secretary of War. It has an area of 452 square miles; population (1900), 19,240. The first settlers were the French, but later came emigrants from New England. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of corn and wheat, which are the principal crops. The county was organized in 1817, Darwin being the first county-seat. The present county-seat is Robinson, with a population (1890) of 1,387; centrally located and the point of intersection of two railroads. Other towns of importance are Palestine (population, 734) and Hutsonville (population, 582). The latter, as well as Robinson, is a grain-shipping point. The Embarras River crosses the southwest portion of the county, and receives the waters of Big and Honey Creeks and Bushy Fork. The county has no mineral resources, but contains some valuable woodland and many well cultivated farms. Tobacco, potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the leading products.

CREAL SPRINGS, a village of Williamson County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 539; (1900), 940.

CREBS, John M., ex-Congressman, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., April 7, 1830. When he was but 7 years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he ever after resided. At the age of 21 he began the study of law, and, in 1852, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in White County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in all the important movements in the Mississippi Valley, including the capture of Vicksburg, and in the Arkansas campaign, a part of the time commanding a brigade. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and, in 1880, was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Died, June 26, 1890.

CREIGHTON, James A., jurist, was born in White County, Ill., March 7, 1846; in childhood removed with his parents to Wayne County, and was educated in the schools at Fairfield and at the Southern Illinois College, Salem, graduating from the latter in 1868. After teaching for a time while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Fairfield, but, in 1877, removed to Springfield. In 1885 he was elected a Circuit Judge for the Springfield Circuit, was re-elected in 1891 and again in 1897.

CRERAR, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born of Scotch ancestry in New York City, in 1827; at 18 years of age was an employé of an iron-importing firm in that city, subsequently accepting a position with Morris K. Jessup & Co., in the same line. Coming to Chicago in 1862, in partnership with J. McGregor Adams, he succeeded to the business of Jessup & Co., in that city, also becoming a partner in the Adams & Westlake Company, iron manufacturers. He also became interested and an official in various other business organizations, including the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and, for a time, was President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, besides being identified with various benevolent institutions and associations. After the fire of 1871, he was intrusted by the New York Chamber of Commerce with the custody of funds sent for the relief of sufferers by that calamity. His integrity and business sagacity were universally recognized. After his death, which occurred in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1889, it was found that, after making munificent bequests to some twenty religious and benevolent associations and enterprises, aggregating nearly a million dollars, besides liberal legacies to relatives, he had left the residue of his estate, amounting to some \$2,000,000, for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Chicago, naming thirteen of his most intimate friends as the first Board of Trustees. No more fitting and lasting monument of so noble and public-spirited a man could have been devised.

CRETE, a village of Will County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles south of Chicago. Population (1890), 642; (1900), 760.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1852, and was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, becoming full Second Lieutenant in 1853. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infan-

try; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864, being mustered out of the service, January, 1866. During the war he participated in some of the most important battles in West Virginia and Tennessee, fought at Chickamauga and Antietam, and commanded the cavalry in the advance on Richmond in the spring of 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to the regular army, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and, for several years, was engaged in campaigns against the hostile Indians in the Northwest and in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed Major-General and, from that time to his death, was in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, where he died, March 19, 1890.

CROSIAR, Simon, pioneer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in the latter part of the last century; removed to Ohio in 1815 and to Illinois in 1819, settling first at Cap au Gris, a French village on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Illinois in what is now Calhoun County; later lived at Peoria (1824), at Ottawa (1826), at Shippingport near the present city of La Salle (1829), and at Old Utica (1834); in the meanwhile built one or two mills on Cedar Creek in La Salle County, kept a storage and commission house, and, for a time, acted as Captain of a steamboat plying on the Illinois. Died, in 1846.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a village in McHenry County, at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 43 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 546; (1890), 781; (1900), 950.

CUBA, a town in Fulton County, distant 38 miles west-southwest of Peoria, and about 8 miles north of Lewistown. The entire region (including the town) is underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal, of which the late State Geologist Worthen asserted that, in seven townships of Fulton County, there are 9,000,000 tons to the square mile, within 150 feet of the surface. Brick and cigars are made here, and the town has two banks, a newspaper, three churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,114; (1900), 1,198; (1903, school census), 1,400.

CULLEN, William, editor and Congressman, born in the north of Ireland, March 4, 1826; while yet a child was brought by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 he removed to La Salle County, Ill., and began life as a farmer. Later he took up his residence at Ottawa. He has served as Sheriff of La Salle County, and held

other local offices, and was for many years a part owner and senior editor of "The Ottawa Republican." From 1881 to 1885, as a Republican, he represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress.

CULLOM, Richard Northcraft, farmer and legislator, was born in the State of Maryland, October 1, 1795, but early removed to Wayne County, Ky., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, a native of North Carolina. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, settling near Washington, Tazewell County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Although a farmer by vocation, Mr. Cullom was a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig Representative in the Tenth General Assembly, serving in the same body with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate personal and political friend. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, and, in 1852, was again elected to the House. Mr. Cullom's death occurred in Tazewell County, Dec. 4, 1872, his wife having died Dec. 5, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cullom were the parents of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, United States Senator, was born in Wayne County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature and attained prominence as a public man. After two years spent in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, varied by some experience as a teacher, in 1853 the subject of this sketch went to Springfield to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards. Being admitted to the bar two years afterward, he was almost immediately elected City Attorney, and, in 1856, was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector, at the same time being elected to the Twentieth General Assembly for Sangamon County, as he was again, as a Republican, in 1860, being supported alike by the Fillmore men and the Free-Soilers. At the session following the latter election, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which was his first important political recognition. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo, serving in this capacity with Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana of New York. He was also a candidate for the State Senate the same year, but then sustained his only defeat. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Con-

gress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart, being re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over B. S. Edwards. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and, as Chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, holding the same position again in 1884 and in 1892; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872 and in 1874, being chosen Speaker a second time in 1873, as he was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker again in 1875; in 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and, in 1883, elected to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. David Davis. Having had two re-elections since (1889 and '95), he is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1901. In 1898, by special appointment of President McKinley, Senator Cullom served upon a Commission to investigate the condition of the Hawaiian Islands and report a plan of government for this new division of the American Republic. Other important measures with which his name has been prominently identified have been the laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and for the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At present he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and a member of those on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. His career has been conspicuous for his long public service, the large number of important offices which he has held, the almost unbroken uniformity of his success when a candidate, and his complete exemption from scandals of every sort. No man in the history of the State has been more frequently elected to the United States Senate, and only three—Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Logan—for an equal number of terms; though only one of these (Senator Trumbull) lived to serve out the full period for which he was elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, directly south of Coles County, from which it was cut off in 1842. Its area is 350 square miles, and population (1900), 16,124. The county-seat was at Greenup until 1855, when it was transferred to Prairie City, which was laid off in 1854 and incorporated as a town in 1866. The present county-seat is at Toledo (population, 1890, 676). The Embarras River crosses the county, as do also three lines of railroad. Neoga, a mining town, has a population of 829. The county received its name from the Cumberland Road, which, as originally projected, passed through it.

CUMMINS, (Rev.) David, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1841, and became a licentiate in the Methodist ministry, but, in 1846, took orders in the Episcopal Church; afterwards held rectorships in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and the Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, in 1866 being consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. As a recognized leader of the Low-Church or Evangelical party, he early took issue with the ritualistic tendencies of the High-Church party, and, having withdrawn from the Episcopal Church in 1873, became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal organization. He was zealous, eloquent and conscientious, but overtaxed his strength in his new field of labor, dying at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. A memoir of Bishop Cummins, by his wife, was published in 1878.

CUMULATIVE VOTE. (See *Minority Representation*.)

CURTIS, Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1806; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1831, with the highest honors of his class; after three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., in 1836. In 1841 he accepted an appointment as agent of the Home Missionary Society for Ohio and Indiana, between 1843 and 1858 holding pastorates at Madison, Ind., and Chicago. In the latter year he was chosen President of Knox College, at Galesburg, dying there, Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, William Elroy, journalist, was born at Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1871, meanwhile learning the art of typesetting; later served as a reporter on "The Cleveland Leader" and, in 1872, took a subordinate position on "The Chicago Inter Ocean," finally rising to that of managing-editor. While on "The Inter Ocean" he accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux, spent several months investigating the "Ku-Klux" and "White League" organizations in the South, and, for some years, was "The Inter Ocean" correspondent in Washington. Having retired from "The Inter Ocean," he became Secretary of the "Pan-American Congress" in Washington, and afterwards made the tour of the United States with the South and Central American representatives in that Congress. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he had general supervision of the

Latin-American historical and archaeological exhibits. Mr. Curtis has visited nearly every Central and South American country and has written elaborately on these subjects for the magazines and for publication in book form; has also published a "Life of Zachariah Chandler" and a "Diplomatic History of the United States and Foreign Powers." For some time he was managing editor of "The Chicago News" and is now (1898) the Washington Correspondent of "The Chicago Record."

CUSHMAN, (Col.) William H. W., financier and manufacturer, was born at Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1813; educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt.; at 18 began a mercantile career at Middlebury, and, in 1824, removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he opened a country store, also built a mill at Vermilionville; later was identified with many large financial enterprises which generally proved successful, thereby accumulating a fortune at one time estimated at \$3,000,000. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies (1842 and '44) and, for several years, held a commission as Captain of the Ottawa Cavalry (militia). The Civil War coming on, he assisted in organizing the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but resigned Sept. 3, 1862. He organized and was principal owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which, in 1865, became the First National Bank of that city; was the leading spirit in the Hydraulic Company and the Gas Company at Ottawa, built and operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry, speculated largely in lands in La Salle and Cook Counties—his operations in the latter being especially large about Riverside, as well as in Chicago, was a principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin in Chicago, had large interests in the lumber trade in Michigan, and was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & South-western Railroad. The Chicago fire of 1871, however, brought financial disaster upon him, which finally dissipated his fortune and destroyed his mental and physical health. His death occurred at Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1878.

DALE, Michael G., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., spent his childhood and youth in the public schools of his native city, except one year in West Chester Academy, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating there in 1835. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837; coming to

Illinois the following year, he was retained in a suit at Greenville, Bond County, which led to his employment in others, and finally to opening an office there. In 1839 he was elected Probate Judge of Bond County, remaining in office fourteen years, meanwhile being commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1844, and serving as member of a Military Court at Alton in 1847; was also the Delegate from Bond County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1853 he resigned the office of County Judge in Bond County to accept that of Register of the Land office at Edwardsville, where he continued to reside, filling the office of County Judge in Madison County five or six terms, besides occupying some subordinate positions. Judge Dale married a daughter of Hon. William L. D. Ewing. Died at Edwardsville, April 1, 1895.

DALLAS CITY, a town of Hancock County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 16 miles south of Burlington. It has manufacturing of lumber, buttons, carriages and wagons, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 829; (1890), 747; (1900), 970.

DANENHOWER, John Wilson, Arctic explorer, was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1849—the son of W. W. Danenhower, a journalist. After passing through the schools of Chicago and Washington, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, was successively commissioned as Ensign, Master and Lieutenant, and served on expeditions in the North Pacific and in the Mediterranean. In 1878 he joined the Arctic steamer *Jeannette* at Havre, France, as second in command under Lieut. George W. De Long; proceeding to San Francisco in July, 1879, the steamer entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Straits. Here, having been caught in an ice-pack, the vessel was held twenty-two months, Lieutenant Danenhower meanwhile being disabled most of the time by ophthalmia. The crew, as last compelled to abandon the steamer, dragged their boats over the ice for ninety-five days until they were able to launch them in open water, but were soon separated by a gale. The boat commanded by Lieutenant Danenhower reached the Lena Delta, on the north coast of Siberia, where the crew were rescued by natives, landing Sept. 17, 1881. After an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other two boats, Lieutenant Danenhower, with his crew, made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, finally arriving in the United States in June, 1882. He has told the story of the expedition in "The

Narrative of the *Jeannette*," published in 1882. Died, at Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887.

DANVERS, a village of McLean County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The section is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 460; (1890), 506; (1900), 607.

DANVILLE, the county-seat of Vermilion County, on Vermilion River and on five important lines of railroad; in rich coal-mining district and near large deposits of shale and soapstone, which are utilized in manufacture of sewer-pipe, paving and fire-clay brick. The city has car-shops and numerous factories, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, several banks, twenty-seven churches, five graded schools and one high school, and six newspapers, three daily. A Soldiers' Home is located three miles east of the city. Pop. (1890), 11,491; (1900), 16,354.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Ohio River Railroad*.)

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

D'ARTAIGUIETTE, Pierre, a French commandant of Illinois from 1734 to 1736, having been appointed by Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana. He was distinguished for gallantry and courage. He defeated the Natchez Indians, but, in an unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws, was wounded, captured and burned at the stake.

DAVENPORT, George, soldier, pioneer and trader, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783, came to this country in 1804, and soon after enlisted in the United States army, with the rank of sergeant. He served gallantly on various expeditions in the West, where he obtained a knowledge of the Indians which was afterward of great value to him. During the War of 1812 his regiment was sent East, where he participated in the defense of Fort Erie and in other enterprises. In 1815, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended, he entered the service of the contract commissary. He selected the site for Fort Armstrong and aided in planning and supervising its construction. He cultivated friendly relations with the surrounding tribes, and, in 1818, built a double log house, married, and engaged in business as a fur-trader, near the site of the present city of Rock Island. He had the confidence and respect of the savages, was successful and his trading posts were soon scattered through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1823 he piloted the first steamboat through the

upper Mississippi, and, in 1825, was appointed the first postmaster at Rock Island, being the only white civilian resident there. In 1826 he united his business with that of the American Fur Company, in whose service he remained. Although he employed every effort to induce President Jackson to make a payment to Black Hawk and his followers to induce them to emigrate across the Mississippi voluntarily, when that Chief commenced hostilities, Mr. Davenport tendered his services to Governor Reynolds, by whom he was commissioned Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. Immigration increased rapidly after the close of the Black Hawk War. In 1835 a company, of which he was a member, founded the town of Davenport, opposite Rock Island, which was named in his honor. In 1837 and '42 he was largely instrumental in negotiating treaties by which the Indians ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States. In the latter year he gave up the business of fur-trading, having accumulated a fortune through hard labor and scrupulous integrity, in the face often of grave perils. He had large business interests in nearly every town in his vicinity, to all of which he gave more or less personal attention. On the night of July 4, 1843, he was assassinated at his home by robbers. For a long time the crime was shrouded in mystery, but its perpetrators were ultimately detected and brought to punishment.

DAVIS, David, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 9, 1815; pursued his academic studies at Kenyon College, Ohio, and studied law at Yale. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, and, after practicing law there until 1844, was elected to the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. After serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit under the new Constitution in 1848, being re-elected in 1855 and '61. He was a warm, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1862, placed him upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned his high judicial honors to become United States Senator in 1877 as successor to Logan's first term. On Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, serving in this capacity to the end of his term in 1885. He died at his home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, George R., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Three Rivers, Mass., January 3, 1840; received a common school education, and a classical course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the

Union army, first as Captain in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and later as Major in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After the war he removed to Chicago, where he still resides. By profession he is a lawyer. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Chicago militia, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, I. N. G., and was for a time the senior Colonel in the State service. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, but was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. From 1886 to 1890 he was Treasurer of Cook County. He took an active and influential part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was Director-General of the Exposition from its inception to its close, by his executive ability demonstrating the wisdom of his selection. Died Nov. 25, 1899.

DAVIS, Hasbrouck, soldier and journalist, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1827, being the son of John Davis, United States Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, known in his lifetime as "Honest John Davis." The son came to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of law; in 1861 joined Colonel Voss in the organization of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant-Colonel and, on the retirement of Colonel Voss in 1863, succeeding to the colonelcy. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in active service until August, 1865, when he resigned. After the war he was, for a time, editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," was City Attorney of the City of Chicago from 1867 to '69, but later removed to Massachusetts. Colonel Davis was drowned at sea, Oct. 19, 1870, by the loss of the steamship Cambria, while on a voyage to Europe.

DAVIS, James M., early lawyer, was born in Barren County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1793, came to Illinois in 1817, located in Bond County and is said to have taught the first school in that county. He became a lawyer and a prominent leader of the Whig party, was elected to the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842) from Bond County, and to the Twenty-first from Montgomery in 1858, having, in the meantime, become a citizen of Hillsboro; was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. Mr. Davis was a man of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in height, and of strong individuality. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democracy and was an intensely bitter opponent of the war policy of the Government. Died, at Hillsboro, Sept. 17, 1866.

DAVIS, John A., soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Oct. 25, 1823; came to Stephenson County, Ill., in boyhood and served as Representative in the General Assembly of 1857 and '59; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private, was elected Captain and, on the organization of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Butler, was commissioned its Colonel. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh was desperately wounded by a shot through the lungs, but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Corinth, where, on Oct. 4, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, dying a few days after. On receiving a request from some of his fellow-citizens, a few days before his death, to accept a nomination for Congress in the Freeport District, Colonel Davis patriotically replied: "I can serve my country better in following the torn banner of my regiment in the battlefield."

DAVIS, Levi, lawyer and State Auditor, was born in Cecil County, Md., July 20, 1806; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1828, and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830. The following year he removed to Illinois, settling at Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 Governor Duncan appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and again in 1838. In 1846 he took up his residence at Alton. He attained prominence at the bar and was, for several years, attorney for the Chicago & Alton and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, in which he was also a Director. Died, at Alton, March 4, 1897.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, M.D., LL.D., physician, educator and editor, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817; took a classical and scientific course in Cazenovia Seminary; in 1837 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning several prizes during his course; the same year began practice at Binghamton; spent two years (1847-49) in New York City, when he removed to Chicago to accept the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1859 he accepted a similar position in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), where he still remains. Dr. Davis has not only been a busy practitioner, but a voluminous writer on general and special topics connected with his profession, having been editor at different times of several medical periodicals, including "The Chicago Medical Journal," "The Medical Journal and Examiner," and "The

Journal of the American Medical Association." He has also been prominent in State, National and International Medical Congresses, and is one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society and the Union College of Law, besides other scientific and benevolent associations.

DAVIS, Oliver L., lawyer, was born in New York City, Dec. 20, 1819; after being in the employ of the American Fur Company some seven years, came to Danville, Ill., in 1841 and commenced studying law the next year; was elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, first as a Democrat and next (1856) as a Republican; served on the Circuit Bench in 1861-66, and again in 1873-79, being assigned in 1877 to the Appellate bench. Died, Jan. 12, 1892.

DAWSON, John, early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1791; came to Illinois in 1827, settling in Sangamon County; served five terms in the lower house of the General Assembly (1830, '34, '36, '38 and '46), during a part of the time being the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who represented Sangamon County at the time of the removal of the State capital to Springfield; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Died, Nov. 12, 1850.

DEAF AND DUMB, ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF, located at Jacksonville, established by act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1839, and the oldest of the State charitable institutions. Work was not begun until 1842, but one building was ready for partial occupancy in 1846 and was completed in 1849. (In 1871 this building, then known as the south wing, was declared unsafe, and was razed and rebuilt.) The center building was completed in 1852 and the north wing in 1857. Other additions and new buildings have been added from time to time, such as new dining halls, workshops, barns, bakery, refrigerator house, kitchens, a gymnasium, separate cottages for the sexes, etc. At present (1895) the institution is probably the largest, as it is unquestionably one of the best conducted, of its class in the world. The number of pupils in 1894 was 716. Among its employes are men and women of ripe culture and experience, who have been connected with it for more than a quarter of a century.

DEARBORN, Luther, lawyer and legislator, was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 24, 1820,

and educated in Plymouth schools and at New Hampton Academy; in youth removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where he taught school and served as deputy Circuit Clerk; then came to Mason County, Ill., and, in 1844, to Elgin. Here he was elected Sheriff and, at the expiration of his term, Circuit Clerk, later engaging in the banking business, which proving disastrous in 1857, he returned to Mason County and began the practice of law. He then spent some years in Minnesota, finally returning to Illinois a second time, resumed practice at Havana, served one term in the State Senate (1876-80); in 1884 became member of a law firm in Chicago, but retired in 1887 to accept the attorneyship of the Chicago & Alton Railway, retaining this position until his death, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, April 5, 1889. For the last two years of his life Mr. Dearborn's residence was at Aurora.

DECATUR, the county-seat of Macon County; 39 miles east of Springfield and one mile north of the Sangamon River—also an important railway center. Three coal shafts are operated outside the city. It is a center for the grain trade, having five elevators. Extensive car and repair shops are located there, and several important manufacturing industries flourish, among them three flouring mills. Decatur has paved streets, water-works, electric street railways, and excellent public schools, including one of the best and most noted high schools in the State. Four newspapers are published there, each issuing a daily edition. Pop., (1890), 16,841; (1900), 20,754.

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.)

DECATUR & EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

DECATUR, MATTOON & SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DEEP SNOW, THE, an event occurring in the winter of 1830-31 and referred to by old settlers of Illinois as constituting an epoch in State history. The late Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, in an address to the "Old Settlers" of Morgan County, a few years before his death, gave the following account of it: "In the interval between Christmas, 1830, and January, 1831, snow fell all over Central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level. Then came a rain with weather so cold that it froze as it

fell, forming a crust of ice over this three feet of snow, nearly, if not quite, strong enough to bear a man, and finally over this crust there were a few inches of snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down upon us from the north west with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks—certainly not less than two weeks—the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than twelve degrees below zero. This snow-fall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks." Other contemporaneous accounts say that this storm caused great suffering among both men and beasts. The scattered settlers, unable to reach the mills or produce stores, were driven, in some cases, to great extremity for supplies; mills were stopped by the freezing up of streams, while deer and other game, sinking through the crust of snow, were easily captured or perished for lack of food. Birds and domestic fowls often suffered a like fate for want of sustenance or from the severity of the cold.

DEERE, John, manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804; learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1838, when he came west, settling at Grand Detour, in Ogle County; ten years later removed to Moline, and there founded the plow-works which bear his name and of which he was President from 1868 until his death in 1886.—**Charles H. (Deere)**, son of the preceding, was born in Hancock, Addison County Vt., March 28, 1837; educated in the common schools and at Iowa and Knox Academies, and Bell's Commercial College, Chicago; became assistant and head book-keeper, traveling and purchasing agent of the Deere Plow Company, and, on its incorporation, Vice-President and General Manager, until his father's death, when he succeeded to the Presidency. He is also the founder of the Deere & Mansur Corn Planter Works, President of the Moline Water Power Company, besides being a Director in various other concerns and in the branch houses of Deere & Co., in Kansas City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Notwithstanding his immense business interests, Mr. Deere has found time for the discharge of public and patriotic duties, as shown by the fact that he was for years a member and Chairman of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics; a Commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna International Exposition of 1873; one of the State Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1888, and a delegate from his District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, in 1896.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, April 26, 1826, completed his education at the Readfield high school, in 1843, engaged actively in manufacturing, and during his time has assisted in establishing several large, successful business enterprises, including wholesale and commission dry-goods houses in Portland, Maine, Boston and New York. His greatest work has been the building up of the Deering Manufacturing Company, a main feature of which, for thirty years, has been the manufacture of Marsh harvesters and other agricultural implements and appliances. This concern began operation in Chicago about 1870, at the present time (1899) occupying eighty acres in the north part of the city and employing some 4,000 hands. It is said to turn out a larger amount and greater variety of articles for the use of the agriculturist than any other establishment in the country, receiving its raw material from many foreign countries, including the Philippines, and distributing its products all over the globe. Mr. Deering continues to be President of the Company and a principal factor in the management of its immense business. He is liberal, public-spirited and benevolent, and his business career has been notable for the absence of controversies with his employes. He has been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and, at the present time, is President of the Board.

DE KALB, a city in De Kalb County, 58 miles west of Chicago. Of late years it has grown rapidly, largely because of the introduction of new industrial enterprises. It contains a large wire drawing plant, barbed wire factories, foundry, agricultural implement works, machine shop, shoe factory and several minor manufacturing establishments. It has banks, four newspapers, electric street railway, eight miles of paved streets, nine churches and three graded schools. It is the site of the Northern State Normal School, located in 1895. Population (1880), 1,598; (1890), 2,579; (1900), 5,904; (1903, est.), 8,000.

DE KALB COUNTY, originally a portion of La Salle County, and later of Kane; was organized in 1837, and named for Baron De Kalb, the Revolutionary patriot. Its area is 650 square miles and population (in 1900), 31,756. The land is elevated and well drained, lying between Fox and Rock Rivers. Prior to 1835 the land belonged to the Pottawatomie Indians, who maintained several villages and their own tribal government. No sooner had the aborigines been removed than white settlers appeared in large numbers, and,

in September, 1835, a convocation was held on the banks of the Kishwaukee, to adopt a temporary form of government. The public lands in the county were sold at auction in Chicago in 1843. Sycamore (originally called Orange) is the county-seat, and, in 1890, had a population of 2,987. Brick buildings were first erected at Sycamore by J. S. Waterman and the brothers Mayo. In 1854, H. A. Hough established the first newspaper, "The Republican Sentinel." Other prosperous towns are De Kalb (population, 2,579), Cortland, Malta and Somonauk. The surface is generally rolling, upland prairie, with numerous groves and wooded tracts along the principal streams. Various lines of railroad traverse the county, which embraces one of the wealthiest rural districts in the State.

DE KALB & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

DELAVAN, a thriving city in Tazewell County, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the point of its intersection with the Peoria and Pekin Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 34 miles west-southwest of Bloomington and 24 miles south of Peoria. Grain is extensively grown in the adjacent territory, and much shipped from Delavan. The place supports two banks, tile and brick factory, creamery, and two weekly papers. It also has five churches and a graded school. Pop. (1890), 1,176, (1900), 1,304.

DEMENT, Henry Dodge, ex-Secretary of State, was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840—the son of Colonel John Dement, an early and prominent citizen of the State, who held the office of State Treasurer and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. Colonel Dement having removed to Dixon about 1845, the subject of this sketch was educated there and at Mount Morris. Having enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, he was elected a Second Lieutenant and soon promoted to First Lieutenant—also received from Governor Yates a complimentary commission as Captain for gallantry at Arkansas Post and at Chickasaw Bayou, where the commander of his regiment, Col. J. B. Wyman, was killed. Later he served with General Curtis in Mississippi and in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the siege of Vicksburg. After leaving the army he engaged in the manufacturing business for some years at Dixon. Captain Dement entered the State Legislature by election as Representative from Lee County in 1872, was re-elected in 1874 and, in 1876, was promoted to the Senate, serving in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1880 he was

chosen Secretary of State, and re-elected in 1884, serving eight years. The last public position held by Captain Dement was that of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was appointed in 1891, serving two years. His present home is at Oak Park, Cook County.

DEMENT, John, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in April, 1804. When 13 years old he accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Franklin County, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1826, and which he represented in the General Assemblies of 1828 and '30. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk War, having previously had experience in two Indian campaigns. In 1831 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, but, in 1836, resigned this office to represent Fayette County in the General Assembly and aid in the fight against the removal of the capital to Springfield. His efforts failing of success, he removed to the northern part of the State, finally locating at Dixon, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys, but he was removed by President Harrison in 1841; was reappointed by Polk in 1845, only to be again removed by Taylor in 1849 and reappointed by Pierce in 1853. He held the office from that date until it was abolished. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844; served in three Constitutional Conventions (1847, '62, and '70), being Temporary President of the two bodies last named. He was the father of Hon. Denry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He died at his home at Dixon, Jan. 16, 1883.

DENT, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1831; in his youth was employed in the Clerk's office of Putnam County, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, in 1856, opened an office in Chicago; is still in practice and has served as President, both of the Chicago Law Institute and the State Bar Association.

DES PLAINES, a village of Cook County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, 17 miles northwest from Chicago; is a dairying region. Population (1880), 818; (1890), 986; (1900), 1,666.

DES PLAINES RIVER, a branch of the Illinois River, which rises in Racine County, Wis., and, after passing through Kenosha County, in that State, and Lake County, Ill., running nearly parallel to the west shore of Lake Michigan through Cook County, finally unites with the Kankakee, about 13 miles southwest of Joliet, by

its confluence with the latter forming the Illinois River. Its length is about 150 miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal is constructed in the valley of the Des Plaines for a considerable portion of the distance between Chicago and Joliet.

DEWEY, (Dr.) Richard S., physician, alienist, was born at Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845; after receiving his primary education took a two years' course in the literary and a three years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began practice as House Physician and Surgeon in the City Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining for a year, after which he visited Europe inspecting hospitals and sanitary methods, meanwhile spending six months in the Prussian military service as Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War. After the close of the war he took a brief course in the University of Berlin, when, returning to the United States, he was employed for seven years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. In 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, remaining until the accession of John P. Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893. Dr. Dewey's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the insane has stood among the highest of his class.

DE WITT COUNTY, situated in the central portion of the State; has an area of 405 square miles and a population (1900) of 18,972. The land was originally owned by the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, and not until 1820 did the first permanent white settlers occupy this region. The first to come were Felix Jones, Prettyman Marvel, William Cottrell, Samuel Glenn, and the families of Scott, Lundy and Coaps. Previously, however, the first cabin had been built on the site of the present Farmer City by Nathan Clearwater. Zion Shugest erected the earliest grist-mill and Burrell Post the first saw-mill in the county. Kentuckians and Tennesseans were the first immigrants, but not until the advent of settlers from Ohio did permanent improvements begin to be made. In 1835 a school house and Presbyterian church were built at Waynesville. The county was organized in 1839, and—with its capital (Clinton)—was named after one of New York's most distinguished Governors. It lies within the great "corn belt," and is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Most of the surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. Several lines of railway (among them the Illinois Central) cross the county. Clinton had a popu-

lation of 2,598 in 1890, and Farmer City, 1,367. Both are railroad centers and have considerable trade.

DE WOLF, Calvin, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815; taken early in life to Vermont, and, at 19 years of age, commenced teaching at Orwell, in that State; spent one year at a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in Will County, still later engaging in the same vocation in Chicago. In 1839 he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich and, in 1843, was admitted to practice. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, winning for himself the reputation of a sagacious and incorruptible public officer. Mr. De Wolf was an original abolitionist and his home is said to have been one of the stations on the "underground railroad" in the days of slavery. Died Nov. 28, '99.

DEXTER, Wirt, lawyer, born at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 25, 1831; was educated in the schools of his native State and at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y. He was descended from a family of lawyers, his grandfather, Samuel Dexter, having been Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of the elder Adams. Coming to Chicago at the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Dexter gave considerable attention at first to his father's extensive lumber trade. He was a zealous and eloquent supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was an active member of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire of 1871. His entire professional life was spent in Chicago, for several years before his death being in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as its general solicitor and member of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. Died in Chicago, May 20, 1890.

DICKEY, Hugh Thompson, jurist, was born in New York City, May 30, 1811; graduated from Columbia College, read law and was admitted to the bar. He visited Chicago in 1836, and four years later settled there, becoming one of its most influential citizens. Upon the organization of the County Court of Cook County in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its Judge. In September, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, practically without partisan opposition, serving until the expiration of his term in 1853. He was prominently identified with several important commercial enterprises, was one of the founders of the Chicago Library

Association, and one of the first Trustees of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, now Mercy Hospital. In 1885 he left Chicago to take up his residence in his native city, New York, where he died, June 2, 1892.

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduated at the Miami (Ohio) University, and removed to Illinois in 1834, settling at Macomb, McDonough County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, where he resided three years, a part of the time editing a Whig newspaper. Later he became a resident of Ottawa, and, at the opening of the Mexican War, organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain. In 1861 he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered into service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel, taking an active part in Grant's campaigns in the West. In 1865 he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman for the State-at-large in opposition to John A. Logan, and, in 1868, was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, resigning after eighteen months' service. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, and, in 1874, was made Corporation Counsel. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Supreme Court, vice W. K. McAllister, deceased; was re-elected in 1879, and died at Atlantic City, July 22, 1885.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, THE, known also as the Christian Church and as "Campbellites," having been founded by Alexander Campbell. Many members settled in Illinois in the early 30's, and, in the central portion of the State, the denomination soon began to flourish greatly. Any one was admitted to membership who made what is termed a scriptural confession of faith and was baptized by immersion. Alexander Campbell was an eloquent preacher and a man of much native ability, as well as a born conversationalist. The sect has steadily grown in numbers and influence in the State. The United States Census of 1890 showed 641 churches in the State, with 368 ministers and an aggregate membership of 61,587, having 550 Sunday schools, with 50,000 pupils in attendance. The value of the real property, which included 552 church edifices (with a seating capacity of 155,000) and 30 parsonages, was \$1,167,675. The denomination supports Eureka College, with an attendance of between

400 and 500 students, while its assets are valued at \$150,000. Total membership in the United States, estimated at 750,000.

DIXON, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Lee County. It lies on both sides of Rock River and is the point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads; is 98 miles west of Chicago. Rock River furnishes abundant water power and the manufacturing interests of the city are very extensive, including large plow works, wire-cloth factory, wagon factory; also has electric light and power plant, three shoe factories, planing mills, and a condensed milk factory. There are two National and one State bank, eleven churches, a hospital, and three newspapers. In schools the city particularly excels, having several graded (grammar) schools and two colleges. The Chautauqua Assembly holds its meeting here annually. Population (1890), 5,161; (1900), 7,917.

DIXON, John, pioneer—the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., was born at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1784; at 21 removed to New York City, where he was in business some fifteen years. In 1820 he set out with his family for the West, traveling by land to Pittsburg, and thence by flat-boat to Shawneetown. Having disembarked his horses and goods here, he pushed out towards the northwest, passing the vicinity of Springfield, and finally locating on Fancy Creek, some nine miles north of the present site of that city. Here he remained some five years, in that time serving as foreman of the first Sangamon County Grand Jury. The new county of Peoria having been established in 1825, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Circuit Clerk, removing to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called. Later he became contractor for carrying the mail on the newly established route between Peoria and Galena. Compelled to provide means of crossing Rock River, he induced a French and Indian half-breed, named Ogee, to take charge of a ferry at a point afterwards known as Ogee's Ferry. The tide of travel to the lead-mine region caused both the mail-route and the ferry to prove profitable, and, as the half-breed ferryman could not endure prosperity, Mr. Dixon was forced to buy him out, removing his family to this point in April, 1830. Here he established friendly relations with the Indians, and, during the Black Hawk War, two years later, was enabled to render valuable service to the State. His station was for many years one of the most important points in Northern Illinois, and among the men of national reputation who

were entertained at different times at his home, may be named Gen. Zachary Taylor, Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert Anderson, Abraham Lincoln, Col. E. D. Baker and many more. He bought the land where Dixon now stands in 1835 and laid off the town; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1840, secured the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon. Colonel Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the Republican State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and, although then considerably over 70 years of age, spoke from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln, his presence producing much enthusiasm. His death occurred, July 6, 1876.

DOANE, John Wesley, merchant and banker, was born at Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 23, 1833; was educated in the common schools, and, at 22 years of age, came to Chicago and opened a small grocery store which, by 1870, had become one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Northwest. It was swept out of existence by the fire of 1871, but was re-established and, in 1872, transferred to other parties, although Mr. Doane continued to conduct an importing business in many lines of goods used in the grocery trade. Having become interested in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, he was elected its President and has continued to act in that capacity. He is also a stockholder and a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company and the Illinois Central Railroad, and was a leading promoter of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—being one of those who guaranteed the \$5,000,000 to be raised by the citizens of Chicago to assure the success of the enterprise.

DOLTON STATION, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 16 miles south of Chicago; has a carriage factory, a weekly paper, churches and a graded school. Population (1880) 448; (1890), 1,110; (1900), 1,229.

DONGOLA, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles north of Cairo. Population (1880), 599; (1890), 733; (1900), 681.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, United States Senator, was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815; educated at Middlebury and Geneva (now Hobart) Colleges, admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced at Rochester and Warsaw, N. Y.; was elected District Attorney of Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845, and, in 1851

removed to Wisconsin; two years later was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in 1856, and the following year was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate, being re-elected as a Republican in 1863. Retiring from public life in 1869, he afterwards resided chiefly at Racine, Wis., though practicing in the courts of Chicago. He was President of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 in Baltimore, which endorsed Horace Greeley for President. Died, at Edgewood, R. I., July 27, 1897.

DORE, John Clark, first Superintendent of Chicago City Schools, was born at Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822; began teaching at 17 years of age and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; then taught several years and, in 1854, was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools of Chicago, but resigned two years later. Afterwards engaging in business, he served as Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, President of the Commercial Insurance Company and of the State Savings Institution; was a member of the State Senate, 1868-72, and has been identified with various benevolent organizations of the city of Chicago. Died in Boston, Mass., Dec., 14, 1900.

DOUGHERTY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806; brought by his parents, in 1808, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until after the disastrous earthquakes in that region in 1811-12, when, his father having died, his mother removed to Jonesboro, Ill. Here he finally read law with Col. A. P. Field, afterwards Secretary of State, being admitted to the bar in 1831 and early attaining prominence as a successful criminal lawyer. He soon became a recognized political leader, was elected as a member of the House to the Eighth General Assembly (1832) and re-elected in 1834, '36 and '40, and again in 1856, and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the latter body until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Originally a Democrat, he was, in 1858, the Administration (Buchanan) candidate for State Treasurer, as opposed to the Douglas wing of the party, but, in 1861, became a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864 and in 1872 (the former year for the State-at-large), in 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and, in 1877, to a seat on the criminal bench, serving until June, 1879. Died, at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS, John M., lawyer and Railway President, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., August 22, 1819; read law three years in his native city, then came west and settled at Galena, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, became one of the solicitors of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he had been associated as an attorney at Galena. Between 1861 and 1876 he was a Director of the Company over twelve years; from 1865 to 1871 its President, and again for eighteen months in 1875-76, when he retired permanently. Mr. Douglas' contemporaries speak of him as a lawyer of great ability, as well as a capable executive officer. Died, in Chicago, March 25, 1891.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. In consequence of the death of his father in infancy, his early educational advantages were limited. When fifteen he applied himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1830, accompanied his mother and step-father to Ontario County, N. Y. In 1832 he began the study of law, but started for the West in 1833. He taught school at Winchester, Ill., reading law at night and practicing before a Justice of the Peace on Saturdays. He was soon admitted to the bar and took a deep interest in politics. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan County, but a few months later resigned this office to enter the lower house of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1836. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John T. Stuart, his Whig opponent; was appointed Secretary of State in December, 1840, and, in February, 1841, elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1842, '44 and '46, and, in the latter year, was chosen United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1847, and being re-elected in 1853 and '59. His last canvass was rendered memorable through his joint debate, in 1858, before the people of the State with Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated before the Legislature. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and '56. In 1860, after having failed of a nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, S. C., through the operation of the "two thirds rule," he received the nomination from the adjourned convention held at Baltimore six weeks later—though not until the delegates from nearly all the Southern States had withdrawn, the seceding delegates afterwards nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge. Although defeated for the Presidency by Lincoln, his old-time antagonist, Douglas yielded a cordial support to the incoming administration in its attitude toward the seceded States, occupying a place of honor beside Mr. Lincoln on the portico of the capitol during the inauguration ceremonies. As politician, orator and statesman, Douglas had few superiors. Quick in perception, facile in expedients, ready in resources, earnest and fearless in utterance, he was a born "leader of men." His shortness of stature, considered in relation to his extraordinary mental acumen, gained for him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, lying a little east of the center of the State, embracing an area of 410 square miles and having a population (1900) of 19,097. The earliest land entry was made by Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, whose patent was signed by Andrew Jackson. Another early settler was John A. Richman, a West Virginian, who erected one of the first frame houses in the county in 1829. The Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the county, which is also crossed by the Wabash and Illinois Central Railways. Douglas County was organized in 1857 (being set off from Coles) and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle Tuscola was made the county-seat. It has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, but is a thriving town, credited, in 1890, with a population of 1,897. Other important towns are Arcola (population, 1,733), and Camargo, which was originally known as New Salem.

DÖWNERS GROVE, village, Du Page County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 21 miles south-southwest from Chicago, incorporated 1873; has water-works, electric lights, telephone system, good schools, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 960; (1900), 2,103.

DOWNING, Finis Ewing, ex-Congressman and lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., August 24, 1846; reared on a farm and educated in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, serving three successive terms; read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. In August, 1891, he became interested in "The Virginia Enquirer" (a Democratic paper), which he has since conducted; was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1893, and, in 1894, was returned as elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixteenth District by a

plurality of forty votes over Gen. John I. Rinaker, the Republican nominee. A contest and recount of the ballots resulted, however, in awarding the seat to General Rinaker. In 1896 Mr. Downing was the nominee of his party for Secretary of State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier and Governor, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; early taken to Drakesville, Iowa, which his father founded; entered mercantile life at 16 years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1852, had experience in Indian warfare and, in 1859, established himself in business at Unionville, Iowa; served through the Civil War, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He re-entered mercantile life after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1866, subsequently engaged in railroad building and, in 1881, contributed the bulk of the funds for founding Drake University; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1895, serving until January, 1898.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, LL.D., lawyer and educator, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848—being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from the "Puritan," James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1647. In 1855 Mr. Draper's parents settled in Albany, N. Y., where he attended school, winning a scholarship in the Albany Academy in 1863, and graduating from that institution in 1866. During the next four years he was employed in teaching, part of the time as an instructor at his alma mater; but, in 1871, graduated from the Union College Law Department, when he began practice. The rank he attained in the profession was indicated by his appointment by President Arthur, in 1884, one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, upon which he served until the conclusion of its labors in 1886. He had previously served in the New York State Senate (1880) and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, also serving as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the same year. After his return from Europe in 1886, he served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York until 1892, and, in 1889, and again in 1890, was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. Soon after retiring from the State Superintendency in New York, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position until 1894, when he was elected President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he now is. His adminis-

tration has been characterized by enterprise and sagacity, and has tended to promote the popularity and prosperity of the institution.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; graduated from Brown University in 1823, went to Virginia, where he studied theology and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there, retiring in 1858. On Nov. 4, 1842, Mr. Dresser performed the ceremony uniting Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in marriage. He died, March 25, 1865.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born at Bristol Mills, Lincoln County, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809. After graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1830, he studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled at Galena, Ill., in 1835, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1840-41. In 1850 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Illinois as successor to Judge Nathaniel Pope, and four years later removed to Chicago. Upon the division of the State into two judicial districts, in 1855, he was assigned to the Northern. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and presided over the Seventh Circuit, which at that time included the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1884—at the age of 75—he resigned, living in retirement until his death, which occurred at Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890.

DUBOIS, Jesse Kilgore, State Auditor, was born, Jan. 14, 1811, in Lawrence County, Ill., near Vincennes, Ind., where his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, had settled about 1780. The latter was a native of Canada, of French descent, and, after settling in the Northwest Territory, had been a personal friend of General Harrison, under whom he served in the Indian wars, including the battle of Tippecanoe. The son received a partial collegiate education at Bloomington, Ind., but, at 24 years of age (1834), was elected to the General Assembly, serving in the same House with Abraham Lincoln, and being re-elected in 1836, '38, and '42. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., but soon resigned, giving his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, but was removed by Pierce in 1853. He was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts,

renominated in 1860, and elected both times. In 1864 he was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Governor, but was defeated by General Oglesby, serving, however, on the National Executive Committee of that year, and as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. Died, at his home near Springfield, Nov. 22, 1876. —**Fred T. (Dubois)**, son of the preceding, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 29, 1851; received a common-school and classical education, graduating from Yale College in 1872; was Secretary of the Illinois Railway and Warehouse Commission in 1875-76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880, was appointed United States Marshal there in 1882, serving until 1886; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and, on the admission of Idaho as a State (1890), became one of the first United States Senators, his term extending to 1897. He was Chairman of the Idaho delegation in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, but seceded from that body with Senator Teller of Colorado, and has since coöperated with the Populists and Free Silver Democrats.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830, received a liberal education and became a civil engineer. He settled in Chicago in 1851, and six years later was made Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of that city. While acting in this capacity, he virtually revised the schedule system of rating fire-risks. In 1861 he raised a company of 300 engineers, sappers and miners, but neither the State nor Federal authorities would accept it. Thereupon he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, but his ability earned him rapid promotion. He rose through the grades of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to that of Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1864. Compelled by sickness to leave the army, General Ducat returned to Chicago, re-entering the insurance field and finally, after holding various responsible positions, engaging in general business in that line. In 1875 he was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State militia, which he performed with signal success. Died, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896.

DUELS AND ANTI-DUELING LAWS. Although a majority of the population of Illinois, in Territorial days, came from Southern States where the duel was widely regarded as the proper

mode for settling "difficulties" of a personal character, it is a curious fact that so few "affairs of honor" (so-called) should have occurred on Illinois soil. The first "affair" of this sort of which either history or tradition has handed down any account, is said to have occurred between an English and a French officer at the time of the surrender of Fort Chartres to the British in 1765, and in connection with that event. The officers are said to have fought with small swords one Sunday morning near the Fort, when one of them was killed, but the name of neither the victor nor the vanquished has come down to the present time. Gov. John Reynolds, who is the authority for the story in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," claimed to have received it in his boyhood from an aged Frenchman who represented that he had seen the combat.

An affair of less doubtful authenticity has come down to us in the history of the Territorial period, and, although it was at first bloodless, it finally ended in a tragedy. This was the Jones-Bond affair, which originated at Kaskaskia in 1808. Rice Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English-speaking lawyer in the "Illinois Country." The younger Jones is described as an exceptionally brilliant young man who, having studied law, located at Kaskaskia in 1806. Two years later he became a candidate for Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part. In the course of the canvass which resulted in Jones' election, he became involved in a quarrel with Shadrach Bond, who was then a member of the Territorial Council from the same county, and afterwards became Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Governor of the State. Bond challenged Jones and the meeting took place on an island in the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Bond's second was a Dr. James Dunlap of Kaskaskia, who appears also to have been a bitter enemy of Jones. The discharge of a pistol in the hand of Jones after the combatants had taken their places preliminary to the order to "fire," raised the question whether it was accidental or to be regarded as Jones' fire. Dunlap maintained the latter, but Bond accepted the explanation of his adversary that the discharge was accidental, and the generosity which he displayed led to explanations that averted a final exchange of shots. The feud thus started between Jones and Dunlap grew until it involved a large part of the community. On Dec. 7, 1808, Dunlap shot down Jones in cold blood and without warning in

the streets of Kaskaskia, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to Texas and was never heard of about Kaskaskia afterwards. This incident furnishes the basis of the most graphic chapter in Mrs. Catherwood's story of "Old Kaskaskia." Prompted by this tragical affair, no doubt, the Governor and Territorial Judges, in 1810, framed a stringent law for the suppression of dueling, in which, in case of a fatal result, all parties connected with the affair, as principals or seconds, were held to be guilty of murder.

Governor Reynolds furnishes the record of a duel between Thomas Rector, the member of a noted family of that name at Kaskaskia, and one Joshua Barton, supposed to have occurred sometime during the War of 1812, though no exact dates are given. This affair took place on the favorite dueling ground known as "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, so often resorted to at a later day, by devotees of "the code" in Missouri. Reynolds says that "Barton fell in the conflict."

The next affair of which history makes mention grew out of a drunken carousel at Belleville, in February, 1819, which ended in a duel between two men named Alonzo Stuart and William Bennett, and the killing of Stuart by Bennett. The managers of the affair for the principals are said to have agreed that the guns should be loaded with blank cartridges, and Stuart was let into the secret but Bennett was not. When the order to fire came, Bennett's gun proved to have been loaded with ball. Stuart fell mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. One report says that the duel was intended as a sham, and was so understood by Bennett, who was horrified by the result. He and his two seconds were arrested for murder, but Bennett broke jail and fled to Arkansas. The seconds were tried, Daniel P. Cook conducting the prosecution and Thomas H. Benton defending, the trial resulting in their acquittal. Two years later, Bennett was apprehended by some sort of artifice, put on his trial, convicted and executed—Judge John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) presiding and pronouncing sentence.

In a footnote to "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, a few years ago, Mr. Washburne relates an incident occurring in Galena about 1838, while "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser" was under the charge of Sylvester M. Bartlett, who was afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig." The story, as told by

M. Washburne, is as follows: "David G. Bates (a Galena business man and captain of a packet plying between St. Louis and Galena) wrote a short communication for the paper reflecting on the character of John Turney, a prominent lawyer who had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1828-30, from the District composed of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess Counties. Turney demanded the name of the author and Bartlett gave up the name of Bates. Turney refused to take any notice of Bates and then challenged Bartlett to a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bartlett. The second of Turney was the Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, afterward a member of Congress from the Galena District. Bartlett's second was William A. Warren, now of Bellevue, Iowa." (Warren was a prominent Union officer during the Civil War.) "The parties went out to the ground selected for the duel, in what was then Wisconsin Territory, seven miles north of Galena, and, after one ineffectual fire, the matter was compromised. Subsequently, Bartlett removed to Quincy, and was for a long time connected with the publication of 'The Quincy Whig.'"

During the session of the Twelfth General Assembly (1841), A. R. Dodge, a Democratic Representative from Peoria County, feeling himself aggrieved by some reflections indulged by Gen. John J. Hardin (then a Whig Representative from Morgan County) upon the Democratic party in connection with the partisan reorganization of the Supreme Court, threatened to "call out" Hardin. The affair was referred to W. L. D. Ewing and W. A. Richardson for Dodge, and J. J. Brown and E. B. Webb for Hardin, with the result that it was amicably adjusted "honorably to both parties."

It was during the same session that John A. McClernand, then a young and fiery member from Gallatin County—who had, two years before, been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, but had been debarred from taking the office by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court—indulged in a violent attack upon the Whig members of the Court based upon allegations afterwards shown to have been furnished by Theophilus W. Smith, a Democratic member of the same court. Smith having joined his associates in a card denying the truth of the charges, McClernand responded with the publication of the cards of persons tracing the allegations directly to Smith himself. This brought a note from Smith which McClernand construed into a challenge and answered with a prompt accept-

ance. Attorney-General Lamborn, having got wind of the affair, lodged a complaint with a Springfield Justice of the Peace, which resulted in placing the pugnacious jurist under bonds to keep the peace, when he took his departure for Chicago, and the "affair" ended.

An incident of greater historical interest than all the others yet mentioned, was the affair in which James Shields and Abraham Lincoln—the former the State Auditor and the latter at that time a young attorney at Springfield—were concerned. A communication in doggerel verse had appeared in "The Springfield Journal" ridiculing the Auditor. Shields made demand upon the editor (Mr. Simeon Francis) for the name of the author, and, in accordance with previous understanding, the name of Lincoln was given. (Evidence, later coming to light, showed that the real authors were Miss Mary Todd—who, a few months later, became Mrs. Lincoln—and Miss Julia Jayne, afterwards the wife of Senator Trumbull.) Shields, through John D. Whiteside, a former State Treasurer, demanded a retraction of the offensive matter—the demand being presented to Lincoln at Tremont, in Tazewell County, where Lincoln was attending court. Without attempting to follow the affair through all its complicated details—Shields having assumed that Lincoln was the author without further investigation, and Lincoln refusing to make any explanation unless the first demand was withdrawn—Lincoln named Dr. E. H. Merriman as his second and accepted Shield's challenge, naming cavalry broadswords as the weapons and the Missouri shore, within three miles of the city of Alton, as the place. The principals, with their "friends," met at the appointed time and place (Sept. 22, 1842, opposite the city of Alton); but, in the meantime, mutual friends, having been apprised of what was going on, also appeared on the ground and brought about explanations which averted an actual conflict. Those especially instrumental in bringing about this result were Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, and Dr. R. W. English of Greene County, while John D. Whiteside, W. L. D. Ewing and Dr. T. M. Hope acted as representatives of Shields, and Dr. E. H. Merriman, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln.

Out of this affair, within the next few days, followed challenges from Shields to Butler and Whiteside to Merriman; but, although these were accepted, yet owing to some objection on the part of the challenging party to the conditions named by the party challenged, thereby resulting in delay, no meeting actually took place.

Another affair which bore important results without ending in a tragedy, occurred during the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. The parties to it were O. C. Pratt and Thompson Campbell—both Delegates from Jo Daviess County, and both Democrats. Some sparring between them over the question of suffrage for naturalized foreigners resulted in an invitation from Pratt to Campbell to meet him at the Planters' House in St. Louis, with an intimation that this was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a duel. Both parties were on hand before the appointed time, but their arrest by the St. Louis authorities and putting them under heavy bonds to keep the peace, gave them an excuse for returning to their convention duties without coming to actual hostilities—if they had such intention. This was promptly followed by the adoption in Convention of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, disqualifying any person engaged in a dueling affair, either as principal or second, from holding any office of honor or profit in the State.

The last and principal affair of this kind of historic significance, in which a citizen of Illinois was engaged, though not on Illinois soil, was that in which Congressman William H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and Jefferson Davis were concerned in February, 1850. During the debate on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Congressman Seddon of Virginia went out of his way to indulge in implied reflections upon the courage of Northern soldiers as displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and to claim for the Mississippi regiment commanded by Davis the credit of saving the day. Replying to these claims Colonel Bissell took occasion to correct the Virginia Congressman's statements, and especially to vindicate the good name of the Illinois and Kentucky troops. In doing so he declared that, at the critical moment alluded to by Seddon, when the Indiana regiment gave way, Davis's regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action. This was construed by Davis as a reflection upon his troops, and led to a challenge which was promptly accepted by Bissell, who named the soldier's weapon (the common army musket), loaded with ball and buckshot, with forty paces as the distance, with liberty to advance up to ten—otherwise leaving the preliminaries to be settled by his friends. The evidence manifested by Bissell that he was not to be intimidated, but was prepared to face death itself to vindicate his own honor and that of his comrades in the field, was a surprise to the South-

ern leaders, and they soon found a way for Davis to withdraw his challenge on condition that Bissell should add to his letter of acceptance a clause awarding credit to the Mississippi regiment for what they actually did, but without disavowing or retracting a single word he had uttered in his speech. In the meantime, it is said that President Taylor, who was the father-in-law of Davis, having been apprised of what was on foot, had taken precautions to prevent a meeting by instituting legal proceedings the night before it was to take place, though this was rendered unnecessary by the act of Davis himself. Thus, Colonel Bissell's position was virtually (though indirectly) justified by his enemies. It is true, he was violently assailed by his political opponents for alleged violation of the inhibition in the State Constitution against dueling, especially when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of Illinois, seven years later; but his course in "turning the tables" against his fire-eating opponents aroused the enthusiasm of the North, while his friends maintained that the act having been performed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, he was technically not guilty of any violation of the laws.

While the provision in the Constitution of 1848, against dueling, was not re-incorporated in that of 1870, the laws on the subject are very stringent. Besides imposing a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding \$3,000, upon any one who, as principal or second, participates in a duel with a deadly weapon, whether such duel proves fatal or not, or who sends, carries or accepts a challenge: the law also provides that any one convicted of such offense shall be disqualified for holding "any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State." Any person leaving the State to send or receive a challenge is subject to the same penalties as if the offense had been committed within the State; and any person who may inflict upon his antagonist a fatal wound, as the result of an engagement made in this State to fight a duel beyond its jurisdiction—when the person so wounded dies within this State—is held to be guilty of murder and subject to punishment for the same. The publishing of any person as a coward, or the applying to him of opprobrious or abusive language, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared to be a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.

DUFF, Andrew D., lawyer and Judge, was born of a family of pioneer settlers in Bond

County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1820; was educated in the country schools, and, from 1842 to 1847, spent his time in teaching and as a farmer. The latter year he removed to Benton, Franklin County, where he began reading law, but suspended his studies to enlist in the Mexican War, serving as a private; in 1849 was elected County Judge of Franklin County, and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Twenty-sixth Circuit and re-elected in 1867, serving until 1873. He also served as a Delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 from the district composed of Franklin and Jackson Counties, and, being a zealous Democrat, was one of the leaders in calling the mass meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1864, to protest against the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war. About the close of his last term upon the bench (1873), he removed to Carbondale, where he continued to reside. In his later years he became an Independent in politics, acting for a time in coöperation with the friends of temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature on a commission to revise the revenue code of the State. Died, at Tucson, Ariz., June 25, 1889.

DUNCAN, Joseph, Congressman and Governor, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword, by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois militia in 1823 and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower house of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat to occupy the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected the latter year. He was the author of the first free-school law, adopted in 1825. His executive policy was conservative and consistent, and his administration successful. He erected the first frame building at Jacksonville, in 1834, and was a liberal friend of Illinois College at that place. In his personal character he was kindly, genial and unassuming, although fearless in the expression of his convictions. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met with his first political defeat. Died, at Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1844, mourned by men of all parties.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1809; served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk War of 1832; also as First Lieutenant of

cavalry in the regular army in the Mexican War (1846), and as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion, still later doing duty upon the frontier keeping the Indians in check. He was retired from active service in 1873, and died in Washington, Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNDEE, a town on Fox River, in Kane County, 5 miles (by rail) north of Elgin and 47 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has two distinct corporations—East and West Dundee—but is progressive and united in action. Dairy farming is the principal industry of the adjacent region, and the town has two large milk-condensing plants, a cheese factory, etc. It has good water power and there are flour and saw-mills, besides brick and tile-works, an extensive nursery, two banks, six churches, a handsome high school building, a public library and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 2,023; (1900), 2,765.

DUNHAM, John High, banker and Board of Trade operator, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., 1817; came to Chicago in 1844, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and, a few years later, took a prominent part in solving the question of a water supply for the city; was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly (1856) and the next year assisted in organizing the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the first President, retiring five years later and re-engaging in the mercantile business. While Hon. Hugh McCullough was Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Illinois, serving until 1866. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and an early member of the Board of Trade. Died, April 28, 1893, leaving a large estate.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., merchant and Congressman, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838; after graduating from the High School at Springfield, Mass., in 1855, was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company until August, 1860. In 1857 he removed from Springfield to Chicago, and at the termination of his connection with the Insurance Company, embarked in the grain and provision commission business in that city, and, in 1882, was President of the Chicago Board of Trade. From 1883 to 1889 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress, after the expiration of his last term devoting his attention to his large private business. His death took place suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Lincoln, civil engineer and Railway Superintendent, was born at Brunswick,

Maine, in 1828; studied mathematics and engineering at Gorham Academy, and, after several years' experience on the Boston & Maine and the New York & Erie Railways, came west in 1855 and accepted a position as assistant engineer on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, finally becoming its General Superintendent, and, in fourteen years of his connection with that road, vastly extending its lines. Between 1872 and '79 he was connected with the Montreal & Quebec Railway, but the latter year returned to Illinois and was actively connected with the extension of the Wabash system until his retirement a few years ago.

DUNLAP, Henry M., horticulturist and legislator, was born in Cook County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1853—the son of M. L. Dunlap (the well-known "Rural"), who became a prominent horticulturist in Champaign County and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society. The family having located at Savoy, Champaign County, about 1857, the younger Dunlap was educated in the University of Illinois, graduating in the scientific department in 1875. Following in the footsteps of his father, he engaged extensively in fruit-growing, and has served in the office of both President and Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, besides local offices. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Thirtieth District, was re-elected in 1896, and has been prominent in State legislation.

DUNLAP, Mathias Lane, horticulturist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; coming to La Salle County, Ill., in 1835, he taught school the following winter; then secured a clerkship in Chicago, and later became book-keeper for a firm of contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining two years. Having entered a body of Government land in the western part of Cook County, he turned his attention to farming, giving a portion of his time to surveying. In 1845 he became interested in horticulture and, in a few years, built up one of the most extensive nurseries in the West. In 1854 he was chosen a Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly from Cook County, and, at the following session, presided over the caucus which resulted in the nomination and final election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for the first time. Politically an anti-slavery Democrat, he espoused the cause of freedom in the Territories, while his house was one of the depots of the "underground railroad." In 1855 he purchased a half-section of land near Champaign, whither he removed, two years later, for the

prosecution of his nursery business. He was an active member, for many years, of the State Agricultural Society and an earnest supporter of the scheme for the establishment of an "Industrial University," which finally took form in the University of Illinois at Champaign. From 1853 to his death he was the agricultural correspondent, first of "The Chicago Democratic Press," and later of "The Tribune," writing over the nom de plume of "Rural." Died, Feb. 14, 1875.

DU PAGE COUNTY, organized in 1839, named for a river which flows through it. It adjoins Cook County on the west and contains 340 square miles. In 1900 its population was 28,196. The county-seat was originally at Naperville, which was platted in 1842 and named in honor of Capt. Joseph Naper, who settled upon the site in 1831. In 1869 the county government was removed to Wheaton, the location of Wheaton College, where it yet remains. Besides Captain Naper, early settlers of prominence were Bailey Hobson (the pioneer in the township of Lisle), and Pierce Downer (in Downer's Grove). The chief towns are Wheaton (population, 1,622), Naperville (2,216), Hinsdale (1,584), Downer's Grove (960), and Roselle (450). Hinsdale and Roselle are largely populated by persons doing business in Chicago.

DU QUOIN, a city and railway junction in Perry County, 76 miles north of Cairo; has a foundry, machine shops, planing-mill, flour mills, salt works, ice factory, soda-water factory, creamery, coal mines, graded school, public library and four newspapers. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 4,353; (1903, school census), 5,207.

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, ex-Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1857. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education. He entered the preparatory department of Wabash College in 1872, and graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years' residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. Always active in local politics, he was elected by the Democrats in 1890, and again in 1892, Representative in Congress from the Second District, retiring with the close of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Durborow is Treasurer of the Chicago Air-Line Express Company.

DUSTIN, (Gen.) Daniel, soldier, was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., Oct. 5, 1820; received a common-school and academic education, graduating in medicine at Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1846. After practicing three years at Corinth, Vt., he went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining, but three years later resumed the practice of his profession while conducting a mercantile business. He was subsequently chosen to the California Legislature from Nevada County, but coming to Illinois in 1858, he engaged in the drug business at Sycamore, De Kalb County, in connection with J. E. Elwood. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he sold out his drug business and assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of Company L. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and, in January, 1862, he was promoted to the position of Major, afterwards taking part in the battle of Manassas, and the great "seven days' fight" before Richmond. In September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Dixon, and Major Dustin was commissioned its Colonel, soon after joining the Army of the Cumberland. After the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, remaining in this position to the close of the war, meanwhile having been brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery displayed on the battle-field at Averysboro, N. C. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the armies in that city which marked the close of the war. Returning to his home in De Kalb County, he was elected County Clerk in the following November, remaining in office four years. Subsequently he was chosen Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder, and was twice thereafter re-elected—in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, in 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby one of the Trustees, retaining the position until his death. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, but died in office while on a visit with his daughter at Carthage, Mo., March 30, 1892. General Dustin was a Mason of high degree, and, in 1872, was chosen Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

DWIGHT, a prosperous city in Livingston County, 74 miles, by rail, south-southwest of Chicago, 52 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 22 miles east of Streator; has two banks, two weekly papers, six churches, five large warehouses, two electric light plants, complete water-works system, and four hotels. The city is the center of a

rich farming and stock-raising district. Dwight has attained celebrity as the location of the first of "Keeley Institutes," founded for the cure of the drink and morphine habit. Population (1890), 1,354; (1900), 2,015. These figures do not include the floating population, which is augmented by patients who receive treatment at the "Keeley Institute."

DYER, Charles Volney, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808; graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, in 1830; began practice at Newark, N. J., in 1831, and in Chicago in 1835. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery and an avowed supporter of the "underground railroad," and, in 1848, received the support of the Free-Soil party of Illinois for Governor. Dr. Dyer was also one of the original incorporators of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and his name was prominently identified with many local benevolent enterprises. Died, in Lake View (then a suburb of Chicago), April 24, 1878.

EARLVILLE, a city and railway junction in La Salle County, 52 miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersecting point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It is in the center of an agricultural and stock-raising district, and is an important shipping-point. It has seven churches, a graded school, one bank, two weekly newspapers and manufactories of plows, wagons and carriages. Population (1880), 963; (1890), 1,058; (1900), 1,122.

EARLY, John, legislator and Lieutenant-Governor, was born of American parentage and Irish ancestry in Essex County, Canada West, March 17, 1828, and accompanied his parents to Caledonia, Boone County, Ill., in 1846. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in youth he learned the trade (his father's) of carpenter and joiner. In 1852 he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, and, in 1865, became State Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Between 1863 and 1866 he held sundry local offices, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer a Trustee of the State Reform School. In 1870 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1874, serving in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. In 1873 he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and, Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge succeeding to the executive chair, he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 he was again the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the Senate, but was defeated

by a coalition of Democrats and Independents. He died while a member of the Senate, Sept. 2, 1877.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. A series of the most remarkable earthquakes in the history of the Mississippi Valley began on the night of November 16, 1811, continuing for several months and finally ending with the destruction of Caracas, Venezuela, in March following. While the center of the earlier disturbance appears to have been in the vicinity of New Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, its minor effects were felt through a wide extent of country, especially in the settled portions of Illinois. Contemporaneous history states that, in the American Bottom, then the most densely settled portion of Illinois, the results were very perceptible. The walls of a brick house belonging to Mr. Samuel Judy, a pioneer settler in the eastern edge of the bottom, near Edwardsville, Madison County, were cracked by the convulsion, the effects being seen for more than two generations. Gov. John Reynolds, then a young man of 23, living with his father's family in what was called the "Goshen Settlement," near Edwardsville, in his history of "My Own Times," says of it: "Our family were all sleeping in a log-cabin, and my father leaped out of bed, crying out, 'The Indians are on the house.' The battle of Tippecanoe had been recently fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it. . . . The cattle came running home bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed. Our house cracked and quivered so we were fearful it would fall to the ground. In the American Bottom many chimneys were thrown down, and the church bell at Cahokia was sounded by the agitation of the building. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it." Owing to the sparseness of the population in Illinois at that time, but little is known of the effect of the convulsion of 1811 elsewhere, but there are numerous "sink-holes" in Union and adjacent counties, between the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which probably owe their origin to this or some similar disturbance. "On the Kaskaskia River below Athens," says Governor Reynolds in his "Pioneer History," "the water and white sand were thrown up through a fissure of the earth."

EAST DUBUQUE, an incorporated city of Jo Daviess County, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 17 miles (by rail) northeast of Galena. It

is connected with Dubuque, Iowa, by a railroad and a wagon bridge two miles in length. It has a grain elevator, a box factory, a planing mill and manufactories of cultivators and sand drills. It has also a bank, two churches, good public schools and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,037; (1890), 1,069; (1900), 1,146.

EASTON, (Col.) Rufus, pioneer, founder of the city of Alton; was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1774; studied law and practiced two years in Oneida County, N. Y.; emigrated to St. Louis in 1804, and was commissioned by President Jefferson Judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and also became the first Postmaster of St. Louis, in 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he served as Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory, and, on the organization of the State of Missouri (1821), was appointed Attorney-General for the State, serving until 1826. His death occurred at St. Charles, Mo., July 5, 1834. Colonel Easton's connection with Illinois history is based chiefly upon the fact that he was the founder of the present city of Alton, which he laid out, in 1817, on a tract of land of which he had obtained possession at the mouth of the Little Piasa Creek, naming the town for his son. Rev. Thomas Lippincott, prominently identified with the early history of that portion of the State, kept a store for Easton at Milton, on Wood River, about two miles from Alton, in the early "20's."

EAST ST. LOUIS, a flourishing city in St. Clair County, on the east bank of the Mississippi directly opposite St. Louis; is the terminus of twenty-two railroads and several electric lines, and the leading commercial and manufacturing point in Southern Illinois. Its industries include rolling mills, steel, brass, malleable iron and glass works, grain elevators and flour mills, breweries, stockyards and packing houses. The city has eleven public and five parochial schools, one high school, and two colleges; is well supplied with banks and has one daily and four weekly papers. Population (1890), 15,169; (1900), 29,655; (1903, est.), 40,000.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The act for the establishment of this institution passed the General Assembly in 1877. Many cities offered inducements, by way of donations, for the location of the new hospital, but the site finally selected was a farm of 250 acres near Kankakee, and this was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of 327 additional acres in 1881. Work was begun in 1878 and the first patients received in December, 1879. The plan of the institution is, in many respects, unique. It comprises a

general building, three stories high, capable of accommodating 300 to 400 patients, and a number of detached buildings, technically termed cottages, where various classes of insane patients may be grouped and receive the particular treatment best adapted to ensure their recovery. The plans were mainly worked out from suggestions by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., then Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, and have attracted generally favorable comment both in this country and abroad. The seventy-five buildings occupied for the various purposes of the institution, cover a quarter-section of land laid off in regular streets, beautified with trees, plants and flowers, and presenting all the appearance of a flourishing village with numerous small parks adorned with walks and drives. The counties from which patients are received include Cook, Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Vermilion and Will. The whole number of patients in 1898 was 2,200, while the employés of all classes numbered 500.

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution designed to qualify teachers for giving instruction in the public schools, located at Charleston, Coles County, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of buildings, to which additional appropriations were added in 1897 and 1898, of \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively, with \$56,216.72 contributed by the city of Charleston, making a total of \$181,216.72. The building was begun in 1896, the corner-stone being laid on May 27 of that year. There was delay in the progress of the work in consequence of the failure of the contractors in December, 1896, but the work was resumed in 1897 and practically completed early in 1899, with the expectation that the institution would be opened for the reception of students in September following.

EASTMAN, Zebina, anti-slavery journalist, was born at North Amherst, Mass., Sept. 8, 1815; became a printer's apprentice at 14, but later spent a short time in an academy at Hadley. Then, after a brief experience as an employé in the office of "The Hartford Pearl," at the age of 18 he invested his patrimony of some \$2,000 in the establishment of "The Free Press" at Fayetteville, Vt. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1837 he came west, stopping a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for a time on "The

Peoria Register," but soon after joined Benjamin Lundy, who was preparing to revive his paper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, La Salle County. This scheme was partially defeated by Lundy's early death, but, after a few months' delay, Eastman, in conjunction with Hooper Warren, began the publication of "The Genius of Liberty" as the successor of Lundy's paper, using the printing press which Warren had used in the office of "The Commercial Advertiser," in Chicago, a year or so before. In 1842, at the invitation of prominent Abolitionists, the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was issued under the name of "The Western Citizen," in 1853 becoming "The Free West," and finally, in 1856, being merged in "The Chicago Tribune." After the suspension of "The Free West," Mr. Eastman began the publication of "The Chicago Magazine," a literary and historical monthly, but it reached only its fifth number, when it was discontinued for want of financial support. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, where he remained eight years. On his return from Europe, he took up his residence at Elgin, later removing to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, where he died, June 14, 1883. During the latter years of his life Mr. Eastman contributed many articles of great historical interest to the Chicago press. (See *Lundy, Benjamin*, and *Warren, Hooper*.)

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator and real-estate operator, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Jan. 21, 1829; commenced teaching at 16 years of age, and, in 1853, graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, soon after becoming Principal of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in the same State; in 1855 came west by way of Chicago, locating at Dixon and engaging in editorial work; a year later established "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," which he published three years, in the meantime establishing and conducting teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1859 he was elected School Commissioner of Cook County—a position which was afterwards changed to County Superintendent of Schools, and which he held ten years. Mr. Eberhart was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Cook County Normal School. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago.

ECKHART, Bernard A., manufacturer and President of the Chicago Drainage Board, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), brought to America in infancy and reared on a farm in

Vernon County, Wis.; was educated at Milwaukee, and, in 1868, became clerk in the office of the Eagle Milling Company of that city, afterwards serving as its Eastern agent in various seaboard cities. He finally established an extensive milling business in Chicago, in which he is now engaged. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the National Waterway Convention at St. Paul and, in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years and taking a prominent part in drafting the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He has also been prominent in connection with various financial institutions, and, in 1891, was elected one of the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was re-elected in 1895 and chosen President of the Board for the following year, and re-elected President in December, 1898.

EDBROOKE, Willoughby J., Supervising Architect, was born at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1843; brought up to the architectural profession by his father and under the instruction of Chicago architects. During Mayor Roche's administration he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and, in April, 1891, was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, in that capacity supervising the construction of Government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1896.

EDDY, Henry, pioneer lawyer and editor, was born in Vermont, in 1798, reared in New York, learned the printer's trade at Pittsburg, served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo; came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1818, where he edited "The Illinois Emigrant," the earliest paper in that part of the State; was a Presidential Elector in 1824, a Representative in the Second and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and elected a Circuit Judge in 1835, but resigned a few weeks later. He was a Whig in politics. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," says of Mr. Eddy: "When he addressed the court, he elicited the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, whether law, poetry or belles lettres." Died, June 29, 1849.

EDDY, Thomas Mears, clergyman and author, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1823; educated at Greensborough, Ind., and, from 1842 to 1853, was a Methodist circuit preacher in that State, becoming Agent of the American Bible Society the latter year, and Presiding

Elder of the Indianapolis district until 1856, when he was appointed editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," in Chicago, retiring from that position in 1868. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington, and was chosen one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society by the General Conference of 1872. Dr. Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, besides occasional sermons, published two volumes of reminiscences and personal sketches of prominent Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion under the title of "Patriotism of Illinois" (1865). Died, in New York City, Oct. 7, 1874.

EDGAR, John, early settler at Kaskaskia, was born in Ireland and, during the American Revolution, served as an officer in the British navy, but married an American woman of great force of character who sympathized strongly with the patriot cause. Having become involved in the desertion of three British soldiers whom his wife had promised to assist in reaching the American camp, he was compelled to flee. After remaining for a while in the American army, during which he became the friend of General La Fayette, he sought safety by coming west, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1784. His property was confiscated, but his wife succeeded in saving some \$12,000 from the wreck, with which she joined him two years later. He engaged in business and became an extensive land-owner, being credited, during Territorial days, with the ownership of nearly 50,000 acres situated in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, and long known as the "Edgar lands." He also purchased and rebuilt a mill near Kaskaskia which had belonged to a Frenchman named Paget, and became a large shipper of flour at an early day to the Southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and so appears to have continued for more than a quarter of a century. On the establishment of a Territorial Legislature for the Northwest Territory, he was chosen, in 1799, one of the members for St. Clair County—the Legislature holding its session at Chillicothe, in the present State of Ohio, under the administration of Governor St. Clair. He was also appointed a Major-General of militia, retaining the office for many years. General and Mrs. Edgar were leaders of society at the old Territorial capital, and, on the visit of La Fayette to Kaskaskia in 1825, a reception was given at their house to the distinguished Frenchman, whose acquaintance

they had made more than forty years before. He died at Kaskaskia, in 1832. Edgar County, in the eastern part of the State, was named in honor of General Edgar. He was Worshipful Master of the first Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, constituted at Kaskaskia in 1806.

EDGAR COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties from north to south, lying on the eastern border of the State; was organized in 1823, and named for General Edgar, an early citizen of Kaskaskia. It contains 630 square miles, with a population (1900) of 28,273. The county is nearly square, well watered and wooded. Most of the acreage is under cultivation, grain-growing and stock-raising being the principal industries. Generally, the soil is black to a considerable depth, though at some points—especially adjoining the timber lands in the east—the soft, brown clay of the subsoil comes to the surface. Beds of the drift period, one hundred feet deep, are found in the northern portion, and some twenty-five years ago a nearly perfect skeleton of a mastodon was exhumed. A bed of limestone, twenty-five feet thick, crops out near Baldwinville and runs along Brouillet's creek to the State line. Paris, the county-seat, is a railroad center, and has a population of over 6,000. Vermilion and Dudley are prominent shipping points, while Chrisman, which was an unbroken prairie in 1872, was credited with a population of 900 in 1900.

EDINBURG, a village of Christian County, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles southeast of Springfield; has two banks and one newspaper. The region is agricultural, though some coal is mined here. Population (1880), 551; (1890), 806; (1900), 1,071.

EDSALL, James Kirtland, former Attorney-General, was born at Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. After passing through the common-schools, he attended an academy at Prattsville, N. Y., supporting himself, meanwhile, by working upon a farm. He read law at Prattsville and Catskill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1852. The next two years he spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, in 1854, removed to Leavenworth, Kan. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1855, being a member of the Topeka (free-soil) body when it was broken up by United States troops in 1856. In August, 1856, he settled at Dixon, Ill., and at once engaged in practice. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of that city, and, in 1870, was chosen State Senator, serving on the Committees on Municipalities and Judiciary in the Twenty-seventh

General Assembly. In 1872 he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his second term he took up his residence in Chicago, where he afterwards devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred, June 20, 1892.

EDUCATION.

The first step in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools for the region now comprised within the State of Illinois was taken in the enactment by Congress, on May 20, 1785, of "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This applied specifically to the region northwest of the Ohio River, which had been acquired through the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of the State of Virginia and by authority received from its Governor, the patriotic Patrick Henry. This act for the first time established the present system of township (or as it was then called, "rectangular") surveys, devised by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who became the first Surveyor-General (or "Geographer," as the office was styled) of the United States under the same act. Its important feature, in this connection, was the provision "that there shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the township." The same reservation (the term "section" being substituted for "lot" in the act of May 18, 1796) was made in all subsequent acts for the sale of public lands—the acts of July 23, 1787, and June 20, 1788, declaring that "the lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township," shall be "given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance" (i. e., the act of 1785). The next step was taken in the Ordinance of 1787 (Art. III.), in the declaration that, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary for the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The reservation referred to in the act of 1785 (and subsequent acts) was reiterated in the "enabling act" passed by Congress, April 18, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government, and was formally accepted by the Convention which formed the first State Constitution. The enabling act also set apart one entire township (in addition to one previously donated for the same purpose by act of Congress in 1804) for the use of a seminary of learning,

together with three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, "to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part" (or one-half of one per cent) "shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." Thus, the plan for the establishment of a system of free public education in Illinois had its inception in the first steps for the organization of the Northwest Territory, was recognized in the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved that Territory forever to freedom, and was again reiterated in the preliminary steps for the organization of the State Government. These several acts became the basis of that permanent provision for the encouragement of education known as the "township," "seminary" and "college or university" funds.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—Previous to this, however, a beginning had been made in the attempt to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the pioneers. One John Seeley is said to have taught the first American school within the territory of Illinois, in a log-cabin in Monroe County, in 1783, followed by others in the next twenty years in Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Madison Counties. Seeley's earliest successor was Francis Clark, who, in turn, was followed by a man named Halfpenny, who afterwards built a mill near the present town of Waterloo in Monroe County. Among the teachers of a still later period were John Boyle, a soldier in Col. George Rogers Clark's army, who taught in Randolph County between 1790 and 1800; John Atwater, near Edwardsville, in 1807, and John Messinger, a surveyor, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The latter taught in the vicinity of Shiloh in St. Clair County, afterwards the site of Rev. John M. Peck's Rock Spring Seminary. The schools which existed during this period, and for many years after the organization of the State Government, were necessarily few, widely scattered and of a very primitive character, receiving their support entirely by subscription from their patrons.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW AND SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.—It has been stated that the first free school in the State was established at Upper Alton, in 1821, but there is good reason for believing this claim was based upon the power granted by the Legislature, in an act passed that year, to establish such schools there, which power was never carried into effect. The first attempt to establish a free-school system for the whole State

was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Congressman and Governor of the State. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received in the State Treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the State at that time (only a little over \$60,000), that the sum realized from this law would have been but little more than \$1,000 per year. It remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the State inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. In this way 43,200 acres (or all but four and a half sections) of the seminary lands were disposed of, realizing less than \$60,000. The first sale of township school lands took place in Greene County in 1831, and, two years later, the greater part of the school section in the heart of the present city of Chicago was sold, producing about \$39,000. The average rate at which these sales were made, up to 1832, was \$3.78 per acre, and the minimum, 70 cents per acre. That these lands have, in very few instances, produced the results expected of them, was not so much the fault of the system as of those selected to administer it—whose bad judgment in premature sales, or whose complicity with the schemes of speculators, were the means, in many cases, of squandering what might otherwise have furnished a liberal provision for the support of public schools in many sections of the State. Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, at present Secretary of the University of Illinois, in a paper printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885-86—to which the writer is indebted for many of the facts presented in this article—gives to Chicago the credit of establishing the first free schools in the State in 1834, while Alton followed in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840.

EARLY HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—A movement looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning in Indiana Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), was inaugurated by the passage, through the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes, in November, 1806, of an act incorporating the University of Indiana Territory to be located at Vincennes. One provision of the act authorized the raising of \$20,000 for the institution by means of a lottery. A Board of Trustees was promptly organized, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, then the Territorial Governor, at its head; but, beyond the erection of a building,

little progress was made. Twenty-one years later (1827) the first successful attempt to found an advanced school was made by the indomitable Rev. John M. Peck, resulting in the establishment of his Theological Seminary and High School at Rock Springs, St. Clair County, which, in 1831, became the nucleus of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In like manner, Lebanon Seminary, established in 1828, two years later expanded into McKendree College, while instruction began to be given at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in December, 1829, as the outcome of a movement started by a band of young men at Yale College in 1827—these several institutions being formally incorporated by the same act of the Legislature, passed in 1835. (See sketches of these Institutions.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In 1833 there was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) the first of a series of educational conventions, which were continued somewhat irregularly for twenty years, and whose history is remarkable for the number of those participating in them who afterwards gained distinction in State and National history. At first these conventions were held at the State capital during the sessions of the General Assembly, when the chief actors in them were members of that body and State officers, with a few other friends of education from the ranks of professional or business men. At the convention of 1833, we find, among those participating, the names of Sidney Breese, afterwards a United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge S. D. Lockwood, then of the Supreme Court; W. L. D. Ewing, afterwards acting Governor and United States Senator; O. H. Browning, afterwards United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; James Hall and John Russell, the most notable writers in the State in their day, besides Dr. J. M. Peck, Archibald Williams, Benjamin Mills, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry Eddy and others, all prominent in their several departments. In a second convention at the same place, nearly two years later, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Col. John J. Hardin were participants. At Springfield, in 1840, professional and literary men began to take a more prominent part, although the members of the Legislature were present in considerable force. A convention held at Peoria, in 1844, was made up largely of professional teachers and school officers, with a few citizens of local prominence; and the same may be said of those held at Jacksonville in 1845, and later at Chicago and other points. Various attempts were made to form

permanent educational societies, finally resulting, in December, 1854, in the organization of the "State Teachers' Institute," which, three years later, took the name of the "State Teachers' Association"—though an association of the same name was organized in 1836 and continued in existence several years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—The appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction began to be agitated as early as 1837, and was urged from time to time in memorials and resolutions by educational conventions, by the educational press, and in the State Legislature; but it was not until February, 1854, that an act was passed creating the office, when the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Joel A. Matteson, continuing in office until his successor was elected in 1856. "The Common School Advocate" was published for a year at Jacksonville, beginning with January, 1837; in 1841 "The Illinois Common School Advocate" began publication at Springfield, but was discontinued after the issue of a few numbers. In 1855 was established "The Illinois Teacher." This was merged, in 1873, in "The Illinois Schoolmaster," which became the organ of the State Teachers' Association, so remaining several years. The State Teachers' Association has no official organ now, but the "Public School Journal" is the chief educational publication of the State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—In 1851 was instituted a movement which, although obstructed for some time by partisan opposition, has been followed by more far-reaching results, for the country at large, than any single measure in the history of education since the act of 1785 setting apart one section in each township for the support of public schools. This was the scheme formulated by the late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, for a system of practical scientific education for the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial classes, at a Farmers' Convention held under the auspices of the Buel Institute (an Agricultural Society), at Granville, Putnam County, Nov. 18, 1851. While proposing a plan for a "State University" for Illinois, it also advocated, from the outset, a "University for the industrial classes in each of the States," by way of supplementing the work which a "National Institute of Science," such as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was expected to accomplish. The proposition attracted the attention of persons interested in the cause of industrial education in other States, especially in New York and some of the New England States, and

received their hearty endorsement and coöperation. The Granville meeting was followed by a series of similar conventions held at Springfield, June 8, 1852; Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852; Springfield, Jan. 4, 1853, and Springfield, Jan. 1, 1855, at which the scheme was still further elaborated. At the Springfield meeting of January, 1852, an organization was formed under the title of the "Industrial League of the State of Illinois," with a view to disseminating information, securing more thorough organization on the part of friends of the measure, and the employment of lecturers to address the people of the State on the subject. At the same time, it was resolved that "this Convention memorialize Congress for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in each and every State in the Union." It is worthy of note that this resolution contains the central idea of the act passed by Congress nearly ten years afterward, making appropriations of public lands for the establishment and support of industrial colleges in the several States, which act received the approval of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862—a similar measure having been vetoed by President Buchanan in February, 1859. The State was extensively canvassed by Professor Turner, Mr. Bronson Murray (now of New York), the late Dr. R. C. Rutherford and others, in behalf of the objects of the League, and the Legislature, at its session of 1853, by unanimous vote in both houses, adopted the resolutions commending the measure and instructing the United States Senators from Illinois, and requesting its Representatives, to give it their support. Though not specifically contemplated at the outset of the movement, the Convention at Springfield, in January, 1855, proposed, as a part of the scheme, the establishment of a "Teachers' Seminary or Normal School Department," which took form in the act passed at the session of 1857, for the establishment of the State Normal School at Normal. Although delayed, as already stated, the advocates of industrial education in Illinois, aided by those of other States, finally triumphed in 1862. The lands received by the State as the result of this act amounted to 480,000 acres, besides subsequent donations. (See *University of Illinois*; also *Turner, Jonathan Baldwin*.) On the foundation thus furnished was established, by act of the Legislature in 1867, the "Illinois Industrial University"—now the University of Illinois—at Champaign, to say nothing of more than forty similar institutions in as many States and Territories, based upon the same general act of Congress.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—While there may be said to have been a sort of free-school system in existence in Illinois previous to 1855, it was limited to a few fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school-lands situated within their respective limits. The system of free schools, as it now exists, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin in the act of that year. As already shown, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction had been created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments of the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the State the equal privileges of a common-school education. The development of the system began practically about 1857, and, in the next quarter of a century, the laws on the subject had grown into a considerable volume, while the numberless decisions, emanating from the office of the State Superintendent in construction of these laws, made up a volume of still larger proportions.

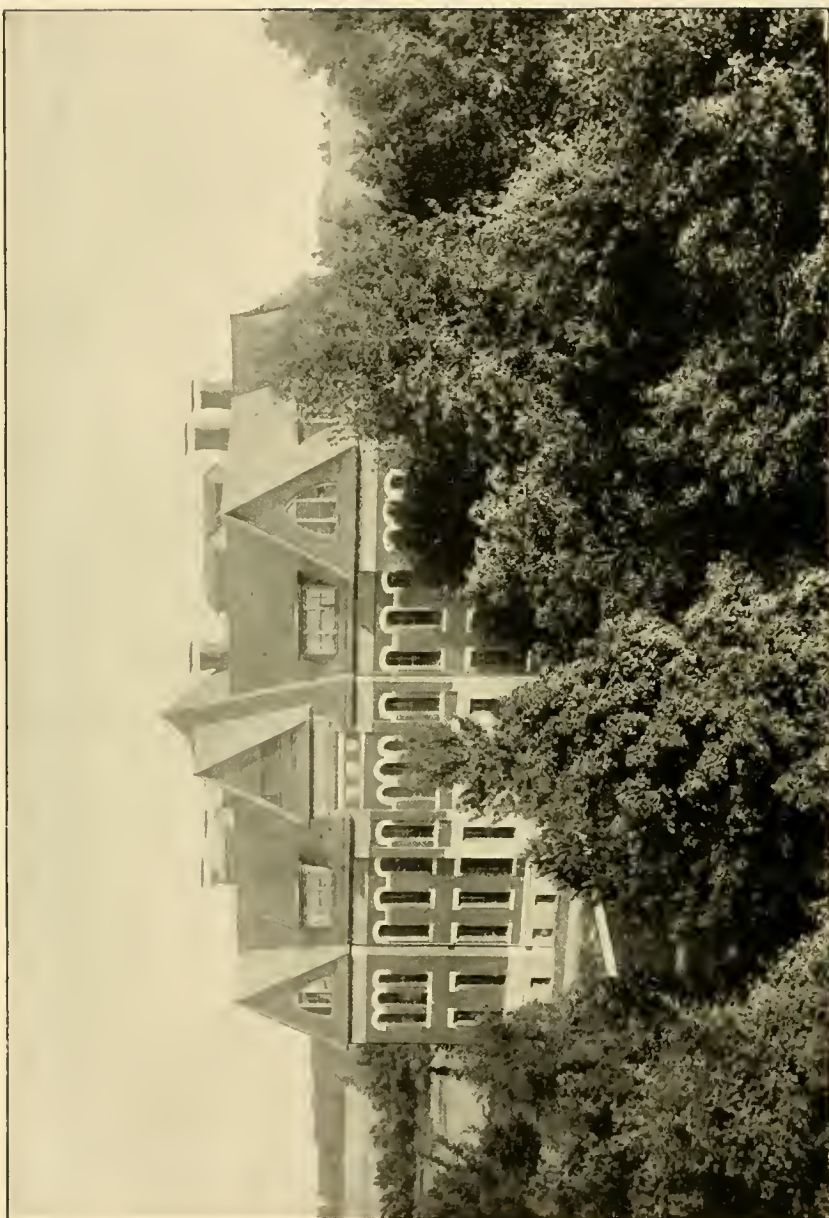
The following comparative table of school statistics, for 1860 and 1896, compiled from the Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will illustrate the growth of the system in some of its more important features:

| | 1860. | 1896. |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Population | 1,711,951 | (est.) 4,250,000 |
| No. of Persons of School Age (between 6 and 21) | *549,604 | 1,384,367 |
| No. of Pupils enrolled | *472,247 | 898,619 |
| " School Districts | 8,956 | 11,615 |
| " Public Schools | 9,162 | 12,623 |
| " Graded " | 294 | 1,887 |
| " Public High Schools | | 272 |
| " School Houses built during the year | 557 | 267 |
| Whole No. of School Houses | 8,221 | 12,632 |
| No. of Male Teachers | 8,223 | 7,057 |
| " Female Teachers | 6,485 | 18,359 |
| Whole No. of Teachers in Public Schools | 14,708 | 25,416 |
| Highest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers | \$180.00 | \$300.00 |
| Highest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers | 75.00 | 280.00 |
| Lowest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers | 8.00 | 14.00 |
| Lowest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers | 4.00 | 10.00 |
| Average Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers | 28.42 | 57.76 |
| Average Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers | 18.80 | 50.63 |
| No. of Private Schools | 500 | 2,619 |
| No. of Pupils in Private Schools | 29,294 | 139,969 |
| Interest on State and County Funds received | \$73,450.38 | \$65,593.63 |
| Amount of Income from Township Funds | 322,852.00 | 889,614.20 |

* Only white children were included in these statistics for 1860.



UNIVERSITY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



NATURAL HISTORY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

| | 1860. | 1896. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Amount received from State Tax.. | \$ 690,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| " " Special Dis- | | |
| trict Taxes | 1,265,137.00 | 13,133,809.61 |
| Amount received from Bonds dur- | | |
| ing the year | | 517,960.93 |
| Total Amount received during the | | |
| year by School Districts..... | 2,193,455.00 | 15,607,172.50 |
| Amount paid Male Teachers | | 2,772,829.32 |
| " " Female " | | 7,186,105.67 |
| Whole amount paid Teachers | 1,542,211.00 | 9,958,934.99 |
| Amount paid for new School | | |
| Houses | 348,728.00 | 1,873,757.25 |
| Amount paid for repairs and im- | | |
| provements | | 1,070,755.09 |
| Amount paid for School Furniture | 24,337.00 | 154,836.64 |
| " " " Apparatus | 8,563.00 | 164,298.92 |
| " " " Books for Dis- | | |
| trict Libraries..... | 30,124.00 | 13,664.97 |
| Total Expenditures..... | 2,259,868.00 | 14,614,827.31 |
| Estimated value of School Property | 13,304,892.00 | 42,780,267.00 |
| " " " Libraries.. | | 377,819.00 |
| " " " Apparatus | | 607,389.00 |

The sums annually disbursed for incidental expenses on account of superintendence and the cost of maintaining the higher institutions established, and partially or wholly supported by the State, increase the total expenditures by some \$600,000 per annum. These higher institutions include the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Urbana; to which were added by the Legislature, at its session of 1895, the Eastern Illinois Normal School, afterwards established at Charleston, and the Northern Illinois Normal at De Kalb. These institutions, although under supervision of the State, are partly supported by tuition fees. (See description of these institutions under their several titles.) The normal schools—as their names indicate—are primarily designed for the training of teachers, although other classes of pupils are admitted under certain conditions, including the payment of tuition. At the University of Illinois instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these the State supports four other institutions of an educational rather than a custodial character—viz.: the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The estimated value of the property connected with these several institutions, in addition to the value of school property given in the preceding table, will increase the total (exclusive of permanent funds) to \$47,155,374.95, of which \$4,375,107.95 represents property belonging to the institutions above mentioned.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Each county elects a County Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it is to visit schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and

instruct them in their respective duties, conduct examinations of persons desiring to become teachers, and exercise general supervision over school affairs within his county. The subordinate officers are Township Trustees, a Township Treasurer, and a Board of District Directors or—in place of the latter in cities and villages—Boards of Education. The two last named Boards have power to employ teachers and, generally, to supervise the management of schools in districts. The State Superintendent is entrusted with general supervision of the common-school system of the State, and it is his duty to advise and assist County Superintendents, to visit State Charitable institutions, to issue official circulars to teachers, school officers and others in regard to their rights and duties under the general school code; to decide controverted questions of school law, coming to him by appeal from County Superintendents and others, and to make full and detailed reports of the operations of his office to the Governor, biennially. He is also made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the several Normal Schools, and is empowered to grant certificates of two different grades to teachers—the higher grade to be valid during the lifetime of the holder, and the lower for two years. Certificates granted by County Superintendents are also of two grades and have a tenure of one and two years, respectively, in the county where given. The conditions for securing a certificate of the first (or two-years') grade, require that the candidate shall be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, modern geography, English grammar, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. The second grade (or one-year) certificate calls for examination in the branches just enumerated, except the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health; but teachers employed exclusively in giving instruction in music, drawing, penmanship or other special branches, may take examinations in these branches alone, but are restricted, in teaching, to those in which they have been examined. — County Boards are empowered to establish County Normal Schools for the education of teachers for the common schools, and the management of such normal schools is placed in the hands of a County Board of Education, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight persons, of whom the Chairman of the County Board and the County Superintendent of Schools shall be ex-officio members.

Boards of Education and Directors may establish kindergartens (when authorized to do so by vote of a majority of the voters of their districts), for children between the ages of four and six years, but the cost of supporting the same must be defrayed by a special tax.—A compulsory provision of the School Law requires that each child, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, unless otherwise instructed in the elementary branches, or disqualified by physical or mental disability.—Under the provisions of an act, passed in 1891, women are made eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the State, when twenty-one years of age or upwards, and otherwise possessing the same qualifications for the office as are prescribed for men. (For list of incumbents in the office of State Superintendent, see *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

EDWARDS, Arthur, D.D., clergyman, soldier and editor, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1834; educated at Albion, Mich., and the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1858; entered the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, was ordained in 1860 and, from 1861 until after the battle of Gettysburg, served as Chaplain of the First Michigan Cavalry, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864, he was elected assistant editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" at Chicago, and, on the retirement of Dr. Eddy in 1872, became Editor-in-chief, being re-elected every four years thereafter to the present time. He has also been a member of each General Conference since 1872, was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1881, and has held other positions of prominence within the church.

EDWARDS, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Md., Jan. 17, 1793; at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815, Ninian Edwards (of whom he was the youngest brother) being then Territorial Governor. During the next fourteen years he resided alternately in Missouri and Kentucky, and, in 1829, took up his residence at Edwardsville. Owing to impaired health he decided to abandon his profession and engage in general business, later becoming a resident of Upper Alton. In 1833 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a Whig, and again, in 1840 and '60, the last time as a Republican; was State

Senator from 1835 to '39, and was also the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1838, in opposition to Thomas Carlin (Democrat), who was elected. He served in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and especially interested in education and in public charities, being, for thirty-five years, a Trustee of Shurtleff College, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. Died at Upper Alton, September, 1877.

EDWARDS, Ninian, Territorial Governor and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 17, 1775; for a time had the celebrated William Wirt as a tutor, completing his course at Dickinson College. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after squandering considerable money, he studied law and, step by step, rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1809 President Madison appointed him the first Territorial Governor of Illinois. This office he held until the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818, when he was elected United States Senator and re-elected on the completion of his first (the short) term. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State, his successful administration terminating in 1830. In 1832 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Slade. He was able, magnanimous and incorruptible, although charged with aristocratic tendencies which were largely hereditary. Died, at his home at Belleville, on July 20, 1833, of cholera, the disease having been contracted through self-sacrificing efforts to assist sufferers from the epidemic. His demise cast a gloom over the entire State. Two valuable volumes bearing upon State history, comprising his correspondence with many public men of his time, have been published; the first under the title of "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," by his son, the late Ninian Wirt Edwards, and the other "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late Elihu B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.—**Ninian Wirt** (Edwards), son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, the year his father became Territorial Governor of Illinois; spent his boyhood at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Belleville, and was educated at Transylvania University, graduating in 1833. He married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was appointed Attorney-General in 1834, but resigned in 1835, when he removed to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature from Sangamon

County, as the colleague of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the celebrated "Long Nine," and was influential in securing the removal of the State capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the House in 1838, to the State Senate in 1844, and again to the House in 1848; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Again, in 1850, he was elected to the House, but resigned on account of his change of politics from Whig to Democratic, and, in the election to fill the vacancy, was defeated by James C. Conkling. He served as Superintendent of Public Instruction by appointment of Governor Matteson, 1854-57, and, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain Commissary of Subsistence, which position he filled until June, 1865, since which time he remained in private life. He is the author of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards" (1870), which was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society. Died, at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889.—**Benjamin Stevenson** (Edwards), lawyer and jurist, another son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 3, 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the bar the following year. Originally a Whig, he subsequently became a Democrat, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, in 1868, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Shelby M. Cullom. In 1869 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but within eighteen months resigned the position, preferring the excitement and emoluments of private practice to the dignity and scanty salary attaching to the bench. As a lawyer and as a citizen he was universally respected. Died, at his home in Springfield, Feb. 4, 1886, at the time of his decease being President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

EDWARDS, Richard, educator, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Dec. 23, 1822; emigrated with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, and began life on a farm; later graduated at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., and from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; served for a time as a civil engineer on the Boston water works, then beginning a career as a teacher which continued almost uninterrupted for thirty-five years. During this period he was connected with the Normal School at Bridgewater; a Boys' High School at Salem, and the State Normal at the same place, coming west in 1857 to establish the Normal School at St.

Louis, Mo., still later becoming Principal of the St. Louis High School, and, in 1862, accepting the Presidency of the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. It was here where Dr. Edwards, remaining fourteen years, accomplished his greatest work and left his deepest impress upon the educational system of the State by personal contact with its teachers. The next nine years were spent as pastor of the First Congregational church at Princeton, when, after eighteen months in the service of Knox College as Financial Agent, he was again called, in 1886, to a closer connection with the educational field by his election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving until 1891, when, having failed of a re-election, he soon after assumed the Presidency of Blackburn University at Carlinville. Failing health, however, compelled his retirement a year later, when he removed to Bloomington, which is now (1898) his place of residence.

EDWARDS COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, between Richland and White on the north and south, and Wabash and Wayne on the east and west, and touching the Ohio River on its southeastern border. It was separated from Gallatin County in 1814, during the Territorial period. Its territory was diminished in 1824 by the carving out of Wabash County. The surface is diversified by prairie and timber, the soil fertile and well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are Bonpas Creek, on the east, and the Little Wabash River on the west. Palmyra (a place no longer on the map) was the seat for holding the first county court, in 1815, John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney being the Judges. Albion, the present county-seat (population, 937), was laid out by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower (emigrants from England), in 1819, and settled largely by their countrymen, but not incorporated until 1860. The area of the county is 220 square miles, and population, in 1900, 10,345. Grayville, with a population of 2,000 in 1890, is partly in this county, though mostly in White. Edwards County was named in honor of Ninian Edwards, the Territorial Governor of Illinois.

EDWARDSVILLE, the county-seat of Madison County, settled in 1812 and named in honor of Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards; is on four lines of railway and contiguous to two others, 18 miles northeast of St. Louis. Edwardsville was the home of some of the most prominent men in the history of the State, including Governors Ed-

wards, Coles, and others. It has pressed and shale brickyards, coal mines, flour mills, machine shops, banks, electric street railway, water-works, schools, and churches. In a suburb of the city (LeClaire) is a coöperative manufactory of sanitary supplies, using large shops and doing a large business. Edwardsville has three newspapers, one issued semi-weekly. Population (1890), 3,561; (1900), 4,157; with suburb (estimated), 5,000.

EFFINGHAM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Effingham County, 9 miles northeast from St. Louis and 199 southwest of Chicago; has four papers, creamery, milk condensory, and ice factory. Population (1890), 3,260; (1900), 3,774.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, cut off from Fayette (and separately organized) in 1831—named for Gen. Edward Effingham. It is situated in the central portion of the State, 62 miles northeast of St. Louis; has an area of 490 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,465. T. M. Short, I. Fanchon and William I. Hawkins were the first County Commissioners. Effingham, the county-seat, was platted by Messrs. Alexander and Little in 1854. Messrs. Gillenwater, Hawkins and Brown were among the earliest settlers. Several lines of railway cross the county. Agriculture and sheep-raising are leading industries, wool being one of the principal products.

EGAN, William Bradshaw, M.D., pioneer physician, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1808; spent some time during his youth in the study of surgery in England, later attending lectures at Dublin. About 1828 he went to Canada, taught for a time in the schools of Quebec and Montreal and, in 1830, was licensed by the Medical Board of New Jersey and began practice at Newark in that State, later practicing in New York. In 1833 he removed to Chicago and was early recognized as a prominent physician; on July 4, 1836, delivered the address at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Dr. Egan was owner of the block on which the Tremont House stands, and erected a number of houses there. He was a zealous Democrat and a delegate to the first Convention of that party, held at Joliet in 1843; was elected County Recorder in 1844 and Representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1853-54). Died, Oct. 27, 1860.

ELBURN, a village of Kane County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles west of Geneva. It has banks and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 584; (1900), 606.

ELDORADO, a town in Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the

Louisville & Nashville, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads; has a bank and one newspaper; district argicultural. Population, (1900), 1,445.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., lawyer and soldier, was born at South Williamstown, Mass., August, 1837; graduated at Williams College in the class with President Garfield, in 1856, and at Albany Law School, in 1857; soon afterward came to Chicago and began practice; in 1862 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, before the end of the year being promoted to the position of Colonel; distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, Chickamauga and in the battles before Vicksburg, winning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but, after two years' service, was compelled to retire on account of disability, being carried east on a stretcher. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to resume his profession, but died in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882, much regretted by a large circle of friends, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

ELECTIONS. The elections of public officers in Illinois are of two general classes: (I) those conducted in accordance with United States laws, and (II) those conducted exclusively under State laws.

I. To the first class belong: (1) the election of United States Senators; (2) Presidential Electors, and (3) Representatives in Congress. 1. (UNITED STATES SENATORS). The election of United States Senators, while an act of the State Legislature, is conducted solely under forms prescribed by the laws of the United States. These make it the duty of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after convening at the session next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator may have been chosen, to proceed to elect his successor in the following manner: Each House is required, on the day designated, in open session and by the viva voce vote of each member present, to name some person for United States Senator, the result of the balloting to be entered on the journals of the respective Houses. At twelve o'clock (M.) on the day following the day of election, the members of the two Houses meet in joint assembly, when the journals of both Houses are read. If it appears that the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he is declared elected Senator. If, however, no one has received such majority, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required on the preceding day, then the members

of the two Houses, in joint assembly, proceed to ballot for Senator by viva voce vote of members present. The person receiving a majority of all the votes cast—a majority of the members of both Houses being present and voting—is declared elected; otherwise the joint assembly is renewed at noon each legislative day of the session, and at least one ballot taken until a Senator is chosen. When a vacancy exists in the Senate at the time of the assembling of the Legislature, the same rule prevails as to the time of holding an election to fill it; and, if a vacancy occurs during the session, the Legislature is required to proceed to an election on the second Tuesday after having received official notice of such vacancy. The tenure of a United States Senator for a full term is six years—the regular term beginning with a new Congress—the two Senators from each State belonging to different “classes,” so that their terms expire alternately at periods of two and four years from each other.—2. (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS). The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President is made by popular vote taken quadrennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The date of such election is fixed by act of Congress, being the same as that for Congressman, although the State Legislature prescribes the manner of conducting it and making returns of the same. The number of Electors chosen equals the number of Senators and Representatives taken together (in 1899 it was twenty-four), and they are elected on a general ticket, a plurality of votes being sufficient to elect. Electors meet at the State capital on the second Monday of January after their election (Act of Congress, 1887), to cast the vote of the State.—3. (MEMBERS OF CONGRESS). The election of Representatives in Congress is also held under United States law, occurring biennially (on the even years) simultaneously with the general State election in November. Should Congress select a different date for such election, it would be the duty of the Legislature to recognize it by a corresponding change in the State law relating to the election of Congressmen. The tenure of a Congressman is two years, the election being by Districts instead of a general ticket, as in the case of Presidential Electors—the term of each Representative for a full term beginning with a new Congress, on the 4th of March of the odd years following a general election. (See *Congressional Apportionment*.)

II. All officers under the State Government—except Boards of Trustees of charitable and penal institutions or the heads of certain departments,

which are made appointive by the Governor—are elected by popular vote. Apart from county officers they consist of three classes: (1) Legislative; (2) Executive; (3) Judicial—which are chosen at different times and for different periods.

1. (LEGISLATURE). Legislative officers consist of Senators and Representatives, chosen at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, biennially. The regular term of a Senator (of whom there are fifty-one under the present Constitution) is four years; twenty-five (those in Districts bearing even numbers) being chosen on the years in which a President and Governor are elected, and the other twenty-six at the intermediate period two years later. Thus, one-half of each State Senate is composed of what are called “hold-over” Senators. Representatives are elected biennially at the November election, and hold office two years. The qualifications as to eligibility for a seat in the State Senate require that the incumbent shall be 25 years of age, while 21 years renders one eligible to a seat in the House—the Constitution requiring that each shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and of the District for which he is chosen, two years next preceding his election. (See *Legislative Apportionment and Minority Representation*.) — 2. (EXECUTIVE OFFICERS). The officers constituting the Executive Department include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General. Each of these, except the State Treasurer, holds office four years and—with the exception of the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—are elected at the general election at which Presidential Electors are chosen. The election of State Superintendent occurs on the intermediate (even) years, and that of State Treasurer every two years coincidentally with the election of Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. (See *Executive Officers*.) In addition to the State officers already named, three Trustees of the University of Illinois are elected biennially at the general election in November, each holding office for six years. These trustees (nine in number), with the Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, constitute the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.—3. (JUDICIARY). The Judicial Department embraces Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts, and such other subordinate officials as may be connected with the administration of justice. For the

election of members of the Supreme Court the State is divided into seven Districts, each of which elects a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. The elections in five of these—the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh—occur on the first Monday in June every ninth year from 1879, the last election having occurred in June, 1897. The elections in the other two Districts occur at similar periods of nine years from 1876 and 1873, respectively—the last election in the Fourth District having occurred in June, 1893, and that in the Fifth in 1891.—Circuit Judges are chosen on the first Monday in June every six years, counting from 1873. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County are elected every six years at the November election.—Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are elected at the November election for six years, the last election having occurred in 1896. Under the act of April 2, 1897, consolidating the Supreme Court into one Grand Division, the number of Supreme Court Clerks is reduced to one, although the Clerks elected in 1896 remain in office and have charge of the records of their several Divisions until the expiration of their terms in 1902. The Supreme Court holds five terms annually at Springfield, beginning, respectively, on the first Tuesday of October, December, February, April and June.

(OTHER OFFICERS). (a) Members of the State Board of Equalization (one for every Congressional District) are elective every four years at the same time as Congressmen. (b) County officers (except County Commissioners not under township organization) hold office for four years and are chosen at the November election as follows: (1) At the general election at which the Governor is chosen—Clerk of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney, Recorder of Deeds (in counties having a population of 60,000 or over), Coroner and County Surveyor. (2) On intermediate years—Sheriff, County Judge, Probate Judge (in counties having a population of 50,000 and over), County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Clerk of Criminal Court of Cook County. (c) In counties not under township organization a Board of County Commissioners is elected, one being chosen in November of each year, and each holding office three years. (d) Under the general law the polls open at 8 a. m., and close at 7 p. m. In cities accepting an Act of the Legislature passed in 1885, the hour of opening the polls is 6 a. m., and of closing 4 p. m. (See also *Australian Ballot*.)

ELECTORS, QUALIFICATIONS OF. (See *Suffrage*.)

ELGIN, an important city of Northern Illinois, in Kane County, on Fox River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, besides two rural electric lines, 36 miles northwest of Chicago; has valuable water-power and over fifty manufacturing establishments, including the National Watch Factory and the Cook Publishing Company, both among the most extensive of their kind in the world; is also a great dairy center with extensive creameries and milk-condensing works. The quotations of its Butter and Cheese Exchange are telegraphed to all the great commercial centers and regulate the prices of these commodities throughout the country. Elgin is the seat of the Northern (Illinois) Hospital for the Insane, and has a handsome Government (postoffice) building, fine public library and many handsome residences. It has had a rapid growth in the past twenty years. Population (1890), 17,823; (1900), 22,433.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RAILWAY. The main line of this road extends west from Dyer on the Indiana State line to Joliet, thence northeast to Waukegan. The total length of the line (1898) is 192.72 miles, of which 159.93 miles are in Illinois. The entire capital of the company, including stock and indebtedness, amounted (1898), to \$13,799,630—more than \$71,000 per mile. Its total earnings in Illinois for the same year were \$1,212,026, and its entire expenditure in the State, \$1,156,146. The company paid in taxes, the same year, \$48,876. Branch lines extend southerly from Walker Junction to Coster, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and northwesterly from Normantown, on the main line, to Aurora. —(HISTORY). The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was chartered in 1887 and absorbed the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway, from Joliet to Aurora (21 miles), which had been commenced in 1886 and was completed in 1888, with extensions from Joliet to Spaulding, Ill., and from Joliet to McCool, Ind. In January, 1891, the Company purchased all the properties and franchises of the Gardner, Coal City & Normantown and the Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Companies (formerly operated under lease). The former of these two roads was chartered in 1889 and opened in 1890. The system forms a belt line around Chicago, intersecting all railroads entering that city from every direction. Its traffic is chiefly in the transportation of freight.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county-seat of Hardin County. It stands on the north bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above Paducah, Ky., and about

125 miles southeast of Belleville; has a brick and tile factory, large tie trade, two churches, two flouring mills, a bank, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 652; (1900), 668.

ELKHART, a town of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles northeast of Springfield; is a rich farming section; has a coal shaft. Population (1890), 414; (1900), 553.

ELKIN, William F., pioneer and early legislator, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 13, 1792; after spending several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1825; was elected to the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, being one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon County and, in 1861, was appointed by his former colleague (Abraham Lincoln) Register of the Land Office at Springfield, resigning in 1872. Died, in 1878.

ELLIS, Edward F. W., soldier, was born at Wilton, Maine, April 15, 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio; spent three years (1849-52) in California, serving in the Legislature of that State in 1851, and proving himself an earnest opponent of slavery; returned to Ohio the next year, and, in 1854, removed to Rockford, Ill., where he embarked in the banking business. Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, he organized the Ellis Rifles, which having been attached to the Fifteenth Illinois, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; was in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed while bravely leading on his men.

ELLIS, (Rev.) John Millot, early home missionary, was born in Keene, N. H., July 14, 1793; came to Illinois as a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church at an early day, and served for a time as pastor of churches at Kaskaskia and Jacksonville, and was one of the influential factors in securing the location of Illinois College at the latter place. His wife also conducted, for some years, a private school for young ladies at Jacksonville, which developed into the Jacksonville Female Academy in 1833, and is still maintained after a history of over sixty years. Mr. Ellis was later associated with the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., finally returning to New Hampshire, where, in 1840, he was pastor of a church at East Hanover. In 1844 he again entered the service of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West. Died, August 6, 1855.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, first victim of the Civil War, was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He came to Chicago at an early age, studied law,

and became a patent solicitor. In 1860 he raised a regiment of Zouaves in Chicago, which became famous for the perfection of its discipline and drill, and of which he was commissioned Colonel. In 1861 he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, going from there to New York, where he recruited and organized a Zouave regiment composed of firemen. He became its Colonel and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va. While stationed there Colonel Ellsworth observed that a Confederate flag was flying above a hotel owned by one Jackson. Rushing to the roof, he tore it down, but before he reached the street was shot and killed by Jackson, who was in turn shot by Frank H. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men. He was the first Union soldier killed in the war. Died, May 24, 1861.

ELMHURST (formerly Cottage Hill), a village of Du Page County, on the Chicago Great Western and Ill. Cent. Railroads, 15 miles west of Chicago; is the seat of the Evangelical Seminary; has electric interurban line, two papers, stone quarry, electric light, water and sewerage systems, high school, and churches. Pop. (1900), 1,728.

ELMWOOD, a town of Peoria County, on the Galesburg and Peoria and Buda and Rushville branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west-northwest of Peoria; the principal industries are coal-mining and corn and tomato canning; has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,548; (1900), 1,582.

EL PASO, a city in Woodford County, 17 miles north of Bloomington, 33 miles east of Peoria, at the crossing Illinois Central and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; in agricultural district; has two national banks, three grain elevators, two high schools, two newspapers, nine churches. Pop. (1890), 1,353; (1900), 1,441; (1903, est.), 1,600.

EMBARRAS RIVER, rises in Champaign County and runs southward through the counties of Douglas, Coles and Cumberland, to Newton, in Jasper County, where it turns to the southeast, passing through Lawrence County, and entering the Wabash River about seven miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

EMMERSON, Charles, jurist, was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, N. H., April 15, 1811; came to Illinois in 1833, first settling at Jacksonville, where he spent one term in Illinois College, then studied law at Springfield, and, having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life except three years (1847-50) during which he resided at Paris, Edgar County. In 1850 he was elected to

the Legislature, and, in 1853, to the Circuit bench, serving on the latter by re-election till 1867. The latter year he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker. In 1869 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, but died in April, 1870, while the Convention was still in session.

ENFIELD, a town of White County, at the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 10 miles west of Carmi; is the seat of Southern Illinois College. The town also has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 717; (1890), 870; (1900), 971; (1903, est.), 1,000.

ENGLISH, Joseph G., banker, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 17, 1820; lived for a time at Perrysville and La Fayette in that State, finally engaging in merchandising in the former; in 1853 removed to Danville, Ill., where he formed a partnership with John L. Tinch in mercantile business; later conducted a private banking business and, in 1863, established the First National Bank, of which he has been President over twenty years. He served two terms as Mayor of Danville, in 1872 was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and, for more than twenty years, has been one of the Directors of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad. At the present time Mr. English, having practically retired from business, is spending most of his time in the West.

ENOS, Pascal Paoli, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and, after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed West, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calhoun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died, at

Springfield, April, 1832.—**Pascal P. (Enos), Jr.**, eldest son of Mr. Enos, was born in St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 28, 1816; was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County in 1852, and served by appointment of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, being reappointed by Judge David Davis, dying in office, Feb. 17, 1867.—**Zimri A. (Enos)**, another son, was born Sept. 29, 1821, is a citizen of Springfield—has served as County Surveyor and Alderman of the city.—**Julia R.**, a daughter, was born in Springfield, Dec. 20, 1832, is the widow of the late O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State (1857-65).

EPLER, Cyrus, lawyer and jurist, was born at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., Nov. 12, 1825; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected State's Attorney the same year; also served as a member of the General Assembly two terms (1857-61) and as Master in Chancery for Morgan County, 1867-73. In 1873 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit and was re-elected successively in 1879, '85 and '91, serving four terms, and retiring in 1897. During his entire professional and official career his home has been in Jacksonville.

EQUALITY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles west-northwest of Shawneetown. It was for a time, in early days, the county-seat of Gallatin County and market for the salt manufactured in that vicinity. Some coal is mined in the neighborhood. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 622; (1900), 898.

ERIE, a village of Whiteside County, on the Rock Island and Sterling Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles north-east of Rock Island. Population (1880), 537; (1890), 535; (1900), 768.

EUREKA, the county-seat of Woodford County, incorporated in 1856, situated 19 miles east of Peoria; is in the heart of a rich stock-raising and agricultural district. The principal mechanical industry is a large canning factory. Besides having good grammar and high schools, it is also the seat of Eureka College, under the control of the Christian denomination, in connection with which are a Normal School and a Biblical Institute. The town has a handsome courthouse and a jail, two weekly and one monthly paper. Eureka became the county-seat of Woodford County in 1896, the change from Metamora being

due to the central location and more convenient accessibility of the former from all parts of the county. Population (1880), 1,185; (1890), 1,481; (1900), 1,661.

EUREKA COLLEGE, located at Eureka, Woodford County, and chartered in 1855, distinctively under the care and supervision of the "Christian" or "Campbellite" denomination. The primary aim of its founders was to prepare young men for the ministry, while at the same time affording facilities for liberal culture. It was chartered in 1855, and its growth, while gradual, has been steady. Besides a preparatory department and a business school, the college maintains a collegiate department (with classical and scientific courses) and a theological school, the latter being designed to fit young men for the ministry of the denomination. Both male and female matriculates are received. In 1896 there was a faculty of eighteen professors and assistants, and an attendance of some 325 students, nearly one-third of whom were females. The total value of the institution's property is \$144,000, which includes an endowment of \$45,000 and real estate valued at \$85,000.

EUSTACE, John V., lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1821; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and, in 1842, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar, removing the same year to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1857, became Circuit Judge, serving one term; was chosen Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in March, 1878, was again elevated to the Circuit Bench, vice Judge Heaton, deceased. He was elected to the same position in 1879, and re-elected in 1885, but died in 1888, three years before the expiration of his term.

EVANGELICAL SEMINARY, an institution under the direction of the Lutheran denomination, incorporated in 1865 and located at Elmhurst, Du Page County. Instruction is given in the classics, theology, oratory and preparatory studies, by a faculty of eight teachers. The number of pupils during the school year (1895-96) was 133—all young men. It has property valued at \$59,305.

EVANS, Henry H., legislator, was born in Toronto, Can., March 9, 1836; brought by his father (who was a native of Pennsylvania) to Aurora, Ill., where the latter finally became foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy machine shops at that place. In 1862 young Evans enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the

war. Since the war he has become most widely known as a member of the General Assembly, having been elected first to the House, in 1876, and subsequently to the Senate every four years from 1880 to the year 1898, giving him over twenty years of almost continuous service. He is a large owner of real estate and has been prominently connected with financial and other business enterprises at Aurora, including the Aurora Gas and Street Railway Companies; also served with the rank of Colonel on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Hamilton, Fifer and Oglesby.

EVANS, (Rev.) Jervie G., educator and reformer, was born in Marshall County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and, in 1872, accepted the presidency of Hedding College at Abingdon, which he filled for six years. He then became President of Chaddock College at Quincy, but the following year returned to pastoral work. In 1889 he again became President of Hedding College, where (1898) he still remains. Dr. Evans is a member of the Central Illinois (M. E.) Conference and a leader in the prohibition movement; has also produced a number of volumes on religious and moral questions.

EVANS, John, M.D., physician and Governor, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, of Quaker ancestry, March 9, 1814; graduated in medicine at Cincinnati and began practice at Ottawa, Ill., but soon returned to Ohio, finally locating at Attica, Ind. Here he became prominent in the establishment of the first insane hospital in Indiana, at Indianapolis, about 1841-42, becoming a resident of that city in 1845. Three years later, having accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, he removed thither, also serving for a time as editor of "The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal." He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, became a successful operator in real estate and in the promotion of various railroad enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, serving as President of the Board of Trustees over forty years. Dr. Evans was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and a strong personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom, in 1862, he received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Colorado, continuing in office until displaced by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In Colorado he became a leading factor in the construction of some of the most important railroad lines in that section, including the Denver, Texas & Gulf Road, of which he was for many years the President. He was also

prominent in connection with educational and church enterprises at Denver, which was his home after leaving Illinois. Died, in Denver, July 3, 1897.

EVANSTON, a city of Cook County, situated 12 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The original town was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863, and, in March, 1869, a special act was passed by the Legislature incorporating it as a city, but rejected by vote of the people. On Oct. 19, 1872, the voters of the corporate town adopted village organizations under the General Village and City Incorporation Act of the same year. Since then annexations of adjacent territory to the village of Evanston have taken place as follows: In January, 1873, two small districts by petition; in April, 1874, the village of North Evanston was annexed by a majority vote of the electors of both corporations; in April, 1886, there was another annexation of a small out-lying district by petition; in February, 1892, the question of the annexation of South Evanston was submitted to the voters of both corporations and adopted. On March 29, 1892, the question of organization under a city government was submitted to popular vote of the consolidated corporation and decided in the affirmative, the first city election taking place April 19, following. The population of the original corporation of Evanston, according to the census of 1890, was 12,072, and of South Evanston, 3,205, making the total population of the new city 15,967. Judged by the census returns of 1900, the consolidated city has had a healthy growth in the past ten years, giving it, at the end of the century, a population of 19,259. Evanston is one of the most attractive residence cities in Northern Illinois and famed for its educational advantages. Besides having an admirable system of graded and high schools, it is the seat of the academic and theological departments of the Northwestern University, the latter being known as the Garrett Biblical Institute. The city has well paved streets, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and maintains its own system of water works. Prohibition is strictly enforced within the corporate limits under stringent municipal ordinances, and the charter of the Northwestern University forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of that institution. As a consequence, it is certain to attract the most desirable class of people, whether consisting of those seeking permanent homes or simply contemplating temporary residence for the sake of educational advantages.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, early lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky in 1795, and came to Illinois at an early day, first settling at Shawneetown. As early as 1820 he appears from a letter of Governor Edwards to President Monroe, to have been holding some Federal appointment, presumably that of Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Vandalia, as contemporary history shows that, in 1822, he lost a deposit of \$1,000 by the robbery of the bank there. He was also Brigadier-General of the State militia at an early day, Colonel of the "Spy Battalion" during the Black Hawk War, and, as Indian Agent, superintended the removal of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi. Other positions held by him included Clerk of the House of Representatives two sessions (1826-27 and 1828-29); Representative from the counties composing the Vandalia District in the Seventh General Assembly (1830-31), when he also became Speaker of the House; Senator from the same District in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, of which he was chosen President pro tempore. While serving in this capacity he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey to accept a seat in Congress, in March, 1833, and, in November, 1834, assumed the Governorship as successor to Governor Reynolds, who had been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He served only fifteen days as Governor, when he gave place to Gov. Joseph Duncan, who had been elected in due course at the previous election. A year later (December, 1835) he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Elias Kent Kane, who had died in office. Failing of a re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the House of Representatives from his old district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House, but, before the close of the session (in March, 1843), appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While occupying the office of Auditor, Mr. Ewing died, March 25, 1846. His public career was as unique as it was remarkable, in the number and character of the official positions held by him within a period of twenty-five years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. (See State officers under heads of "*Governor*," "*Lieutenant-Governor*," etc.)

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ILLINOIS CHARITABLE. This institution is an outgrowth of a private charity founded at Chicago, in 1858, by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a distinguished Chicago oculist. In 1871 the property of the institution was transferred to and accepted by the State, the title was changed by the substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago," and the Infirmary became a State institution. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building, and, in 1873-74, the State erected another of brick, four stories in height, at the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets, Chicago. The institution receives patients from all the counties of the State, the same receiving board, lodging, and medical aid, and (when necessary) surgical treatment, free of charge. The number of patients on Dec. 1, 1897, was 160. In 1877 a free eye and ear dispensary was opened under legislative authority, which is under charge of some eminent Chicago specialists.

FAIRBURY, an incorporated city of Livingston County, situated ten miles southeast of Pontiac, in a fertile and thickly-settled region. Coal, sandstone, limestone, fire-clay and a micaceous quartz are found in the neighborhood. The town has banks, grain elevators, flouring mills and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 2,140; (1890), 2,324; (1900), 2,187.

FAIRFIELD, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Wayne County and a railway junction, 108 miles southeast of St. Louis. The town has an extensive woolen factory and large flouring and saw mills. It also has four weekly papers and is an important fruit and grain-shipping point. Population (1880), 1,391; (1890), 1,881; (1900), 2,338.

FAIRMOUNT, a village of Vermilion County, on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west-southwest from Danville; industrial interests chiefly agricultural; has brick and tile factory, a coal mine, stone quarry, three rural mail routes and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 649; (1900), 928.

FALLOWS, (Rt. Rev.) Samuel, Bishop of Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the State University there in 1859, during a part of his university course serving as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Madison; was next Vice-President of Gainesville University till 1861, when he was ordained to the Methodist ministry and became pastor of a church at Oshkosh. The following year he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-

second Wisconsin Volunteers, but later assisted in organizing the Fortieth Wisconsin, of which he became Colonel, in 1865 being brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee; was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin to fill a vacancy, in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., remaining two years; in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, soon after became Rector of St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and was elected a Bishop in 1876, also assuming the editorship of "The Appeal," the organ of the church. He served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin (1864-74), and for several years has been one of the Trustees of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac. He is the author of two or three volumes, one of them being a "Supplementary Dictionary," published in 1884. Bishop Fallows has had supervision of Reformed Episcopal Church work in the West and Northwest for several years; has also served as Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois and of the Loyal Legion, and was Chairman of the General Committee of the Educational Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

FARINA, a town of Fayette County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture and fruit-growing constitute the chief business of the section; the town has one newspaper. Population (1890), 618; (1900), 693; (1903, est.), 800.

FARMER CITY, a city of De Witt County, 25 miles southeast of Bloomington, at the junction of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. It is a trading center for a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, especially noted for rearing finely bred horses. The city has banks, two newspapers, churches of four denominations and good schools, including a high school. Population (1880), 1,289; (1890), 1,367; (1900), 1,664.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE, an organization created by an act, approved June 24, 1895, designed to encourage practical education among farmers, and to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Its membership consists of three delegates from each county in the State, elected annually by the Farmers' Institute in such county. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors constituted as follows: The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the

Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, Dairymen's Association and Horticultural Society, ex-officio, with one member from each Congressional District, chosen by the delegates from the district at the annual meeting of the organization. Annual meetings (between Oct. 1 and March 1) are required to be held, which shall continue in session for not less than three days. The topics for discussion are the cultivation of crops, the care and breeding of domestic animals, dairy husbandry, horticulture, farm drainage, improvement of highways and general farm management. The reports of the annual meetings are printed by the State to the number of 10,000, one-half of the edition being placed at the disposal of the Institute. Suitable quarters for the officers of the organization are provided in the State capitol.

FARMINGTON, a city and railroad center in Fulton County, 12 miles north of Canton and 22 miles west of Peoria. Coal is extensively mined here; there are also brick and tile factories, a foundry, one steam flour-mill, and two cigar manufactories. It is a large shipping-point for grain and live-stock. The town has two banks and two newspapers, five churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 1,375; (1903, est.), 2,103.

FARNSWORTH, Elon John, soldier, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Mich., in 1837. After completing a course in the public schools, he entered the University of Michigan, but left college at the end of his freshman year (1858) to serve in the Quartermaster's department of the army in the Utah expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he became a buffalo hunter and a carrier of mails between the haunts of civilization and the then newly-discovered mines at Pike's Peak. Returning to Illinois, he was commissioned (1861) Assistant Quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of which his uncle was Colonel. (See *Farnsworth, John Franklin*.) He soon rose to a captaincy, distinguishing himself in the battles of the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Pleasanton, and, on June 29, 1863, was made a Brigadier-General. Four days later he was killed, while gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, soldier and former Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27, 1820; removed to Michigan in 1834, and later to Illinois, settling in Kane County, where he practiced law for many years, making his home at St. Charles. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. In

September of 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in November, 1862, but resigned, March 4, 1863, to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected the November previous, by successive re-elections serving from 1863 to 1873. The latter years of his life were spent in Washington, where he died, July 14, 1897.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, merchant and United States Senator, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; removed to Illinois in 1838, and, for six years, was employed in surveying and farming. In 1844 he engaged in the real estate business and in banking, at Chicago. He was elected County Clerk in 1853, and re-elected in 1857. Later he entered into commerce, becoming a partner with his brother, John Villiers, in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and National Bank Examiner in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, was re-elected in 1872, but was defeated in 1874, after a contest for the seat which was carried into the House at Washington. Again, in 1880, he was returned to Congress, making three full terms in that body. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the death of Gen. John A. Logan he was (1887) elected United States Senator, his term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell has since devoted his attention to the immense mercantile business of J. V. Farwell & Co.

FARWELL, John Villiers, merchant, was born at Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., July 29, 1825, the son of a farmer; received a common-school education and, in 1838, removed with his father's family to Ogle County, Ill. Here he attended Mount Morris Seminary for a time, but, in 1845, came to Chicago without capital and secured employment in the City Clerk's office, then became a book-keeper in the dry-goods establishment of Hamilton & White, and, still later, with Hamilton & Day. Having thus received his bent towards a mercantile career, he soon after entered the concern of Wadsworth & Phelps as a clerk, at a salary of \$600 a year, but was admitted to a partnership in 1850, the title of the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., in 1860. About this time Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter became associated with the concern and received their mercantile training under the supervision of Mr. Farwell. In 1865 the title of the firm

became J. V. Farwell & Co., but, in 1891, the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. V. Farwell Company, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, being a member. The subject of this sketch has long been a prominent factor in religious circles, a leading spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as President of the Chicago Branch of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. Politically he is a Republican and served as Presidential Elector at the time of President Lincoln's second election in 1864; also served by appointment of President Grant, in 1869, on the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was a member of the syndicate which erected the Texas State Capitol, at Austin, in that State; has been, for a number of years, Vice-President and Treasurer of the J. V. Farwell Company, and President of the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Company. He was also prominent in the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the Union League, the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute.

FARWELL, William Washington, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1817, of old Puritan ancestry; graduated from Hamilton College in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, but the following year went to California, returning to his birthplace in 1850. In 1854 he again settled at Chicago and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. In 1871 he was elected Circuit Court Judge for Cook County, and, in 1873, re-elected for a term of six years. During this period he sat chiefly upon the chancery side of the court, and, for a time, presided as Chief Justice. At the close of his second term he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In 1880 he was chosen Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Union College of Law (now the Northwestern University Law School), serving until June, 1893, when he resigned. Died, in Chicago, April 30, 1894.

FAYETTE COUNTY, situated about 60 miles south of the geographical center of the State; was organized in 1821, and named for the French General La Fayette. It has an area of 720 square miles; population (1900), 28,065. The soil is fertile and a rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the county. Agriculture, fruit-growing and mining are the chief industries. The old, historic "Cumberland Road," the trail for all west-bound emigrants, crossed the county at an early date. Perryville was the first county-seat, but this town

is now extinct. Vandalia, the present seat of county government (population, 2,144), stands upon a succession of hills upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia. From 1820 to 1839 it was the State Capital. Besides Vandalia the chief towns are Ramsey, noted for its railroad ties and timber, and St. Elmo.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ASYLUM FOR. This institution, originally established as a sort of appendage to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was started at Jacksonville, in 1865, as an "experimental school, for the instruction of idiots and feeble-minded children." Its success having been assured, the school was placed upon an independent basis in 1871, and, in 1875, a site at Lincoln, Logan County, covering forty acres, was donated, and the erection of buildings begun. The original plan provided for a center building, with wings and a rear extension, to cost \$124,775. Besides a main or administration building, the institution embraces a school building and custodial hall, a hospital and industrial workshop, and, during the past year, a chapel has been added. It has control of 890 acres, of which 400 are leased for farming purposes, the rental going to the benefit of the institution. The remainder is used for the purposes of the institution as farm land, gardens or pasture, about ninety acres being occupied by the institution buildings. The capacity of the institution is about 700 inmates, with many applications constantly on file for the admission of others for whom there is no room.

FEEHAN, Patrick A., D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, and Metropolitan of Illinois, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, and educated at Maynooth College. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis, and was at once appointed President of the Seminary of Carondelet. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, where he achieved marked distinction. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, managing the affairs of the diocese with great ability. In 1880 Chicago was raised to an archiepiscopal see, with Suffragan Bishops at Alton and Peoria, and Bishop Feehan was consecrated its first Archbishop. His administration has been conservative, yet efficient, and the archdiocese has greatly prospered under his rule.

FELL, Jesse W., lawyer and real-estate operator, was born in Chester County, Pa., about 1808; started west on foot in 1828, and, after spending some years at Steubenville, Ohio, came to Dela-

van, Ill., in 1832, and the next year located at Bloomington, being the first lawyer in that new town. Later he became agent for school lands and the State Bank, but failed financially in 1837, and returned to practice; resided several years at Payson, Adams County, but returning to Bloomington in 1855, was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through that town, and was one of the founders of the towns of Clinton, Pontiac, Lexington and El Paso. He was an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and it was to him Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated personal biography; in the campaign of 1860 he served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1862, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Paymaster in the regular army, serving some two years. Mr. Fell was also a zealous friend of the cause of industrial education, and bore an important part in securing the location of the State Normal University at Normal, of which city he was the founder. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 25, 1887.

FERGUS, Robert, early printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815; learned the printer's trade in his native city, assisting in his youth in putting in type some of Walter Scott's productions and other works which now rank among English classics. In 1834 he came to America, finally locating in Chicago, where, with various partners, he pursued the business of a job printer continuously some fifty years—being the veteran printer of Chicago. He was killed by being run over by a railroad train at Evanston, July 23, 1897. The establishment of which he was so long the head is continued by his sons.

FERNWOOD, a suburban station on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 12 south of terminal station; annexed to City of Chicago, 1891.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, politician, born in Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825; was educated in his native town and admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845; removed to Waukegan, Ill., the following year, served as Postmaster and, in 1856, was candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; was elected Mayor of Waukegan in 1859, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, State Bank Commissioner in 1861-63, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Yates during the war, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864. After the war he served as direct-tax Commissioner for Tennessee; in 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington

Territory and, in 1872 and '76, Territorial Governor. On the admission of Washington as a State, in 1889, he was elected the first Governor. Died, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

FEVRE RIVER, a small stream which rises in Southern Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi in Jo Daviess County, six miles below Galena, which stands upon its banks. It is navigable for steamboats between Galena and its mouth. The name originally given to it by early French explorers was "Feve" (the French name for "Bean"), which has since been corrupted into its present form.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808, and admitted to the bar at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., in March, 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the Ninth General Assembly. After serving a term as State's Attorney for Wabash County, in 1837 he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where, in 1838, and again in '42, he was elected to the Legislature, as he was for the last time in 1878. He was four times elected to Congress, serving from 1843 to '49, and from 1851 to '53; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket for the State-at-large in 1884; was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1856 and '60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Charleston, May 5, 1886.

FIELD, Alexander Pope, early legislator and Secretary of State, came to Illinois about the time of its admission into the Union, locating in Union County, which he represented in the Third, Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In the first of these he was a prominent factor in the ejection of Representative Hansen of Pike County and the seating of Shaw in his place, which enabled the advocates of slavery to secure the passage of a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. In 1828 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Edwards, remaining in office under Governors Reynolds and Duncan and through half the term of Governor Carlin, though the latter attempted to secure his removal in 1838 by the appointment of John A. McClernand—the courts, however, declaring against the latter. In November, 1840, the Governor's act was made effective by the confirmation, by the Senate, of Stephen A. Douglas as Secretary in place of Field. Douglas held the office only to the following February, when he resigned to take a place on the Supreme

bench and Lyman Trumbull was appointed to succeed him. Field (who had become a Whig) was appointed by President Harrison, in 1841, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, later removed to St. Louis and finally to New Orleans, where he was at the beginning of the late war. In December, 1863, he presented himself as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress for Louisiana, but was refused his seat, though claiming in an eloquent speech to have been a loyal man. Died, in New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. Field was a nephew of Judge Nathaniel Pope, for over thirty years on the bench of the United States District Court.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, humorist and poet, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Monson and Williamstown in that State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-73, he began his journalistic career at St. Louis, Mo., as a reporter on "The Evening Journal," later becoming its city editor. During the next ten years he was successively connected with newspapers at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Denver, Colo., at the last named city being managing editor of "The Tribune." In 1883 he removed to Chicago, becoming a special writer for "The Chicago News," his particular department for several years being a pungent, witty column with the caption, "Sharps and Flats." He wrote considerable prose fiction and much poetry, among the latter being successful translations of several of Horace's Odes. As a poet, however, he was best known through his short poems relating to childhood and home, which strongly appealed to the popular heart. Died, in Chicago, deeply mourned by a large circle of admirers, Nov. 4, 1895.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since

known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field has extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in each of which he is a Director.

FIFER, Joseph W., born at Stanton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840; in 1857 he accompanied his father (who was a stone-mason) to McLean County, Ill., and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Miss., in 1863. On the healing of his wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where, by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured a diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which subsequently proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through re-election, until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892, was defeated by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the national and the rest of the State ticket.

FINERTY, John F., ex-Congressman and journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846. His studies were mainly prosecuted

under private tutors. At the age of 16 he entered the profession of journalism, and, in 1864, coming to America, soon after enlisted, serving for 100 days during the Civil War, in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. Subsequently, having removed to Chicago, he was connected with "The Chicago Times" as a special correspondent from 1876 to 1881, and, in 1882, established "The Citizen," a weekly newspaper devoted to the Irish-American interest, which he continues to publish. In 1882 he was elected, as an Independent Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Forty-eighth Congress, but, running as an Independent Republican for re-election in 1884, was defeated by Frank Lawler, Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed Oil Inspector of Chicago, and, since 1889, has held no public office, giving his attention to editorial work on his paper.

FISHER, (Dr.) George, pioneer physician and legislator, was probably a native of Virginia, from which State he appears to have come to Kaskaskia previous to 1800. He became very prominent during the Territorial period; was appointed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the first Sheriff of Randolph County after its organization in 1801; was elected from that county to the Indiana Territorial House of Representatives in 1805, and afterwards promoted to the Territorial Council; was also Representative in the First and Third Legislatures of Illinois Territory (1812 and '16), serving as Speaker of each. He was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, but died on his farm near Kaskaskia in 1820. Dr. Fisher participated in the organization of the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois at Kaskaskia, in 1806, and was elected one of its officers.

FISHERIES. The fisheries of Illinois center chiefly at Chicago, the catch being taken from Lake Michigan, and including salmon trout, white fish (the latter species including a lake herring), wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, three varieties of sucker, carp and sturgeon. The "fishing fleet" of Lake Michigan, properly so called, (according to the census of 1890) consisted of forty-seven steamers and one schooner, of which only one—a steamer of twenty-six tons burthen—was credited to Illinois. The same report showed a capital of \$36,105 invested in land, buildings, wharves, vessels, boats and apparatus. In addition to the "fishing fleet" mentioned, nearly 1,100 sail-boats and other varieties of craft are employed in the industry,

sailing from ports between Chicago and Mackinac, of which, in 1890, Illinois furnished 94, or about nine per cent. All sorts of apparatus are used, but the principal are gill, fyke and pound nets, and seines. The total value of these minor Illinois craft, with their equipment, for 1890, was nearly \$18,000, the catch aggregating 722,830 pounds, valued at between \$24,000 and \$25,000. Of this draught, the entire quantity was either sold fresh in Chicago and adjacent markets, or shipped, either in ice or frozen. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike perch, buffalo fish, sturgeon, paddle fish, and other species available for food.

FITHIAN, George W., ex-Congressman, was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and he learned the trade of a printer at Mount Carmel. While employed at the case he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper County, and re-elected in 1880. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and, in 1888, was elected on the ticket of that party to represent the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but, in 1894, was defeated by his Republican opponent.

FITHIAN, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800; built the first houses in Springfield and Urbana in that State; in 1822 began the study of medicine at Urbana; later practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh, and four years at Urbana, as partner of his preceptor; in 1830 came west, locating at Danville, Vermilion County, where he became a large land-owner; in 1832 served with the Vermilion County militia in the Black Hawk War, and, in 1834, was elected Representative in the Ninth General Assembly, the first of which Abraham Lincoln was a member; afterwards served two terms in the State Senate from the Danville District (1838-46). Dr. Fithian was active in promoting the railroad interests of Danville, giving the right of way for railroad purposes through a large body of land belonging to him, in Vermilion County. He was also a member of various medical associations, and, during his later years, was the oldest practicing physician in the State. Died, in Danville, Ill., April 5, 1890.

FLAGG, Gershom, pioneer, was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1792, came west in 1816, settling in Madison County, Ill., in 1818, where he was known as an enterprising farmer and a prominent

and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he became a zealous Republican on the organization of that party, dying in 1857.—**Willard Cutting** (Flagg), son of the preceding, was born in Madison County, Ill., Sept 16, 1829, spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools; from 1844 to '50 was a pupil in the celebrated high school of Edward Wyman in St. Louis, finally graduating with honors at Yale College, in 1854. During his college course he took a number of literary prizes, and, in his senior year, served as one of the editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine." Returning to Illinois after graduation, he took charge of his father's farm, engaged extensively in fruit-culture and stock-raising, being the first to introduce the Devon breed of cattle in Madison County in 1859. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860; in 1862, by appointment of Gov. Yates, became Enrolling Officer for Madison County; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, 1864-69, and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and, during the last session of his term (1872), took a prominent part in the revision of the school law; was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) at Champaign, and reappointed in 1875. Mr. Flagg was also prominent in agricultural and horticultural organizations, serving as Secretary of the State Horticultural Society from 1861 to '69, when he became its President. He was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement," served for some time as President of "The State Farmers' Association," wrote voluminously, and delivered addresses in various States on agricultural and horticultural topics, and, in 1875, was elected President of the National Agricultural Congress. In his later years he was a recognized leader in the Granger movement. Died, at Mora, Madison County, Ill., April 5, 1878.

FLEMING, Robert K., pioneer printer, was born in Erie County, Pa., learned the printers' trade in Pittsburg, and, coming west while quite young, worked at his trade in St. Louis, finally removing to Kaskaskia, where he was placed in control of the office of "The Republican Advocate," which had been established in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. The publication of "The Advocate" having been suspended, he revived it in May, 1825, under the name of "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but soon removed it to Vandalia (then the State capital), and, in 1827, began the publication of "The Illinois Corrector," at Edwards-

ville. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the publication of "The Recorder," but, in 1833, was induced to remove his office to Belleville, where he commenced the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," followed by "The St. Clair Mercury," both of which had a brief existence. About 1843 he returned to the newspaper business as publisher of "The Belleville Advocate," which he continued for a number of years. He died, at Belleville, in 1874, leaving two sons who have been prominently identified with the history of journalism in Southern Illinois, at Belleville and elsewhere.

FLETCHER, Job, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1793, removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819; was elected Representative in 1826, and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving in the latter body six years. He was one of the famous "Long Nine" which represented Sangamon County in the Tenth General Assembly. Mr. Fletcher was again a member of the House in 1844-45. Died, in Sangamon County, in 1872.

FLORA, a city in Harter Township, Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 95 miles east of St. Louis, and 108 miles south-southeast of Springfield; has barrel factory, flouring mills, cold storage and ice plant, three fruit-working factories, two banks, six churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,695; (1900), 2,311; (1903, est.), 3,000.

FLOWER, George, early English colonist, was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1780; came to the United States in 1817, and was associated with Morris Birkbeck in founding the "English Settlement" at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. Being in affluent circumstances, he built an elegant mansion and stocked an extensive farm with blooded animals from England and other parts of Europe, but met with reverses which dissipated his wealth. In common with Mr. Birkbeck, he was one of the determined opponents of the attempt to establish slavery in Illinois in 1824, and did much to defeat that measure. He and his wife died on the same day (Jan. 15, 1862), while on a visit to a daughter at Grayville, Ill. A book written by him—"History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill."—and published in 1882, is a valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of the State.—**Edward Fordhams** (Flower), son of the preceding, was born in England, Jan. 31, 1805, but came with his father to Illinois in early life; later he returned to England and spent nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he

was four times chosen Mayor of that borough and entertained many visitors from the United States to Shakespeare's birthplace. Died, March 26, 1883.

FOBES, Philena, educator, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1811; was educated at Albany and at Cortland Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838 became a teacher in Monticello Female Seminary, then newly established at Godfrey, Ill., under Rev. Theron Baldwin, Principal. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1843, Miss Fobes succeeded to the principalship, remaining until 1866, when she retired. For some years she resided at Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., but, in 1886, she removed to Philadelphia, where she afterwards made her home, notwithstanding her advanced age, maintaining a lively interest in educational and benevolent enterprises. Miss Fobes died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1898, and was buried at New Haven, Conn.

FOLEY, Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was ordained a priest in 1846, and, two years later, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese, being made Vicar-General in 1867. He was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of the Chicago Diocese in 1869 (Bishop Duggan having become insane), and, in 1870, was consecrated Bishop. His administration of diocesan work was prudent and eminently successful. As a man and citizen he won the respect of all creeds and classes alike, the State Legislature adopting resolutions of respect and regret upon learning of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, in 1879.

FORBES, Stephen Van Rensselaer, pioneer teacher, was born at Windham, Vt., July 26, 1797; in his youth acquired a knowledge of surveying, and, having removed to Newburg (now South Cleveland), Ohio, began teaching. In 1829 he came west to Chicago, and having joined a surveying party, went to Louisiana, returning in the following year to Chicago, which then contained only three white families outside of Fort Dearborn. Having been joined by his wife, he took up his abode in what was called the "sutler's house" connected with Fort Dearborn; was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace, and opened the first school ever taught in Chicago, all but three of his pupils being either half-breeds or Indians. In 1832 he was elected, as a Whig, the first Sheriff of Cook County; later preëempted 160 acres of land where Riverside now stands, subsequently becoming owner of some 1,800 acres, much of which he sold, about

1853, to Dr. W. B. Egan at \$20 per acre. In 1849, having been seized with the "gold fever," Mr. Forbes joined in the overland migration to California, but, not being successful, returned two years later by way of the Isthmus, and, having sold his possessions in Cook County, took up his abode at Newburg, Ohio, and resumed his occupation as a surveyor. About 1878 he again returned to Chicago, but survived only a short time, dying Feb. 17, 1879.

FORD, Thomas, early lawyer, jurist and Governor, was born in Uniontown, Pa., and, in boyhood, accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri, in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Ill. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he obtained a professional education, became a successful lawyer, and, early in life, entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination of his party (the Democratic) for Governor. He was regarded as upright in his general policy, but he had a number of embarrassing questions to deal with during his administration, one of these being the Mormon troubles, in which he failed to receive the support of his own party. He was author of a valuable "History of Illinois," (published posthumously). He died, at Peoria, in greatly reduced circumstances, Nov. 3, 1850. The State Legislature of 1895 took steps to erect a monument over his grave.

FORD COUNTY, lies northeast of Springfield, was organized in 1859, being cut off from Vermilion. It is shaped like an inverted "T," and has an area of 490 square miles; population (1900), 18,359. The first County Judge was David Patton, and David Davis (afterwards of the United States Supreme Court) presided over the first Circuit Court. The surface of the county is level and the soil fertile, consisting of a loam from one to five feet in depth. There is little timber, nor is there any out-cropping of stone. The county is named in honor of Governor Ford. The county-seat is Paxton, which had a population, in 1890, of 2,187. Gibson City is a railroad center, and has a population of 1,800.

FORMAN, (Col.) Ferris, lawyer and soldier, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., August 25, 1811; graduated at Union College in 1832, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York in

1835, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1836; the latter year came west and settled at Vandalia, Ill., where he began practice; in 1844 was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette, Effingham, Clay and Richland Counties, serving two years; before the expiration of his term (1846) enlisted for the Mexican War, and was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, after participating in a number of the most important engagements of the campaign, was mustered out at New Orleans, in May, 1847. Returning from the Mexican War, he brought with him and presented to the State of Illinois a six-pound cannon, which had been captured by Illinois troops on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo, and is now in the State Arsenal at Springfield. In 1848 Colonel Forman was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Democratic ticket; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession until 1853, meanwhile serving as Postmaster of Sacramento City by appointment of President Pierce, and later as Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. John B. Weller (1858-60); in 1861 officiated, by appointment of the California Legislature, as Commissioner on the part of the State in fixing the boundary between California and the Territory of Utah. After the discharge of this duty, he was offered the colonelcy of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted, serving about twenty months, when he resigned. In 1866 he resumed his residence at Vandalia, and served as a Delegate for Fayette and Effingham Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, also for several years thereafter held the office of State's Attorney for Fayette County. Later he returned to California, and, at the latest date, was a resident of Stockton, in that State.

FORMAN, William S., ex-Congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847. When he was four years old, his father's family removed to Illinois, settling in Washington County, where he has lived ever since. By profession he is a lawyer, and he takes a deep interest in politics, local, State and National. He represented his Senatorial District in the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies, and, in 1888, was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Eighteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1890, and again in '92, but was defeated in 1894 for renomination by John J. Higgins, who was defeated at the election of the same year by Everett J. Mur-

phy. In 1896 Mr. Forman was candidate of the "Gold Democracy" for Governor of Illinois, receiving 8,100 votes.

FORQUER, George, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1794—was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled, with his mother (then a widow), at New Design, Ill., in 1804. After learning, and, for several years, following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law, in which he attained marked success. In 1824 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles, no doubt, was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but, a few weeks later (January, 1829), he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General. This position he held until January, 1833, when he resigned, having, as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835), he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him, as he died, at Cincinnati, in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer, but, in common with some of the ablest lawyers of that time, seems to have been much embarrassed by the smallness of his income, in spite of his ability and the fact that he was almost continually in office.

FORREST, a village in Livingston County, at the intersection of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Wabash Railways, 75 miles east of Peoria and 16 miles southeast of Pontiac. Considerable grain is shipped from this point to the Chicago market. The village has several churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 375; (1900), 952.

FORREST, Joseph K. C., journalist, was born in Cerk, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820; came to Chicago in 1840, soon after securing employment as a writer on "The Evening Journal," and, later on, "The Gem of the Prairies," the predecessor of "The Tribune," being associated with the latter at the date of its establishment, in June, 1847. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Forrest spent some time as a teacher. On retiring from "The Tribune," he became the associate of John Wentworth in the management of "The Chicago Democrat," a relation which was broken up by the consolidation of the latter with "The Tribune," in 1861. He then became the Springfield correspondent of "The Tribune," also holding a position on the staff of Governor Yates, and still later represented "The St. Louis Democrat" and "Chicago Times," as Washington correspondent; assisted in founding "The Chicago Republican" (now "Inter Ocean"), in 1865, and, some years later, became a leading writer upon the same. He served one term as Clerk of the city of Chicago, but, in his later years, and up to the period of his death, was a leading contributor to the columns of "The Chicago Evening News" over the signatures of "An Old Timer" and "Now or Never." Died, in Chicago, June 23, 1896.

FORRESTON, a village in Ogle County, the terminus of the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; 107 miles west by north from Chicago, and 12 miles south of Freeport; founded in 1854, incorporated by special charter in 1868, and, under the general law, in 1888. Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. The village has a bank, water-works, electric light plant, creamery, village hall, seven churches, a graded school, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 1,118; (1900), 1,047.

FORSYTHE, Albert P., ex-Congressman, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, May 24, 1830; received his early education in the common schools, and at Asbury University. He was reared upon a farm and followed farming as his life-work. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army as Lieutenant. In politics he early became an ardent Nationalist, and was chosen President of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Industry, in December, 1875, and again in January, 1878. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Nationalist, but, in 1880, though receiving the nominations of the combined Republican and Greenback parties, was defeated by Samuel W. Moulton, Democrat.

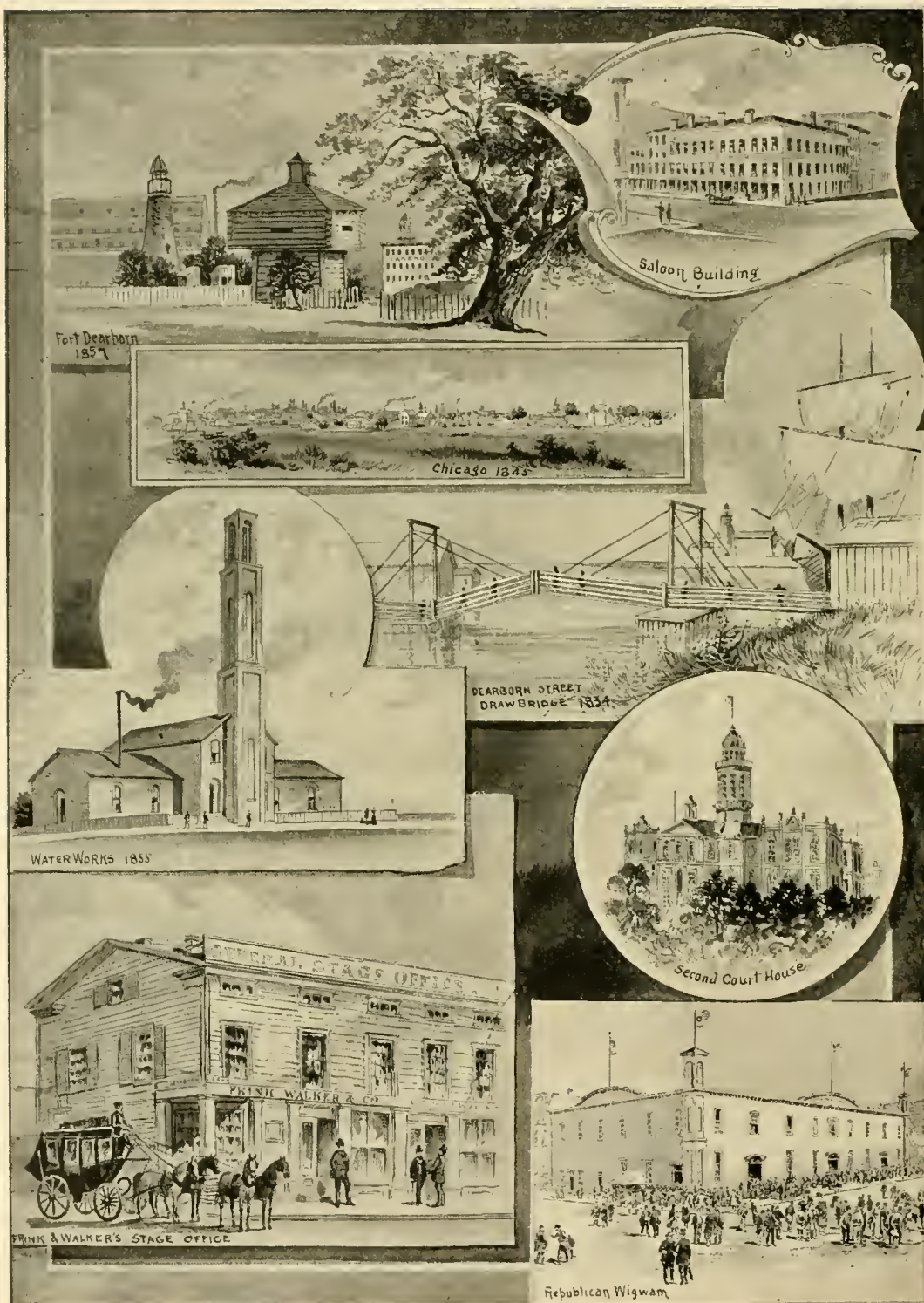
FORT, Greenbury L., soldier and Congressman, was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825, and, in 1834, removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County; in 1852, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar at Lacon, became County Judge in 1857, serving until 1861. In April of the latter year he enlisted under the first call for troops, by re-enlistments serving till March 24, 1866. Beginning as Quartermaster of his regiment, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the "March to the Sea," and was mustered out with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return from the field, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and, from 1873 to 1881, as Representative in Congress. He died, at Lacon, June 13, 1883.

FORT CHARTRES, a strong fortification erected by the French in 1718, on the American Bottom, 16 miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The soil on which it stood was alluvial, and the limestone of which its walls were built was quarried from an adjacent bluff. In form it was an irregular quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a wall two feet two inches thick, and on the fourth by a ravine, which, during the spring-time, was full of water. During the period of French ascendancy in Illinois, Fort Chartres was the seat of government. About four miles east soon sprang up the village of Prairie du Rocher (or Rock Prairie). (See *Prairie du Rocher*.) At the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1756), the original fortification was repaired and virtually rebuilt. Its cost at that time is estimated to have amounted to 1,000,000 French crowns. After the occupation of Illinois by the British, Fort Chartres still remained the seat of government until 1772, when one side of the fortification was washed away by a freshet, and headquarters were transferred to Kaskaskia. The first common law court ever held in the Mississippi Valley was established here, in 1768, by the order of Colonel Wilkins of the English army. The ruins of the old fort, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph County, once constituted an object of no little interest to antiquarians, but the site has disappeared during the past generation by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

FORT DEARBORN, the name of a United States military post, established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803 or 1804, on a tract of land six miles square conveyed by the Indians in



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES, CHICAGO.



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES, CHICAGO.

the treaty of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. It originally consisted of two block houses located at opposite angles (north-west and southeast) of a strong wooden stockade, with the Commandant's quarters on the east side of the quadrangle, soldiers' barracks on the south, officers' barracks on the west, and magazine, contractor's (sutler's) store and general store-house on the north—all the buildings being constructed of logs, and all, except the block-houses, being entirely within the enclosure. Its armament consisted of three light pieces of artillery. Its builder and first commander was Capt. John Whistler, a native of Ireland who had surrendered with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, N. Y., and who subsequently became an American citizen, and served with distinction throughout the War of 1812. He was succeeded, in 1810, by Capt. Nathan Heald. As early as 1806 the Indians around the fort manifested signs of disquietude, Tecumseh, a few years later, heading an open armed revolt. In 1810 a council of Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas was held at St. Joseph, Mich., at which it was decided not to join the confederacy proposed by Chief Tecumseh. In 1811 hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. In April, 1812, hostile bands of Winnebagos appeared in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, terrifying the settlers by their atrocities. Many of the whites sought refuge within the stockade. Within two months after the declaration of war against England, in 1812, orders were issued for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and the transfer of the garrison to Detroit. The garrison at that time numbered about 70, including officers, a large number of the troops being ill. Almost simultaneously with the order for evacuation appeared bands of Indians clamoring for a distribution of the goods, to which they claimed they were entitled under treaty stipulations. Knowing that he had but about forty men able to fight and that his march would be sadly hindered by the care of about a dozen women and twenty children, the commandant hesitated. The Pottawatomies, through whose country he would have to pass, had always been friendly, and he waited. Within six days a force of 500 or 600 savage warriors had assembled around the fort. Among the leaders were the Pottawatomie chiefs, Black Partridge, Winnemeg and Topenebe. Of these, Winnemeg was friendly. It was he who had brought General Hull's orders to evacuate, and, as the crisis grew more and more dangerous,

he offered sound advice. He urged instantaneous departure before the Indians had time to agree upon a line of action. But Captain Heald decided to distribute the stores among the savages, and thereby secure from them a friendly escort to Fort Wayne. To this the aborigines readily assented, believing that thereby all the whisky and ammunition which they knew to be within the enclosure, would fall into their hands. Meanwhile Capt. William Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, had arrived at Fort Dearborn with a friendly force of Miamis to act as an escort. He convinced Captain Heald that it would be the height of folly to give the Indians liquor and gunpowder. Accordingly the commandant emptied the former into the lake and destroyed the latter. This was the signal for war. Black Partridge claimed he could no longer restrain his young braves, and at a council of the aborigines it was resolved to massacre the garrison and settlers. On the fifteenth of August the gates of the fort were opened and the evacuation began. A band of Pottawatomies accompanied the whites under the guise of a friendly escort. They soon deserted and, within a mile and a half from the fort, began the sickening scene of carnage known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre." Nearly 500 Indians participated, their loss being less than twenty. The Miami escort fled at the first exchange of shots. With but four exceptions the wounded white prisoners were dispatched with savage ferocity and promptitude. Those not wounded were scattered among various tribes. The next day the fort with its stockade was burned. In 1816 (after the treaty of St. Louis) the fort was rebuilt upon a more elaborate scale. The second Fort Dearborn contained, besides barracks and officers' quarters, a magazine and provision-store, was enclosed by a square stockade, and protected by bastions at two of its angles. It was again evacuated in 1823 and re-garrisoned in 1828. The troops were once more withdrawn in 1831, to return the following year during the Black Hawk War. The final evacuation occurred in 1836.

FORT GAGE, situated on the eastern bluffs of the Kaskaskia River, opposite the village of Kaskaskia. It was erected and occupied by the British in 1772. It was built of heavy, square timbers and oblong in shape, its dimensions being 290x251 feet. On the night of July 4, 1778, it was captured by a detachment of American troops commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark, who held a commission from Virginia. The soldiers, with Simon Kenton at their head, were secretly

admitted to the fort by a Pennsylvanian who happened to be within, and the commandant, Rocheblave, was surprised in bed, while sleeping with his wife by his side.

FORT JEFFERSON. I. A fort erected by Col. George Rogers Clark, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, at the Iron Banks on the east bank of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio River. He promised lands to all adult, able-bodied white males who would emigrate thither and settle, either with or without their families. Many accepted the offer, and a considerable colony was established there. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia being unable longer to sustain the garrison, the colony was scattered, many families going to Kaskaskia. II. A fort in the Miami valley, erected by Governor St. Clair and General Butler, in October, 1791. Within thirty miles of the post St. Clair's army, which had been badly weakened through desertions, was cut to pieces by the enemy, and the fortification was abandoned.

FORT MASSAC, an early French fortification, erected about 1711 on the Ohio River, 40 miles from its mouth, in what is now Massac County. It was the first fortification (except Fort St. Louis) in the "Illinois Country," antedating Fort Chartres by several years. The origin of the name is uncertain. The best authorities are of the opinion that it was so called in honor of the engineer who superintended its construction; by others it has been traced to the name of the French Minister of Marine; others assert that it is a corruption of the word "Massacre," a name given to the locality because of the massacre there of a large number of French soldiers by the Indians. The Virginians sometimes spoke of it as the "Cherokee fort." It was garrisoned by the French until after the evacuation of the country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It later became a sort of depot for American settlers, a few families constantly residing within and around the fortification. At a very early day a military road was laid out from the fort to Kaskaskia, the trees alongside being utilized as milestones, the number of miles being cut with irons and painted red. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States Government strengthened and garrisoned the fort by way of defense against inroads by the Spaniards. With the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, the fort was evacuated and never re-garrisoned. According to the "American State Papers," during the period of the French

occupation, it was both a Jesuit missionary station and a trading post.

FORT SACKVILLE, a British fortification, erected in 1769, on the Wabash River a short distance below Vincennes. It was a stockade, with bastions and a few pieces of cannon. In 1778 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was for a time commanded by Captain Helm, with a garrison of a few Americans and Illinois French. In December, 1778, Helm and one private alone occupied the fort and surrendered to Hamilton, British Governor of Detroit, who led a force into the country around Vincennes.

FORT SHERIDAN, United States Military Post, in Lake County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 24 miles north of Chicago. (Highwood village adjacent on the south.) Population (1890), 451; (1900), 1,575.

FORT ST. LOUIS, a French fortification on a rock (widely known as "Starved Rock"), which consists of an isolated cliff on the south side of the Illinois River nearly opposite Utica, in La Salle County. Its height is between 130 and 140 feet, and its nearly round summit contains an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The side facing the river is nearly perpendicular and, in natural advantages, it is well-nigh impregnable. Here, in the fall of 1682, La Salle and Tonty began the erection of a fort, consisting of earthworks, palisades, store-houses and a block house, which also served as a dwelling and trading post. A windlass drew water from the river, and two small brass cannon, mounted on a parapet, comprised the armament. It was solemnly dedicated by Father Membre, and soon became a gathering place for the surrounding tribes, especially the Illinois. But Frontenac having been succeeded as Governor of New France by De la Barre, who was unfriendly to La Salle, the latter was displaced as Commandant at Fort St. Louis, while plots were laid to secure his downfall by cutting off his supplies and inciting the Iroquois to attack him. La Salle left the fort in 1683, to return to France, and, in 1702, it was abandoned as a military post, though it continued to be a trading post until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*.)

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

FORT WAYNE & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

FORTIFICATIONS, PREHISTORIC. Closely related in interest to the works of the mound-builders in Illinois—though, probably, owing their origin to another era and an entirely different

race—are those works which bear evidence of having been constructed for purposes of defense at some period anterior to the arrival of white men in the country. While there are no works in Illinois so elaborate in construction as those to which have been given the names of "Fort Ancient" on the Maumee in Ohio, "Fort Azatlan" on the Wabash in Indiana, and "Fort Aztalan" on Rock River in Southern Wisconsin, there are a number whose form of construction shows that they must have been intended for warlike purposes, and that they were formidable of their kind and for the period in which they were constructed. It is a somewhat curious fact that, while La Salle County is the seat of the first fortification constructed by the French in Illinois that can be said to have had a sort of permanent character (see *Fort St. Louis* and *Starved Rock*), it is also the site of a larger number of prehistoric fortifications, whose remains are in such a state of preservation as to be clearly discernible, than any other section of the State of equal area. One of the most formidable of these fortifications is on the east side of Fox River, opposite the mouth of Indian Creek and some six miles northeast of Ottawa. This occupies a position of decided natural strength, and is surrounded by three lines of circumvallation, showing evidence of considerable engineering skill. From the size of the trees within this work and other evidences, its age has been estimated at not less than 1,200 years. On the present site of the town of Marseilles, at the rapids of the Illinois, seven miles east of Ottawa, another work of considerable strength existed. It is also said that the American Fur Company had an earthwork here for the protection of its trading station, erected about 1816 or '18, and consequently belonging to the present century. Besides Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock, the outline of another fort, or outwork, whose era has not been positively determined, about half a mile south of the former, has been traced in recent times. De Baugis, sent by Governor La Barre, of Canada, to succeed Tonty at Fort St. Louis, is said to have erected a fort on Buffalo Rock, on the opposite side of the river from Fort St. Louis, which belonged practically to the same era as the latter.—There are two points in Southern Illinois where the aborigines had constructed fortifications to which the name "Stone Fort" has been given. One of these is a hill overlooking the Saline River in the southern part of Saline County, where there is a wall or breastwork five feet in height enclosing an area of less than an acre in extent. The other is on the west side of

Lusk's Creek, in Pope County, where a breastwork has been constructed by loosely piling up the stones across a ridge, or tongue of land, with vertical sides and surrounded by a bend of the creek. Water is easily obtainable from the creek below the fortified ridge.—The remains of an old Indian fortification were found by early settlers of McLean County, at a point called "Old Town Timber," about 1822 to 1825. It was believed then that it had been occupied by the Indians during the War of 1812. The story of the Indians was, that it was burned by General Harrison in 1812; though this is improbable in view of the absence of any historical mention of the fact. Judge H. W. Beckwith, who examined its site in 1880, is of the opinion that its history goes back as far as 1752, and that it was erected by the Indians as a defense against the French at Kaskaskia. There was also a tradition that there had been a French mission at this point.—One of the most interesting stories of early fortifications in the State, is that of Dr. V. A. Boyer, an old citizen of Chicago, in a paper contributed to the Chicago Historical Society. Although the work alluded to by him was evidently constructed after the arrival of the French in the country, the exact period to which it belongs is in doubt. According to Dr. Boyer, it was on an elevated ridge of timber land in Palos Township, in the western part of Cook County. He says: "I first saw it in 1833, and since then have visited it in company with other persons, some of whom are still living. I feel sure that it was not built during the Sac War from its appearance. . . . It seems probable that it was the work of French traders or explorers, as there were trees a century old growing in its environs. It was evidently the work of an enlightened people, skilled in the science of warfare. . . . As a strategic point it most completely commanded the surrounding country and the crossing of the swamp or 'Sag'." Is it improbable that this was the fort occupied by Colonel Durantye in 1695? The remains of a small fort, supposed to have been a French trading post, were found by the pioneer settlers of Lake County, where the present city of Waukegan stands, giving to that place its first name of "Little Fort." This structure was seen in 1825 by Col. William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury), who had served in the session of the General Assembly of that year as a Representative from Sangamon County, and was then on his way to Green Bay, and the remains of the pickets or palisades were visible as late as 1835. While the date of its

erection is unknown, it probably belonged to the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a tradition that a fort or trading post, erected by a Frenchman named Garay (or Guarie) stood on the North Branch of the Chicago River prior to the erection of the first Fort Dearborn in 1803.

FOSS, George Edmund, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Franklin County, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard University, in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York City, finally graduating from the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He never held any political office until elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (1894), from the Seventh Illinois District, receiving a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic and Populist competitors. In 1896 he was again the candidate of his party, and was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, as he was a third time, in 1898, by more than 12,000 majority. In the Fifty-fifth Congress Mr. Foss was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

FOSTER, (Dr.) John Herbert, physician and educator, was born of Quaker ancestry at Hillsborough, N. H., March 8, 1796. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but at the age of 16 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H., and, three years later, began teaching with an older brother at Schoharie, N. Y. Having spent some sixteen years teaching and practicing medicine at various places in his native State, in 1832 he came west, first locating in Morgan County, Ill. While there he took part in the Black Hawk War, serving as a Surgeon. Before the close of the year he was compelled to come to Chicago to look after the estate of a brother who was an officer in the army and had been killed by an insubordinate soldier at Green Bay. Having thus fallen heir to a considerable amount of real estate, which, in subsequent years, largely appreciated in value, he became identified with early Chicago and ultimately one of the largest real-estate owners of his time in the city. He was an active promoter of education during this period, serving on both City and State Boards. His death occurred, May 18, 1874, in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding nine days previous.

FOSTER, John Wells, author and scientist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and educated at Wesleyan University, Conn; later studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but

soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits, being employed for several years in the geological survey of Ohio, during which he investigated the coal-beds of the State. Having incidentally devoted considerable attention to the study of metallurgy, he was employed about 1844 by mining capitalists to make the first systematic survey of the Lake Superior copper region, upon which, in conjunction with J. D. Whitney, he made a report which was published in two volumes in 1850-51. Returning to Massachusetts, he participated in the organization of the "American Party" there, though we find him soon after breaking with it on the slavery question. In 1855 he was a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) District, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and, for some time, was Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad. The latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to archaeological researches and writings, also serving for some years as Professor of Natural History in the (old) University of Chicago. His works include "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, Mineral Resources," etc. (Chicago, 1869); "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," (New York, 1872); "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (Chicago, 1873), besides contributions to numerous scientific periodicals. He was a member of several scientific associations and, in 1869, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, June 29, 1873.

FOUKE, Phillip B., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Jan. 23, 1818; was chiefly self-educated and began his career as a clerk, afterwards acting as a civil engineer; about 1841-42 was associated with the publication of "The Belleville Advocate," later studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, served as Prosecuting Attorney, being re-elected to that office in 1856. Previous to this, however, he had been elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850), and, in 1858, was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected two years later. While still in Congress he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Shiloh. After leaving the army he removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed Public Administrator and practiced law for some time. He then took up the prosecution of the cotton-claims against the Mexican Government, in which he

was engaged some seven years, finally removing to Washington City and making several trips to Europe in the interest of these suits. He won his cases, but died soon after a decision in his favor, largely in consequence of overtaxing his brain in their prosecution. His death occurred in Washington, Oct. 3, 1876, when he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, President Grant and a number of Senators and Congressmen acting as pall-bearers at his funeral.

FOWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born in Burford, Conn., August 11, 1837; was partially educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, finally graduating at Genesee College, N. Y., in 1859. He then began the study of law in Chicago, but, changing his purpose, entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, graduating in 1861. Having been admitted to the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference he was appointed successively to Chicago churches till 1872; then became President of the Northwestern University, holding this office four years, when he was elected to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate" of New York. In 1884 he was elected and ordained Bishop. His residence is in San Francisco, his labors as Bishop being devoted largely to the Pacific States.

FOX RIVER (of Illinois)—called Pishtaka by the Indians—rises in Waukesha County, Wis., and, after running southward through Kenosha and Racine Counties in that State, passes into Illinois. It intersects McHenry and Kane Counties and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which point it flows southwestward, until it empties into the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Elgin, Aurora and Ottawa. It affords abundant water power.

FOXES, an Indian tribe. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

FRANCIS, Simeon, pioneer journalist, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1796, learned the printer's trade at New Haven, and, in connection with a partner, published a paper at Buffalo, N. Y. In consequence of the excitement growing out of the abduction of Morgan in 1828, (being a Mason) he was compelled to suspend, and, coming to Illinois in the fall of 1831, commenced the publication of "The Sangamo" (now "The Illinois State") "Journal" at Springfield, continuing his connection therewith until 1855, when he sold out to Messrs. Bailhache & Baker. Abraham Lincoln was his close friend and often wrote editorials for his paper. Mr. Francis was active in the organization of the State Agricul-

tural Society (1853), serving as its Recording Secretary for several years. In 1859 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he published "The Oregon Farmer," and served as President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the regular army, serving until 1870, when he retired on half-pay. Died, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1873.—**Allen** (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., April 14, 1815; in 1834, joined his brother at Springfield, Ill., and became a partner in the publication of "The Journal" until its sale, in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., serving until 1871, when he engaged in the fur trade. Later he was United States Consul at Port Stanley, Can., dying there, about 1887.—**Josiah** (Francis), cousin of the preceding, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 17, 1804; was early connected with "The Springfield Journal"; in 1836 engaged in merchandising at Athens, Menard County; returning to Springfield, was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and served one term as Mayor of Springfield. Died in 1867.

FRANKLIN, a village of Morgan County, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville. The place has a newspaper and two banks; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 316; (1890), 578; (1900), 687.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, located in the south-central part of the State; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 430 square miles. Population (1900), 19,675. The county is well timbered and is drained by the Big Muddy River. The soil is fertile and the products include cereals, potatoes, sorghum, wool, pork and fruit. The county-seat is Benton, with a population (1890) of 939. The county contains no large towns, although large, well-cultivated farms are numerous. The earliest white settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the hereditary traditions of generous, southwestern hospitality are preserved among the residents of to-day.

FRANKLIN GROVE, a town of Lee County, on Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 88 miles west of Chicago. Grain, poultry, and live-stock are shipped from here. It has banks, water-works, high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 736; (1900), 681.

FRAZIER, Robert, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southern Illinois at an early day and served as State Senator from Edwards County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies, in the

latter being an opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the time he was a member of the Legislature, resided in what afterwards became Wabash County. Subsequently he removed to Edwards County, near Albion, where he died. "Frazier's Prairie," in Edwards County, was named for him.

FREEBURG, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles southeast of Belleville. Population (1880), 1,038; (1890), 848; (1900), 1,214.

FREEMAN, Norman L., lawyer and Supreme Court Reporter, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., May 9, 1823; in 1831 accompanied his widowed mother to Ann Arbor, Mich., removing six years afterward to Detroit; was educated at Cleveland and Ohio University, taught school at Lexington, Ky., while studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1851, was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced some eight years. He then began farming in Marion County, Mo., but, in 1862, returned to Shawneetown and, in 1863, was appointed Reporter of Decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred at Springfield near the beginning of his sixth term in office, August 23, 1894.

FREE MASONS, the oldest secret fraternity in the State—known as the "Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons"—the first Lodge being instituted at Kaskaskia, June, 3, 1806, with Gen. John Edgar, Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. These are names of persons who were, without exception, prominent in the early history of Illinois. A Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it now exists, took place at Jacksonville in 1840. The number of Lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was six, with 157 members; the number of Lodges within the same jurisdiction in 1895 was 713, with a membership of 50,727, of which 47,335 resided in Illinois. The dues for 1895 were \$37,884.50; the contributions to members, their widows and orphans, \$25,038.41; to non-members, \$6,306.38, and to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, \$1,315.80.—Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar—the pioneer organization of its kind in this or any neighboring State—was organized in Chicago, May 20, 1845,

and the Grand Commandery of the order in Illinois in 1857, with James V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander. In 1895 it was made up of sixty-five subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 9,355, and dues amounting to \$7,754.75. The principal officers in 1895-96 were Henry Hunter Montgomery, Grand Commander; John Henry Witbeck, Grand Treasurer, and Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Recorder.—The Springfield Chapter of Royal Arch-Masons was organized in Springfield, Sept. 17, 1841, and the Royal Arch Chapter of the State at Jacksonville, April 9, 1850, the nine existing Chapters being formally chartered Oct. 14, of the same year. The number of subordinate Chapters, in 1895, was 186, with a total membership of 16,414.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, embraced 32 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 2,318.

FREEPORT, a city and railway center, the county-seat of Stephenson County, 121 miles west of Chicago; has good water-power from the Pecatonica River, with several manufacturing establishments, the output including carriages, wagon-wheels, wind-mills, coffee-mills, organs, piano-stools, leather, mineral paint, foundry products, chicken incubators and vinegar. The Illinois Central Railroad has shops here and the city has a Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 10,189; (1900), 13,258.

FREEPORT COLLEGE, an institution at Freeport, Ill., incorporated in 1895; is co-educational; had a faculty of six instructors in 1896, with 116 pupils.

FREER, Lemuel Covell Paine, early lawyer, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1815; came to Chicago in 1836, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a zealous anti-slavery man and an active supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion; for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. Died, in Chicago, April 14, 1892.

FRENCH, Augustus C., ninth Governor of Illinois (1846-52), was born in New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. After coming to Illinois, he became a resident of Crawford County, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and Receiver, for a time, of the Land Office at Palestine. He served as Presidential Elector in 1844, was elected to the office of Governor as a Democrat in 1846 by a majority of nearly 17,000 over two competitors, and was the unanimous choice of his party for a second term in 1848. His adminis-

tration was free from scandals. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Matteson, and later accepted the chair of Law in McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1858 he was the nominee of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Gov. John Reynolds being the candidate of the Buchanan branch of the party. Both were defeated. His last public service was as a member from St. Clair County of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The first premonition of this struggle in the West was given in 1698, when two English vessels entered the mouth of the Mississippi, to take possession of the French Territory of Louisiana, which then included what afterward became the State of Illinois. This expedition, however, returned without result. Great Britain was anxious to have a colorable pretext for attempting to evict the French, and began negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes as early as 1724, expecting thereby to fortify her original claim, which was based on the right of prior discovery. The numerous shiftings of the political kaleidoscope in Europe prevented any further steps in this direction on the part of England until 1748-49, when the Ohio Land Company received a royal grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio River, with exclusive trading privileges. The Company proceeded to explore and survey and, about 1752, established a trading post on Loramie Creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. The French foresaw that hostilities were probable, and advanced their posts as far east as the Allegheny River. Complaints by the Ohio Company induced an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Virginia. Among the ambassadors sent to the French by the Governor of Virginia was George Washington, who thus, in early manhood, became identified with Illinois history. His report was of such a nature as to induce the erection of counter fortifications by the British, one of which (at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers) was seized and occupied by the French before its completion. Then ensued a series of engagements which, while not involving large forces of men, were fraught with grave consequences, and in which the French were generally successful. In 1755 occurred "Braddock's defeat" in an expedition to recover Fort Duquesne (where Pittsburg now stands), which had been captured by the French the previous year, and the Government of Great Britain determined to redouble its efforts. The

final result was the termination of French domination in the Ohio Valley. Later came the downfall of French ascendancy in Canada as the result of the battle of Quebec; but the vanquished yet hoped to be able to retain Louisiana and Illinois. But France was forced to indemnify Spain for the loss of Florida, which it did by the cession of all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi (including the city of New Orleans), and this virtually ended French hopes in Illinois. The last military post in North America to be garrisoned by French troops was Fort Chartres, in Illinois Territory, where St. Ange remained in command until its evacuation was demanded by the English.

FRENCH GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS. French Governors began to be appointed by the Company of the Indies (which see) in 1722, the "Illinois Country" having previously been treated as a dependency of Canada. The first Governor (or "commandant") was Pierre Duque de Boisbriant, who was commandant for only three years, when he was summoned to New Orleans (1725) to succeed de Bienville as Governor of Louisiana. Capt. du Tisne was in command for a short time after his departure, but was succeeded by another Captain in the royal army, whose name is variously spelled de Liette, de Lielte, De Siette and Delietto. He was followed in turn by St. Ange (the father of St. Ange de Bellerive), who died in 1742. In 1732 the Company of the Indies surrendered its charter to the crown, and the Governors of the Illinois Country were thereafter appointed directly by royal authority. Under the earlier Governors justice had been administered under the civil law; with the change in the method of appointment the code known as the "Common Law of Paris" came into effect, although not rigidly enforced because found in many particulars to be ill-suited to the needs of a new country. The first of the Royal Governors was Pierre d'Artaguiette, who was appointed in 1734, but was captured while engaged in an expedition against the Chickasaws, in 1736, and burned at the stake. (See *D'Artaguiette*.) He was followed by Alphonse de la Bnissoniere, who was succeeded, in 1740, by Capt. Benoist de St. Claire. In 1742 he gave way to the Chevalier Bertel or Berthet, but was reinstated about 1748. The last of the French Governors of the "Illinois Country" was Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, who retired to St. Louis, after turning over the command to Captain Stirling, the English officer sent to supersede him, in 1765. (St. Ange de Bellerive died, Dec. 27, 1774.) The administration of the French commandants, while firm, was usually conserva-

tive and benevolent. Local self-government was encouraged as far as practicable, and, while the Governors' power over commerce was virtually unrestricted, they interfered but little with the ordinary life of the people.

FREW, Calvin Hamill, lawyer and State Senator, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated at Finley (Ohio) High School, Beaver (Pa.) Academy and Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio.; in 1862 was Principal of the High School at Kalida, Ohio, where he began the study of law, which he continued the next two years with Messrs. Strain & Kidder, at Monmouth, Ill., meanwhile acting as Principal of a high school at Young America; in 1865 removed to Paxton, Ford County, which has since been his home, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Frew served as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Ford County (1865-68); in 1868 was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, re-elected in 1870, and again in '78. While practicing law he has been connected with some of the most important cases before the courts in that section of the State, and his fidelity and skill in their management are testified by members of the bar, as well as Judges upon the bench. Of late years he has devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, with a view to the improvement of his health but not with the intention of permanently abandoning his profession.

FRY, Jacob, pioneer and soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1799; learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Illinois in 1819, working first at Alton, but, in 1820, took up his residence near the present town of Carrollton, in which he built the first house. Greene County was not organized until two years later, and this border settlement was, at that time, the extreme northern white settlement in Illinois. He served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff (simultaneously) for six years, and was then elected Sheriff, being five times re-elected. He served through the Black Hawk War (first as Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards as Colonel), having in his regiment Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, John Wood (afterwards Governor) and Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and re-appointed in 1839 and '41, later becoming Acting Commissioner, with authority to settle up the business of the former commission, which was that year legislated out of office. He was afterwards appointed Canal Trustee by Governor Ford, and, in 1847, retired from connection with

canal management. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and trade for three years, meanwhile serving one term in the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago by President Buchanan, but was removed in 1859 because of his friendship for Senator Douglas. In 1860 he returned to Greene County; in 1861, in spite of his advanced age, was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later participated in numerous engagements (among them the battle of Shiloh), was captured by Forrest, and ultimately compelled to resign because of impaired health and failing eyesight, finally becoming totally blind. He died, June 27, 1881, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield. Two of Colonel Fry's sons achieved distinction during the Civil War.—**James Barnett** (Fry), son of the preceding, was born at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1847, and was assigned to artillery service; after a short experience as Assistant Instructor, joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery, in Mexico, remaining there through 1847-48. Later, he was employed on frontier and garrison duty, and again as Instructor in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Academy during 1854-59; became Assistant Adjutant-General, March 16, 1861, then served as Chief of Staff to General McDowell and General Buell (1861-62), taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, and in the campaign in Kentucky; was made Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, in March, 1863, and conducted the drafts of that year, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General, April 21, 1864. He continued in this office until August 30, 1866, during which time he put in the army 1,120,621 men, arrested 76,562 deserters, collected \$26,366,316.78 and made an exact enrollment of the National forces. After the war he served as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, till June 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request. Besides his various official reports, he published a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875," and "History and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their origin in 1692 to the Present Time," (1877). Died, in Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894.—**William M.** (Fry), another son, was Provost Marshal of the North Illinois District during the Civil War, and rendered valuable service to the Government.

FULLER, Allen Curtis, lawyer, jurist and Adjutant-General, was born in Farmington,

Conn., Sept. 24, 1822; studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., was admitted to practice, in 1846 came to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and, after practicing there some years, was elected Circuit Judge in 1861. A few months afterward he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant-General by appointment of Governor Yates, entering upon the duties of the office in November, 1861. At first it was understood that his acceptance was only temporary, so that he did not formally resign his place upon the bench until July, 1862. He continued to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General until January, 1865, when, having been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he was succeeded in the Adjutant-General's office by General Isham N. Haynie. He served as Speaker of the House during the following session, and as State Senator from 1867 to 1873—in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1860, and again in 1876. Since retiring from office, General Fuller has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and looking after a large private business at Belvidere.

FULLER, Charles E., lawyer and legislator, was born at Flora, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1849; attended the district school until 12 years of age, and, between 1861 and '67, served as clerk in stores at Belvidere and Cherry Valley. He then spent a couple of years in the book business in Iowa, when (1869) he began the study of law with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since then Mr. Fuller has practiced his profession at Belvidere, was Corporation Attorney for that city in 1875-'76, the latter year being elected State's Attorney for Boone County. From 1879 to 1891 he served continuously in the Legislature, first as State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies, then as a member of the House for three sessions, in 1888 being returned to the Senate, where he served the next two sessions. Mr. Fuller established a high reputation in the Legislature as a debater, and was the candidate of his party (the Republican) for Speaker of the House in 1885. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. Mr. Fuller was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit at the judicial election of June, 1897.

FULLER, Melville Weston, eighth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was admitted to

the bar in 1855, and became City Attorney of his native city, but resigned and removed to Chicago the following year. Through his mother's family he traces his descent back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His literary and legal attainments are of a high order. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and as a member of the Legislature in 1863, after that time devoting his attention to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, since which time he has resided at Washington, although still claiming a residence in Chicago, where he has considerable property interests.

FULLERTON, Alexander N., pioneer settler and lawyer, born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, was educated at Middlebury College and Litchfield Law School, and, coming to Chicago in 1833, finally engaged in real-estate and mercantile business, in which he was very successful. His name has been given to one of the avenues of Chicago, as well as associated with one of the prominent business blocks. He was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Died, Sept. 29, 1880.

FULTON, a city and railway center in Whiteside County, 135 miles west of Chicago, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. It was formerly the terminus of a line of steamers which annually brought millions of bushels of grain down the Mississippi from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, returning with merchandise, agricultural implements, etc., but this river trade gradually died out, having been usurped by the various railroads. Fulton has extensive factories for the making of stoves, besides some important lumber industries. The Northern Illinois College is located here. Population (1890), 2,099; (1900), 2,685.

FULTON COUNTY, situated west of and bordering on the Illinois River; was originally a part of Pike County, but separately organized in 1823—named for Robert Fulton. It has an area of 870 square miles with a population (1900) of 46,201. The soil is rich, well watered and wooded. Drainage is effected by the Illinois and Spoon Rivers (the former constituting its eastern boundary) and by Copperas Creek. Lewistown became the county-seat immediately after county organization, and so remains to the present time (1899). The surface of the county at a distance from the

river is generally flat, although along the Illinois there are bluffs rising to the height of 125 feet. The soil is rich, and underlying it are rich, workable seams of coal. A thin seam of cannel coal has been mined near Aven, with a contiguous vein of fire-clay. Some of the earliest settlers were Messrs. Craig and Savage, who, in 1818, built a saw mill on Otter Creek; Ossian M. Ross and Stephen Dewey, who laid off Lewistown on his own land in 1822. The first hotel in the entire military tract was opened at Lewistown by Truman Phelps, in 1827. A flat-boat ferry across the Illinois was established at Havana, in 1823. The principal towns are Canton (pop. 6,564), Lewistown (2,166), Farmington (1,375), and Vermont (1,158).

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, a line extending from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite Havana, to Galesburg, 61 miles. It is a single-track, narrow-gauge (3-foot) road, although the excavations and embankments are being widened to accommodate a track of standard gauge. The grades are few, and, as a rule, are light, although, in one instance, the gradient is eighty-four feet to the mile. There are more than 19 miles of curves, the maximum being sixteen degrees. The rails are of iron, thirty-five pounds to the yard, road not ballasted. Capital stock outstanding (1895), \$636,794; bonded debt, \$484,000; miscellaneous obligations, \$462,362; total capitalization, \$1,583,156. The line from Havana to Fairview (31 miles) was chartered in 1878 and opened in 1880 and the extension from Fairview to Galesburg chartered in 1881 and opened in 1882.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1797; grew up with meager educational advantages and, in 1823, came to Illinois, finally settling at what afterwards became known as Funk's Grove in McLean County. Here, with no other capital than industry, perseverance, and integrity, Mr. Funk began laying the foundation of one of the most ample fortunes ever acquired in Illinois outside the domain of trade or speculation. By agriculture and dealing in live-stock, he became the possessor of a large area of the finest farming lands in the State, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, leaving an estate valued at his death at not less than \$2,000,000. Mr. Funk served three sessions in the General Assembly, first as Representative in the Twelfth (1840-42), and as Senator in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth (1862-66), dying before the close of his last term, Jan. 29, 1865. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and gave

a liberal and patriotic support to the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the session of the Twenty-third General Assembly, in February, 1863, he delivered a speech in the Senate in indignant condemnation of the policy of the anti-war factionists, which, although couched in homely language, aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of the Government throughout the State and won for its author a prominent place in State history.—**Benjamin F. (Funk)**, son of the preceding, was born in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838. After leaving the district schools, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but suspended his studies to enter the army in 1862, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. After five months' service he was honorably discharged, and re-entered the University, completing a three-years' course. For three years after graduation he followed farming as an avocation, and, in 1869, took up his residence at Bloomington. In 1871 he was chosen Mayor, and served seven consecutive terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888, and was the successful candidate of that party, in 1892, for Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District.—**Lafayette (Funk)**, another son of Isaac Funk, was a Representative from McLean County in the Thirty-third General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Other sons who have occupied seats in the same body include George W., Representative in the Twenty-seventh, and Duncan M., Representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Assemblies. The Funk family have been conspicuous in the affairs of McLean County for a generation, and its members have occupied many other positions of importance and influence, besides those named, under the State, County and municipal governments.

GAGE, Lyman J., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836; received a common school education in his native county, and, on the removal of his parents, in 1848, to Rome, N. Y., enjoyed the advantages of instruction in an academy. At the age of 17 he entered the employment of the Oneida Central Bank as office-boy and general utility clerk, but, two years afterwards, came to Chicago, first securing employment in a planing mill, and, in 1858, obtaining a position as book-keeper of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of \$500 a year. By 1861 he had been advanced to the position of cashier of the

concern, but, in 1868, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he became the Vice-President in 1881 and, in 1891, the President. Mr. Gage was also one of the prominent factors in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago, becoming one of the guarantors of the \$10,000,000 promised to be raised by the city of Chicago, and being finally chosen the first President of the Exposition Company. He also presided over the bankers' section of the World's Congress Auxiliary in 1893, and, for a number of years, was President of the Civic Federation of Chicago. On the assumption of the Presidency by President McKinley, in March, 1897, Mr. Gage was selected for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time (1899).

GALATIA, a village of Saline County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles southeast of Duquoin; has a bank; leading industry is coal-mining. Population (1890), 519; (1900), 642.

GALE, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1789. Left an orphan at eight years of age, he fell to the care of older sisters who inherited the vigorous character of their father, which they instilled into the son. He graduated at Union College in 1814, and, having taken a course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1816 was licensed by the Hudson Presbytery and assumed the charge of building up new churches in Jefferson County, N. Y., serving also for six years as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Adams. Here his labors were attended by a revival in which Charles G. Finney, the eloquent evangelist, and other eminent men were converts. Having resigned his charge at Adams on account of illness, he spent the winter of 1823-24 in Virginia, where his views were enlarged by contact with a new class of people. Later, removing to Oneida County, N. Y., by his marriage with Harriet Selden he acquired a considerable property, insuring an income which enabled him to extend the field of his labors. The result was the establishment of the Oneida Institute, a manual labor school, at Whitesboro, with which he remained from 1827 to 1834, and out of which grew Lane Seminary and Oberlin and Knox Colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the West, and a committee representing a party of proposed colonists was appointed to make a selection of a site, which resulted, in the following year, in the choice of a location in Knox County, Ill., including the

site of the present city of Galesburg, which was named in honor of Mr. Gale, as the head of the enterprise. Here, in 1837, were taken the first practical steps in carrying out plans which had been previously matured in New York, for the establishment of an institution which first received the name of Knox Manual Labor College. The manual labor feature having been finally discarded, the institution took the name of Knox College in 1857. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise, by a liberal donation of lands contributing to its first endowment, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, being intimately identified with its history. From 1840 to '42 he served in the capacity of acting Professor of Ancient Languages, and, for fifteen years thereafter, as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Died, at Galesburg, Sept. 31, 1861.

—**William Selden (Gale)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, came with his father to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836, and was educated there. Having read law with the Hon. James Knox, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, but practiced only a few years, as he began to turn his attention to measures for the development of the country. One of these was the Central Military Tract Railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), of which he was the most active promoter and a Director. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, from the adoption of township organization in 1853 to 1895, with the exception of four years, and, during the long controversy which resulted in the location of the county-seat at Galesburg, was the leader of the Galesburg party, and subsequently took a prominent part in the erection of public buildings there. Other positions held by him include the office of Postmaster of the city of Galesburg, 1849-53; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1870-72); Presidential Elector in 1872; Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880; City Alderman, 1872-82 and 1891-95; member of the Commission appointed by Governor Oglesby in 1885 to revise the State Revenue Laws; by appointment of President Harrison, Superintendent of the Galesburg Government Building, and a long term Trustee of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Rock Island, by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He has also been a frequent representative of his party (the Republican) in State and District Conventions, and, since 1861, has been an active and leading member of the Board of Trustees of

Knox College. Mr. Gale was married, Oct. 6, 1845, to Miss Caroline Ferris, granddaughter of the financial representative of the Galesburg Colony of 1836, and has had eight children, of whom four are living. Died Sep. 1, 1900.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, a city and port of entry, 150 miles in a direct line west by northwest of Chicago; is located on Galena River, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and is an intersecting point for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Illinois Central Railroads, with connections by stub with the Chicago Great Western. It is built partially in a valley and partially on the bluffs which overlook the river, the Galena River being made navigable for vessels of deep draught by a system of lockage. The vicinity abounds in rich mines of sulphide of lead (galena), from which the city takes its name. Galena is adorned by handsome public and private buildings and a beautiful park, in which stands a fine bronze statue of General Grant, and a symmetrical monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Jo Daviess County who lost their lives during the Civil War. Its industries include a furniture factory, a table factory, two foundries, a tub factory and a carriage factory. Zinc ore is now being produced in and near the city in large quantities, and its mining interests will become vast at no distant day. It owns an electric light plant, and water is furnished from an artesian well 1,700 feet deep. Galena was one of the earliest towns in Northern Illinois to be settled, its mines having been worked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Many men of distinction in State and National affairs came from Galena, among whom were Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. John O. Duer, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. E. D. Baker, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State under Grant, Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State of Illinois, and Judge Drummond. Population (1890), 5,635; (1900), 5,005.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

GALESBURG, the county-seat of Knox County and an important educational center. The first settlers were emigrants from the East, a large proportion of them being members of a colony organized by Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, N. Y., in whose honor the original village was named. It is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district 53 miles northwest of Peoria, 99 miles northeast of Quincy and 163 miles south-

west of Chicago; is an important railway center, being at the junction of the main line with two branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. It was incorporated as a village in 1841, and as a city by special charter in 1857. There are beautiful parks and the residence streets are well shaded, while 25 miles of street are paved with vitrified brick. The city owns a system of water-works receiving its supply from artesian wells and artificial lakes, has an efficient and well-equipped paid fire-department, an electric street car system with three suburban lines, gas and electric lighting systems, steam-heating plant, etc. It also has a number of flourishing mechanical industries, including two iron foundries, agricultural implement works, flouring mills, carriage and wagon works and a broom factory, besides other industrial enterprises of minor importance. The manufacture of vitrified paving brick is quite extensively carried on at plants near the city limits, the city itself being the shipping-point as well as the point of administrative control. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has shops and stockyards here, while considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. The public buildings include a courthouse, Government postoffice building, an opera house, nineteen churches, ten public schools with a high school and free kindergarten, and a handsome public library building erected at a cost of \$100,000, of which one-half was contributed by Mr. Carnegie. Galesburg enjoys its chief distinction as the seat of a large number of high class literary institutions, including Knox College (non-sectarian), Lombard University (Universalist), and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University, and St. Joseph's Academy (both Roman Catholic). Three interurban electric railroad lines connect Galesburg with neighboring towns. Pop. (1890), 15,264; (1900), 18,607.

GALLATIN COUNTY, one of three counties organized in Illinois Territory in 1812—the others being Madison and Johnson. Previous to that date the Territory had consisted of only two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. The new county was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. It is situated on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and has an area of 349 square miles; population (1900) 5,836. The first cabin erected by an American settler was the home of Michael Sprinkle, who settled at Shawneetown in 1800. The place early became an important trading post and distributing point.

A ferry across the Wabash was established in 1803, by Alexander Wilson, whose descendants conducted it for more than seventy-five years. Although Stephen Rector made a Government survey as early as 1807, the public lands were not placed on the market until 1818. Shawneetown, the county-seat, is the most important town, having a population of some 2,200. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, and mining is an important industry. The prosperity of the county has been much retarded by floods, particularly at Shawneetown and Equality. At the former point the difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio River has been as much as fifty-two feet.

GALLOWAY, Andrew Jackson, civil engineer, was born of Scotch ancestry in Butler County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1814; came with his father to Corydon, Ind., in 1820, took a course in Hanover College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1837; then came to Mount Carmel, White County, Ill., with a view to employment on projected Illinois railroads, but engaged in teaching for a year, having among his pupils a number who have since been prominent in State affairs. Later, he obtained employment as an assistant engineer, serving for a time under William Gooding, Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was also Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate in 1840-41, and held the same position in the House in 1846-47, and again in 1848-49, in the meantime having located a farm in La Salle County, where the present city of Streator stands. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Canal Trustees, and, in 1851, became assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, later superintending its construction, and finally being transferred to the land department, but retiring in 1855 to engage in real-estate business in Chicago, dealing largely in railroad lands. Mr. Galloway was elected a County Commissioner for Cook County, and has since been connected with many measures of local importance.

GALVA, a town in Henry County, 45 miles southeast of Rock Island and 48 miles north-northwest of Peoria; the point of intersection of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It stands at the summit of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and is a manufacturing and coal-mining town. It has eight churches, three banks, good schools, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and wealthy, and is rich in coal. Population (1890), 2,409; (1900), 2,682.

GARDNER, a village in Garfield Township, Grundy County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles south-southwest of Chicago and 26 miles north-northeast of Pontiac; on the Kankakee and Seneca branch of the "Big Four," and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Coal-mining is the principal industry. Gardner has two banks, four churches, a high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,036.

GARDNER, COAL CITY & NORMANTOWN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.*)

GARY, Joseph Easton, lawyer and jurist, was born of Puritan ancestry, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 9, 1821. His early educational advantages were such as were furnished by district schools and a village academy, and, until he was 22 years old, he worked at the carpenter's bench. In 1843 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied law. After admission to the bar, he practiced for five years in Southwest Missouri, thence going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849, and to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. After seven years of active practice he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, where he has sat for thirty years, being four times nominated by both political parties, and his last re-election—for a term of six years, occurring in 1893. He presided at the trial of the Chicago anarchists in 1886—one of the causes celebres of Illinois. Some of his rulings therein were sharply criticised, but he was upheld by the courts of appellate jurisdiction, and his connection with the case has given him world-wide fame. In November, 1888, the Supreme Court of Illinois transferred him to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he has been three times Chief Justice.

GASSETTE, Norman Theodore, real-estate operator, was born at Townsend, Vt., April 21, 1839, came to Chicago at ten years of age, and, after spending a year at Shurtleff College, took a preparatory collegiate course at the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, rising in the second year to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, at the battle of Chickamauga, by gallantry displayed while serving as an Aid-de-Camp, winning a recommendation for a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The war over, he served one term as Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, but later engaged in the real-estate and loan business as the head of the extensive firm of Norman T. Gassette & Co. He was a

Republican in politics, active in Grand Army circles and prominent as a Mason, holding the position of Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois on occasion of the Triennial Conclave in Washington in 1889. He also had charge, as President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, for some time prior to his decease, of the erection of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1891.

GATEWOOD, William Jefferson, early lawyer, was born in Warren County, Ky., came to Franklin County, Ill., in boyhood, removed to Shawneetown in 1823, where he taught school two or three years while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and served in five General Assemblies—as Representative in 1830-32, and as Senator, 1834-42. He is described as a man of fine education and brilliant talents. Died, Jan. 8, 1842.

GAULT, John C., railway manager, was born at Hooksett, N. H., May 1, 1829; in 1850 entered the local freight office of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, later becoming General Freight Agent of the Vermont Central. Coming to Chicago in 1859, he successively filled the positions of Superintendent of Transportation on the Galena & Chicago Union, and (after the consolidation of the latter with the Chicago & Northwestern), that of Division Superintendent, General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager; Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; General Manager of the Wabash (1879-83); Arbitrator for the trunk lines (1883-85), and General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (1885-90), when he retired. Died, in Chicago, August 29, 1891.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. The following is a list of the General Assemblies which have met since the admission of Illinois as a State up to 1898—from the First to the Fortieth inclusive—with the more important acts passed by each and the duration of their respective sessions:

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY held two sessions, the first convening at Kaskaskia, the State Capital, Oct. 5, and adjourning Oct. 13, 1818. The second met, Jan. 4, 1819, continuing to March 31. Lieut-Gov. Pierre Menard presided over the Senate, consisting of thirteen members, while John Messinger was chosen Speaker of the House, containing twenty-seven members. The most important business transacted at the first session was the election of two United States Senators—Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Sr.—and

the filling of minor State and judicial offices. At the second session a code of laws was enacted, copied chiefly from the Virginia and Kentucky statutes, including the law concerning "negroes and mulattoes," which long remained on the statute book. An act was also passed appointing Commissioners to select a site for a new State Capital, which resulted in its location at Vandalia. The sessions were held in a stone building with gambrel-roof pierced by dormer-windows, the Senate occupying the lower floor and the House the upper. The length of the first session was nine days, and of the second eighty-seven—total, ninety-six days.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820. It consisted of fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. John McLean, of Gallatin County, was chosen Speaker of the House. A leading topic of discussion was the incorporation of a State Bank. Money was scarce and there was a strong popular demand for an increase of circulating medium. To appease this clamor, no less than to relieve traders and agriculturists, this General Assembly established a State Bank (see *State Bank*), despite the earnest protest of McLean and the executive veto. A stay-law was also enacted at this session for the benefit of the debtor class. The number of members of the next Legislature was fixed at eighteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives—this provision remaining in force until 1831. The session ended Feb. 15, having lasted seventy-four days.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 2, 1822. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate, while in the organization of the lower house, William M. Alexander was chosen Speaker. Governor Coles, in his inaugural, called attention to the existence of slavery in Illinois despite the Ordinance of 1787, and urged the adoption of repressive measures. Both branches of the Legislature being pro-slavery in sympathy, the Governor's address provoked bitter and determined opposition. On Jan. 9, 1823, Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, defeating John Reynolds, Leonard White and Samuel D. Lockwood. After electing Mr. Thomas and choosing State officers, the General Assembly proceeded to discuss the majority and minority reports of the committee to which had been referred the Governor's address. The minority report recommended the abolition of slavery, while that of the majority favored the adoption of a resolution calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the avowed object

being to make Illinois a slave State. The latter report was adopted, but the pro-slavery party in the House lacked one vote of the number necessary to carry the resolution by the constitutional two-thirds majority. What followed has always been regarded as a blot upon the record of the Third General Assembly. Nicholas Hansen, who had been awarded the seat from Pike County at the beginning of the session after a contest brought by his opponent, John Shaw, was unseated after the adoption of a resolution to reconsider the vote by which he had been several weeks before declared elected. Shaw having thus been seated, the resolution was carried by the necessary twenty-four votes. Mr. Hansen, although previously regarded as a pro-slavery man, had voted with the minority when the resolution was first put upon its passage. Hence followed his deprivation of his seat. The triumph of the friends of the convention was celebrated by what Gov. John Reynolds (himself a conventionist) characterized as "a wild and indecorous procession by torchlight and liquor." (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) The session adjourned Feb. 18, having continued seventy-nine days.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held two sessions, the first being convened, Nov. 15, 1824, by proclamation of the Executive, some three weeks before the date for the regular session, in order to correct a defect in the law relative to counting the returns for Presidential Electors. Thomas Mather was elected Speaker of the House, while Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate. Having amended the law concerning the election returns for Presidential Electors, the Assembly proceeded to the election of two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edwards (resigned) and the other for the full term beginning March 4, 1825. John McLean was chosen for the first and Elias Kent Kane for the second. Five circuit judgeships were created, and it was provided that the bench of the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, and that semi-annual sessions of that tribunal should be held at the State capital. (See *Judicial Department*.) The regular session came to an end, Jan. 18, 1825, but at its own request, the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor Hubbard re-convened the body in special session on Jan. 2, 1826, to enact a new apportionment law under the census of 1825. A sine die adjournment was taken, Jan. 28, 1826. One of the important acts of the regular session of 1825 was the adoption of the first free-school law in Illinois, the measure having been intro-

duced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of the State. This Legislature was in session a total of ninety-two days, of which sixty-five were during the first session and twenty-seven during the second.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 4, 1826, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney presiding in the Senate and John McLean in the House. At the request of the Governor an investigation into the management of the bank at Edwardsville was had, resulting, however, in the exoneration of its officers. The circuit judgeships created by the preceding Legislature were abrogated and their incumbents legislated out of office. The State was divided into four circuits, one Justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each. (See *Judicial Department*.) This General Assembly also elected a State Treasurer to succeed Abner Field, James Hall being chosen on the ninth ballot. The Supreme Court Judges, as directed by the preceding Legislature, presented a well digested report on the revision of the laws, which was adopted without material alteration. One of the important measures enacted at this session was an act establishing a State penitentiary, the funds for its erection being obtained by the sale of saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*; also *Salt Manufacture*.) The session ended Feb. 19—having continued seventy-eight days.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 1, 1828. The Jackson Democrats had a large majority in both houses. John McLean was, for the third time, elected Speaker of the House, and, later in the session, was elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General were also appointed or elected. The most important legislation of the session was as follows: Authorizing the sale of school lands and the borrowing of the proceeds from the school fund for the ordinary governmental expenses; providing for a return to the viva voce method of voting; creating a fifth judicial circuit and appointing a Judge therefor; providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to sell lands and commence its construction. The Assembly adjourned, Jan. 23, 1829, having been in session fifty-four days.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, Dec. 6, 1830. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, Zadoc Casey, and William L. D. Ewing presided over the two houses, respectively. John Reynolds was Governor, and, the majority of the Senate being made up of his political adversaries,

experienced no little difficulty in securing the confirmation of his nominees. Two United States Senators were elected: Elias K. Kane being chosen to succeed himself and John M. Robinson to serve the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased. The United States census of 1830 gave Illinois three Representatives in Congress instead of one, and this General Assembly passed a re-apportionment law accordingly. The number of State Senators was increased to twenty-six, and of members of the lower house to fifty-five. The criminal code was amended by the substitution of imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty in lieu of the stocks and public flogging. This Legislature also authorized the borrowing of \$100,000 to redeem the notes of the State Bank which were to mature the following year. The Assembly adjourned, Feb. 16, 1831, the session having lasted seventy-three days.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The session began Dec. 3, 1832, and ended March 2, 1833. William L. D. Ewing was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and succeeded Zadoc Casey as Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having been elected a Representative in Congress. Alexander M. Jenkins presided over the House as Speaker. This Legislature enacted the first general incorporation laws of Illinois, their provisions being applicable to towns and public libraries. It also incorporated several railroad companies,—one line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River (projected as a substitute for the canal), one from Peru to Cairo, and another to cross the State, running through Springfield. Other charters were granted for shorter lines, but the incorporators generally failed to organize under them. A notable incident in connection with this session was the attempt to impeach Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was the first and last trial of this character in the State's history, between 1818 and 1899. Failing to secure a conviction in the Senate (where the vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal, with four Senators excused from voting), the House attempted to remove him by address, but in this the Senate refused to concur. The first mechanics' lien law was enacted by this Legislature, as also a law relating to the "right of way" for "public roads, canals, or other public works." The length of the session was ninety days.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions. The first began Dec. 1, 1834, and lasted to Feb. 13, 1835. Lieutenant-Governor Jenkins presided in the Senate and James Semple was elected Speaker of the House without oppo-

sition. On Dec. 20, John M. Robinson was re-elected United States Senator Abraham Lincoln was among the new members, but took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the body. The principal public laws passed at this session were: Providing for the borrowing of \$500,000 to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise its expenditure; incorporating the Bank of the State of Illinois; and authorizing a loan of \$12,000 by Cook County, at 10 per cent interest per annum from the county school fund, for the erection of a court house in that county. The second session of this Assembly convened, Dec. 7, 1835, adjourning, Jan. 18, 1836. A new canal act was passed, enlarging the Commissioners' powers and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of money borrowed to aid in its construction. A new apportionment law was also passed providing for the election of forty-one Senators and ninety-one Representatives, and W. L. D. Ewing was elected United States Senator, to succeed Elias K. Kane, deceased. The length of the first session was seventy-five days, and of the second forty-three days—total, 118.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, like its predecessor, held two sessions. The first convened Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourned March 6, 1837. The Whigs controlled the Senate by a large majority, and elected William H. Davidson, of White County, President, to succeed Alexander M. Jenkins, who had resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship. (See *Jenkins, Alexander M.*) James Semple was re-elected Speaker of the House, which was fully two-thirds Democratic. This Legislature was remarkable for the number of its members who afterwards attained National prominence. Lincoln and Douglas sat in the lower house, both voting for the same candidate for Speaker—Newton Cloud, an independent Democrat. Besides these, the rolls of this Assembly included the names of a future Governor, six future United States Senators, eight Congressmen, three Illinois Supreme Court Judges, seven State officers, and a Cabinet officer. The two absorbing topics for legislative discussion and action were the system of internal improvements and the removal of the State capital. (See *Internal Improvement Policy and State Capitals.*) The friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the seat of the State government, while the Internal Improvement Act was passed over the veto of Governor Duncan. A second session of this Legislature met on the call of the

Governor, July 10, 1837, and adjourned July 22. An act legalizing the suspension of State banks was adopted, but the recommendation of the Governor for the repeal of the internal improvement legislation was ignored. The length of the first session was ninety-two days and of the second thirteen—total 105.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held both a regular and a special session. The former met Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839. The Whigs were in a majority in both houses, and controlled the organization of the Senate. In the House, however, their candidate for Speaker—Abraham Lincoln—failing to secure his full party vote, was defeated by W. L. D. Ewing. At this session \$800,000 more was appropriated for the "improvement of water-ways and the construction of railroads," all efforts to put an end to, or even curtail, further expenditures on account of internal improvements meeting with defeat. An appropriation (the first) was made for a library for the Supreme Court; the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, and the further issuance of bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$5 was prohibited. By this time the State debt had increased to over \$13,000,000, and both the people and the Governor were becoming apprehensive as to ultimate results of this prodigal outlay. A crisis appeared imminent, and the Governor, on Dec. 9, 1839, convened the Legislature in special session to consider the situation. (This was the first session ever held at Springfield; and, the new State House not being completed, the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court found accommodation in three of the principal church edifices.) The struggle for a change of State policy at this session was long and hard fought, no heed being given to party lines. The outcome was the virtual abrogation of the entire internal improvement system. Provision was made for the calling in and destruction of all unsold bonds and the speedy adjustment of all unsettled accounts of the old Board of Public Works, which was legislated out of office. The special session adjourned Feb. 3, 1840. Length of regular session ninety-two days, of the special, fifty-seven—total, 149.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature was strongly Democratic in both branches. It first convened, by executive proclamation, Nov. 23, 1840, the object being to provide for payment of interest on the public debt. In reference to this matter the following enactments were made: Authorizing the hypothecation of \$300,000 internal improvement bonds, to meet the interest

due Jan. 1, 1841; directing the issue of bonds to be sold in the open market and the proceeds applied toward discharging all amounts due on interest account for which no other provision was made; levying a special tax of ten cents on the \$100 to meet the interest on the last mentioned class of bonds, as it matured. For the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Jacksonville) another appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The called session adjourned, sine die, on Dec. 5, and the regular session began two days later. The Senate was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor (Stinson H. Anderson), and William L. D. Ewing was chosen Speaker of the House. The most vital issue was the propriety of demanding the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, with its branches, and here party lines were drawn. The Whigs finally succeeded in averting the closing of the institutions which had suspended specie payments, and in securing for those institutions the privilege of issuing small bills. A law reorganizing the judiciary was passed by the majority over the executive veto, and in face of the defection of some of its members. On a partisan issue all the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and five Justices added to the bench of the Supreme Court. The session was stormy, and the Assembly adjourned March 1, 1841. This Legislature was in session ninety-eight days—thirteen during the special session and eighty-five during the regular.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of forty-one Senators and 121 Representatives; convened, Dec. 5, 1842. The Senate and House were Democratic by two-thirds majority in each. Lient.-Gov. John Moore was presiding officer of the Senate and Samuel Hackelton Speaker of the House, with W. L. D. Ewing, who had been acting Governor and United States Senator, as Clerk of the latter. Richard Yates, Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen T. Logan and Gustavus Koerner, were among the new members. The existing situation seemed fraught with peril. The State debt was nearly \$14,000,000; immigration had been checked; the State and Shawneetown banks had gone down and their currency was not worth fifty cents on the dollar; Auditor's warrants were worth no more, and Illinois State bonds were quoted at fourteen cents. On Dec. 18, Judge Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, having defeated Stephen A. Douglas for the Democratic caucus nomination, on the nineteenth ballot, by a majority of one vote. The State Bank (in which the State had been a large shareholder) was permitted to go into liquidation upon

the surrender of State bonds in exchange for a like amount of bank stock owned by the State. The same conditional release was granted to the bank at Shawneetown. The net result was a reduction of the State debt by about \$3,000,000. The Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$1,600,000 on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the canal and meeting the indebtedness already incurred. The Executive was also made sole "Fund Commissioner" and, in that capacity, was empowered (in connection with the Auditor) to sell the railroads, etc., belonging to the State at public auction. Provision was also made for the redemption of the bonds hypothecated with Macalister and Stebbins. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.) The Congressional distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of public lands was acquiesced in, and the revenues and resources of the State were pledged to the redemption "of every debt contracted by an authorized agent for a good and valuable consideration." To establish a sinking fund to meet such obligation, a tax of twenty cents on every \$100, payable in coin, was levied. This Legislature also made a re-apportionment of the State into Seven Congressional Districts. The Legislature adjourned, March 6, 1843, after a session of ninety-two days.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, the session lasting ninety-two days. The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and fifteen Whigs; the House of eighty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. David Davis was among the new members. William A. Richardson defeated Stephen T. Logan for the Speakership, and James Semple was elected United States Senator to succeed Samuel McRoberts, deceased. The canal law was amended by the passage of a supplemental act, transferring the property to Trustees and empowering the Governor to complete the negotiations for the borrowing of \$1,600,000 for its construction. The State revenue being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, to say nothing of the arrears of interest on the State debt, a tax of three mills on each dollar's worth of property was imposed for 1845 and of three and one-half mills thereafter. Of the revenue thus raised in 1845, one mill was set apart to pay the interest on the State debt and one and one-half mills for the same purpose from the taxes collected in 1846 "and forever thereafter."

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 7, 1846. The farewell message of Governor Ford

and the inaugural of Governor French were leading incidents. The Democrats had a two-thirds majority in each house. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Wells presided in the Senate, and Newton Cloud was elected Speaker of the House, the complimentary vote of the Whigs being given to Stephen T. Logan. Stephen A. Douglas was elected United States Senator, the whigs voting for Cyrus Edwards. State officers were elected as follows: Auditor, Thomas H. Campbell; State Treasurer, Milton Carpenter—both by acclamation; and Horace S. Cooley was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State. A new school law was enacted; the sale of the Gallatin County salines was authorized; the University of Chicago was incorporated, and the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville established; the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad was authorized; District Courts were established; and provision was made for refunding the State debt. The Assembly adjourned, March 1, 1847, after a session of eighty-five days.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This was the first Legislature to convene under the Constitution of 1847. There were twenty-five members in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The body assembled on Jan. 1, 1849, continuing in session until Feb. 12—the session being limited by the Constitution to six weeks. Zadoc Casey was chosen Speaker, defeating Richard Yates by a vote of forty-six to nineteen. After endorsing the policy of the administration in reference to the Mexican War and thanking the soldiers, the Assembly proceeded to the election of United States Senator to succeed Sidney Breese. The choice fell upon Gen. James Shields, the other caucus candidates being Breese and McClelland, while Gen. William F. Thornton led the forlorn hope for the Whigs. The principle of the Wilmot proviso was endorsed. The Governor convened the Legislature in special session on Oct. 23. A question as to the eligibility of Gen. Shields having arisen (growing out of his nativity and naturalization), and the legal obstacles having been removed by the lapse of time, he was re-elected Senator at the special session. Outside of the passage of a general law authorizing the incorporation of railroads, little general legislation was enacted. The special session adjourned Nov. 7. Length of regular session forty-three days; special, seventeen—total sixty.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1851, adjourned Feb. 17—length of session forty-three days. Sidney Breese (ex-Senator) was chosen Speaker. The session was

characterized by a vast amount of legislation, not all of which was well considered. By joint resolution of both houses the endorsement of the Wilmot proviso at the previous session was rescinded. The first homestead exemption act was passed, and a stringent liquor law adopted, the sale of liquor in quantities less than one quart being prohibited. Township organization was authorized and what was virtually free-banking was sanctioned. The latter law was ratified by popular vote in November, 1851. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad was also passed at this session, the measure being drafted by James L. D. Morrison. A special session of this Assembly was held in 1852 under a call by the Governor, lasting from June 7 to the 23d—seventeen days. The most important general legislation of the special session was the reapportionment of the State into nine Congressional Districts. This Legislature was in session a total of sixty days.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The first (or regular) session convened Jan. 3, 1853, and adjourned Feb. 14. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and five Whigs; the House, of fifty-nine Democrats, sixteen Whigs and one "Free-Soiler." Lieutenant-Governor Koerner presided in the upper, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds in the lower house. Governor Matteson was inaugurated on the 16th; Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, Jan. 5, the Whigs casting a complimentary vote for Joseph Gillespie. More than 450 laws were enacted, the majority being "private acts." The prohibitory temperance legislation of the preceding General Assembly was repealed and the license system re-enacted. This body also passed the famous "black laws" designed to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State. The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; the State Agricultural Society was incorporated; the remainder of the State lands was ordered sold, and any surplus funds in the treasury appropriated toward reducing the State debt. A special session was convened on Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4. The most important measures adopted were: a legislative re-apportionment, an act providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a charter for the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. The regular session lasted forty-three days, the special twenty-four—total, sixty-seven.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 1, 1855, and adjourned Feb. 15—the session lasting

forty-six days. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House. The political complexion of the Legislature was much mixed, among the members being old-line Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Pro-slavery Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Nebraska question was the leading issue, and in reference thereto the Senate stood fourteen Nebraska members and eleven anti-Nebraska; the House, thirty-four straight-out Democrats, while the entire strength of the opposition was forty-one. A United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Gen. James Shields, and the friends of free-soil had a clear majority of four on joint ballot. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs, and General Shields of the Democrats. The two houses met in joint session Feb. 8. The result of the first ballot was, Lincoln, forty-five; Shields, forty-one; scattering, thirteen; present, but not voting, one. Mr. Lincoln's strength steadily waned, then rallied slightly on the sixth and seventh ballots, but again declined. Shields' forty-one votes rising on the fifth ballot to forty-two, but having dropped on the next ballot to forty-one, his name was withdrawn and that of Gov. Joel A. Matteson substituted. Matteson gained until he received forty-seven votes, which was the limit of his strength. On the ninth ballot, Lincoln's vote having dropped to fifteen, his name was withdrawn at his own request, his support going, on the next ballot, to Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, who received fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson and one for Archibald Williams—one member not voting. Trumbull, having received a majority, was elected. Five members had voted for him from the start. These were Senators John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and Burton C. Cook, and Representatives Henry S. Baker and George T. Allen. It had been hoped that they would, in time, come to the support of Mr. Lincoln, but they explained that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote only for an anti-Nebraska Democrat. They were all subsequently prominent leaders in the Republican party. Having inaugurated its work by accomplishing a political revolution, this Legislature proceeded to adopt several measures more or less radical in their tendency. One of these was the Maine liquor law, with the condition that it be submitted to popular vote. It failed of ratification by vote of the people at an election held in the following June. A new common school law was enacted, and railroads were required to fence their tracks. The Assembly also adopted a reso-

lution calling for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but this was defeated at the polls.

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned, sine die, Feb. 19. A Republican State administration, with Governor Bissell at its head, had just been elected, but the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. Lieut.-Gov. John Wood presided over the Senate, and Samuel Holmes, of Adams County, defeated Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook, for the Speakership of the House. Among the prominent members were Norman B. Judd, of Cook; A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson; Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon; John A. Logan, of Jackson; William R. Morrison, of Monroe; Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison, and S. W. Moulton, of Shelby. Among the important measures enacted by this General Assembly were the following: Acts establishing and maintaining free schools; establishing a Normal University at Normal; amending the banking law; providing for the general incorporation of railroads; providing for the building of a new penitentiary; and funding the accrued arrears of interest on the public debt. Length of session, forty-six days.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1859, and was in session for fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 24. The Senate consisted of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members. The presiding officers were:—of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Wood; of the House, W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County, who defeated his Republican opponent, Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, on a viva voce vote. The Governor's message showed a reduction of \$1,166,877 in the State debt during two years preceding, leaving a balance of principal and arrears of interest amounting to \$11,138,454. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Assembly, in joint session, elected Stephen A. Douglas to succeed himself as United States Senator, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln. The Legislature was thrown into great disorder in consequence of an attempt to prevent the receipt from the Governor of a veto of a legislative apportionment bill which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the Republicans, who denounced it as partisan and unjust.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened in regular session on Jan. 7, 1861, consisting of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. For the first time in the State's history, the Democrats failed to control the organization of either house. Lieut.-Gov. Francis A. Hoffman presided over the Senate, and S. M. Cullom, of

Sangamon, was chosen Speaker of the House, the Democratic candidate being James W. Singleton. Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles County, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson. The message of the retiring Governor (John Wood) reported a reduction of the State debt, during four years of Republican administration, of \$2,860,402, and showed the number of banks to be 110, whose aggregate circulation was \$12,320,964. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator on January 10, receiving fifty-four votes, to forty-six cast for Samuel S. Marshall. Governor Yates was inaugurated, Jan. 14. The most important legislation of this session related to the following subjects: the separate property rights of married women; the encouragement of mining and the support of public schools; the payment of certain evidences of State indebtedness; protection of the purity of the ballot-box, and a resolution submitting to the people the question of the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Joint resolutions were passed relative to the death of Governor Bissell; to the appointment of Commissioners to attend a Peace Conference in Washington, and referring to federal relations. The latter deprecated amendments to the United States Constitution, but expressed a willingness to unite with any States which might consider themselves aggrieved, in petitioning Congress to call a convention for the consideration of such amendments, at the same time pledging the entire resources of Illinois to the National Government for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The regular session ended Feb. 22, having lasted forty-seven days.—Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Governor Yates reconvened the General Assembly in special session to consider and adopt methods to aid and support the Federal authority in preserving the Union and protecting the rights and property of the people. The two houses assembled on April 23. On April 25 Senator Douglas addressed the members on the issues of the day, in response to an invitation conveyed in a joint resolution. The special session closed May 3, 1861, and not a few of the legislators promptly volunteered in the Union army. Length of the regular session, forty-seven days; of the special, eleven—total fifty-eight.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY was composed of twenty-five Senators and eighty-eight Representatives. It convened Jan. 5, 1863, and was Democratic in both branches. The presiding officer of the Senate was Lieutenant-Governor

Hoffman; Samuel A. Buckmaster was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-five. On Jan. 12, William A. Richardson was elected United States Senator to succeed S. A. Douglas, deceased, the Republican nominee being Governor Yates, who received thirty-eight votes out of a total of 103 cast. Much of the time of the session was devoted to angry discussion of the policy of the National Government in the prosecution of the war. The views of the opposing parties were expressed in majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations—the former condemning and the latter upholding the Federal administration. The majority report was adopted in the House on Feb. 12, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight, and the resolutions which it embodied were at once sent to the Senate for concurrence. Before they could be acted upon in that body a Democratic Senator—J. M. Rodgers, of Clinton County—died. This left the Senate politically tied, a Republican presiding officer having the deciding vote. Consequently no action was taken at the time, and, on Feb. 14, the Legislature adjourned till June 2. Immediately upon re-assembling, joint resolutions relating to a sine die adjournment were introduced in both houses. A disagreement regarding the date of such adjournment ensued, when Governor Yates, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution in such cases, sent in a message (June 10, 1863) proroguing the General Assembly until “the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865.” The members of the Republican minority at once left the hall. The members of the majority convened and adjourned from day to day until June 24, when, having adopted an address to the people setting forth their grievance and denouncing the State executive, they took a recess until the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1864. The action of the Governor, having been submitted to the Supreme Court, was sustained, and no further session of this General Assembly was held. Owing to the prominence of political issues, no important legislation was effected at this session, even the ordinary appropriations for the State institutions failing. This caused much embarrassment to the State Government in meeting current expenses, but banks and capitalists came to its aid, and no important interest was permitted to suffer. The total length of the session was fifty days—forty-one days before the recess and nine days after.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1865, and remained in session forty-six

days. It consisted of twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. The Republicans had a majority in both houses. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the Senate, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen Speaker of the House, over Ambrose M. Miller, Democrat, the vote standing 48 to 23. Governor Yates, in his valedictory message, reported that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure attendant upon the enlistment and maintenance of troops, etc., the State debt had been reduced \$987,786 in four years. On Jan. 4, 1865, Governor Yates was elected to the United States Senate, receiving sixty-four votes to forty three cast for James C. Robinson. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by this Legislature, and sundry special appropriations made. Among the latter was one of \$3,000 toward the State's proportion for the establishment of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg; \$25,000 for the purchase of the land on which is the tomb of the deceased Senator Douglas; besides sums for establishing a home for Soldiers' Orphans and an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children. The first act for the registry of legal voters was passed at this session.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held one regular and two special sessions. It first convened and organized on Jan. 7, 1867. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the upper, and Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, over the lower house. The Governor (Oglesby), in his message, reported a reduction of \$2,607,958 in the State debt during the two years preceding, and recommended various appropriations for public purposes. He also urged the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. On Jan. 15, Lyman Trumbull was chosen United States Senator, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to T. Lyle Dickey, who received thirty-three votes out of 109. The regular session lasted fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 28. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified and important legislation enacted relative to State taxation and the regulation of public warehouses; a State Board of Equalization of Assessments was established, and the office of Attorney-General created. (Under this law Robert G. Ingersoll was the first appointee.) Provision was made for the erection of a new State House, to establish a Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, and for the support of other State institutions. The first special session con-

vened on June 11, 1867, having been summoned to consider questions relating to internal revenue. The lessee of the penitentiary having surrendered his lease without notice, the Governor found it necessary to make immediate provision for the management of that institution. Not having included this matter in his original call, no necessity then existing, he at once summoned a second special session, before the adjournment of the first. This convened on June 14, remained in session until June 28, and adopted what is substantially the present penitentiary law of the State. This General Assembly was in session seventy-one days—fifty-three at the regular, three at the first special session and fifteen at the second.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 4, 1869. The Republicans had a majority in each house. The newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty, presided in the Senate, and Franklin Corwin, of Peru, was again chosen Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby submitted his final message at the opening of the session, showing a total reduction in the State debt during his term of \$4,743,821. Governor John M. Palmer was inaugurated Jan. 11. The most important acts passed by this Legislature were the following: Calling the Constitutional Convention of 1869; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; granting well behaved convicts a reduction in their terms of imprisonment; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; providing for the regulation of freights and fares on railroads; establishing the Southern Normal University; providing for the erection of the Northern Insane Hospital; and establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," especially affecting the interests of the city of Chicago, occupied a great deal of time during this session, and though finally passed over the Governor's veto, was repealed in 1873. This session was interrupted by a recess which extended from March 12 to April 13. The Legislature re-assembled April 14, and adjourned, sine die, April 20, having been in actual session seventy-four days.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY had four sessions, one regular, two special and one adjourned. The first convened Jan. 4, 1871, and adjourned on April 17, having lasted 104 days, when a recess was taken to Nov. 15 following. The body was made up of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives. The Republicans again controlled both houses, electing William M. Smith,

Speaker (over William R. Morrison, Democrat), while Lieutenant-Governor Dougherty presided in the Senate. The latter occupied the Hall of Representatives in the old State Capitol, while the House held its sessions in a new church edifice erected by the Second Presbyterian Church. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator, defeating Thomas J. Turner (Democrat) by a vote, on joint ballot, of 131 to 89. This was the first Illinois Legislature to meet after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and its time was mainly devoted to framing, discussing and passing laws required by the changes in the organic law of the State. The first special session opened on May 24 and closed on June 22, 1871, continuing thirty days. It was convened by Governor Palmer to make additional appropriations for the necessary expenses of the State Government and for the continuance of work on the new State House. The purpose of the Governor in summoning the second special session was to provide financial relief for the city of Chicago after the great fire of Oct. 9-11, 1871. Members were summoned by special telegrams and were in their seats Oct. 13, continuing in session to Oct. 24—twelve days. Governor Palmer had already suggested a plan by which the State might aid the stricken city without doing violence to either the spirit or letter of the new Constitution, which expressly prohibited special legislation. Chicago had advanced \$2,500,000 toward the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under the pledge of the State that this outlay should be made good. The Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to pay both principal and interest of this loan, amounting, in round numbers, to about \$3,000,000. The adjourned session opened on Nov. 15, 1871, and came to an end on April 9, 1872—having continued 147 days. It was entirely devoted to considering and adopting legislation germane to the new Constitution. The total length of all sessions of this General Assembly was 293 days.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1873. It was composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives; the upper house standing thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats, and the lower, eighty-six Republicans to sixty-seven Democrats. The Senate chose John Early, of Winnebago, President pro tempore, and Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 13, but, eight days later, was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in the Governorship by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge. An

appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for carrying on the work on the new capitol and various other acts of a public character passed, the most important being an amendment of the railroad law of the previous session. On May 6, the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 8, 1874. The purpose of the recess was to enable a Commission on the Revision of the Laws to complete a report. The work was duly completed and nearly all the titles reported by the Commissioners were adopted at the adjourned session. An adjournment, *sine die*, was taken March 31, 1874—the two sessions having lasted, respectively, 119 and 83 days—total 202.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1875. While the Republicans had a plurality in both houses, they were defeated in an effort to secure their organization through a fusion of Democrats and Independents. A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was elected President pro tempore of the Senate (becoming acting Lieutenant-Governor), and Elijah M. Haines was chosen presiding officer of the lower house. The leaders on both sides of the Chamber were aggressive, and the session, as a whole, was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State. Little legislation of vital importance (outside of regular appropriation bills) was enacted. This Legislature adjourned, April 15, having been in session 100 days.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned, *sine die*, on May 24. The Democrats and Independents in the Senate united in securing control of that body, although the House was Republican. Fawcett Plumb, of La Salle County, was chosen President pro tempore of the upper, and James Shaw Speaker of the lower, house. The inauguration of State officers took place Jan. 8, Shelby M. Cullom becoming Governor and Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor. This was one of the most exciting years in American political history. Both of the dominant parties claimed to have elected the President, and the respective votes in the Electoral College were so close as to excite grave apprehension in many minds. It was also the year for the choice of a Senator by the Illinois Legislature, and the attention of the entire country was directed toward this State. Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the Democratic caucus and John A. Logan of the Republicans. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, most of the Republican vote going to Charles B. Lawrence, and the Democrats going over to David Davis, who, although an original

Republican and friend of Lincoln, and Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, had become an Independent Democrat. On the fortieth ballot (taken Jan. 25), Judge Davis received 101 votes, to 94 for Judge Lawrence (Republican) and five scattering, thus securing Davis' election. Not many acts of vital importance were passed by this Legislature. Appellate Courts were established and new judicial districts created; the original jurisdiction of county courts was enlarged; better safeguards were thrown about miners; measures looking at once to the supervision and protection of railroads were passed, as well as various laws relating chiefly to the police administration of the State and of municipalities. The length of the session was 142 days.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1879, with a Republican majority in each house. Andrew Shuman, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the Senate, and William A. James of Lake County was chosen Speaker of the House. John M. Hamilton of McLean County (afterwards Governor), was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on Jan. 21, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to Gen. John C. Black. Various laws of public importance were enacted by this Legislature, among them being one creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the first oleomargarine law; a drainage and levee act; a law for the reorganization of the militia; an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers; a law limiting the pardoning power, and various laws looking toward the supervision and control of railways. The session lasted 144 days, and the Assembly adjourned, *sine die*, May 31, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1881, the Republicans having a majority in both branches. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton presided in the Senate, William J. Campbell of Cook County being elected President pro tempore. Horace H. Thomas, also of Cook, was chosen Speaker of the House. Besides the routine legislation, the most important measures enacted by this Assembly were laws to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; regulating the sale of firearms; providing more stringent penalties for the adulteration of food, drink or medicine; regulating the practice of pharmacy and dentistry; amending the revenue and school laws; and requiring annual statements from official custodians of public moneys. The Legislature adjourned May 30, after having been

in session 146 days, but was called together again in special session by the Governor on March 23, 1882, to pass new Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, and for the consideration of other subjects. The special session lasted forty-four days, adjourning May 5—both sessions occupying a total of 190 days.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1883, with the Republicans again in the majority in both houses. William J. Campbell was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but not until the sixty-first ballot, six Republicans refusing to be bound by the nomination of a caucus held prior to their arrival at Springfield. Loren C. Collins, also of Cook, was elected Speaker of the House. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to Thomas M. Shaw in the Senate, and to Austin O. Sexton in the House. Governor Cullom, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator, Jan. 16, receiving a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. The celebrated "Harper High-License Bill," and the first "Compulsory School Law" were passed at this session, the other acts being of ordinary character. The Legislature adjourned June 18, having been in session 168 days.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1885. The Senate was Republican by a majority of one, there being twenty-six members of that party, twenty-four Democrats and one greenback Democrat. William J. Campbell, of Cook County, was for the third time chosen President pro tempore. The House stood seventy-six Republicans and seventy-six Democrats, with one member—Elijah M. Haines of Lake County—calling himself an "Independent." The contest for the Speakership continued until Jan. 29, when, neither party being able to elect its nominee, the Democrats took up Haines as a candidate and placed him in the chair, with Haines' assistance, filling the minor offices with their own men. After the inauguration of Governor Oglesby, Jan. 30, the first business was the election of a United States Senator. The balloting proceeded until May 18, when John A. Logan received 103 votes to ninety-six for Lambert Tree and five scattering. Three members—one Republican and two Democrats—had died since the opening of the session; and it was through the election of a Republican in place of one of the deceased Democrats, that the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate. The session was a stormy one throughout, the Speaker being, much of the time, at odds with the House, and an

unsuccessful effort was made to depose him. Charges of bribery against certain members were preferred and investigated, but no definite result was reached. Among the important measures passed by this Legislature were the following: A joint resolution providing for submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting contract labor in penal institutions; providing by resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan Commission of twelve to draft a new revenue code; the Crawford primary election law; an act amending the code of criminal procedure; establishing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, subsequently located at Quincy; creating a Live-Stock Commission and appropriating \$531,712 for the completion of the State House. The Assembly adjourned, sine die, June 26, 1885, after a session of 171 days.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1887. The Republicans had a majority of twelve in the Senate and three in the House. For President pro tempore of the Senate, August W. Berggren was chosen; for Speaker of the House, Dr. William F. Calhoun, of De Witt County. The death of General Logan, which had occurred Dec. 26, 1886, was officially announced by Governor Oglesby, and, on Jan. 18, Charles B. Farwell was elected to succeed him as United States Senator. William R. Morrison and Benjamin W. Goodhue were the candidates of the Democratic and Labor parties, respectively. Some of the most important laws passed by this General Assembly were the following: Amending the law relating to the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, etc.; the Chase bill to prohibit book-making and pool-selling; regulating trust companies; making the Trustees of the University of Illinois elective; inhibiting aliens from holding real estate, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins. An act virtually creating a new State banking system was also passed, subject to ratification by popular vote. Other acts, having more particular reference to Chicago and Cook County, were: a law making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damage resulting from mobs and riots; the Merritt conspiracy law; the Gibbs Jury Commission law, and an act for the suppression of bucket-shop gambling. The session ended June 15, 1887, having continued 162 days.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1889, in its first (or regular) session, the Republicans being largely in the majority. The Senate elected Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey County, President pro tempore, and the House

Asa C Matthews of Pike County, Speaker. Mr. Matthews was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury by President Harrison, on May 9 (see *Matthews, Asa C.*), and resigned the Speakership on the following day. He was succeeded by James H. Miller of Stark County. Shelby M. Cullom was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 22, the Democrats again voting for ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The "Sanitary Drainage District Law," designed for the benefit of the city of Chicago, was enacted at this session; an asylum for insane criminals was established at Chester; the annexation of cities, towns, villages, etc., under certain conditions, was authorized; more stringent legislation was enacted relative to the circulation of obscene literature; a new compulsory education law was passed, and the employment on public works of aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens was prohibited. This session ended, May 28. A special session was convened by Governor Fifer on July 24, 1890, to frame and adopt legislation rendered necessary by the Act of Congress locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Miller having died in the interim, William G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The special session concluded Aug. 1, 1890, having enacted the following measures; An Act granting the use of all State lands, (submerged or other) in or adjacent to Chicago, to the World's Columbian Exposition for a period to extend one year after the closing of the Exposition; authorizing the Chicago Boards of Park Commissioners to grant the use of the public parks, or any part thereof, to promote the objects of such Exposition; a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment granting to the city of Chicago the power (provided a majority of the qualified voters desired it) to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, the same to bear interest and the proceeds of their sale to be turned over to the Exposition Managers to be devoted to the use and for the benefit of the Exposition. (See also *World's Columbian Exposition*.) The total length of the two sessions was 150 days.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12 following. Lieut.-Gov. Ray presided in the Senate, Milton W. Matthews (Republican), of Urbana, being elected President pro tem. The Democrats had control in the House and elected Clayton E. Crafts, of Cook County, Speaker. The most exciting feature of the session was the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles B.

Farwell. Neither of the two leading parties had a majority on joint ballot, the balance of power being held by three "Independent" members of the House, who had been elected as representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance. Richard J. Oglesby was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and John M. Palmer of the Democrats. For a time the Independents stood as a unit for A. J. Streeter, but later two of the three voted for ex-Governor Palmer, finally, on March 11, securing his election on the 154th ballot in joint session. Meanwhile, the Republicans had cast tentative ballots for Alson J. Streeter and Cicero J. Lindley, in hope of drawing the Independents to their support, but without effective result. The final ballot stood—Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101, Streeter 1. Of 1,296 bills introduced in both Houses at this session, only 151 became laws, the most important being: The Australian ballot law, and acts regulating building and loan associations; prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen at manual labor; fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent; prohibiting the "truck system" of paying employes, and granting the right of suffrage to women in the election of school officers. An amendment of the State Constitution permitting the submission of two Constitutional Amendments to the people at the same time, was submitted by this Legislature and ratified at the election of 1892. The session covered a period of 157 days.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body convened Jan. 4, 1893. The Democrats were in the ascendancy in both houses, having a majority of seven in the Senate and of three in the lower house. Joseph R. Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor, was ex-officio President of the Senate, and John W. Coppinger, of Alton, was chosen President pro tem. Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County was again chosen Speaker of the House. The inauguration of the new State officers took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This Legislature was in session 164 days, adjourning June 16, 1893. Not very much legislation of a general character was enacted. New Congressional and Legislative apportionments were passed, the former dividing the State into twenty-two districts; an Insurance Department was created; a naval militia was established; the scope of the juvenile reformatory was enlarged and the compulsory education law was amended.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions—a regular and a special. The former opened Jan. 9, 1895, and

closed June 14, following. The political complexion of the Senate was—Republicans, thirty-three; Democrats, eighteen; of the House, ninety-two Republicans and sixty-one Democrats. John Meyer, of Cook County, was elected Speaker of the House, and Charles Bogardus of Piatt County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Acts were passed making appropriations for improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Springfield; authorizing the establishment of a Western Hospital for the Insane (\$100,000); appropriating \$100,000 for a Western Hospital for the Insane; \$65,000 for an Asylum for Incurable Insane; \$50,000, each, for two additional Normal Schools—one in Northern and the other in Eastern Illinois; \$25,000 for a Soldiers' Widows' Home—all being new institutions—besides \$15,000 for a State exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition; \$65,000 to mark, by monuments, the position of Illinois troops on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Other acts passed fixed the salaries of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 each for each regular session; accepted the custody of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, authorized provision for the retirement and pensioning of teachers in public schools, and authorized the adoption of civil service rules for cities. The special session convened, pursuant to a call by the Governor, on June 25, 1895, took a recess, June 28 to July 9, re-assembled on the latter date, and adjourned, sine die, August 2. Outside of routine legislation, no laws were passed except one providing additional necessary revenue for State purposes and one creating a State Board of Arbitration. The regular session continued 157 days and the special twenty-nine—total 186.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1897, and adjourned, sine die, June 4. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, the House standing eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists, and the Senate, thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of fifty votes. Both houses were promptly organized by the election of Republican officers, Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County being chosen Speaker of the House, and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Governor Tanner and the other Republican State officers were formally inaugurated on Jan. 11, and, on Jan. 20, William E. Mason (Republican) was chosen United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, receiving in joint

session 125 votes to seventy-seven for John P. Altgeld (Democrat). Among the principal laws enacted at this session were the following: An act concerning aliens and to regulate the right to hold real estate, and prescribing the terms and conditions for the conveyance of the same; empowering the Commissioners who were appointed at the previous session to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois Volunteers in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, to expend the remaining appropriations in their hands for the erection of monuments on the battle-grounds; authorizing the appointment of a similar Commission to ascertain and mark the positions held by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh; to reimburse the University of Illinois for the loss of funds resulting from the Spaulding defalcation and affirming the liability of the State for "the endowment fund of the University, amounting to \$456,712.91, and for so much in addition as may be received in future from the sale of lands"; authorizing the adoption of the "Torrens land-title system" in the conveyance and registration of land titles by vote of the people in any county; the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts of the State into one and locating the Court at Springfield; creating a State Board of Pardons, and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations. An act of this session, which produced much agitation and led to a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere, was the street railroad law empowering the City Council, or other corporate authority of any city, to grant franchises to street railway companies extending to fifty years. This act was repealed by the General Assembly of 1899 before any street railway corporation had secured a franchise under it. A special session was called by Governor Tanner to meet Dec. 7, 1897, the proclamation naming five topics for legislative action. The session continued to Feb. 24, 1898, only two of the measures named by the Governor in his call being affirmatively acted upon. These included: (1) an elaborate act prescribing the manner of conducting primary elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and (2) a new revenue law regulating the manner of assessing and collecting taxes. One provision of the latter law limits the valuation of property for assessment purposes to one-fifth its cash value. The length of the regular session was 150 days, and that of the special session eighty days—total, 230 days.

GENESE0, a city in Henry County, about two miles south of the Green River. It is on the Chi-

ago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 23 miles east of Rock Island and 75 miles west of Ottawa. It is in the heart of a grain-growing region, and has two large grain elevators. Manufacturing is also carried on to a considerable extent here, furniture, wagons and farming implements constituting the chief output. Geneseo has eleven churches, a graded and a high school, a collegiate institute, two banks, and two newspapers, one issuing a daily edition. Population (1890), 3,182; (1900), 3,356.

GENEVA, a city and railway junction on Fox River, and the county-seat of Kane County; 35 miles west of Chicago. It has a fine courthouse, completed in 1892 at a cost of \$250,000, and numerous handsome churches and school buildings. A State Reformatory for juvenile female offenders has been located here. There is an excellent water-power, operating six manufacturing, including extensive glucose works. The town has a bank, creamery, water-works, gas and electric light plant, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and dairy farming. Population (1880), 1,239; (1890), 1,692; (1900), 2,446.

GENOA, a village of De Kalb County, on Omaha Division of the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, the Ill. Cent. and Chi. & N.W. Railroads, 59 miles west of Chicago. Dairying is a leading industry; has two banks, shoe and telephone factories, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 634; (1900), 1,140.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. The geological structure of Illinois embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole paleonic series of formations, from the calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the coal measures. In addition to these older rocks there is a limited area in the extreme southern end of the State covered with Tertiary deposits. Over-spreading these formations are beds of more recent age, comprising sands, clays and gravel, varying in thickness from ten to more than two hundred feet. These superficial deposits may be divided into Alluvium, Loess and Drift, and constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Under this heading may be noted three distinct groups: the Calciferous, the Trenton and the Cincinnati. The first mentioned group comprises the St. Peter's Sandstone and the Lower Magnesian Limestone. The former outcrops only at a single locality, in La Salle County, extending about two miles along the valley of the Illinois River in the vicinity of Utica. The thickness of the strata appearing

above the surface is about 80 feet, thin bands of Magnesian limestone alternating with layers of Calciferous sandstone. Many of the layers contain good hydraulic rock, which is utilized in the manufacture of cement. The entire thickness of the rock below the surface has not been ascertained, but is estimated at about 400 feet. The St. Peter's Sandstone outcrops in the valley of the Illinois, constituting the main portion of the bluffs from Utica to a point beyond Ottawa, and forms the "bed rock" in most of the northern townships of La Salle County. It also outcrops on the Rock River in the vicinity of Oregon City, and forms a conspicuous bluff on the Mississippi in Calhoun County. Its maximum thickness in the State may be estimated at about 200 feet. It is too incoherent in its texture to be valuable as a building stone, though some of the upper strata in Lee County have been utilized for caps and sills. It affords, however, a fine quality of sand for the manufacture of glass. The Trenton group, which immediately overlies the St. Peter's Sandstone, consists of three divisions. The lowest is a brown Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, usually found in regular beds, or strata, varying from four inches to two feet in thickness. The aggregate thickness varies from twenty feet, in the northern portion of the State, to sixty or seventy feet at the bluff in Calhoun County. At the quarries in La Salle County, it abounds in fossils, including a large *Lituites* and several specimens of *Orthoceras*, *Maclurea*, etc. The middle division of the Trenton group consists of light gray, compact limestones in the southern and western parts of the State, and of light blue, thin-bedded, shaly limestone in the northern portions. The upper division is the well-known Galena limestone, the lead-bearing rock of the Northwest. It is a buff colored, porous Dolomite, sometimes arenaceous and unevenly textured, giving origin to a ferruginous, sandy clay when decomposed. The lead ores occur in crevices, caverns and horizontal seams. These crevices were probably formed by shrinkage of the strata from crystallization or by some disturbing force from beneath, and have been enlarged by decomposition of the exposed surface. Fossils belonging to a lower order of marine animal than the coral are found in this rock, as are also marine shells, corals and crustaceans. Although this limestone crops out over a considerable portion of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rock River, the productive lead mines are chiefly confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. All the divisions of the Trenton group afford good build-

ing material, some of the rock being susceptible of a high polish and making a handsome, durable marble. About seventy feet are exposed near Thebes, in Alexander County. All through the Southwest this stone is known as Cape Girardeau marble, from its being extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The Cincinnati group immediately succeeds the Trenton in the ascending scale, and forms the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian system. It usually consists of argillaceous and sandy shales, although, in the northwest portion of the State, Magnesian limestone is found with the shales. The prevailing colors of the beds are light blue and drab, weathering to a light ashen gray. This group is found well exposed in the vicinity of Thebes, Alexander County, furnishing a durable building stone extensively used for foundation walls. Fossils are found in profusion in all the beds, many fine specimens, in a perfect state of preservation, having been exhumed.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The Niagara group in Northern Illinois consists of brown, gray and buff magnesian limestones, sometimes evenly bedded, as at Joliet and Athens, and sometimes concretionary and brecciated, as at Bridgeport and Port Byron. Near Chicago the cells and pockets of this rock are filled with petroleum, but it has been ascertained that only the thirty upper feet of the rock contain bituminous matter. The quarries in Will and Jersey Counties furnish fine building and flagging stone. The rock is of a light gray color, changing to buff on exposure. In Pike and Calhoun Counties, also, there are outcroppings of this rock and quarries are numerous. It is usually evenly bedded, the strata varying in thickness from two inches to two feet, and breaking evenly. Its aggregate thickness in Western and Northern Illinois ranges from fifty to 150 feet. In Union and Alexander Counties, in the southern part of the State, the Upper Silurian series consists chiefly of thin bedded gray or buff-colored limestone, silicious and cherty, flinty material largely preponderating over the limestone. Fossils are not abundant in this formation, although the quarries at Bridgeport, in Cook County, have afforded casts of nearly 100 species of marine organisms, the calcareous portion having been washed away.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.—This system is represented in Illinois by three well marked divisions, corresponding to the Oriskany sandstone, the Onondaga limestone and the Hamilton and Corniferous beds of New York. To these the late Professor Worthen, for many years State Geologist, added,

although with some hesitancy, the black shale formation of Illinois. Although these comprise an aggregate thickness of over 500 feet, their exposure is limited to a few isolated outcroppings along the bluffs of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The lower division, called "Clear Creek Limestone," is about 250 feet thick, and is only found in the extreme southern end of the State. It consists of chert, or impure flint, and thin-bedded silico-magnesian limestones, rather compact in texture, and of buff or light gray to nearly white colors. When decomposed by atmospheric influences, it forms a fine white clay, resembling common chalk in appearance. Some of the cherty beds resemble burr stones in porosity, and good mill-stones are made therefrom in Union County. Some of the stone is bluish-gray, or mottled and crystalline, capable of receiving a high polish, and making an elegant and durable building stone. The Onondaga group comprises some sixty feet of quartzose sandstone and striped silicious shales. The structure of the rock is almost identical with that of St. Peter's Sandstone. In the vicinity of its outcrop in Union County are found fine beds of potter's clay, also variegated in color. The rock strata are about twenty feet thick, evenly bedded and of a coarse, granular structure, which renders the stone valuable for heavy masonry. The group has not been found north of Jackson County. Large quantities of characteristic fossils abound. The rocks composing the Hamilton group are the most valuable of all the divisions of the Devonian system, and the outcrops can be identified only by their fossils. In Union and Jackson Counties it is found from eighty to 100 feet in thickness, two beds of bluish gray, fetid limestone being separated by about twenty feet of calcareous shales. The limestones are highly bituminous. In Jersey and Calhoun Counties the group is only six to ten feet thick, and consists of a hard, silicious limestone, passing at some points into a quartzose sandstone, and at others becoming argillaceous, as at Grafton. The most northern outcrop is in Rock Island County, where the rock is concretionary in structure and is utilized for building purposes and in the manufacture of quicklime. Fossils are numerous, among them being a few fragments of fishes, which are the oldest remains of vertebrate animals yet found in the State. The black shale probably attains its maximum development in Union County, where it ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness. Its lower portion is a fine, black, laminated slate, sometimes closely resembling the bituminous

shales associated with the coal seams, which circumstance has led to the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. The bituminous portion of the mass, on distillation, yields an oil closely resembling petroleum. Crystals of iron pyrites are abundant in the argillaceous portion of the group, which does not extend north of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Pike.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This is divisible into five groups, as follows: The Kinderhook group, the Burlington limestone, and the Keokuk, St. Louis and Chester groups. Its greatest development is in the southern portion of the State, where it has a thickness of 1,400 or 1,500 feet. It thins out to the northward so rapidly that, in the vicinity of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, it is only 300 feet thick, while it wholly disappears below Rock Island. The Kinderhook group is variable in its lithological character, consisting of argillaceous and sandy shales, with thin beds of compact and oolitic limestone, passing locally into calcareous shales or impure limestone. The entire formation is mainly a mechanical sediment, with but a very small portion of organic matter. The Burlington limestone, on the other hand, is composed almost entirely of the fossilized remains of organic beings, with barely enough sedimentary material to act as a cement. Its maximum thickness scarcely exceeds 200 feet, and its principal outcrops are in the counties of Jersey, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Warren and Henderson. The rock is usually a light gray, buff or brown limestone, either coarsely granular or crystalline in structure. The Keokuk group immediately succeeds the Burlington in the ascending order, with no well defined line of demarcation, the chief points of difference between the two being in color and in the character of fossils found. At the upper part of this group is found a bed of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing a great variety of geodes, which furnish beautiful cabinet specimens of crystallized quartz, chalcedony, dolomite and iron pyrites. In Jersey and Monroe Counties a bed of hydraulic limestone, adapted to the manufacture of cement, is found at the top of this formation. The St. Louis group is partly a fine-grained or semi-crystallized bluish-gray limestone, and partly concretionary, as around Alton. In the extreme southern part of the State the rock is highly bituminous and susceptible of receiving a high polish, being used as a black marble. Beds of magnesian limestone are found here and there, which furnish a good stone for foundation walls. In Hardin County, the rock

is traversed by veins of fluor spar, carrying galena and zinc blonde. The Chester group is only found in the southern part of the State, thinning out from a thickness of eight hundred feet in Jackson and Randolph Counties, to about twenty feet at Alton. It consists of hard, gray, crystalline, argillaceous limestones, alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones, which locally replace each other. A few species of true carboniferous flora are found in the arenaceous shales and sandstones of this group, the earliest traces of pre-historic land plants found in the State. Outcrops extend in a narrow belt from the southern part of Hardin County to the southern line of St. Clair County, passing around the southwest border of the coal field.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This includes the Conglomerate, or "Mill Stone Grit" of European authors, and the true coal measures. In the southern portion of the State its greatest thickness is about 1,200 feet. It becomes thinner toward the north, scarcely exceeding 400 or 500 feet in the vicinity of La Salle. The word "conglomerate" designates a thick bed of sandstone that lies at the base of the coal measures, and appears to have resulted from the culmination of the arenaceous sedimentary accumulations. It consists of massive quartzose sandstone, sometimes nearly white, but more frequently stained red or brown by the ferruginous matter which it contains, and is frequently composed in part of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter. When highly ferruginous, the oxide of iron cements the sand into a hard crust on the surface of the rock, which successfully resists the denuding influence of the atmosphere, so that the rock forms towering cliffs on the banks of the stream along which are its outcrops. Its thickness varies from 200 feet in the southern part of the State to twenty-five feet in the northern. It has afforded a few species of fossil plants, but no animal remains. The coal measures of Illinois are at least 1,000 feet thick and cover nearly three-fourths of its entire area. The strata are horizontal, the dip rarely exceeding six to ten feet to the mile. The formation is made up of sandstone, shales, thin beds of limestone, coal, and its associated fire clays. The thickness of the workable beds is from six to twenty-four inches in the upper measures, and from two to five feet in the lower measures. The fire clays, on which the coal seams usually rest, probably represent the ancient soil on which grew the trees and plants from which the coal is formed.

When pure, these clays are valuable for the manufacture of fire brick, tile and common pottery. Illinois coal is wholly of the bituminous variety, the metamorphic conditions which resulted in the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania not having extended to this State. Fossils, both vegetable and animal, abound in the coal measures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—This system is represented only in the southern end of the State, where certain deposits of stratified sands, shales and conglomerate are found, which appear to mark the northern boundary of the great Tertiary formation of the Gulf States. Potter's clay, lignite and silicious woods are found in the formation.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.—This system embraces all the superficial material, including sands, clay, gravel and soil which overspreads the older formations in all portions of the State. It gives origin to the soil from which the agricultural wealth of Illinois is derived. It may be properly separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first-named occupies the lowest position in the series, and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness from twenty to 120 feet, and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice. The subsoil over a large part of the northern and central portions of the State is composed of fine brown clay. Prof. Desquereux (Illinois Geological Survey, Vol. I.) accounts for the origin of this clay and of the black prairie soil above it, by attributing it to the growth and decomposition of a peculiar vegetation. The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the principal rivers. The fossils found in this formation consist chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. Stone implements of primeval man are also discovered. The term alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits

forming the bottom lands of the rivers and smaller streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. When sufficiently elevated, they constitute the richest and most productive farming lands in the State.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Vermilion County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles south of Danville. It has a bank, telegraph and express office and a newspaper. Population (1890), 662; (1900), 988.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SCHOOL, located at Addison, Du Page County; incorporated in 1852; has a faculty of three instructors and reports 187 pupils for 1897-98, with a property valuation of \$9,600.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Vermilion County, and suburb of Danville; is the center of a coal-mining district. Population (1880), 540; (1890), 1,178; (1900), 1,782.

GEST, William H., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1838. When but four years old his parents removed to Rock Island, where he has since resided. He graduated from Williams College in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always been actively engaged in practice. In 1886 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District, and was re-elected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated by Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat.

GIBALT, Pierre, a French priest, supposed to have been born at New Madrid in what is now Southeastern Missouri, early in the eighteenth century; was Vicar-General at Kaskaskia, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches at Cahokia, St. Genevieve and adjacent points, at the time of the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and rendered Clark important aid in conciliating the French citizens of Illinois. He also made a visit to Vincennes and induced the people there to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. He even advanced means to aid Clark's destitute troops, but beyond a formal vote of thanks by the Virginia Legislature, he does not appear to have received any recompense. Governor St. Clair, in a report to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, dwelt impressively upon the value of Father Gibalt's services and sacrifices, and Judge Law said of him, "Next to Clark and (Francis) Vigo, the United States are indebted more to Father Gibalt for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than to any other man." The date and place of his death are unknown.

GIBSON CITY, a town in Ford County, situated on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 34 miles east of Bloomington, and at the intersection of the Wabash Railroad and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. The principal mechanical industries are iron works, canning works, a shoe factory, and a tile factory. It has two banks, two newspapers, nine churches and an academy. A college is projected. Population (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,054; (1903, est.), 3,165.

GILL, Joseph B., Lieutenant-Governor (1893-97), was born on a farm near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862. In 1868 his father settled at Murphysboro, where Mr. Gill still makes his home. His academic education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale. In 1886 he graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Returning home he purchased an interest in "The Murphysboro Independent," which paper he conducted and edited up to January, 1893. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. As a legislator he was prominent as a champion of the labor interest. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, serving from January, 1893, to '97.

GILLESPIE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles southwest of Litchfield. This is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 948; (1900), 873.

GILLESPIE, Joseph, lawyer and Judge, was born in New York City, August 22, 1809, of Irish parents, who removed to Illinois in 1819, settling on a farm near Edwardsville. After coming to Illinois, at 10 years, he did not attend school over two months. In 1827 he went to the lead mines at Galena, remaining until 1829. In 1831, at the invitation of Cyrus Edwards, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, having been elected Probate Judge in 1836. He also served during two campaigns (1831 and '32) in the Black Hawk War. He was a Whig in politics and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term, and was a member of the State Senate from 1847 to 1859. In 1853 he received the few votes of the

Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and, in 1860, presided over the second Republican State Convention at Decatur, at which elements were set in motion which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time, a week later. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1867 for a second term, serving until 1873. Died, at his home at Edwardsville, Jan. 7, 1885.

GILLETT, John Dean, agriculturist and stockman, was born in Connecticut, April 28, 1819; spent several years of his youth in Georgia, but, in 1838, came to Illinois by way of St. Louis, finally reaching "Bald Knob," in Logan County, where an uncle of the same name resided. Here he went to work, and, by frugality and judicious investments, finally acquired a large body of choice lands, adding to his agricultural operations the rearing and feeding of stock for the Chicago and foreign markets. In this he was remarkably successful. In his later years he was President of a National Bank at Lincoln. At the time of his death, August 27, 1888, he was the owner of 16,500 acres of improved lands in the vicinity of Elkhart, Logan County, besides large herds of fine stock, both cattle and horses. He left a large family, one of his daughters being the wife of the late Senator Richard J. Oglesby.

GILLETT, Philip Goode, specialist and educator, born in Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833; was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1852, and the same year became an instructor in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. In 1856 he became Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining there until 1893, when he resigned. Thereafter, for some years, he was President of the Association for the Promotion of Speech by the Deaf, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., but later returned to Jacksonville, where he has since been living in retirement.

GILLHAM, Daniel B., agriculturist and legislator, was born at a place now called Wanda, in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1826—his father being a farmer and itinerant Methodist preacher, who belonged to one of the pioneer families in the American Bottom at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, but did not graduate from the latter. In his early life he followed the vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the most prosperous and highly

cultivated portions of the American Bottom, a few miles below Alton, but, in 1872, removed to Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1866, serving eight years as Superintendent and later as its President; was also a Trustee of Shurtleff College some twenty-five years, and for a time President of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1882, serving a term of four years in the latter. On the night of March 17, 1890, he was assaulted by a burglar in his house, receiving a wound from a pistol-shot in consequence of which he died, April 6, following. The identity of his assailant was never discovered, and the crime consequently went unpunished.

GILMAN, a city in Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 81 miles south by west from Chicago and 208 miles northeast of St. Louis. It is in the heart of one of the richest corn districts of the State and has large stock-raising and fruit-growing interests. It has an opera house, a public library, an extensive nursery, brick and tile works, a linseed oil mill, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring from 90 to 200 feet. Population (1890), 1,112; (1900), 1,441.

GILMAN, Arthur, was born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837, the son of Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Gilman & Godfrey, in whose warehouse the printing press of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored at the time of its destruction by a mob in 1837; was educated in St. Louis and New York, began business as a banker in 1857, but, in 1870, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with "The Riverside Press." Mr. Gilman was one of the prime movers in what is known as "The Harvard Annex" in the interest of equal collegiate advantages for women, and has written much for the periodical press, besides publishing a number of volumes in the line of history and English literature.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GIRARD, a city in Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Springfield and 13 miles north-northeast of Carlinville. Coal-mining is carried on extensively here. The city also has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,024; (1890), 1,524; (1900), 1,661.

GLENCOE, a village of Cook County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwest-

ern Railway, 19 miles north of Chicago. Population (1880), 387; (1890), 569; (1900), 1,020.

GLENN, Archibald A., ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 30, 1819. In 1828 his father's family removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion, and later in Schuyler County. At the age of 13, being forced to abandon school, for six years he worked upon the farm of his widowed mother, and, at 19, entered a printing office at Rushville, where he learned the trade of compositor. In 1844 he published a Whig campaign paper, which was discontinued after the defeat of Henry Clay. For eleven years he was Circuit Clerk of Brown County, during which period he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the State Board of Equalization from 1868 to 1872. The latter year he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and, in 1875, chosen its President, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. He early abandoned legal practice to engage in banking and in mercantile investment. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he removed to Kansas, where, at latest advices, he still resided.

GLENN, John J., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1831; graduated from Miami University in 1856 and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. Removing to Illinois in 1860, he settled in Mercer County, a year later removing to Monmouth in Warren County, where he still resides. In 1877 he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1879, '85, '91, and '97. After his last election he served for some time, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Appellate Court for the Springfield District, but ultimately resigned and returned to Circuit Court duty. His reputation as a cool-headed, impartial Judge stands very high, and his name has been favorably regarded for a place on the Supreme Bench.

GLOVER, Joseph Otis, lawyer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 13, 1810, and educated in the high-school at Aurora in that State. In 1835 he came west to attend to a land case at Galena for his father, and, although not then a lawyer, he managed the case so successfully that he was asked to take charge of two others. This determined the bent of his mind towards the law, to the study of which he turned his attention under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, then of Ottawa. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1840, he formed a partnership with the late Burton C. Cook, which

lasted over thirty years. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became one of the founders of the Republican party and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he entertained, at the time of his (Lincoln's) debate with Senator Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858. In 1868 he served as Presidential Elector at the time of General Grant's first election to the Presidency, and the following year was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners, of which he afterwards became President, serving six years. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1892.

GODFREY, a village of Madison County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 5 miles north of Alton. It is the seat of Monticello Female Seminary, and named for Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, an early settler who was chiefly instrumental in founding that institution. Population (1890), 228.

GODFREY, (Capt.) Benjamin, sea captain and philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794; at nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea, his first voyage being to Ireland, where he spent nine years. The War of 1812 coming on, he returned home, spending a part of the next three years in the naval service, also gaining a knowledge of the science of navigation. Later, he became master of a merchant-vessel making voyages to Italy, Spain, the West Indies and other countries, finally, by shipwreck in Cuban waters, losing the bulk of his fortune. In 1824 he engaged in mercantile business at Matamoras, Mex., where he accumulated a handsome fortune; but, in transferring it (amounting to some \$200,000 in silver) across the country on pack-animals, he was attacked and robbed by brigands, with which that country was then infested. Resuming business at New Orleans, he was again successful, and, in 1832, came north, locating near Alton, Ill., the next year engaging in the warehouse and commission business as the partner of Winthrop S. Gilman, under the name of Godfrey & Gilman. It was in the warehouse of this firm at Alton that the printing-press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored when it was seized and destroyed by a mob, and Lovejoy was killed, in October, 1837. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah P.*) Soon after establishing himself at Alton, Captain Godfrey made a donation of land and money for the erection of a young ladies' seminary at the village of Godfrey, four miles from Alton. (See *Monti-*

cello Female Seminary.) The first cost of the erection of buildings, borne by him, was \$53,000. The institution was opened, April 11, 1838, and Captain Godfrey continued to be one of its Trustees as long as he lived. He was also one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Alton & Springfield Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Alton), in which he invested heavily and unprofitably. Died, at Godfrey, April 13, 1862.

GOLCONDA, a village and county-seat of Pope County, on the Ohio River, 80 miles northeast of Cairo; located in agricultural and mining district; zinc, lead and kaolin mined in the vicinity; has a courthouse, eight churches, schools, one bank, a newspaper, a box factory, flour and saw mills, and a fluor-spar factory. It is the terminus of a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Population (1890), 1,174; (1900), 1,140.

GOLDZIER, Julius, ex-Congressman, was born at Vienna, Austria, Jan. 20, 1854, and emigrated to New York in 1866. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and where he has practiced law ever since. From 1890 to 1892 he was a member of the Chicago City Council, and, in 1892, was the successful Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, for Congress, but was defeated in 1894 by Edward D. Cooke. At the Chicago city election of 1899 he was again returned to the Council as Alderman for the Thirty-second Ward.

GOODING, James, pioneer, was born about 1767, and, in 1832, was residing at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., when he removed to Cook County, Ill., settling in what was later called "Gooding's Grove," now a part of Will County. The Grove was also called the "Yankee Settlement," from the Eastern origin of the principal settlers. Mr. Gooding was accompanied, or soon after joined, by three sons—James, Jr., William and Jasper—and a nephew, Charles Gooding, all of whom became prominent citizens. The senior Gooding died in 1849, at the age of 82 years.—**William** (Gooding), civil engineer, son of the preceding, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., April 1, 1803; educated in the common schools and by private tuition, after which he divided his time chiefly between teaching and working on the farm of his father, James Gooding. Having devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, he obtained employment in 1826 on the Welland Canal, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lockport, N. Y., but sold out at the end of the first year and went to Ohio to engage in his profession.

Being unsuccessful in this, he accepted employment for a time as a rodman, but later secured a position as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal. After a brief visit to his father's in 1832, he returned to Ohio and engaged in business there for a short time, but the following year joined his father, who had previously settled in a portion of what is now Will County, but then Cook, making the trip by the first mail steamer around the lakes. He at first settled at "Gooding's Grove" and engaged in farming. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but, in 1842, became Chief Engineer, continuing in that position until the completion of the canal in 1848, when he became Secretary of the Canal Board. Died, at Lockport, Will County, in May, 1878.

GOODRICH, Grant, lawyer and jurist, was born in Milton, Saratoga, County, N. Y., August 7, 1811; grew up in Western New York, studied law and came to Chicago in 1834, becoming one of the most prominent and reputable members of his profession, as well as a leader in many of the movements for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the community. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, an active member of the Union Defense Committee during the war, an incorporator and life-long Trustee of the Northwestern University, and President of the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, besides being identified with many organizations of a strictly benevolent character. In 1859 Judge Goodrich was elected a Judge of the newly organized Superior Court, but, at the end of his term, resumed the practice of his profession. Died, March 15, 1889.

GORE, David, ex-State Auditor, was born in Trigg County, Ky., April 5, 1827; came with his parents to Madison County, Ill., in 1834, and served in the Mexican War as a Quartermaster, afterwards locating in Macoupin County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful Greenback-Labor candidate for State Treasurer, in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Macoupin-Morgan District, and, in 1892, nominated and elected, as a Democrat, Auditor of Public Accounts, serving until 1897. For some sixteen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last two years of that period being its President. His home is at Carlinville.

GOUDY, Calvin, early printer and physician, was born in Ohio, June 2, 1814; removed with his parents, in childhood, to Indianapolis, and

in 1832 to Vandalia, Ill., where he worked in the State printing office and bindery. In the fall of 1833 the family removed to Jacksonville, and the following year he entered Illinois College, being for a time a college-mate of Richard Yates, afterwards Governor. Here he continued his vocation as a printer, working for a time on "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois" and "Goudy's Almanac," of which his father was publisher. In association with a brother while in Jacksonville, he began the publication of "The Common School Advocate," the pioneer publication of its kind in the Northwest, which was continued for about a year. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Henry and Merriman in Springfield, finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College and, in 1844, began practice at Taylorville; in 1847 was elected Probate Judge of Christian County for a term of four years; in 1851 engaged in mercantile business, which he continued nineteen years. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in the session of the following year, was a leading supporter of the act establishing the State Normal School at Normal, still later serving for some sixteen years on the State Board of Education. Died, at Taylorville, in 1877. Dr. Goudy was an older brother of the late William C. Goudy of Chicago.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indiana, May 15, 1824; came to Illinois, with his father, first to Vandalia and afterwards to Jacksonville, previous to 1833, where the latter began the publication of "The Farmer's Almanac"—a well-known publication of that time. At Jacksonville young Goudy entered Illinois College, graduating in 1845, when he began the study of law with Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the next year began practice at Lewistown, Fulton County; served as State's Attorney (1852-55) and as State Senator (1856-60); at the close of his term removed to Chicago, where he became prominent as a corporation and railroad lawyer, in 1886 becoming General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During President Cleveland's first term, Mr. Goudy was believed to exert a large influence with the administration, and was credited with having been largely instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Died, April 27, 1893.

GRAFF, Joseph V., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; after graduating from the Terre Haute high-school, spent one year in Wabash College at Crawfords-

ville, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, but, with the exception of President of the Board of Education, never held any public office until elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District, as a Republican, in November, 1894. Mr. Graff was a successful candidate for re-election in 1896, and again in '98.

GRAFTON, a town in Jersey County, situated on the Mississippi one and a half miles below the mouth of the Illinois River. The bluffs are high and fine river views are obtainable. A fine quality of fossiliferous limestone is quarried here and exported by the river. The town has a bank, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 807, (1890), 927; (1900), 988.

GRAIN INSPECTION, a mode of regulating the grain-trade in accordance with State law, and under the general supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The principal executive officer of the department is the Chief Inspector of Grain, the expenses of whose administration are borne by fees. The chief business of the inspection department is transacted in Chicago, where the principal offices are located. (See *Railroad and Warehouse Commission*.)

GRAMMAR, John, pioneer and early legislator, came to Southern Illinois at a very early date and served as a member of the Third Territorial Council for Johnson County (1816-18); was a citizen of Union County when it was organized in 1818, and served as State Senator from that county in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and again in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies (1830-34), for the District composed of Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties. He is described as having been very illiterate, but a man of much shrewdness and considerable influence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, a fraternal, charitable and patriotic association, limited to men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War, and received honorable discharge. Its founder was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In this task he had the coöperation of Rev. William J. Rutledge, Chaplain of the same regiment, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. Henry E.

Howe, and Col. B. F. Hawkes, all Illinois veterans. Numerous conferences were held at Springfield, in this State, a ritual was prepared, and the first post was chartered at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. I. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Reibsame, I. N. Coltrin, and Aquila Toland. All but one of these had served in Illinois regiments. At first, the work of organization proceeded slowly, the ex-soldiers generally being somewhat doubtful of the result of the project; but, before July 12, 1866, the date fixed for the assembling of a State Convention to form the Department of Illinois, thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and, by 1869, there were 330 reported in Illinois. By October, 1866, Departments had been formed in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and posts established in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20 of that year. In 1894 there were 7,500 posts, located in every State and Territory of the Union, with a membership of 450,000. The scheme of organization provides for precinct, State and National bodies. The first are known as posts, each having a number, to which the name of some battle or locality, or of some deceased soldier may be prefixed; the second (State organizations) are known as Departments; and the supreme power of the Order is vested in the National Encampment, which meets annually. As has been said, the G. A. R. had its inception in Illinois. The aim and dream of Dr. Stephenson and his associates was to create a grand organization of veterans which, through its cohesion, no less than its incisiveness, should constitute a potential factor in the inculcation and development of patriotism as well as mutual support. While he died sorrowing that he had not seen the fruition of his hopes, the present has witnessed the fullest realization of his dream. (See *Stephenson, B. F.*) The constitution of the order expressly prohibits any attempt to use the organization for partisan purposes, or even the discussion, at any meeting, of partisan questions. Its aims are to foster and strengthen fraternal feelings among members; to assist comrades needing help or protection and aid comrades' widows and orphans, and to inculcate unswerving loyalty. The "Woman's Relief Corps" is an auxiliary organization, originating at Portland, Maine, in 1869. The following is a list of Illinois Department Commanders, chronolog-

ically arranged: B. F. Stephenson (Provisional, 1866), John M. Palmer (1866-68), Thomas O. Osborne (1869-70), Charles E. Lippincott (1871), Hubert Dilger (1872), Guy T. Gould (1873), Hiram Hilliard (1874-76), Joseph S. Reynolds (1877), T. B. Coulter (1878), Edgar D. Swain (1879-80), J. W. Burst (1881), Thomas G. Lawler (1882), S. A. Harper (1883), L. T. Dickason (1884), William W. Berry (1885), Philip Sidney Post (1886), A. C. Sweetser (1887), James A. Sexton (1888), James S. Martin (1889), William L. Distin (1890), Horace S. Clark (1891), Edwin Harlan (1892), Edward A. Blodgett (1893), H. H. McDowell (1894), W. H. Powell (1895), William G. Cochran (1896), A. L. Schimpff (1897), John C. Black (1898), John B. Inman (1899). The following Illinoisans have held the position of Commander-in-Chief: S. A. Hurlbut, (two terms) 1866-67; John A. Logan, (three terms) 1868-70; Thomas G. Lawler, 1894; James A. Sexton, 1898.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY, a co-educational institution at Onarga, Iroquois County, incorporated in 1863; had a faculty of eleven teachers in 1897-98, with 285 pupils—145 male and 140 female. It reports an endowment of \$10,000 and property valued at \$55,000. Besides the usual classical and scientific departments, instruction is given in music, oratory, fine arts and preparatory studies.

GRAND TOWER, a town in Jackson County, situated on the Mississippi River, 27 miles southwest of Carbondale; the western terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. It received its name from a high, rocky island, lying in the river opposite the village. It has four churches, a weekly newspaper, and two blast furnaces for iron. Population (1890), 624; (1900), 881.

GRAND TOWER & CAPE GIRARDEAU RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

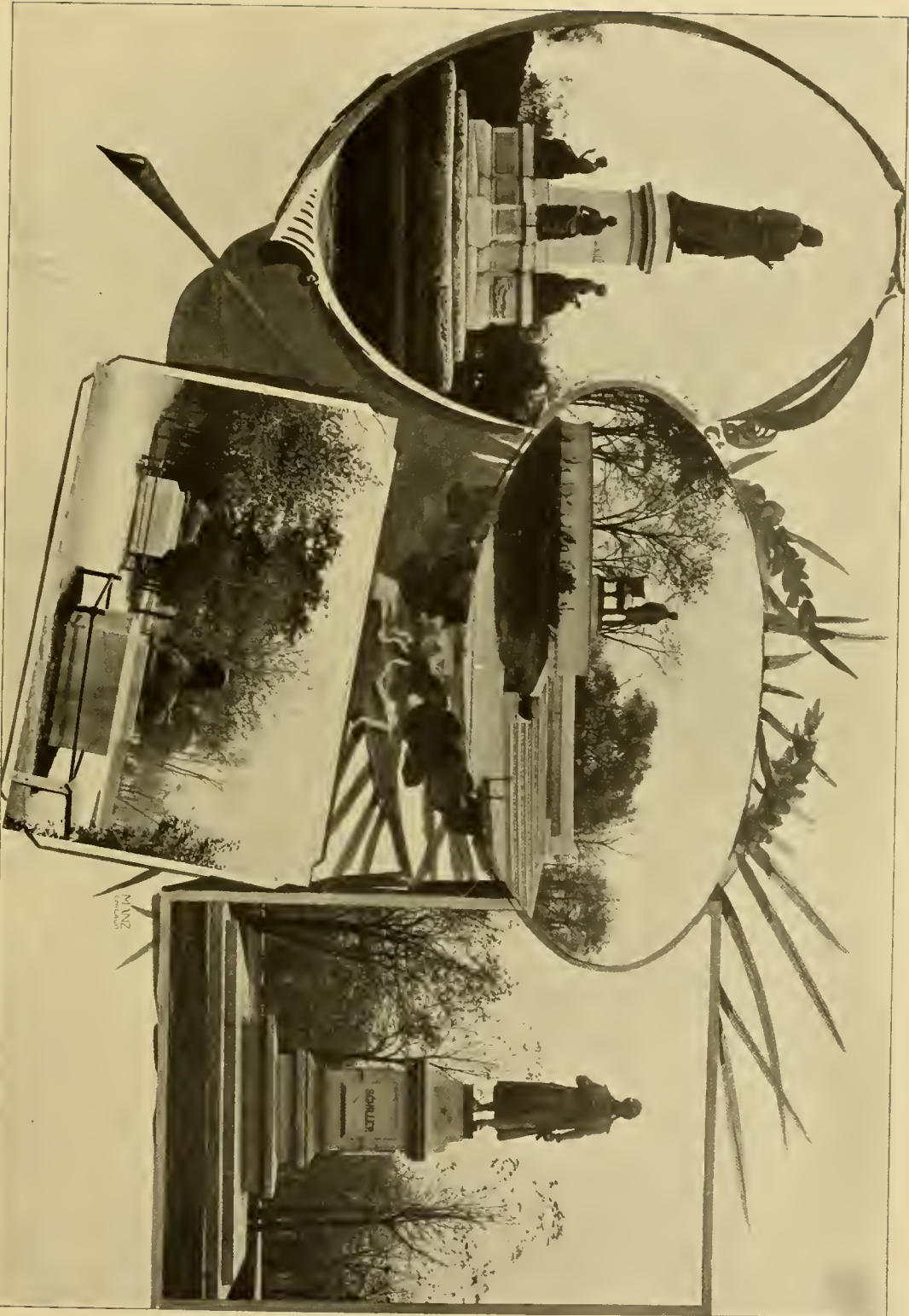
GRAND TOWER & CARBONDALE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

GRANGER, Flavel K., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, educated in public schools at Sodus in the same State, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., in 1853. Here, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, removing to McHenry County the same year, and soon after engaging in the live-stock and wool business. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, being successively re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and being chosen Temporary Speaker of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. He is now a member of the State Senate for the

Eighth District, having been elected in 1896. His home is at West McHenry.

GRANT, Alexander Fraeser, early lawyer and jurist, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1804; came to Illinois at an early day and located at Shawneetown, where he studied law with Henry Eddy, the pioneer lawyer and editor of that place. Mr. Grant is described as a man of marked ability, as were many of the early settlers of that region. In February, 1835, he was elected by the General Assembly Judge for the Third Circuit, as successor to his preceptor, Mr. Eddy, but served only a few months, dying at Vandalia the same year.

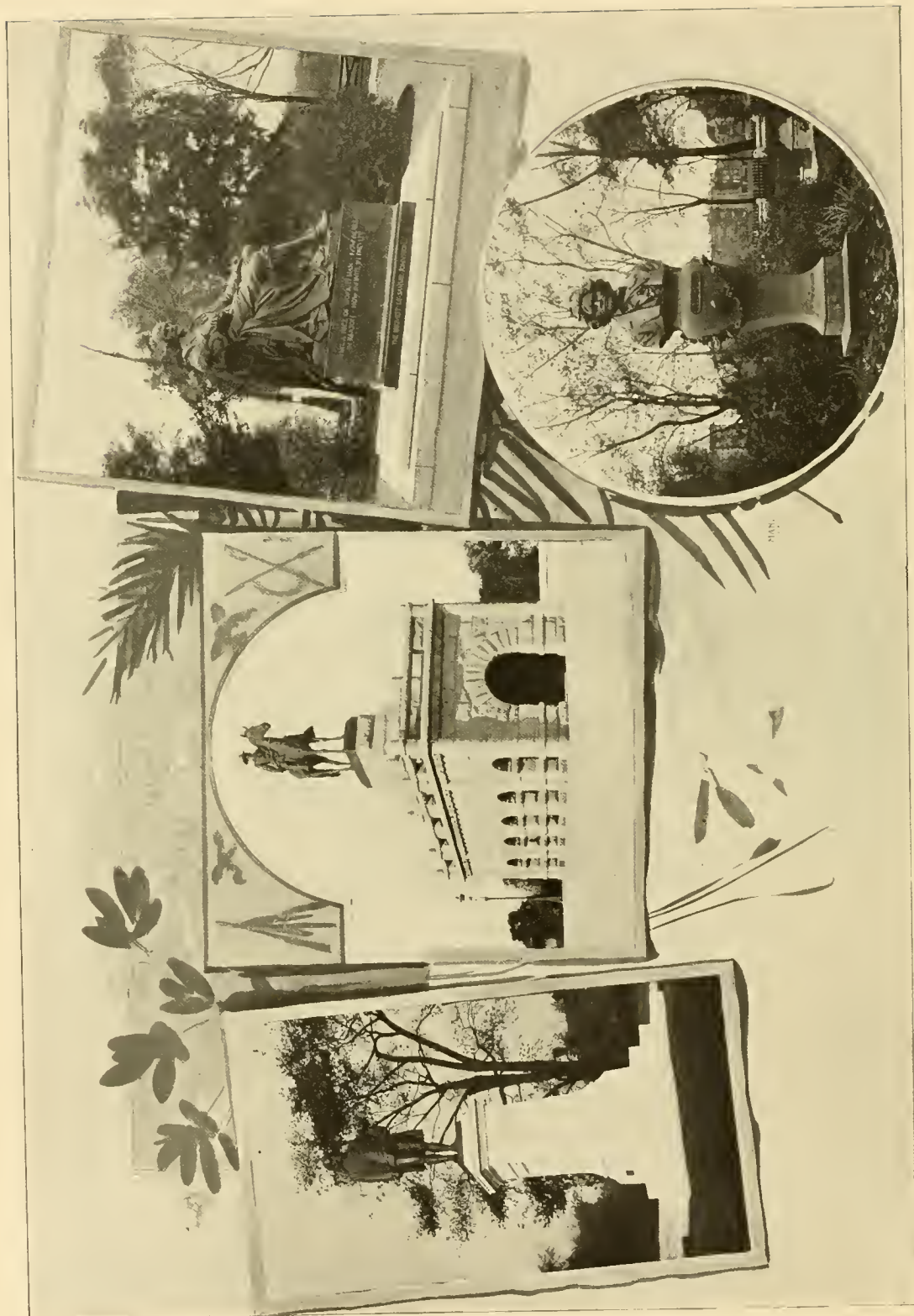
GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, (originally Hiram Ulysses), Lieutenant-General and President, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point Military Academy, in 1843, and served through the Mexican War. After a short residence at St. Louis, he became a resident of Galena in 1860. His war-record is a glorious part of the Nation's history. Entering the service of the State as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Springfield, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and still later serving as a drill-master at Camp Yates, in June following he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, which he immediately led into the field in the State of Missouri; was soon after promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and became a full Major-General of Volunteers on the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, in February following. His successes at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, were the leading victories of the Union armies in 1863. His successful defense of Chattanooga was also one of his victories in the West in the same year. Commissioned a Major-General of the Regular Army after the fall of Vicksburg, he became Lieutenant-General in 1864, and, in March of that year, assumed command of all the Northern armies. Taking personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he directed the campaign against Richmond, which resulted in the final evacuation and downfall of the Confederate capital and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 8, 1865. In July, 1866, he was made General—the office being created for him. He also served as Secretary of War, ad interim, under President Johnson, from August, 1867, to January, 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1872. His administration may not have been free from mistakes, but it was charac-



Lincoln Monument.

The Sphinx.
Lincoln Monument.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Schiller Statue.



Franklin Square.

Grant Monument.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Shakespeare Statue.
Beethoven Statue.

terized by patriotism and integrity of purpose.' During 1877-79 he made a tour of the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors. In 1880 his friends made an unsuccessful effort to secure his renomination as a Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. Died, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His chief literary work was his "Memoirs" (two volumes, 1885-86), which was very extensively sold.

GRAPE CREEK, a suburban mining village in Vermilion County, on the Big Vermilion River and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, six miles south of Danville. The chief industry is coal mining, which is extensively carried on. Population (1890), 778; (1900), 610

GRATIOT, Charles, of Huguenot parentage, born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1752. After receiving a mercantile training in the counting house of an uncle in London, he emigrated to Canada, entering the employ of another uncle at Montreal. He first came to the "Illinois Country" in 1775, as an Indian trader, remaining one year. In 1777 he returned and formed a partnership with David McRae and John Kay, two young Scotchmen from Montreal. He established depots at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Upon the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, he rendered that commander material financial assistance, becoming personally responsible for the supplies needed by the penniless American army. When the transfer of sovereignty took place at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804, and Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States, it was from the balcony of his house that the first American flag was unfurled in Upper Louisiana. In recompense for his liberal expenditure, he was promised 30,000 acres of land near the present site of Louisville, but this he never received. Died, at St. Louis, April 21, 1817.

GRAVIER, Father Jacques, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, but at what date cannot be stated with certainty. After some years spent in Canada he was sent by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Illinois Mission (1688), succeeding Allouez as Superior two years later, and being made Vicar-General in 1691. He labored among the Miamis, Peorias and Kaskaskias—his most numerous conversions being among the latter tribe—as also among the Cahokias, Osages, Tamaroas and Missouris. It is said to have been largely through his influence that the Illinois were induced to settle at Kaskaskia instead of going south. In 1705 he received a severe wound during an attack by the Illinois Indians, incited, if not actually led, by one of their medicine men. It is said

that he visited Paris for treatment, but failed to find a cure. Accounts of his death vary as to time and place, but all agree that it resulted from the wound above mentioned. Some of his biographers assert that he died at sea; others that he returned from France, yet suffering from the Indian poison, to Louisiana in February, 1708, and died near Mobile, Ala., the same year.

GRAY, Elisha, electrician and inventor, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835; after serving as an apprentice at various trades, took a course at Oberlin College, devoting especial attention to the physical sciences, meanwhile supporting himself by manual labor. In 1865 he began his career as an electrician and, in 1867, received his first patent; devised a method of transmitting telephone signals, and, in 1875, succeeded in transmitting four messages simultaneously on one wire to New York and Boston, a year later accomplishing the same with eight messages to New York and Philadelphia. Professor Gray has invented a telegraph switch, a repeater, enunciator and type-writing telegraph. From 1869 to '73 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus at Cleveland and Chicago, but has since been electrician of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. His latest invention, the "telantograph"—for reproducing by telegraph the handwriting of the sender of a telegram—attracted great interest at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is author of "Telegraphy and Telephony" and "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

GRAY, William C., Ph.D., editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from the Farmers' (now Belmont) College in 1850, read law and began secular editorial work in 1852, being connected, in the next fourteen years, with "The Tiffin Tribune," "Cleveland Herald" and "Newark American." Then, after several years spent in general publishing business in Cincinnati, after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago, to take charge of "The Interior," the organ of the Presbyterian Church, which he has since conducted. The success of the paper under his management affords the best evidence of his practical good sense. He holds the degree of Ph.D., received from Wooster University in 1881.

GRAYVILLE, a city situated on the border of White and Edwards Counties, lying chiefly in the former, on the Wabash River, 35 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Carmi, and forty miles southwest of Vincennes. It is located in the heart of a heavily timbered

region and is an important hard-wood market. Valuable coal deposits exist. The industries include flour, saw and planing mills, stave factories and creamery. The city has an electric light and water plant, two banks, eight churches, and two weekly papers. Population (1900), 1,948.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and studied law; enlisted as a private at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee; was killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (of 1843 and '49). (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (2). (See *Wabash Railway*.)

GREEN RIVER, rises in Lee County, and, after draining part of Bureau County, flows westward through Henry County, and enters Rock River about 10 miles east by south from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

GREEN, William H., State Senator and Judge, was born at Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1830. In 1847 he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, and, for three years following, taught school, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice at Mount Vernon, removing to Metropolis the next year, and to Cairo in 1863. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was re-elected in 1860 and, two years later, was elected to the State Senate for four years. In December, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mulkey, retiring with the expiration of his term in 1867. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, '64, '68, '80, '84 and '88, besides being for many years a member of the State Central Committee of that party, and also, for four terms, a member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been for several years the President. He is at present (1899) engaged in the practice of his profession at Cairo.

GREENE, Henry Sacheveral, attorney, was born in the North of Ireland, July, 1833, brought to Canada at five years of age, and from nine compelled to support himself, sometimes as a clerk and at others setting type in a printing office. After spending some time in Western New York,

in 1853 he commenced the study of law at Danville, Ind., with Hugh Crea, now of Decatur, Ill.; four years later settled at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he taught and studied law with Lawrence Weldon, now of the Court of Claims, Washington. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, on the motion of Abraham Lincoln, and was associated in practice, for a time, with Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton; later served as Prosecuting Attorney and one term (1867-69) as Representative in the General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he removed to Springfield, forming a law partnership with Milton Hay and David T. Littler, under the firm name of Hay, Greene & Littler, still later becoming the head of the firm of Greene & Humphrey. From the date of his removal to Springfield, for some thirty years his chief employment was as a corporation lawyer, for the most part in the service of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railways. His death occurred at his home in Springfield, after a protracted illness, Feb. 25, 1899. Of recognized ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, high minded and honorable in all his dealings, he commanded respect wherever he was known.

GREENE, William G., pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1812; came to Illinois in 1822 with his father (Bowling Greene), who settled in the vicinity of New Salem, now in Menard County. The younger Greene was an intimate friend and fellow-student, at Illinois College, of Richard Yates (afterwards Governor), and also an early friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, under whom he held an appointment in Utah for some years. He died at Tallula, Menard County, in 1894.

GREENFIELD, a city in the eastern part of Greene County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles east of Carrollton and 55 miles north of St. Louis; is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region. The city has several churches, public schools, a seminary, electric light plant, steam flouring mill, and one weekly paper. It is an important shipping point for cattle, horses, swine, corn, grain and produce. Population (1890), 1,131; (1900), 1,085.

GREENE COUNTY, cut off from Madison and separately organized in 1821; has an area of 544 square miles; population (1900), 23,402; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. The soil and climate are varied and adapted to a diversity of products, wheat and fruit being among the principal. Building stone and clay

are abundant. Probably the first English-speaking settlers were David Stockton and James Whiteside, who located south of Macoupin Creek in June, 1817. Samuel Thomas and others (among them Gen. Jacob Fry) followed soon afterward. The Indians were numerous and aggressive, and had destroyed not a few of the monuments of the Government surveys, erected some years before. Immigration of the whites, however, was rapid, and it was not long before the nucleus of a village was established at Carrollton, where General Fry erected the first house and made the first coffin needed in the settlement. This town, the county-seat and most important place in the county, was laid off by Thomas Carlin in 1821. Other flourishing towns are Whitehall (population, 1,961), and Roodhouse (an important railroad center) with a population of 2,360.

GREENUP, village of Cumberland County, at intersection of the Vandalia Line and Evansville branch Ill. Cent. Ry.; in farming and fruit-growing region; has powder mill, bank, broom factory, five churches, public library and good schools. Population (1890), 858; (1900), 1,085.

GREENVIEW, a village in Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles north-northwest of Springfield and 36 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has a coal mine, bank, two weekly papers, seven churches, and a graded and high school. Population (1890), 1,106; (1900), 1,019; (1903), 1,245.

GREENVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Bond County, on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Corn and wheat are raised extensively in the surrounding country, and there are extensive coal mines adjacent to the city. The leading manufacturing product is in the line of wagons. It is the seat of Greenville College (a coeducational institution); has several banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,868; (1900), 2,504.

GREENVILLE, TREATY OF, a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with a number of Indian tribes (see *Indian Treaties*), at Greenville, after his victory over the savages at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in August, 1795. This was the first treaty relating to Illinois lands in which a number of tribes united. The lands conveyed within the present limits of the State of Illinois were as follows: A tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River;

another, twelve miles square, near the mouth of the Illinois River; another, six miles square, around the old fort at Peoria; the post of Fort Massac; the 150,000 acres set apart as bounty lands for the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and "the lands at all other places in the possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which has been thus extinguished." On the other hand, the United States relinquished all claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes. The cash consideration paid by the Government was \$210,000.

GREGG, David L., lawyer and Secretary of State, emigrated from Albany, N. Y., and began the practice of law at Joliet, Ill., where, in 1839, he also edited "The Juliet Courier," the first paper established in Will County. From 1842 to 1846, he represented Will, Du Page and Iroquois Counties in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies; later removed to Chicago, after which he served for a time as United States District Attorney; in 1847 was chosen one of the Delegates from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, and served as Secretary of State from 1850 to 1853, as successor to Horace S. Cooley, who died in office the former year. In the Democratic State Convention of 1852, Mr. Gregg was a leading candidate for the nomination for Governor, though finally defeated by Joel A. Matteson; served as Presidential Elector for that year, and, in 1853, was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, still later for a time acting as the minister or adviser of King Kamehameha IV, who died in 1863. Returning to California he was appointed by President Lincoln Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev., where he died, Dec. 23, 1868.

GREGORY, John Milton, clergyman and educator, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 6, 1822; graduated from Union College in 1846 and, after devoting two years to the study of law, studied theology and entered the Baptist ministry. After a brief pastorate in the East he came West, becoming Principal of a classical school at Detroit. His ability as an educator was soon recognized, and, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1863. In 1854, he assisted in founding "The Michigan Journal of Education," of which he was editor-in-chief. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, and four years

later was called to that of the newly founded University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he remained until 1880. He was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, Illinois State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, also serving as one of the judges in the educational department of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. From 1882 to '85 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.) in 1866. While State Superintendent he published a "Compend of School Laws" of Michigan, besides numerous addresses on educational subjects. Other works of his are "Handbook of History" and "Map of Time" (Chicago, 1866); "A New Political Economy" (Cincinnati, 1882); and "Seven Laws of Teaching" (Chicago, 1883). While holding a chair as Professor Emeritus of Political Economy in the University of Illinois during the latter years of his life, he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, Oct. 20, 1898. By his special request he was buried on the grounds of the University at Champaign.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, soldier, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. Two years at a seminary at Corydon, followed by one year at Bloomington University, completed his early education, which was commenced at the common schools. He read law at Corydon, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but resigned to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was almost immediately commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and was brevetted Major-General on March 13, 1865. At Atlanta he was severely wounded, and disabled from service for a year. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. His political career began in 1856, when he stumped his county for Fremont. From that time until 1892 he was always prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and, in 1867-68, was the financial agent of his State (Indiana) in New York. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1883 he resigned this position to accept the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Arthur. In July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In Oct. 1884,

he was appointed United States Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was an earnest advocate of the renomination of Grant in that year, but subsequently took no active personal part in politics. In 1888 he was the substantially unanimous choice of Illinois Republicans for the Presidency, but was defeated in convention. In 1892 he was tendered the Populist nomination for President, but declined. In 1893 President Cleveland offered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, dying in office at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

GREUSEL, Nicholas, soldier, was born in Germany, July 4, 1817, the son of a soldier of Murat; came to New York in 1833 and to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; served as a Captain of the First Michigan Volunteers in the Mexican War; in 1857, came to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he promptly enrolled himself as a private in a company organized at Aurora, of which he was elected Captain and attached to the Seventh Illinois (three-months' men), later being advanced to the rank of Major. Re-enlisting for three years, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but, in August following, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville and the campaign against Corinth; compelled to resign on account of failing health, in February, 1863, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, whence he returned to Aurora in 1893. Died at Aurora, April 25, 1896.

GRIDLEY, Asahel, lawyer and banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 21, 1810; was educated at Pompey Academy and, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, locating at Bloomington and engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on quite extensively some eight years. He served as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company during the Black Hawk War of 1832, and soon after was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, thereby acquiring the title of "General." In 1840 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after began to turn his attention to the study of law, subsequently forming a partnership with Col. J. H. Wickizer, which continued for a number of years. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1850, he took a conspicuous part in the two succeeding sessions of the General Assembly in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads by way of Bloomington; was also, at a later period, a leading promoter of the

Indiana, Bloomington & Western and other lines. In 1858 he joined J. Y. Scammon and J. H. Burch of Chicago, in the establishment of the McLean County Bank at Bloomington, of which he became President and ultimately sole proprietor; also became proprietor, in 1857, of the Bloomington Gas-Light & Coke Company, which he managed some twenty-five years. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican cause in 1856, serving upon the State Central Committee during the campaign of that year, but, in 1872, took part in the Liberal Republican movement, serving as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he was a zealous supporter of David Davis for the Presidency. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 20, 1881.

GRIER, (Col.) David Perkins, soldier and merchant, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1837; received a common school education and, in 1852, came to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, subsequently, in partnership with his brother, erecting the first grain-elevator in Peoria, with three or four at other points. Early in the war he recruited a company of which he was elected Captain, but, as the State quota was already full, it was not accepted in Illinois, but was mustered in, in June, as a part of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers. With this organization he took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report to Governor Yates at Springfield, and, on his arrival, was presented with a commission as Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he retained command up to the siege of Vicksburg. During that siege he commanded a brigade and, in subsequent operations in Louisiana, was in command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he had command of all the troops on Dauphin Island, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile, as well as other operations in Alabama. He subsequently had command of a division until his muster-out, July 10, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war, General Grier resumed his business as a grain merchant at Peoria, but, in 1879, removed to East St. Louis, where he had charge of the erection and management of the Union Elevator there—was also Vice-President and Director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Died, April 22, 1891.

GRIERSON, Benjamin H., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826; removed in boyhood

to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, about 1850, to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged for a time in teaching music, later embarking in the grain and produce business at Meredosia. He enlisted promptly at the beginning of the Civil War, becoming Aid-de-camp to General Prentiss at Cairo during the three-months' service, later being commissioned Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862, and was commander of a brigade in December following. He was prominent in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes between Memphis and the Tennessee river, and, in April and May, 1863, led the famous raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge in the latter—for the first time penetrating the heart of the Confederacy and causing consternation among the rebel leaders, while materially aiding General Grant's movement against Vicksburg. This demonstration was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the war, and attracted the attention of the whole country. In recognition of this service he was, on June 3, 1863, made a Brigadier-General, and May 27, 1865, a full Major-General of Volunteers. Soon after the close of the war he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry and was successively brevetted Brigadier- and Major-General for bravery shown in a raid in Arkansas during December, 1864. His subsequent service was in the West and Southwest conducting campaigns against the Indians, in the meanwhile being in command at Santa Fe, San Antonio and elsewhere. On the promotion of General Miles to a Major-Generalship following the death of Maj.-Gen. George Crook in Chicago, March 19, 1890, General Grierson, who had been the senior Colonel for some years, was promoted Brigadier-General and retired with that rank in July following. His home is at Jacksonville.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 20, 1819; began business as a bookseller at Hamilton, N. Y., but removed to Chicago, where he established the largest bookselling trade in the Northwest. Mr. Griggs was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and the following year, having sold out to his partners, established himself in the publishing business, which he conducted until 1896, when he retired. The class of books published by him include many educational and classical, with others of a high order of merit. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1897.

GRIGGSVILLE, a city in Pike County, on the Wabash Railroad, 4 miles west of the Illinois River, and 50 miles east of Quincy. Flour, camp stoves, and brooms are manufactured here. The city has churches, graded schools, a public library, fair grounds, opera house, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,400; (1900), 1,404.

GRIMSHAW, Jackson, lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1820, of Anglo-Irish and Revolutionary ancestry. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., and began the study of law with his father, who was a lawyer and an author of repute. His professional studies were interrupted for a few years, during which he was employed at surveying and civil engineering, but he was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in 1843. The same year he settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother, William A. Grimshaw. In 1857 he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress (1856 and '58) in a strongly Democratic District. He was a warm personal friend and trusted counsellor of Governor Yates, on whose staff he served as Colonel. During 1861 the latter sent Mr. Grimshaw to Washington with dispatches announcing the capture of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On arriving at Annapolis, learning that the railroads had been torn up by rebel sympathizers, he walked from that city to the capital, and was summoned into the presence of the President and General Scott with his feet protruding from his boots. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which office he held until 1869. Died, at Quincy, Dec. 13, 1875.

GRIMSHAW, William A., early lawyer, was born in Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in his native city at the age of 19; in 1833 came to Pike County, Ill., where he continued to practice until his death. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and had the credit of preparing the article in the second Constitution prohibiting dueling. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President a second time; also served as Presidential Elector in 1880. He was, for a time, one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and, from 1877 to 1882, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, being for a time President of the Board. Died, at Pittsfield, Jan. 7, 1895.

GRINNELL, Jullus S., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who were of French descent. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1866, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar; was elected City Attorney in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected State's Attorney for Cook County, in which capacity he successfully conducted some of the most celebrated criminal prosecutions in the history of Illinois. Among these may be mentioned the cases against Joseph T. Mackin and William J. Gallagher, growing out of an election conspiracy in Chicago in 1884; the conviction of a number of Cook County Commissioners for accepting bribes in 1885, and the conviction of seven anarchistic leaders charged with complicity in the Haymarket riot and massacre in Chicago, in May, 1886—the latter trial being held in 1887. The same year (1887) he was elected to the Circuit bench of Cook County, but resigned his seat in 1890 to become counsel for the Chicago City Railway. Died, in Chicago, June 8, 1898.

GROSS, Jacob, ex-State Treasurer and banker, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; having lost his father by death at 13, came to the United States two years later, spent a year in Chicago schools, learned the trade of a tinsmith and clerked in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-Second Illinois Volunteers (the second "Hecker Regiment"); afterwards participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others. At Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg badly shattered by a bullet-wound above the knee, four successive amputations being found necessary in order to save his life. Having been discharged from the service in February, 1865, he took a course in a commercial college, became deputy clerk of the Police Court, served three terms as Collector of the West Town of Chicago, and an equal number of terms (12 years) as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and, in 1884, was elected State Treasurer. Since retiring from the latter office, Mr. Gross has been engaged in the banking business, being President, for several years, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago.

GROSS, William L., lawyer, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1839, came with his father to Illinois in 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1862, but almost immediately

entered the service of the Government, and, a year later, was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and, under command of General Stager, assigned to the Department of the Ohio as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking control of military telegraphs in that Department with headquarters at New Orleans, remaining until August, 1866, meanwhile being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next two years he occupied various positions in the civil telegraph service, but, in 1868, resumed the practice of law at Springfield, in conjunction with his brother (Eugene L.) issuing the first volume of "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," followed in subsequent years by two additional volumes, besides an Index to all the Laws of the State. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly from Sangamon County, and, in 1884, was appointed by Governor Hamilton Circuit Judge to succeed Judge C. S. Zane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Upon the organization of the Illinois State Bar Association, Judge Gross became its first Secretary, serving until 1883, when he was elected President, again serving as Secretary and Treasurer in 1893-94.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; was educated in the local schools and Wittenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1872; read law in Boston, Mass., and settled down to practice in his native town, in 1874. He was a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District before he was 25 years old, but, being a Republican, was defeated. Two years later, being thrown by a reapportionment into the same district with William McKinley, he put that gentleman in nomination for the seat in Congress to which he was elected. He removed to Chicago in 1883, and, for several years, was the partner of the late Leonard Swett; in December, 1892, was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as successor to Judge Henry W. Blodgett. On the death of Judge Showalter, in December, 1898, Judge Grosscup was appointed his successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial District. Although one of the youngest incumbents upon the bench of the United States Court, Judge Grosscup has given ample evidence of his ability as a jurist, besides proving himself in harmony with the progressive spirit of the time on questions of national and international interest.

GRUNDY COUNTY, situated in the northeastern quarter of the State, having an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 24,136. The surface is mainly rolling prairie, beneath which is a continuous coal seam, three feet thick. Building stone is abundant (particularly near Morris), and there are considerable beds of potter's clay. The county is crossed by the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, also by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, although there are several manufacturing establishments. The first white settler of whom any record has been preserved, was William Marquis, who arrived at the mouth of the Mazon in a "prairie schooner" in 1828. Other pioneers were Colonel Sayers, W. A. Holloway, Alexander K. Owen, John Taylor, James McCartney and Joab Chappell. The first public land sale was made in 1835, and, in 1841, the county was organized out of a part of La Salle, and named after Felix Grundy, the eminent Tennessean. The first pollbook showed 148 voters. Morris was chosen the county-seat and has so remained. Its present population is 3,653. Another prosperous town is Gardner, with 1,100 inhabitants.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; graduated at Yale College, in 1840, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, meanwhile serving two years as Principal of Randolph Academy. From 1845 to 1865 he was pastor of a church at Norwich, Conn., in 1865-68, of the New England Church, of Chicago, and, 1868-72, President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The latter year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until 1878, when he was elected Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Secular Science" at Andover, holding this position actively until 1891, and then, as Professor Emeritus, until his death, Jan. 25, 1894. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College and had been honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

GURLEY, William F. E., State Geologist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 5, 1854; brought by his parents to Danville, Ill., in 1864, and educated in the public schools of that city and Cornell University, N. Y.; served as city engineer of Danville in 1885-87, and again in 1891-93. In July of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld State Geologist as successor to Prof. Joshua Lindahl.

HACKER, John S., pioneer and soldier of the Mexican War, was born at Owensburg, Ky., November, 1797; in early life removed to Missouri, where he was employed in the stock and produce trade with New Orleans. Having married in 1817, he settled at Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and was also engaged some thirty years in mercantile business. It is said that he was unable to read until taught after marriage by his wife, who appears to have been a woman of intelligence and many graces. In 1824 he was elected Representative in the Fourth General Assembly and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving by re-election in 1838 until 1842, and being a supporter of the internal improvement scheme. In 1837 he voted for the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and, though differing from Abraham Lincoln politically, was one of his warm personal friends. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Missouri militia, and, in the Mexican War, as Captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—Col. W. H. Bissell's. By service on the staff of Governor Duncan, he had already obtained the title of Colonel. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the first formal State Convention of the Democratic party in December, 1837, but the head of the ticket (Col. J. W. Stephenson) having withdrawn on account of charges connected with his administration of the Land Office at Dixon, Colonel Hacker also declined, and a new ticket was put in the field headed by Col. Thomas L. Carlin, which was elected in 1838. In 1849 Colonel Hacker made the overland journey to California, but returning with impaired health in 1852, located in Cairo, where he held the position of Surveyor of the Port for three years, when he was removed by President Buchanan on account of his friendship for Senator Douglas. He also served, from 1854 to '56, as Secretary of the Senate Committee on Territories under the Chairmanship of Senator Douglas, and, in 1856, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1857 he returned to Jonesboro and spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement, dying at the home of his daughter, in Anna, May 18, 1878.

HADLEY, William F. L., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, where he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he graduated from the Law Department of the

University of Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Edwardsville. He was elected to the State Senate from Madison County in 1886, serving four years, and was nominated for a second term, but declined; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and, in 1895, was nominated and elected, in the Eighteenth District, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, who had been elected in 1894, but died before taking his seat. Mr. Hadley was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but was prevented by protracted illness from making a canvass, and suffered a defeat. He is a son-in-law of the late Edward M. West, long a prominent business man of Edwardsville, and since his retirement from Congress, has devoted his attention to his profession and the banking business.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, a homeopathic hospital located in Chicago. It was first opened with twenty beds, in November, 1870, in a block of wooden buildings, the use of which was given rent free by Mr. J. Young Scammon, and was known as the Scammon Hospital. After the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the hospital was placed on the list of public charities. It also received a donation of \$10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, besides numerous private benefactions. In April, 1873, at the suggestion of Mr. Scammon, the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Hospital, by which designation it has since been known. In 1893 the corner-stone of a new hospital was laid and the building completed in 1894. It is seven stories in height, with a capacity for 225 beds, and is equipped with all the improved appliances and facilities for the care and protection of the sick. It has also about sixty private rooms for paying patients.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago, chartered in 1834-35, but not organized until 1860, when temporary quarters were secured over a drug-store, and the first college term opened, with a teaching faculty numbering nine professors, besides clinical lecturers, demonstrators, etc. In 1866-67 the institution moved into larger quarters and, in 1870, the corner-stone of a new college building was laid. The six succeeding years were marked by internal dissension, ten of the professors withdrawing to establish a rival school. The faculty was curtailed in numbers and re-organized. In August,

1892, the corner-stone of a second building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the new structure occupying the site of the old, but being larger, better arranged and better equipped. Women were admitted as students in 1870-71 and co-education of the sexes has ever since continued an established feature of the institution. For more than thirty-five years a free dispensary has been in operation in connection with the college.

HAINES, John Charles, Mayor of Chicago and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Chicago in 1835, and, for the next eleven years, was employed in various pursuits; served three terms (1848-54) in the City Council; was twice elected Water Commissioner (1853 and '56), and, in 1858, was chosen Mayor, serving two terms. He also served as Delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. At the session of 1877 he received sixty-nine votes for the seat in the United States Senate to which Judge David Davis was afterwards elected. Mr. Haines was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway and President of the Savings Institute. During his later years he was a resident of Waukegan, dying there, July 4, 1896. — **Elijah Middlebrook** (Haines), brother of the preceding, lawyer, politician and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822; came to Illinois in boyhood, locating first at Chicago, but, a year later, went to Lake County, where he resided until his death. His education, rudimentary, classical and professional, was self-acquired. He began to occupy and cultivate a farm for himself before attaining his majority; studied law, and, in 1851, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Waukegan; in 1860 opened an office in Chicago, still, however, making his home at Waukegan. In 1855 he published a compilation of the Illinois township laws, followed by a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." He made similar compilations of the township laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. By nature Mr. Haines was an agitator, and his career as a politician both checkered and unique. Originally a Democrat, he abandoned that organization upon the formation of the Republican party, and was elected by the latter to the Legislature from Lake County in 1858, '60 and '62. In 1867 he came into prominence as an anti-monopolist, and on this issue was elected to the Consti-

tutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1870 he was again chosen to the Legislature as an "independent," and, as such, re-elected in '74, '82, '84, '86 and '88, receiving the support, however, of the Democrats in a District normally Republican. He served as Speaker during the sessions of 1875 and '85, the party strength in each of these Assemblies being so equally divided that he either held, or was able to control, the balance of power. He was an adroit parliamentarian, but his decisions were the cause of much severe criticism, being regarded by both Democrats and Republicans as often arbitrary and unjust. The two sessions over which he presided were among the stormiest in the State's history. Died, at Waukegan, April 25, 1889.

HALE, Albert, pioneer clergyman, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; after some years spent as a clerk in a country store at Wethersfield, completed a course in the theological department of Yale College, later serving as a home missionary, in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1831, doing home missionary work in Bond County, and, in 1833, was sent to Chicago, where his open candor, benignity and blameless conduct enabled him to exert a powerful influence over the drunken aborigines who constituted a large and menacing class of the population of what was then a frontier town. In 1839 he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, continuing that connection until 1865. From that time until his death, his life was largely devoted to missionary work among the extremely poor and the pariahs of society. Among these he wielded a large influence and always commanded genuine respect from all denominations. His forte was love rather than argument, and in this lay the secret of his success. Died, in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1891.

HALE, (Dr.) Edwin M., physician, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1829, commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and, in 1850, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at the end of the session locating at Jonesville, Mich. From 1855 he labored in the interest of a representation of homeopathy in the University of Michigan. When this was finally accomplished, he was offered the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, but was compelled to decline in consequence of having been elected to the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1876 he made a visit to Europe, and, on his return, severed his connection with the Hahnemann and accepted a similar position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he remained

five years, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hale was the author of several volumes held in high esteem by members of the profession, and maintained a high reputation for professional skill and benevolence of character. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of various home and foreign associations. Died, in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.

HALL, (Col.) Cyrus, soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 29, 1822—the son of a pioneer who came to Illinois about the time of its admission as a State. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Volunteers (Col. Foreman's regiment), during the Mexican War, and, in 1860, removed to Shelbyville to engage in hotel-keeping. The Civil War coming on, he raised the first company for the war in Shelby County, which was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois (Col. John M. Palmer's regiment); was promptly promoted from Captain to Major and finally to Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Palmer to Brigadier-General, succeeding to command of the regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment having been finally consolidated with the Fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was transferred, with the rank of Colonel, to the command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, which he resigned in March, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in March, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Returning to Shelbyville, he engaged in the furniture trade, later was appointed Postmaster, serving some ten years and until his death, Sept. 6, 1878.

HALL, James, legislator, jurist, State Treasurer and author, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1793; after serving in the War of 1812 and spending some time with Com. Stephen Decatur in the Mediterranean, in 1815, he studied law, beginning practice at Shawneetown, in 1820. He at once assumed prominence as a citizen, was appointed State's Attorney in 1821, and elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1825. He was legislated out of office two years later and resumed private practice, making his home at Vandalia, where he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of "The Illinois Intelligencer." The same year (1827) he was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer, continuing in office four years. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died, July 5, 1868. He conducted "The Western Monthly Magazine," the first periodical published in Illinois. Among his published volumes may be mentioned "Tales of

the Border," "Notes on the Western States," "Sketches of the West," "Romance of Western History," and "History of the Indian Tribes."

HAMER, Thomas, soldier and legislator, was born in Union County, Pa., June 1, 1818; came to Illinois in 1846 and began business as a merchant at Vermont, Fulton County; in 1862 assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; was wounded in the battle of Stone River, returned to duty after partial recovery, but was finally compelled to retire on account of disability. Returning home he resumed business, but retired in 1878; was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1886 and to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected to the latter in 1892, making ten years of continuous service.

HAMILTON, a city in Hancock County, on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa; at junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and Keokuk branch of the Wabash Railway. Its position at the foot of the lower rapids insures abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. An iron railroad and wagon bridge connects the Illinois city with Keokuk. It has two banks, electric lights, one newspaper, six churches, a high school, and an apiary. The surrounding country is a farming and fruit district. A sanitarium is located here. Population (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,344.

HAMILTON, John B., M.D., LL.D., surgeon, was born of a pioneer family in Jersey County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847, his grandfather, Thomas M. Hamilton, having removed from Ohio in 1818 to Monroe County, Ill., where the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter (Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton) was for fifty years a Baptist preacher, chiefly in Greene County, and, from 1862 to '65, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Young Hamilton, having received his literary education at home and with a classical teacher at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863 began the study of medicine, and the following year attempted to enlist as a soldier, but was rejected on account of being a minor. In 1869 he graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, for the next five years, was engaged in general practice. Then, having passed an examination before an Army Examining Board, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant, serving successively at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Colville, Washington, and in the Marine Hospital at Boston; in 1879 became Supervising Surgeon-General as successor to Gen. John M. Woodworth

and, during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South, a few years later, rendered efficient service in checking the spread of the disease by taking charge of the camp of refugees from Jacksonville and other stricken points. Resigning the position of Surgeon-General in 1891, he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicago and became Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College, besides holding other allied positions; was also editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1896 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the United States Army, in 1897 was appointed Superintendent for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, but died, Dec. 24, 1898.

HAMILTON, John L., farmer and legislator, was born at Newry, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1829; emigrated to Jersey County, Ill., in 1851, where he began life working on a farm. Later, he followed the occupation of a farmer in Mason and Macoupin Counties, finally locating, in 1864, in Iroquois County, which has since been his home. After filling various local offices, in 1875 he was elected County Treasurer of Iroquois County as a Republican, and twice re-elected (1877 and '79), also, in 1880, being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, being one of the "103" who stood by General Logan in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1885; was re-elected in 1886, and again returned to the same body in 1890 and '98.

HAMILTON, John Marshall, lawyer and ex-Governor, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847; when 7 years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864 (at the age of 17) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Ohio) University, from which he graduated in 1868. For a year he taught school at Henry, and later became Professor of Languages at the Wesleyan (Ill.) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been a successful practitioner at the bar. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. On Feb. 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor, to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator. In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Richard J.

Oglesby to head the State ticket. Since then Governor Hamilton has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar.

HAMILTON, Richard Jones, pioneer lawyer, was born near Danville, Ky., August 21, 1799; studied law and, about 1820, came to Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., in company with Abner Field, afterwards State Treasurer; in 1821 was appointed cashier of the newly established Branch State Bank at Brownsville, Jackson County, but, in 1831, removed to Chicago, Governor Reynolds having appointed him the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he also held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School lands—the sale of the Chicago school section being made under his administration. He was a Colonel of State militia and, in 1832, took an active part in raising volunteers for defense during the Black Hawk War; also was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment for the Mexican War (1847), but was defeated by Colonel Newby. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Died, Dec. 26, 1860.

HAMILTON, William Stephen, pioneer—son of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury—was born in New York City, August 4, 1797; spent three years (1814-17), at West Point; came west and located at an early day at Springfield, Ill.; was a deputy surveyor of public lands, elected Representative from Sangamon County, in the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26); in 1827 removed to the Lead Mine region and engaged in mining at "Hamilton's Diggings" (now Wiotia) in southwest Wisconsin, and occasionally practiced law at Galena; was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1842-43, emigrated to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento, Oct. 9, 1850, where, some twenty years later, a monument was erected to his memory. Colonel Hamilton was an aid-de-camp of Governor Coles, who sent him forward to meet General La Fayette on his way from New Orleans, on occasion of La Fayette's visit to Illinois in 1825.

HAMILTON COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State; has an area of 440 square miles, and population (1900) of 20,197—named for Alexander Hamilton. It was organized in 1821, with McLeansboro as the county-seat. The surface of the county is rolling and the fertile soil well watered and drained by numerous creeks, flowing east and south into the Wabash, which constitutes its southeastern

boundary. Coal crops out at various points in the southwestern portion. Originally Hamilton County was a dense forest, and timber is still abundant and saw-mills numerous. Among the hard woods found are black and white oak, black walnut, ash and hickory. The softer woods are in unusual variety. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops, although considerable fruit is cultivated, besides oats, winter wheat and potatoes. Sorghum is also extensively produced. Among the pioneer settlers was a Mr. Auxier (for whom a water course was named), in 1815; Adam Crouch, the Biggerstaffs and T. Stelle, in 1818, and W. T. Golson and Louis Baxter, in 1821. The most important town is McLeansboro, whose population in 1890 was 1,355.

HAMMOND, Charles Goodrich, Railway Manager, was born at Bolton, Conn., June 4, 1804, spent his youth in Chenango County, N. Y., where he became Principal of the Whitesboro Seminary (in which he was partially educated), and entered mercantile life at Canandaigua; in 1834 removed to Michigan, where he held various offices, including member of the Legislature and Auditor; in 1852 completed the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad (the first line from the East) to Chicago, and took up his residence in that city. In 1855 he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon resigned to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe in 1869, he accepted the Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, but was compelled to resign by failing health, later becoming Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was Treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational); also President, for several years, of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Died, April 15, 1884.

HAMPSHIRE, a village of Kane County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 51 miles west-northwest from Chicago. There are brick and tile works, a large canning factory, pickle factory, and machine shop; dairy and stock interests are large. The place has a bank, electric lights and water-works, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 760.

HANCOCK COUNTY, on the western border of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River; was organized in 1825 and named for John Hancock; has an area of 769 square miles; population (1900), 32,215. Its early settlers were chiefly from the Middle and Southern States,

among them being I. J. Waggen, for nearly sixty years a resident of Montebello Township. Black Hawk, the famous Indian Chief, is reputed to have been born within the limits of Camp Creek Township, in this county. Fort Edwards was erected on the present site of Warsaw, soon after the War of 1812, but was shortly afterwards evacuated. Abraham Lincoln, a cousin of the President of that name, was one of the early settlers. Among the earliest were John Day, Abraham Brewer, Jacob Compton, D. F. Parker, the Dixons, Mendenhalls, Logans, and Luther Whitney. James White, George Y. Cutler and Henry Nichols were the first Commissioners. In 1839 the Mormons crossed the Mississippi, after being expelled from Missouri, and founded the city of Nauvoo in this county. (See *Mormons, Nauvoo*.) Carthage and Appanoose were surveyed and laid out in 1835 and 1836. A ferry across the Mississippi was established at Montebello (near the present site of Hamilton) in 1829, and another, two years later, near the site of old Fort Edwards. The county is crossed by six lines of railway, has a fine public school system, numerous thriving towns, and is among the wealthy counties of the State.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; before he was one year old was taken back to Maryland, his parents' native State. He was educated at Portsmouth, Va., and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen. When the war ended Handy found himself penniless. He was school-teacher and book-cavasser by turns, meantime writing some for a New York paper. Later he became a clerk in the office of "The Christian Observer" in Richmond. In 1867, by some clever reporting for "The Richmond Dispatch," he was able to secure a regular position on the local staff of that paper, quickly gaining a reputation as a successful reporter, and, in 1869, becoming city editor. From this time until 1887 his promotion was rapid, being employed at different times upon many of the most prominent and influential papers in the East, including "The New York Tribune," "Richmond Enquirer," and, in Philadelphia, upon "The Times," "The Press" and "Daily News." In 1893, at the request of Director-General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Handy accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, preferring this to the Consul-Generalship to Egypt, tendered him about the same time by President

Harrison. Later, as a member of the National Commission to Europe, he did much to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition. For some time after the World's Fair, he was associate editor of "The Chicago Times-Herald." In 1897, having been appointed by President McKinley United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, he visited Paris. Upon his return to this country he found himself in very poor health, and went South in a vain attempt to regain his lost strength and vigor, but died, at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANKS, Dennis, pioneer, born in Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799; was a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and, although ten years the senior of the latter, was his intimate friend in boyhood. Being of a sportive disposition, he often led the future President in boyish pranks. About 1818, he joined the Lincoln household in Spencer County, Ind., and finally married Sarah Johnston, the step-sister of Mr. Lincoln, the families removing to Macon County, Ill., together, in 1830. A year or so later, Mr. Hanks removed to Coles County, where he remained until some three years before his death, when he went to reside with a daughter at Paris, Edgar County. It has been claimed that he first taught the youthful Abraham to read and write, and this has secured for him the title of Mr. Lincoln's teacher. He has also been credited with having once saved Lincoln from death by drowning while crossing a swollen stream. Austin Gollaher, a school- and play-mate of Lincoln's, has also made the same claim for himself—the two stories presumably referring to the same event. After the riot at Charleston, Ill., in March, 1863, in which several persons were killed, Hanks made a visit to President Lincoln in Washington in the interest of some of the arrested rioters, and, although they were not immediately released, the fact that they were ordered returned to Charleston for trial and finally escaped punishment, has been attributed to Hanks' influence with the President. He died at Paris, Edgar County, Oct. 31, 1892, in the 94th year of his age, as the result of injuries received from being run over by a buggy while returning from an Emancipation-Day celebration, near that city, on the 22d day of September previous.

HANKS, John, pioneer, a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 9, 1802; joined the Lincolns in Spencer County, Ind., in 1822, and made his home with them two years; engaged in flat-boating, making numerous trips to New Orleans, in one of them

being accompanied by Abraham Lincoln, then about 19 years of age, who then had his feelings aroused against slavery by his first sight of a slave-mart. In 1828 Mr. Hanks removed to Macon County, Ill., locating about four miles west of Decatur, and it was partly through his influence that the Lincolns were induced to emigrate to the same locality in 1830. Hanks had cut enough logs to build the Lincolns a house when they arrived, and these were hauled by Abraham Lincoln to the site of the house, which was erected on the north bank of the Sangamon River, near the present site of Harristown. During the following summer he and Abraham Lincoln worked together splitting rails to fence a portion of the land taken up by the elder Lincoln—some of these rails being the ones displayed during the campaign of 1860. In 1831 Hanks and Lincoln worked together in the construction of a flat-boat on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, for a man named Offutt, which Lincoln took to New Orleans—Hanks only going as far as St. Louis, when he returned home. In 1832, Hanks served as a soldier of the Mexican War in the company commanded by Capt. I. C. Pugh, afterwards Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850, when he went to California, where he spent three years, returning in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (afterwards commanded by General Grant), but being already 59 years of age, was placed by Grant in charge of the baggage-train, in which capacity he remained two years, serving in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. While Grant was with the regiment, Hanks had charge of the staff team. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was finally discharged at Winchester, Tenn. He made three trips to California after the war. Died, July 1, 1891.

HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

HANON, Martin, pioneer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., April, 1799; came with his father to Gallatin County, Illinois Territory, in 1812, and, in 1818, to what is now a portion of Christian County, being the first white settler in that region. Died, near Sharpsburg, Christian County, April 5, 1879.

HANOVER, a village in Jo Daviess County, on Apple River, 14 miles south-southeast of Galena. It has a woolen factory, besides five churches and a graded school. The Township (also called Han-

over) extends to the Mississippi, and has a population of about 1,700. Population of the village (1890), 743; (1900), 785.

HARDIN, the county-seat of Calhoun County, situated in Hardin Township, on the west bank of the Illinois River, some 30 miles northwest of Alton. It has two churches, a graded school and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 311; (1900), 494.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, Congressman and soldier, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810. After graduating from Transylvania University and being admitted to the bar, he began practice at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830; for several years he was Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, later being elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served from 1836 to '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, his term expiring in 1845. During the later period of his professional career at Jacksonville he was the partner of David A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that city, and had Richard Yates for a pupil. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers (June 30, 1846) and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista (Feb. 27, 1847) while leading the final charge. His remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried with distinguished honors in the cemetery there, his former pupil, Richard Yates, delivering the funeral oration.—**Gen. Martin D.** (Hardin), soldier, son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 26, 1837; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1859, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a few months later becoming full Second Lieutenant, and, in May, 1861, First Lieutenant. Being assigned to the command of volunteer troops, he passed through various grades until May, 1864, when he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious conduct at North River, Va., became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 2, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General of the regular army in March, 1865, for service during the war, and was finally mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He continued in the regular service, however, until December 15, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Hardin lost an arm and suffered other wounds during the war. His home is in Chicago.—**Ellen Hardin** (Walworth), author, daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832, and educated at the Female Seminary in that place; was married about 1854

to Mansfield Tracy Walworth (son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth of New York). Her husband became an author of considerable repute, chiefly in the line of fiction, but was assassinated in 1873 by a son who was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Mrs. Walworth is a leader of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has given much attention, of late years, to literary pursuits. Among her works are accounts of the Burgoyne Campaign and of the battle of Buena Vista—the latter contributed to "The Magazine of American History"; a "Life of Col. John J. Hardin and History of the Hardin Family," besides a number of patriotic and miscellaneous poems and essays. She served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was for six years principal of a young ladies' school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN COUNTY, situated on the southeast border of the State, and bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River. It has an area of 194 square miles, and was named for a county in Kentucky. The surface is broken by ridges and deep gorges, or ravines, and well timbered with oak, hickory, elm, maple, locust and cottonwood. Corn, wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products. The minerals found are iron, coal and lead, besides carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Elizabethtown is the county-seat. Population (1880), 6,024; (1890), 7,234; (1900), 7,448.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier and Member of Congress, born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807; was educated chiefly at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and, after practicing law for a time, in Oneida County, removed to Illinois, resuming practice and managing several farms for twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847 from Warren County, and of the lower branch of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1848-50). Between 1850 and 1860 he was engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Colonel and, in less than a year, was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866. He did much for the development of the western part of the State in the construction of railroads, the Peoria & Oquawka (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) being one of the lines constructed by him. He left a fortune of about \$2,000,000, and, before his death, endowed a professorship in Monmouth College. Died, July 19, 1874.

HARGRAVE, Willis, pioneer, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, settling near Carmi in White County; served in the Third Territorial Legislature (1817-18) and in the First General Assembly of the State (1818-20). His business-life in Illinois was devoted to farming and salt-manufacture.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 25, 1820; graduated at Asbury University, Ind.; was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa (1847), President of Iowa Wesleyan University (1853), United States Senator (1855-65), Secretary of the Interior (1865-66), but re-elected to the Senate the latter year, and, in 1869, chosen President of Iowa University. He was also a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; in 1873, after leaving the Senate, was editor of "The Washington Chronicle," and, from 1882 to 1885, presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. A daughter of ex-Senator Harlan married Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and (1889-93) United States Minister to England. Mr. Harlan's home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Died, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, Justin, jurist, was born in Ohio about 1801 and, at the age of 25, settled in Clark County, Ill.; served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and, in 1835, was appointed a Justice of the Circuit Court; was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and the following year was elected to the Circuit bench under the new Constitution, being re-elected in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, continuing in office until 1865; in 1872 was elected County Judge of Clark County. Died, while on a visit in Kentucky, in March, 1879.

HARLOW, George H., ex-Secretary of State, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in business as a commission merchant; also served a term as Mayor of Pekin. For many years he took a prominent part in the history of the State. Early in the '60's he was one of seven to organize, at Pekin, the "Union League of America," a patriotic secret organization sworn to preserve the Union, working in harmony with the war party and against the "Sons of Liberty." In 1862 he enlisted, and was about to go to the front, when Governor Yates requested him to remain at home and continue his effective work in the Union League, saying that he could accomplish more for the cause in this way than in the field.

Accordingly Mr. Harlow continued to labor as an organizer, and the League became a powerful factor in State politics. In 1865 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, but soon after became Governor Oglesby's private secretary. For a time he also served as Inspector-General on the Governor's staff, and had charge of the troops as they were mustered out. During a portion of Mr. Rummel's term (1869-73) as Secretary of State, he served as Assistant Secretary, and, in 1872, was elected as successor to Secretary Rummel and re-elected in 1876. While in Springfield he acted as correspondent for several newspapers, and, for a year, was city editor of "The Illinois State Journal." In 1881 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was engaged at different periods in the commission and real estate business, but has been retired of late years on account of ill health. Died May 16, 1900.

HARPER, William H., legislator and commission merchant, born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 4, 1845; was brought by his parents in boyhood to Woodford County, Ill., and served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; took a course in a commercial college and engaged in the stock and grain-shipping business in Woodford County until 1868, when he entered upon the commission business in Chicago. From 1872 to '75 he served, by appointment of the Governor, as Chief of the Grain Inspection Department of the city of Chicago; in 1882 was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and re-elected in 1884. During his first term in the Legislature, Mr. Harper introduced and secured the passage of the "High License Law," which has received his name. Of late years he has been engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago.

HARPER, William Rainey, clergyman and educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; graduated at Muskingum College at the age of 14, delivering the Hebrew oration, this being one of the principal commencement honors in that institution. After three years' private study he took a post-graduate course in philology at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D., at the age of 19. For several years he was engaged in teaching, at Macon, Tenn., and Denison University, Ohio, meanwhile continuing his philological studies and devoting special attention to Hebrew. In 1879 he accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here he laid the foundation of the "inductive method" of Hebraic study, which rapidly grew in favor. The school by correspondence was known as the

"American Institute of Hebrew," and increased so rapidly that, by 1885, it had enrolled 800 students, from all parts of the world, many leading professors co-operating. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of Semitic Language and Literature at Yale University, having in the previous year become Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and, in 1891, Principal of the entire Chautauqua system. During the winters of 1889-91, Dr. Harper delivered courses of lectures on the Bible in various cities and before several universities and colleges, having been, in 1889, made Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, although still filling his former chair. In 1891 he accepted an invitation to the Presidency of the then incipient new Chicago University, which has rapidly increased in wealth, extent and influence. (See *University of Chicago*.) He is also at present (1899) a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Dr. Harper is the author of numerous philological text-books, relating chiefly to Hebrew, but applying the "inductive method" to the study of Latin and Greek, and has also sought to improve the study of English along these same lines. In addition, he has edited two scientific periodicals, and published numerous monographs.

HARRIS, Thomas L., lawyer, soldier and Member of Congress, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 29, 1816; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, studied law with Gov. Isaac Toucey, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1842, the same year removing to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill. Here, in 1845, he was elected School Commissioner, in 1846 raised a company for the Mexican War, joined the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) and was elected Major. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, after the wounding of General Shields at the latter, taking command of the regiment in place of Colonel Baker, who had assumed command of the brigade. During his absence in the army (1846) he was chosen to the State Senate; in 1848 was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated by Richard Yates in 1850; was re-elected in 1854, '56, and '58, but died Nov. 24, 1858, a few days after his fourth election and before completing his preceding term.

HARRIS, William Logan, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; was educated at Norwalk Seminary, licensed to preach in 1836 and soon after admitted to the Michigan Conference, being transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1840. In 1845-46 he was a

tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; then, after two years' pastoral work and some three years as Principal of Baldwin Seminary, in 1851 returned to the Wesleyan, filling the position first of Principal of the Academic Department and then a professorship; was Secretary of the General Conferences (1856-72) and, during 1860-72, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; in 1872 was elected Bishop, and visited the Methodist Mission stations in China, Japan and Europe; joined the Illinois Conference in 1874, remaining until his death, which occurred in New York, Sept. 2, 1887. Bishop Harris was a recognized authority on Methodist Church law, and published a small work entitled "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, in connection with Judge William J. Henry, of this State, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," having special reference to the Methodist Church.

HARRISBURG, county-seat of Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 70 miles northeast of Cairo. The region is devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing, and valuable deposits of salt, coal and iron are found. The town has flour and saw mills, coal mines, dairy, brick and tile works, carriage and other wood-working establishments, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,723; (1900), 2,202.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, Congressman and Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; at the age of 20 years graduated from Yale College and began reading law, but later engaged in farming. After spending two years in foreign travel, he entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and, after graduation, settled at Chicago, where he soon became an operator in real estate. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Cook County, serving three years. In 1874 he again visited Europe, and, on his return, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, being re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Chicago, filling that office for four successive biennial terms, but was defeated for re-election in 1887 by his Republican competitor, John A. Roche. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1888, but failed of election. He thereafter made a trip around the world, and, on his return, published an entertaining account of his journey under the title, "A Race with the Sun." In 1891 he was an Independent Democratic candidate for the Chicago mayoralty, but was defeated by Hompstead Washburne, Republican. In 1893 he received the regular nomina-

tion of his party for the office, and was elected. In 1892, in connection with a few associates, he purchased the plant of "The Chicago Times," placing his sons in charge. He was a man of strong character and intense personality, making warm friends and bitter enemies; genial, generous and kindly, and accessible to any one at all times, at either his office or his home. Taking advantage of this latter trait, one Prendergast, on the night of Oct. 28, 1893—immediately following the closing exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition—gained admission to his residence, and, without the slightest provocation, shot him down in his library. He lived but a few hours. The assassin was subsequently tried, convicted and hung.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, being a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia, and laterally related to the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name, and to President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools of Chicago, at the Gymnasium, Altenburg, Germany, and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1881. Having taken a course in Yale Law School, he began practice in Chicago in 1883, remaining until 1889, when he turned his attention to real estate. His father having purchased the "Chicago Times" about 1892, he became associated with the editorship of that paper and, for a time, had charge of its publication until its consolidation with "The Herald" in 1895. In 1897, he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, his popularity being shown by receiving a majority of the total vote. Again in 1899, he was re-elected to the same office, receiving a plurality over his Republican competitor of over 40,000. Mayor Harrison is one of the youngest men who ever held the office.

HARRISON, William Henry, first Governor of Indiana Territory (including the present State of Illinois), was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, being the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and began the study of medicine, but never finished it. In 1791 he was commissioned an Ensign in the First U. S. Infantry at Fort Washington (the present site of Cincinnati), was promoted a Lieutenant a year later, and, in 1797, assigned to command of the Fort with the rank of Captain. He had previously served as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne, by whom he was complimented for gallantry at the battle of Miami. In 1798 he was appointed by

President Adams Secretary of the Northwest Territory, but resigned in 1799 to become Delegate in Congress; in 1800 he was appointed Governor of the newly created Territory of Indiana, serving by reappointment some 12 years. During his incumbency and as Commissioner, a few years later, he negotiated many important treaties with the Indians. In 1811 he won the decisive victory over Chief Tecumseh and his followers at Tippecanoe. Having been made a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, he was promoted to Major-General in 1813 and, as Commander of the Army of the Northwest, he won the important battle of the Thames. Resigning his commission in 1814, he afterwards served as Representative in Congress from Ohio (1816-1819); Presidential Elector in 1820 and 1824; United States Senator (1824-1828), and Minister to the United States of Colombia (1828-29). Returning to the United States, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, serving twelve years. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for President, but was elected in 1840, dying in Washington City, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

HARTZELL, William, Congressman, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, and, four years later (1844) to Texas. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, settling in Randolph County, which became his permanent home. He was brought up on a farm, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1859. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was Representative in Congress for two terms, being elected as a Democrat, in 1874, and again in 1876.

HARVARD, an incorporated city in McHenry County, 63 miles northwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has electric light plant, artesian water system, hardware and bicycle factories, malt house, cold storage and packing plant, a flouring mill, a carriage-wheel factory and two weekly papers. The region is agricultural. Population (1890), 1,967; (1900), 2,602.

HASKELL, Harriet Newell, educator and third Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, was born at Waldboro, Lincoln County, Maine, Jan. 14, 1835; educated at Castleton Seminary, Vt., and Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1855. Later, she served as Principal of high schools in Maine and Boston until 1862, when she was called to the principalship of Castleton Seminary. She resigned this

position in 1867 to assume a similar one at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., where she has since remained. The main building of this institution having been burned in November, 1889, it was rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan, largely through the earnest efforts of Miss Haskell. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.)

HATCH, Ozias Mather, Secretary of the State of Illinois (1857-'65), was born at Hillsborough Center, N. H., April 11, 1814, and removed to Griggsville, Ill., in 1836. In 1829 he began life as a clerk for a wholesale and retail grocer in Boston. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in store-keeping at Griggsville. In the latter year he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of Pike County, holding the office seven years. In 1858 he again embarked in business at Meredosia, Ill. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. An earnest anti-slavery man, he was, in 1856, nominated by the newly organized Republican party for Secretary of State and elected, being re-elected in 1860, on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer. During the war he gave a zealous and effective support to Governor Yates' administration. In 1864 he declined a renomination and retired from political life. He was an original and active member of the Lincoln Monument Association from its organization in 1865 to his death, and, in company with Gov. R. J. Oglesby, made a canvass of Eastern cities to collect funds for statuary to be placed on the monument. After retiring from office he was interested to some extent in the banking business at Griggsville, and was influential in securing the construction of the branch of the Wabash Railway from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He was, for over thirty-five years, a resident of Springfield, dying there, March 12, 1893.

HATFIELD, (Rev.) Robert Miller, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in early life enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained while living on a farm; later, was employed as a clerk at White Plains and in New York City, but, in 1841, was admitted to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, during the next eleven years supplying churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to Brooklyn and occupied pulpits in that vicinity until 1865, when he assumed the pastorate of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, two years later going to the Centenary Church in the same city. He subse-

quently had charge of churches in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but, returning to Illinois in 1877, he occupied pulpits for the next nine years in Evanston and Chicago. In 1886 he went to Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which was his last regular charge, as, in 1889, he became Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston, of which he had been a Trustee from 1878. As a temporary supply for pulpits or as a speaker in popular assemblies, his services were in constant demand during this period. Dr. Hatfield served as a Delegate to the General Conferences of 1860, '64, '76, '80 and '84, and was a leader in some of the most important debates in those bodies. Died, at Evanston, March 31, 1891.

HATTON, Frank, journalist and Postmaster-General, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; entered his father's newspaper office at Cadiz, as an apprentice, at 11 years of age, becoming foreman and local editor; in 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, but, in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned Second Lieutenant—his service being chiefly in the Army of the Cumberland, but participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Iowa, whither his father had preceded him, and where he edited "The Mount Pleasant Journal" (1869-74); then removed to Burlington, where he secured a controlling interest in "The Hawkeye," which he brought to a point of great prosperity; was Postmaster of that city under President Grant, and, in 1881, became First Assistant Postmaster-General. On the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham in 1884, he was appointed successor to the latter, serving to the end of President Arthur's administration, being the youngest man who ever held a cabinet position, except Alexander Hamilton. From 1882 to 1884, Mr. Hatton managed "The National Republican" in Washington; in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of "The Evening Mail"; retired from the latter in 1887, and, purchasing the plant of "The National Republican" in Washington, commenced the publication of "The Washington Post," with which he was connected until his death, April 30, 1894.

HAVANA, the county-seat of Mason County, an incorporated city founded in 1827 on the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and a point of junction for three railways. It is a shipping-point for corn and osage orange hedge plants. A number of manufactories are located

here. The city has several churches, three public schools and three newspapers. Population (1890), 2,525; (1900), 3,268.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and taught in various institutions in Massachusetts and New York, meanwhile studying theology. In 1848 he entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New York Conference; five years later accepted a professorship in Michigan University, but resigned in 1856 to become editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, for seven years—in that time serving two terms in the State Senate and a part of the time being an Overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1872 became Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, but resigned in 1874 to become Chancellor of Syracuse University, N.Y. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died, in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility and power as an orator, wrote much for the periodical press and published several volumes on religious topics, besides a treatise on rhetoric.

HAVEN, Luther, educator, was born near Framingham, Mass., August 6, 1806. With a meager country-school education, at the age of 17 he began teaching, continuing in this occupation six or seven years, after which he spent three years in a more liberal course of study in a private academy at Ellington, Conn. He was next employed at Leicester Academy, first as a teacher, and, for eleven years, as Principal. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Chicago. After several years spent in manufacturing and real-estate business, in 1854 he became proprietor of "The Prairie Farmer," of which he remained in control until 1858. Mr. Haven took an active interest in public affairs, and was an untiring worker for the promotion of popular education. For ten years following 1853, he was officially connected with the Chicago Board of Education, being for four years its President. The comptrollership of the city was offered him in 1860, but declined. During the war he was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. In October, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector for the Port of Chicago, and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for the Department of the Northwest, serving in

this capacity during a part of President Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, dying on March 6, of that year.

HAWK, Robert M. A., Congressman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 23, 1839; came to Carroll County, Ill., in boyhood, where he attended the common schools and later graduated from Eureka College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned First Lieutenant, next promoted to a Captaincy and, finally, brevetted Major for soldierly conduct in the field. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Carroll County, and three times re-elected, serving from 1865 to 1879. The latter year he resigned, having been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term, his successor being Robert R. Hitt, of Mount Morris, who was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy.

HAWLEY, John B., Congressman and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 9, 1831; accompanied his parents to Illinois in childhood, residing in his early manhood at Carthage, Hancock County. At the age of 23 (1854) he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Rock Island. From 1856 to 1860 he was State's Attorney of Rock Island County. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain, but was so severely wounded at Fort Donelson (1862) that he was obliged to quit the service. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Rock Island, but one year afterward he was removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and, in 1876, was Presidential Elector on the Hayes-Wheeler ticket. In the following year he was appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1880, when he resigned. During the last six years of his life he was Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Died, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, May 24, 1895.

HAY, John, author, diplomatist and Secretary of State, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, of Scottish ancestry; graduated at Brown University, 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill., his father, in the meantime, having become a resident of Warsaw, Ill.; was admitted to practice in 1861, but immediately went to Washington as assistant private secretary of President Lincoln, acting part of the time as the President's aid-de-camp, also serving for some time under General

Hunter and Gilmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant-General. After President Lincoln's assassination he served as Secretary of Legation at Paris and Madrid, and as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; was also editor for a time of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, and a leading editorial writer on "The New York Tribune." Colonel Hay's more important literary works include "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," and the ten-volume "History of the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but, after retiring from "The New York Tribune," made Washington his home. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England, where, by his tact, good judgment and sound discretion manifested as a diplomatist and speaker on public occasions, he won a reputation as one of the most able and accomplished foreign representatives America has produced. His promotion to the position of Secretary of State on the retirement of Secretary William R. Day, at the close of the Spanish-American War, in September, 1898, followed naturally as a just tribute to the rank which he had won as a diplomatist, and was universally approved throughout the nation.

HAY, John B., ex-Congressman, was born at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1834; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he studied law, and won considerable local prominence in his profession, being for eight years State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. He served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and, in 1868, was elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1870.

HAY, Milton, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817; removed with his father's family to Springfield, Ill., in 1832; in 1838 became a student in the law office of Stuart & Lincoln; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Pittsfield, Pike County. In 1858 he returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan (afterwards his father-in-law), which ended by the retirement of the latter from practice in 1861. Others who were associated with him as partners, at a later date, were Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John M. Palmer, Henry S. Greene and D. T. Littler. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and, as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and member of the Judiciary Committee, was

prominent in shaping the Constitution of 1870. Again, as a member of the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1873-74), he assisted in revising and adapting the laws to the new order of things under the new Constitution. The estimate in which he was held by his associates is shown in the fact that he was a member of the Joint Committee of five appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of the State, which was especially complimented for the manner in which it performed its work by concurrent resolution of the two houses. A conservative Republican in politics, gentle and unobtrusive in manner, and of calm, dispassionate judgment and unimpeachable integrity, no man was more frequently consulted by State executives on questions of great delicacy and public importance, during the last thirty years of his life, than Mr. Hay. In 1881 he retired from the active prosecution of his profession, devoting his time to the care of a handsome estate. Died, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAYES, Philip C., ex-Congressman, was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833. Before he was a year old his parents removed to La Salle County, Ill., where the first twenty years of his life were spent upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned successively, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he engaged in journalism, becoming the publisher and senior editor of "The Morris Herald," a weekly periodical issued at Morris, Grundy County. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which renominated Grant, and represented his district in Congress from 1877 to 1881. Later he became editor and part proprietor of "The Republican" at Joliet, Ill., but retired some years since.

HAYES, Samuel Snowden, lawyer and politician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1820; settled at Shawneetown in 1838, and engaged in the drug business for two years; then began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1842, settling first at Mount Vernon and later at Carui. He early took an interest in politics, stumping the southern counties for the Democratic party in 1843 and '44. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention and, in 1846, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, being re-elected in '48. In 1847 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, but, owing to its distance from the seat of government, its muster rolls were not

received until the quota of the State had been filled. The same year he was chosen a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for White County, and, in 1848, was a Democratic Presidential Elector. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he was afterwards City Solicitor and (1862-65) City Comptroller. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and an earnest worker for Douglas in the campaign which followed. While in favor of the Union, he was strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, particularly in its attitude on the question of slavery. His last public service was as a Delegate from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His talents as an orator, displayed both at the bar and before popular assemblies, were of a very high order.

HAYMARKET RIOT, THE, an anarchistic outbreak which occurred in Chicago on the evening of May 4, 1886. For several days prior, meetings of dissatisfied workmen had been addressed by orators who sought to inflame the worst passions of their hearers. The excitement (previously more or less under restraint) culminated on the date mentioned. Haymarket Square, in Chicago, is a broad, open space formed by the widening of West Randolph Street for an open-air produce-market. An immense concourse assembled there on the evening named; inflammatory speeches were made from a cart, which was used as a sort of improvised platform. During the earlier part of the meeting the Mayor (Carter H. Harrison) was present, but upon his withdrawal, the oratory became more impassioned and incendiary. Towards midnight, some one whose identity has never been thoroughly proved, threw a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the police, who, under command of Inspector John Bonfield, had ordered the dispersal of the crowd and were endeavoring to enforce the command. Simultaneously a score of men lay dead or bleeding in the street. The majority of the crowd fled, pursued by the officers. Numerous arrests followed during the night and the succeeding morning, and search was made in the office of the principal Anarchistic organ, which resulted in the discovery of considerable evidence of an incriminating character. A Grand Jury of Cook County found indictments for murder against eight of the suspected leaders, all of whom were convicted after a trial extending over several months, both the State and the defense being represented by some of the ablest counsel at the Chicago bar. Seven of the accused were con-

demned to death, and one (Oscar Neebe) was given twenty years' imprisonment. The death sentence of two—Samuel Fielden and Justus Schwab—was subsequently commuted by Governor Oglesby to life-imprisonment, but executive clemency was extended in 1893 by Governor Altgeld to all three of those serving terms in the penitentiary. Of those condemned to execution, one (Louis Liung) committed suicide in the county-jail by exploding, between his teeth, a small dynamite bomb which he had surreptitiously obtained; the remaining four (August Spies, Albert D. Parsons, Louis Engel and Adolph Fischer) were hanged in the county-jail at Chicago, on November 14, 1887. The affair attracted wide attention, not only throughout the United States but in other countries also.

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier and Adjutant-General, was born at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1824; came to Illinois in boyhood and received but little education at school, but worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, and was licensed to practice in 1846. Throughout the Mexican War he served as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, but, on his return, resumed practice in 1849, and, in 1850, was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. He graduated from the Kentucky Law School in 1852 and, in 1856, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo. In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which he had assisted in organizing. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and was severely wounded at the latter. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress as a War Democrat, being defeated by W. J. Allen, and the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He resumed practice at Cairo in 1864, and, in 1865, was appointed by Governor Oglesby Adjutant-General as successor to Adjutant-General Fuller, but died in office, at Springfield, November, 1868.

HAYWARD COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, at Fairfield, Wayne County; incorporated in 1886; is co-educational; had 160 pupils in 1898, with a faculty of nine instructors.

HEACOCK, Russell E., pioneer lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770; having lost his father at 7 years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and came west early in life; in 1806 was studying law in Missouri, and, two years later, was licensed to practice in Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part, locating first

at Kaskaskia and afterwards at Jonesboro, in Union County; in 1823 went to Buffalo, N. Y., but returned west in 1827, arriving where Chicago now stands on July 4; in 1828 was living inside Fort Dearborn, but subsequently located several miles up the South Branch of the Chicago River, where he opened a small farm at a place which went by the name of "Heacock's Point." In 1831 he obtained a license to keep a tavern, in 1833 became a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1835, had a law office in the village of Chicago. He took a prominent part in the organization of Cook County, invested liberally in real estate, but lost it in the crash of 1837. He was disabled by paralysis in 1843 and died of cholera, June 28, 1849. —**Reuben E. (Heacock)**, a son of Mr. Heacock, was member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, from Cook County.

HEALTH, BOARD OF, a bureau of the State Government, created by act of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, named by the Governor, who hold office for seven years. It is charged with "general supervision of the interests connected with the health and life of the citizens of the State." All matters pertaining to quarantine fall within its purview, and in this respect it is invested with a power which, while discretionary, is well-nigh autocratic. The same standard holds good, although to a far less extent, as to its supervisory power over contagious diseases, of man or beast. The Board also has a modified control over medical practitioners, under the terms of the statute popularly known as the "Medical Practice Act." Through its powers thereunder, it has kept out or expelled from the State an army of irregular practitioners, and has done much toward raising the standard of professional qualification.

HEALY, George P. A., artist, was born in Boston, July 15, 1808, and early manifested a predilection for art, in which he was encouraged by the painter Scully. He struggled in the face of difficulties until 1836, when, having earned some money by his art, he went to Europe to study, spending two years in Paris and a like period in London. In 1855 he came to Chicago, contemplating a stay of three weeks, but remained until 1867. During this time he is said to have painted 575 portraits, many of them being likenesses of prominent citizens of Chicago and of the State. Many of his pictures, deposited in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society for safe-keeping, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. From 1869 to '91 his time was spent chiefly in Rome. During his several visits to Europe he

painted the portraits of a large number of royal personages, including Louis Phillippe of France, as also, in this country, the portraits of Presidents and other distinguished persons. One of his historical pictures was "Webster Replying to Hayne," in which 150 figures are introduced. A few years before his death, Mr. Healy donated a large number of his pictures to the Newberry Library of Chicago. He died in Chicago, June 24, 1894.

HEATON, William Weed, lawyer and jurist, was born at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., April 18, 1814. After completing his academic studies he engaged, for a short time, in teaching, but soon began the study of law, and, in 1838, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-second Circuit, and occupied a seat upon the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1877, while serving as a member of the Appellate Court for the First District.

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German patriot and soldier, was born at Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811. He attained eminence in his native country as a lawyer and politician; was a member of the Baden Assembly of 1842 and a leader in the Diet of 1846-47, but, in 1848, was forced, with many of his compatriots, to find a refuge in the United States. In 1849 he settled as a farmer at Summerfield, in St. Clair County, Ill. He took a deep interest in politics and, being earnestly opposed to slavery, ultimately joined the Republican party, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and '60. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was later transferred to the command of the Eighty-second. He was a brave soldier, and actively participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chancellorsville. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his farm in St. Clair County. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881.

HEDDING COLLEGE, an institution incorporated in 1875 and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill.; has a faculty of seventeen instructors, and reports (1895-96), 403 students, of whom 212 were male and 181 female. The branches taught include the sciences, the classics, music, fine arts, oratory and preparatory courses. The institution has funds and endowment amounting to \$55,000, and property valued at \$158,000.

HEMPSTEAD, Charles S., pioneer lawyer and first Mayor of Galena, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Sept. 10, 1794—the son of Stephen Hempstead, a patriot of the Revolution. In 1809 he came west in company with a brother, descending the Ohio River in a canoe from Marietta to Shawneetown, and making his way across the “Illinois Country” on foot to Kaskaskia and finally to St. Louis, where he joined another brother (Edward), with whom he soon began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in both Missouri Territory and Illinois, he removed to St. Genevieve, where he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney by appointment of the Governor, but returned to St. Louis in 1818-19 and later became a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1829 Mr. Hempstead located at Galena, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was one of the earliest and best known lawyers. The late Minister E. B. Washburne became a clerk in Mr. Hempstead’s law office in 1840, and, in 1845, a partner. Mr. Hempstead was one of the promoters of the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), serving upon the first Board of Directors; was elected the first Mayor of Galena in 1841, and, in the early days of the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln a Paymaster in the Army. Died, in Galena, Dec. 10, 1874.—**Edward** (Hempstead), an older brother of the preceding, already mentioned, came west in 1804, and, after holding various positions at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison, located at St. Louis and became the first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory (1811-14). His death occurred as the result of an accident, August 10, 1817.—**Stephen** (Hempstead), another member of this historic family, was Governor of Iowa from 1850 to ’54. Died, Feb. 16, 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas J., ex-Congressman, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1824; came to Illinois in 1837, and was reared upon a farm, but received an academic education. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners’ Court of Stark County, and, in 1849, Clerk of the County Court of the same county, serving in that capacity for four years. Meanwhile he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855 and ’56 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and State Senator from 1857 to ’60. He entered the Union army, in 1862, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and

served until the close of the war, being brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865. He was a Republican Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Seventh Illinois District, serving continuously until March, 1895. His home is at Princeton.

HENDERSON, William H., politician and legislator, was born in Garrard County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1793. After serving in the War of 1812, he settled in Tennessee, where he held many positions of public trust, including that of State Senator. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, and, two years later, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Bureau and Putnam Counties, being re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, being defeated by John Moore. In 1845 he migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1864.

HENDERSON COUNTY, a county comprising 380 square miles of territory, located in the western section of the State and bordering on the Mississippi River. The first settlements were made about 1827-28 at Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Immigration was checked by the Black Hawk War, but revived after the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. The county was set off from Warren in 1841, with Oquawka as the county-seat. Population (1880), 10,722; (1890), 9,876. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by limestone. The surface is undulating, and well timbered. Population (1900), 10,836.

HENNEPIN, the county-seat of Putnam County, situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles southwest of Chicago, and 3 miles southeast of Bureau Junction. It has a courthouse, a bank, two grain elevators, three churches, a graded school, a newspaper. It is a prominent shipping point for produce by the river. The Hennepin Canal, now in process of construction from the Illinois River to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, leaves the Illinois about two miles above Hennepin. Population (1880), 623; (1890), 574; (1900), 523.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a Franciscan (Recollect) friar and explorer, born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640. After several years of clerical service in Belgium and Holland, he was ordered (1675) by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Canada. In 1679 he accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Having reached the Illinois by way of Lake Michigan, early in the following year (1680), La Salle proceeded to construct a fort on the east

side of the Illinois River, a little below the present site of Peoria, which afterwards received the name of Fort Creve-Cœur. In February, 1680, Father Hennepin was dispatched by La Salle, with two companions, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. Ascending the latter stream, his party was captured by the Sioux and carried to the villages of that tribe among the Minnesota lakes, but finally rescued. During his captivity he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named. After his rescue Hennepin returned to Quebec, and thence sailed to France. There he published a work describing La Salle's first expedition and his own explorations. Although egotistical and necessarily incorrect, this work was a valuable contribution to history. Because of ecclesiastical insubordination he left France for Holland. In 1697 he published an extraordinary volume, in which he set forth claims as a discoverer which have been wholly discredited. His third and last work, published at Utrecht, in 1698, was entitled a "New Voyage in a Country Larger than Europe." It was a compilation describing La Salle's voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi. His three works have been translated into twenty-four different languages. He died, at Utrecht, between 1702 and 1705.

HENNEPIN CANAL. (See *Illinois & Mississippi Canal*.)

HENRY, a city in Marshall County, situated on the west bank of the Illinois River and on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 33 miles north-northeast of Peoria. There is a combination railroad and wagon bridge, lock and dam across the river at this point. The city is a thriving commercial center, among its industries being grain elevators, flour mills, and a windmill factory; has two national banks, eight churches and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,728; (1890) 1,512; (1900), 1,637.

HENRY, James D., pioneer and soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1822, locating at Edwardsville, where, being of limited education, he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night; engaged in merchandising, removed to Springfield in 1826, and was soon after elected Sheriff; served in the Winnebago War (1827) as Adjutant, and, in the Black Hawk War (1831-32) as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, finally being placed in command of a brigade at the battle of Wisconsin and the Bad Axe, his success in both winning for him great popularity. His exposures brought on disease of

the lungs, and, going South, he died at New Orleans, March 4, 1834.

HENRY COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties of Northern Illinois, near the western border of the State, having an area of 830 square miles,—named for Patrick Henry. The American pioneer of the region was Dr. Baker, who located in 1835 on what afterwards became the town of Colona. During the two years following several colonies from the eastern States settled at different points (Geneseo, Wethersfield, etc.). The act creating it was passed in 1825, though organization was not completed until 1837. The first county court was held at Dayton. Subsequent county-seats have been Richmond (1837); Geneseo (1840); Morristown (1842); and Cambridge (1843). Population (1870), 36,597; (1890), 33,338; (1900), 40,049.

HERNDON, Archer G., one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the General Assembly of 1836-37, was born in Culpepper County, Va., Feb. 13, 1795; spent his youth in Green County, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., 1820, and to Sangamon in 1821, becoming a citizen of Springfield in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile business; served eight years in the State Senate (1834-42), and as Receiver of the Land Office 1842-49. Died, Jan. 3, 1867. Mr. Herndon was the father of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

HERNDON, William H., lawyer, was born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; brought to Illinois by his father, Archer G. Herndon, in 1820, and to Sangamon County in 1821; entered Illinois College in 1836, but remained only one year on account of his father's hostility to the supposed abolition influences prevailing at that institution; spent several years as clerk in a store at Springfield, studied law two years with the firm of Lincoln & Logan (1842-44), was admitted to the bar and became the partner of Mr. Lincoln, so continuing until the election of the latter to the Presidency. Mr. Herndon was a radical opponent of slavery and labored zealously to promote the advancement of his distinguished partner. The offices he held were those of City Attorney, Mayor and Bank Commissioner under three Governors. Some years before his death he wrote, and, in conjunction with Jesse W. Weik, published a Life of Abraham Lincoln in three volumes—afterwards revised and issued in a two-volume edition by the Messrs. Appleton, New York. Died, near Springfield, March 18, 1891.

HERRINGTON, Augustus M., lawyer and politician, was born at or near Meadville, Pa., in 1823;

when ten years of age was brought by his father to Chicago, the family removing two years later (1835) to Geneva, Kane County, where the elder Herrington opened the first store. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1844; obtained great prominence as a Democratic politician, serving as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1856, and as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1860, '64, '68, '76 and '80, and was almost invariably a member of the State Conventions of his party during the same period. He also served for many years as Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Died, at Geneva, Kane County, August 14, 1883.—**James** (Herrington), brother of the preceding, was born in Mercer County, Pa., June 6, 1824; came to Chicago in 1833, but, two years later, was taken by his parents to Geneva, Kane County. In 1843 he was apprenticed to the printing business on the old "Chicago Democrat" (John Wentworth, publisher), remaining until 1848, when he returned to Geneva, where he engaged in farming, being also connected for a year or two with a local paper. In 1849 he was elected County Clerk, remaining in office eight years; also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors, later serving continuously in the lower branch of the General Assembly from 1872 to 1886. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a frequent delegate to Democratic State Conventions. Died, July 7, 1890.—**James Herrington, Sr.**, father of the two preceding, was a Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) for the District embracing the counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone and De Kalb.

HERTZ, Henry L., ex-State Treasurer, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1847; graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1866, and after pursuing the study of medicine for two years, emigrated to this country in 1869. After various experiences in selling sewing-machines, as bank-clerk, and as a farm-hand, in 1876 Mr. Hertz was employed in the Recorder's office of Cook County; in 1878 was record-writer in the Criminal Court Clerk's office; in 1884 was elected Coroner of Cook County, and re-elected in 1888. In 1892, as Republican candidate for State Treasurer, he was defeated, but, in 1896, again a candidate for the same office, was elected by a majority of 115,000, serving until 1899. He is now a resident of Chicago.

HESING, Antone Caspar, journalist and politician, was born in Prussia in 1823; left an orphan at the age of 15, he soon after emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore and going thence to Cin-

cinnati. From 1840 to 1842 he worked in a grocery store in Cincinnati, and later opened a small hotel. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, as a Republican. In 1862 he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," and in 1867 became sole proprietor. In 1871 he admitted his son, Washington Hesing, to a partnership, installing him as general manager. Died, in Chicago, March 31, 1895.—**Washington** (Hesing), son of the preceding, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, educated at Chicago and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1870. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to Chicago and began work upon "The Staats Zeitung," later becoming managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief. While yet a young man he was made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, but declined to serve a second term. In 1872 he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant's Presidential candidacy. Later he affiliated with the Democratic party, as did his father, and, in 1893, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Chicago mayoralty, being defeated by Carter H. Harrison. In December, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving four years. His administration was characterized by a high degree of efficiency and many improvements in the service were adopted, one of the most important being the introduction of postal cars on the street-railroads for the collection of mail matter. In April, 1897, he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee. Died, Dec. 18, 1897.

HEYWORTH, a village of McLean County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles south of Bloomington; has a bank, churches, gas wells, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 566; (1900), 683.

HIBBARD, Homer Nash, lawyer, was born at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., Nov. 7, 1824, his early life being spent upon a farm and in attendance upon the common schools. After a short term in an academy at Randolph, Vt., at the age of 18 he began the study of law at Rutland—also fitting himself for college with a private tutor. Later, having obtained means by teaching, he took a course in Castleton Academy and Vermont University, graduating from the latter in 1850. Then, having spent some years in teaching, he entered the Dane Law School at Harvard,

later continuing his studies at Burlington and finally, in the fall of 1853, removing to Chicago. Here he opened a law office in connection with his old classmate, the late Judge John A. Jameson, but early in the following year removed to Freeport, where he subsequently served as City Attorney, Master in Chancery and President of the City School Board. Returning to Chicago in 1860, he became a member of the law firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard, and still later the head of the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. In 1870 he was appointed by Judge Drummond Register in Bankruptcy for the Chicago District, serving during the life of the law. He was also, for some time, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and Vice-President of the American Insurance Company. Died, Nov. 14, 1897.

HICKS, Stephen G., lawyer and soldier of three wars, was born in Jackson County, Ga., Feb. 22, 1807—the son of John Hicks, one of the seven soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Leaving the roof of a step-father at an early age, he found his way to Illinois, working for a time in the lead mines near Galena, and later at the carpenter's trade with an uncle; served as a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War, finally locating in Jefferson County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Here he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly (1840) and re-elected successively to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Early in the Mexican War (1846) he recruited a company for the Third Regiment, of which he was chosen Captain, a year later becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth. At the beginning of the Civil War Colonel Hicks was practicing his profession at Salem, Marion County. He promptly raised a company which became a part of the Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment saw active service in the campaign in Western Tennessee, including the battle of Shiloh, where Colonel Hicks was dangerously wounded through the lungs, only recovering after some months in hospital and at his home. He rejoined his regiment in July following, but found himself compelled to accept an honorable discharge, a few months later, on account of disability. Having finally recovered, he was restored to his old command, and served to the close of the war. In October, 1863, he was placed in command at Paducah, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, after which he was transferred to Columbus, Ky. While in command at Paducah, the place was desperately assaulted by the rebel

Colonel Forrest, but successfully defended, the rebel assailants sustaining a loss of some 1,200 killed and wounded. After the war Colonel Hicks returned to Salem, where he died, Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried, in accordance with his request, in the folds of the American flag. Born on Washington's birthday, it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the death of this brave soldier should have occurred on the anniversary of that of the "Father of His Country."

HIGBEE, Chauncey L., lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821, and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1844. He early took an interest in politics, being elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and two years later to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, and '79. In 1877, and again in '79, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court. Died, at Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1884.

HIGGINS, Van Hollis, lawyer, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and received his early education at Auburn and Seneca Falls; came to Chicago in 1837 and, after spending some time as clerk in his brother's store, taught some months in Vermilion County; then went to St. Louis, where he spent a year or two as reporter on "The Missouri Argus," later engaging in commercial pursuits; in 1842 removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he read law and was admitted to the bar; in 1845, established himself in practice in Galena, served two years as City Attorney there, but returned to Chicago in 1852, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly; served several years as Judge of the Chicago City Court, and was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Judge Higgins was successful as a lawyer and business man, and was connected with a number of important business enterprises, especially in connection with real-estate operations; was also a member of several local societies of a professional, social and patriotic character. Died, at Darien, Wis., April 17, 1893.

HIGGINSON, Charles M., civil engineer and Assistant Railway President, was born in Chicago, July 11, 1846—the son of George M. Higginson, who located in Chicago about 1843 and engaged in the real-estate business; was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in 1867, remaining until 1875. He then became the pur-

chasing agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but, a year later, returned to Chicago, and soon after assumed the same position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being transferred to the Auditorship of the latter road in 1879. Later, he became assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Line, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Riverside, Ill., May 6, 1899. Mr. Higginson was, for several years, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HIGH, James L., lawyer and author, was born at Belleville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; in boyhood came to Wisconsin, and graduated at Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1864, also serving for a time as Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; studied law at the Michigan University Law School and, in 1867, came to Chicago, where he began practice. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City and, in the absence of the United States District Attorney, conducted the trial of certain Mormon leaders for connection with the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Times," his letters being widely copied. Returning to Chicago he took a high rank in his profession. He was the author of several volumes, including treatises on "The Law of Injunctions as administered in the Courts of England and America," and "Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Prohibitions," which are accepted as high authority with the profession. In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's Works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. Died, Oct. 3, 1898.

HIGHLAND, a city in the southeastern part of Madison County, founded in 1836 and located on the Vandalia line, 32 miles east of St. Louis. Its manufacturing industries include a milk-condensing plant, creamery, flour and planing mills, breweries, embroidery works, etc. It contains several churches and schools, a Roman Catholic Seminary, a hospital, and has three newspapers—one German. The early settlers were Germans of the most thrifty and enterprising classes. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 1,960; (1890), 1,857; (1900, decennial census), 1,970.

HIGHLAND PARK, an incorporated city of Lake County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles north-northwest of Chicago. It has a salubrious site on a bluff 100 feet above

Lake Michigan, and is a favorite residence and health resort. It has a large hotel, several churches, a military academy, and a weekly paper. Two Waukegan papers issue editions here. Population (1890), 2,163; (1900), 2,806.

HILDRUP, Jesse S., lawyer and legislator, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1833; at 15 removed to the State of New York and afterwards to Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1860 came to Belvidere, Ill., where he began the practice of law, also serving as Corporation Trustee and Township Supervisor, and, during the latter years of the war, as Deputy Provost Marshal. His first important elective office was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, but he was elected Representative in the General Assembly the same year, and again in 1872. While in the House he took a prominent part in the legislation which resulted in the organization of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Mr. Hildrup was also a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois from 1877 to 1881. During the last few years much of his time has been spent in California for the benefit of the health of some members of his family.

HILL, Charles Augustus, ex-Congressman, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., August 23, 1833. He acquired his early education by dint of hard labor, and much privation. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will County, where, for several years, he taught school, as he had done while in New York. Meanwhile he read law, his last instructor being Hon. H. C. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Will County in 1860, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participating in the battle of Antietam. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Colored Troops, with which he remained until the close of the war, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1865 he returned to Joliet and to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising Will and Grundy Counties, but declined a re-nomination. In 1888 he was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth Illinois District, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by Lewis Steward, Democrat.

HILLSBORO, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 67 miles northeast of St. Louis. Its manufactures are flour, brick and tile, carriages and harness,

furniture and woolen goods. It has a high school, banks and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding region is agricultural, though considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 2,858; (1890), 2,500; (1900), 1,937.

HINCKLEY, a village of De Kalb County, on the Rochelle Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles west of Aurora; in rich agricultural and dairying region; has grain elevators, brick and tile works, water system and electric light plant. Pop. (1890), 496; (1900), 587.

HINRICHSSEN, William H., ex-Secretary of State and ex-Congressman, was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1850; educated at the University of Illinois, spent four years in the office of his father, who was stock-agent of the Wabash Railroad, and six years (1874-80) as Deputy Sheriff of Morgan County; then went into the newspaper business, editing the Jacksonville "Evening Courier," until 1886, after which he was connected with "The Quincy Herald," to 1890, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his place on "The Courier." He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, and elected Secretary of State in 1892, serving until January, 1897. Mr. Hinrichsen has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee since 1890, and was Chairman of that body during 1894-96. In 1896 Mr. Hinrichsen was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Sixteenth District and was elected by over 6,000 majority, but failed to secure a renomination in 1898.

HINSDALE, a village in Du Page County and popular residence suburb, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, an academy, electric light plant, water-works, sewerage system, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,584; (1900), 2,578.

HITCHCOCK, Charles, lawyer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1827; studied at Dartmouth College and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, soon afterward establishing himself for the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which was the only important public office that he held, though his capacity was recognized by his election to the Presidency of that body. Died, May 6, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, Luke, clergyman, was born April 13, 1813, at Lebanon, N. Y., entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, and, after supplying various charges in

that State during the next five years, in 1839 came to Chicago, becoming one of the most influential factors in the Methodist denomination in Northern Illinois. Between that date and 1860 he was identified, as regular pastor or Presiding Elder, with churches at Dixon, Ottawa, Belvidere, Rockford, Mount Morris, St. Charles and Chicago (the old Clark Street church), with two years' service (1841-43) as agent of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris—his itinerant labors being interrupted at two or three periods by ill-health, compelling him to assume a superannuated relation. From 1852 to '80, inclusive, he was a delegate every four years to the General Conference. In 1860 he was appointed Agent of the Western Book Concern, and, as the junior representative, was placed in charge of the depository at Chicago—in 1868 becoming the Senior Agent, and so remaining until 1880. His subsequent service included two terms as Presiding Elder for the Dixon and Chicago Districts; the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society; Superintendent of the Wesley Hospital (which he assisted to organize), his last position being that of Corresponding Secretary of the Superannuates' Relief Association. He was also influential in securing the establishment of a church paper in Chicago and the founding of the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Died, while on a visit to a daughter at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1898.

HITT, Daniel F., civil engineer and soldier, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 13, 1810—the son of a Methodist preacher who freed his slaves and removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1814. In 1829 the son began the study of engineering and, removing to Illinois the following year, was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later being employed in surveying some sixteen years. Being stationed at Prairie du Chien at the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), he was attached to the Stephenson Rangers for a year, but at the end of that period resumed surveying and, having settled in La Salle County, became the first Surveyor of that county. In 1861 he joined Colonel Cushman, of Ottawa, in the organization of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the service in March, 1862, and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment took part in various battles, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and La Grange, Tenn. In the latter Colonel Hitt received an injury by being thrown from his horse which compelled his resignation and from

which he never fully recovered. Returning to Ottawa, he continued to reside there until his death, May 11, 1899. Colonel Hitt was father of Andrew J. Hitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party on the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in Grand Army circles.

HITT, Isaac R., real-estate operator, was born at Boonsboro, Md., June 2, 1828; in 1845 entered the freshman class at Asbury University, Ind., graduating in 1849. Then, removing to Ottawa, Ill., he was engaged for a time in farming, but, in 1852, entered into the forwarding and commission business at La Salle. Having meanwhile devoted some attention to real-estate law, in 1853 he began buying and selling real estate while continuing his farming operations, adding thereto coal-mining. In May, 1856, he was a delegate from La Salle County to the State Convention at Bloomington which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. Removing to Chicago in 1860, he engaged in the real-estate business there; in 1862 was appointed on a committee of citizens to look after the interests of wounded Illinois soldiers after the battle of Fort Donelson, in that capacity visiting hospitals at Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville. During the war he engaged to some extent in the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims. Mr. Hitt has been a member of both the Chicago and the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer on the Commission to lay out the park system of Chicago. Since 1871 he has resided at Evanston, where he aided in the erection of the Woman's College in connection with the Northwestern University. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor agent to prosecute the claims of the State for swamp lands within its limits, and has given much of his attention to that business since.

HITT, Robert Roberts, Congressman, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle County. His education was acquired at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University, Ind. In 1858 Mr. Hitt was one of the reporters who reported the celebrated debate of that year between Lincoln and Douglas. From December, 1874, until March, '81, he was connected with the United States embassy at Paris, serving as First Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* ad

interim. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, but resigned the post in 1882, having been elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk. By eight successive re-elections he has represented the District continuously since, his career being conspicuous for long service. In that time he has taken an important part in the deliberations of the House, serving as Chairman of many important committees, notably that on Foreign Affairs, of which he has been Chairman for several terms, and for which his diplomatic experience well qualifies him. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Committee to visit Hawaii and report upon a form of government for that portion of the newly acquired national domain. Mr. Hitt was strongly supported as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1895, and favorably considered for the position of Minister to England after the retirement of Secretary Day in 1898.

HOBART, Horace R., was born in Wisconsin in 1839; graduated at Beloit College and, after a brief experience in newspaper work, enlisted, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was assigned to duty as Battalion Quartermaster. Being wounded at Helena, Ark., he was compelled to resign, but afterwards served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Wisconsin District. In 1866 he re-entered newspaper work as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and later was associated, as city editor, with "The Chicago Evening Post" and "Evening Mail"; later was editor of "The Jacksonville Daily Journal" and "The Chicago Morning Courier," also being, for some years from 1869, Western Manager of the American Press Association. In 1876, Mr. Hobart became one of the editors of "The Railway Age" (Chicago), with which he remained until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to give his attention to real-estate matters.

HOFFMAN, Francis A., Lieutenant-Governor (1861-65), was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1839, reaching Chicago the same year. There he became a boot-black in a leading hotel, but within a month was teaching a small German school at Dunkley's Grove (now Addison), Du Page County, and later officiating as a Lutheran minister. In 1847 he represented that county in the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, entered the City Council. Later, he embarked in the real-estate business, and, in 1854, opened a banking house, but was

forced to assign in 1861. He early became a recognized anti-slavery leader and a contributor to the German press, and, in 1856, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Republican State ticket with William H. Bissell, but was found ineligible by reason of his short residence in the United States, and withdrew, giving place to John Wood of Quincy. In 1860 he was again nominated, and having in the meantime become eligible, was elected. In 1864 he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, and assisted in Mr. Lincoln's second election. He was at one time Foreign Land Commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad, and acted as Consul at Chicago for several German States. For a number of years past Mr. Hoffman has been editor of an agricultural paper in Southern Wisconsin.

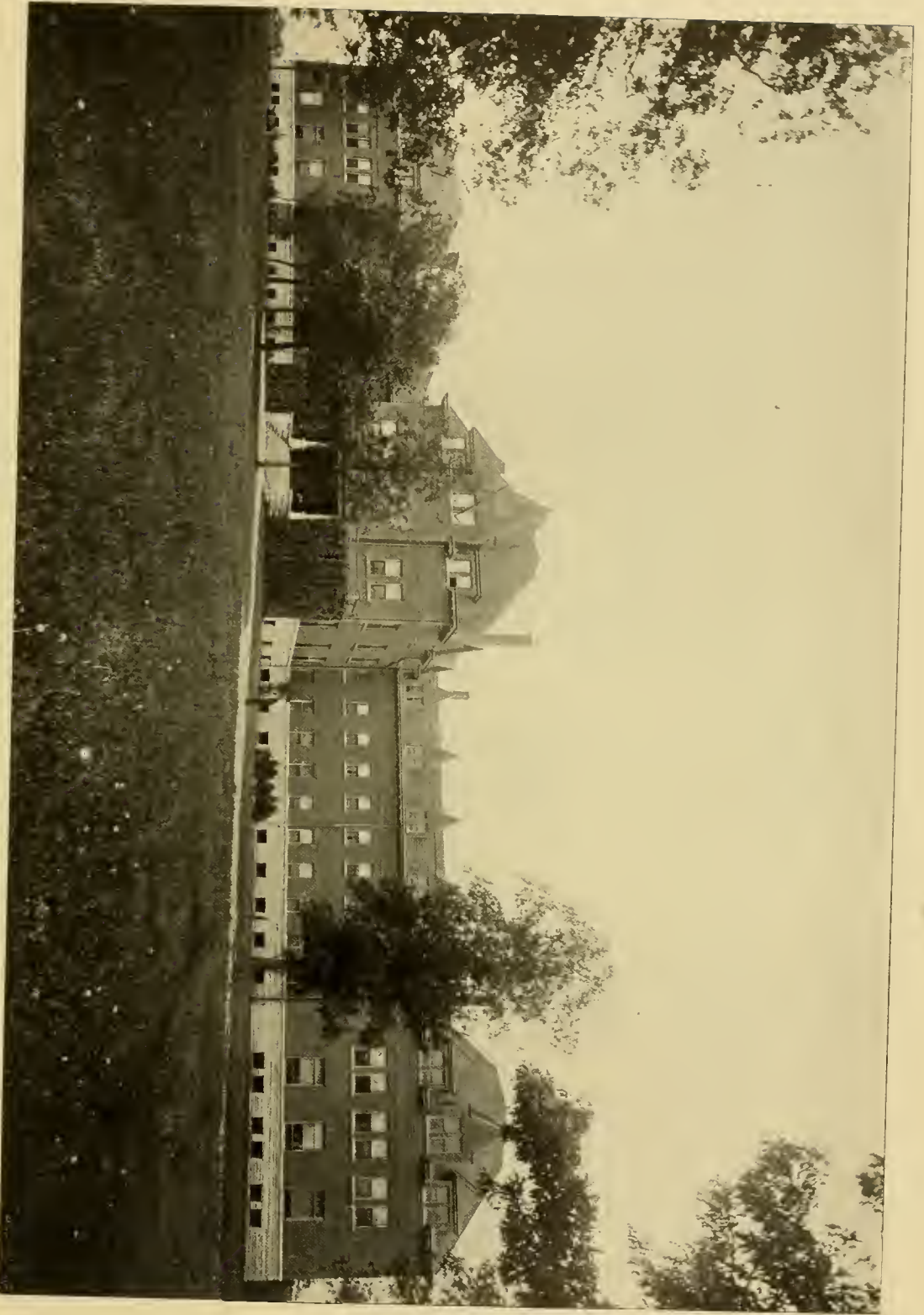
HOGAN, John, clergyman and early politician, was born in the city of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; brought in childhood to Baltimore, Md., and having been left an orphan at eight years of age, learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1826 he became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, coming west the same year, preached at various points in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Mitchell West, of Belleville, Ill., and soon after, having retired from the itinerancy, engaged in mercantile business at Edwardsville and Alton. In 1836 he was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly from Madison County, two years later was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works and, being re-elected in 1840, was made President of the Board; in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Dixon, where he remained until 1845. During the anti-slavery excitement which attended the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, he was a resident of Alton and was regarded by the friends of Lovejoy as favoring the pro-slavery faction. After retiring from the Land Office at Dixon, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later co-operated with the Democratic party; in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of the city of St. Louis, serving until the accession of Lincoln in 1861; in 1864 was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving two years. He was also a delegate to the National Union (Democratic) Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. After his retirement from the Methodist itinerancy he continued to officiate as a "local" preacher and was esteemed

a speaker of unusual eloquence and ability. His death occurred, Feb. 5, 1892. He is author of several volumes, including "The Resources of Missouri," "Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis," and a "History of Methodism."

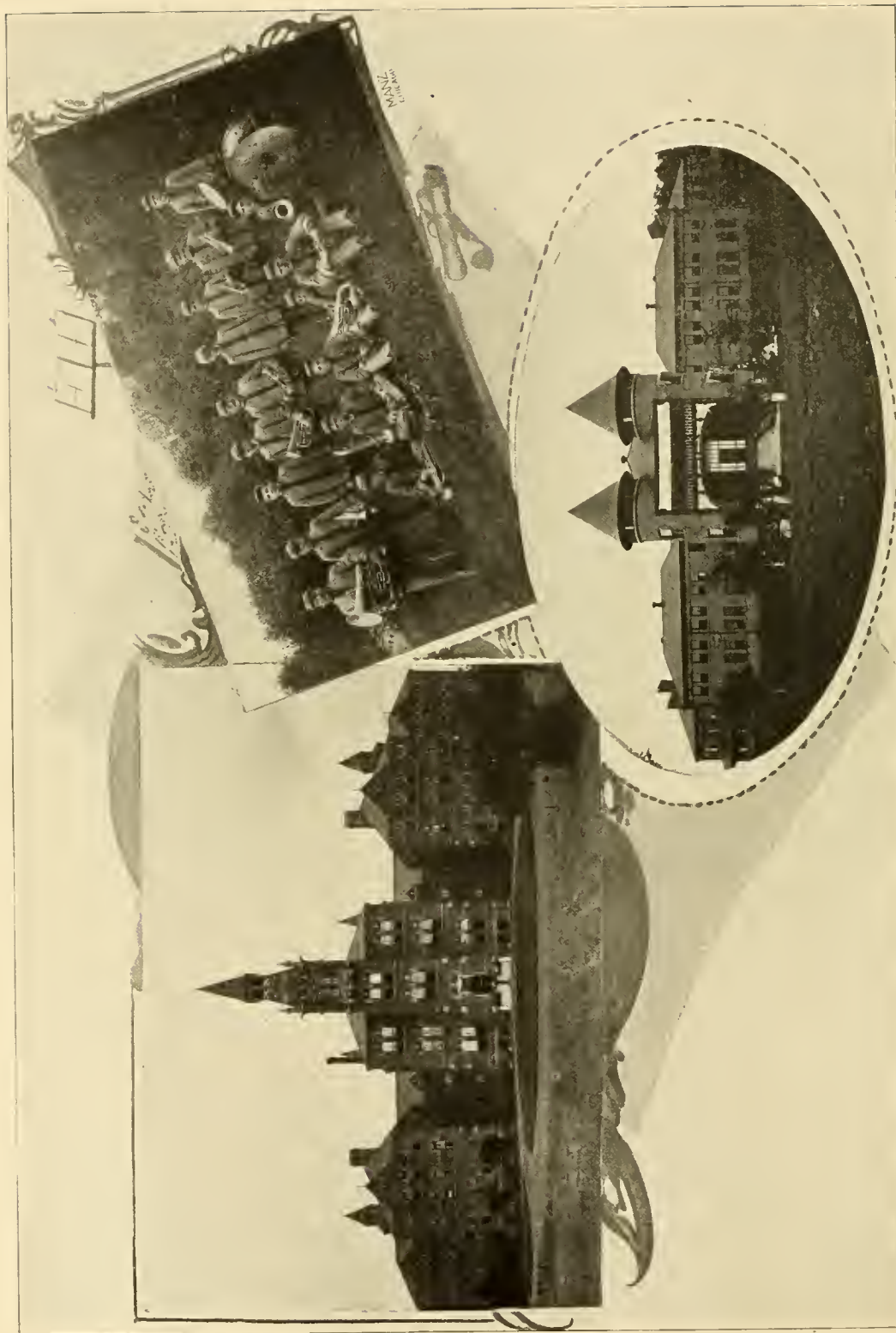
HOGUE, Joseph P., Congressman, was born in Ohio early in the century and came to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. In 1842 he was elected Representative in Congress, as claimed at the time by the aid of the Mormon vote at Nauvoo, serving one term. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and became a Judge in that State, dying a few years since at the age of over 80 years. He is represented to have been a man of much ability and a graceful and eloquent orator. Mr. Hoge was a son-in-law of Thomas C. Browne, one of the Justices of the first Supreme Court of Illinois who held office until 1848.

HOLLISTER, (Dr.) John Hamilton, physician, was born at Riga, N. Y., in 1824; was brought to Romeo, Mich., by his parents in infancy, but his father having died, at the age of 17 went to Rochester, N. Y., to be educated, finally graduating in medicine at Berkshire College, Mass., in 1847, and beginning practice at Otisco, Mich. Two years later he removed to Grand Rapids and, in 1855, to Chicago, where he held, for a time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and, in 1856, became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, in which he has held various chairs. He also served as Surgeon of Mercy Hospital and was, for twenty years, Clinical Professor in the same institution; was President of the State Medical Society, and, for twenty years, its Treasurer. Other positions held by him have been those of Trustee of the American Medical Association and editor of its journal, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Congregational Club. He has also been prominent in Sunday School and church work in connection with the Armour Mission, with which he has been associated for many years.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (FEMALE). The establishment of this institution was authorized by act of June 22, 1893, which appropriated \$75,000 towards its erection and maintenance, not more than \$15,000 to be expended for a site. (See also *State Guardians for Girls*.) It is designed to receive girls between the ages of 10 and 16 committed thereto by any court of record upon conviction of a misdemeanor, the term of commitment not to be less than one year, or to exceed minority. Justices of the



HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS, GENEVA.



Main Building.
ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Custodian Building.

Asylum Band.

Peace, however, may send girls for a term not less than three months. The act of incorporation provides for a commutation of sentence to be earned by good conduct and a prolongation of the sentence by bad behavior. The Trustees are empowered, in their discretion, either to apprentice the girls or to adopt them out during their minority. Temporary quarters were furnished for the Home during the first two years of its existence in Chicago, but permanent buildings for the institution have been erected on the banks of Fox River, near Geneva, in Kane County.

HOMER, a village in Champaign County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles west-southwest from Danville and about 18 miles east-southeast from Champaign. It supports a carriage factory; also has two banks, several churches, a seminary, an opera house, and one weekly paper. The region is chiefly agricultural. Population (1880), 924; (1890), 917; (1900), 1,080.

HOMESTEAD LAWS. In general such laws have been defined to be "legislation enacted to secure, to some extent, the enjoyment of a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual, from liability to be sold for the payment of the debts of its owner, and by restricting his rights of free alienation." In Illinois, this exemption extends to the farm and dwelling thereon of every householder having a family, and occupied as a residence, whether owned or possessed under a lease, to the value of \$1,000. The exemption continues after death, for the benefit of decedent's wife or husband occupying the homestead, and also of the children, if any, until the youngest attain the age of 21 years. Husband and wife must join in releasing the exemption, but the property is always liable for improvements thereon.—In 1863 Congress passed an act known as the "Homestead Law" for the protection of the rights of settlers on public lands under certain restrictions as to active occupancy, under which most of that class of lands since taken for settlement have been purchased.

HOMEWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 23 miles south of Chicago. Population, (1900), 352.

HOOLEY, Richard M., theatrical manager, was born in Ireland, April 13, 1822; at the age of 18 entered the theater as a musician and, four years later, came to America, soon after forming an association with E. P. Christy, the originator of negro minstrelsy entertainments which went under his name. In 1848 Mr. Hooley conducted

a company of minstrels through the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and to some of the chief cities on the continent; returned to America five years later, and subsequently managed houses in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, finally locating in Chicago in 1869, where he remained the rest of his life,—his theater becoming one of the most widely known and popular in the city. Died, Sept. 8, 1893.

HOOPESTON, a prosperous city in Vermilion County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 99 miles south of Chicago. It has grain elevators, a nail factory, brick and tile works, carriage and machine shops, and two large canning factories. besides two banks and one daily and three weekly newspapers, several churches, a high school and a business college. Population (1890), 1,911; (1900), 3,823; (1904), about 4,500.

HOPKINS, Albert J., Congressman, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., August 15, 1846. After graduating from Hillsdale College, Mich., in 1870, he studied law and began practice at Aurora. He rapidly attained prominence at the bar, and, in 1872, was elected State's Attorney for Kane County, serving in that capacity for four years. He is an ardent Republican and high in the party's councils, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880, and a Presidential Elector on the Blaine & Logan ticket in 1884. The same year he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District (now the Eighth) and has been continuously re-elected ever since, receiving a clear majority in 1898 of more than 18,000 votes over two competitors. At present (1898) he is Chairman of the Select House Committee on Census and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In 1896 he was strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Governor.

HOUGHTON, Horace Hocking, pioneer printer and journalist, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 26, 1806, spent his youth on a farm, and at eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Woodstock Overseer"; on arriving at his majority became a journeyman printer and, in 1828, went to New York, spending some time in the employment of the Harper Brothers. After a brief season spent in Boston, he took charge of "The Statesman" at Castleton, Vt., but, in 1834, again went to New York, taking with him a device for throwing the printed sheet off the press, which was afterwards adopted on the

Adams and Hoe printing presses. His next move was to Marietta, Ohio, in 1834, thence by way of Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, working for a time in the office of the old "St. Louis Republican." He soon after went to Galena and engaged in lead-mining, but later became associated with Sylvester M. Bartlett in the management of "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," finally becoming sole proprietor. In 1842 he sold out the paper, but resumed his connection with it the following year, remaining until 1863, when he finally sold out. He afterwards spent some time on the Pacific slope, was for a time American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, but finally returned to Galena and, during the later years of his life, was Postmaster there, dying April 30, 1879.

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, soldier and lawyer, was born in Orange County, Vt., April 26, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and became successively Principal of high schools at Farmington, Mass., and Peoria, Ill. Later, he assisted in organizing the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, of which he was President from 1857 to 1861—being also President of the State Teachers' Association (1856), member of the State Board of Education, and, for some years, editor of "The Illinois Teacher." In August, 1861, he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Colonel of, the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Normal" or "School-Masters' Regiment," from the fact that it was composed largely of teachers and young men from the State colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, a few months later, to brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Leaving the military service in May, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Died, in Washington, Nov. 17, 1897.

HOWLAND, George, educator and author, was born (of Pilgrim ancestry) at Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. After graduating from Amherst College in 1850, he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools, and three years to a tutorship in his Alma Mater, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and French. He began the study of law, but, after a year's reading, he abandoned it, removing to Chicago, where he became Assistant Principal of the city's one high school, in 1858. He became its Principal in 1860, and, in 1880, was elected Superintendent of Chicago City Schools. This position he filled until August, 1891, when he resigned. He also served as Trustee of Amherst College for several years, and as a

member of the Illinois State Board of Education, being President of that body in 1883. As an author he was of some note; his work being chiefly on educational lines. He published a translation of the *Æneid* adapted to the use of schools, besides translations of some of Horace's Odes and portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He was also the author of an English grammar. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892.

HOYNE, Philip A., lawyer and United States Commissioner, was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1824; came to Chicago in 1841, and, after spending eleven years alternately in Galena and Chicago, finally located permanently in Chicago, in 1852; in 1853 was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, retaining the position five years; was admitted to the bar in March, 1856, and appointed United States Commissioner the same year, remaining in office until his death, Nov. 3, 1894. Mr. Hoyne was an officer of the Chicago Pioneers and one of the founders of the Union League Club.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer and Indian trader, was born at Windsor, Vt., August 22, 1802. His early youth was passed in Canada, chiefly in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1818 he first visited Fort Dearborn, and for nine years traveled back and forth in the interest of his employers. In 1827, having embarked in business on his own account, he established several trading posts in Illinois, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1832. From this time forward he became identified with the history and development of the State. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk and Winnebago Wars, was enterprising and public-spirited, and did much to promote the early development of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature from Vermilion County in 1832, and, in 1835, was appointed by Governor Duncan one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1886. From the time he became a citizen of Chicago, for fifty years, no man was more active or public-spirited in promoting its commercial development and general prosperity. He was identified with almost every branch of business upon which its growth as a commercial city depended, from that of an early Indian trader to that of a real-estate operator, being manager of one of the largest packing houses of his time, as well as promoter of early railroad enterprises. A zealous Republican, he was one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was prominently identified with every local measure

for the maintenance of the Union cause, and, for a year, held a commission as Captain in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment."

HUGHITT, Marvin, Railway President, was born, August, 1837, and, in 1856, began his railroad experience on the Chicago & Alton Railway as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-despatcher. In 1862 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Company in a similar capacity, still later occupying the positions of Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent, remaining in the latter from 1865 to 1870, when he resigned to become Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1872 he became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in connection with which he has held the positions of Superintendent, General Manager, Second Vice-President and President—the last of which (1899) he still occupies.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, was born near Rockford, Ill., June 4, 1854; early learned telegraphy and became a successful operator, but subsequently engaged in teaching and the study of law. In 1872, having passed the required examination, she applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of sex. She then, in conjunction with Mrs. Bradwell and others, interested herself in securing the passage of an act by the Legislature giving women the right that had been denied her, which having been accomplished, she went to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Died, in California, March 27, 1877.

HUNT, Daniel D., legislator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1835, came to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1857, and has since been engaged in hotel, mercantile and farming business. He was elected as a Republican Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898—giving him a continuous service in one or the other branch of the General Assembly of sixteen years. During the session of 1895, Senator Hunt was especially active in the legislation which resulted in the location of the Northern Illinois Normal Institute at De Kalb.

HUNT, George, lawyer and ex-Attorney-General, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841; having lost both parents in childhood, came, with an uncle, to Edgar County, Ill., in 1855. In July, 1861, at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisting as a veteran

in 1864, and rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Paris, Edgar County, soon acquired a large practice. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket in 1874, and re-elected in 1878 and '82. In 1884 he received his first nomination for Attorney-General, was renominated in 1888, and elected both times, serving eight years. Among the important questions with which General Hunt had to deal during his two terms were the celebrated "anarchist cases" of 1887 and of 1890-92. In the former the condemned Chicago anarchists applied through their counsel to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the latter to grant them a new trial, which was refused. The case, on the part of the State, was conducted by General Hunt, while Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Roger A. Pryor of New York, and Messrs. W. P. Black and Solomon of Chicago appeared for the plaintiffs. Again, in 1890, Fielden and Schwab, who had been condemned to life imprisonment, attempted to secure their release—the former by an application similar to that of 1887, and the latter by appeal from a decision of Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus. The final hearing of these cases was had before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, General Butler again appearing as leading counsel for the plaintiffs—but with the same result as in 1887. General Hunt's management of these cases won for him much deserved commendation both at home and abroad.

HUNTER, Andrew J., was born in Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831, and removed in infancy by his parents, to Edgar County, this State. His early education was received in the common schools and at Edgar Academy. He commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but, after three years spent in that profession, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively engaged in practice at Paris, Edgar County. From 1864 to 1868 he represented that county in the State Senate, and, in 1870, led the Democratic forlorn hope in the Fifteenth Congressional District against General Jesse H. Moore, and rendered a like service to his party in 1882, when Joseph G. Cannon was his Republican antagonist. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Edgar County Court, and, in 1890, was re-elected, but resigned this office in 1892, having been elected Congressman for the State-

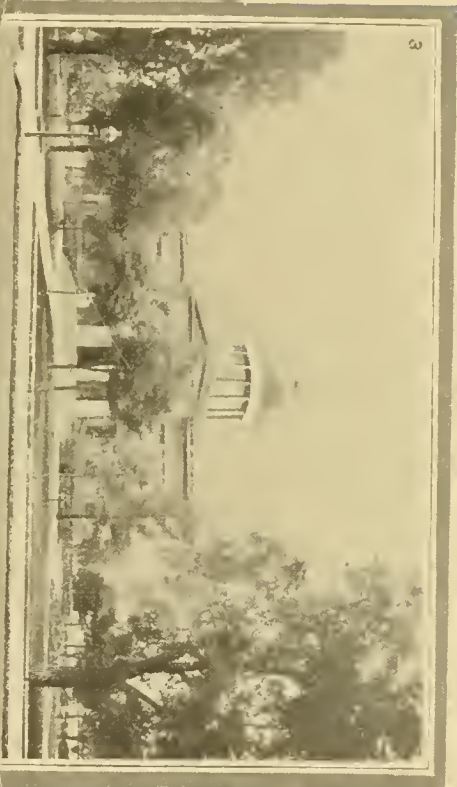
at-large on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District again in 1896, and was again elected, receiving a majority of 1,200 over Hon. Benson Wood, his Republican opponent and immediate predecessor.

HUNTER, (Gen.) David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry with the rank of Second Lieutenant, becoming First Lieutenant in 1828 and Captain of Dragoons in 1833. During this period he twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but, in 1836, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Chicago, Re-entering the service as Paymaster in 1842, he was Chief Paymaster of General Wool's command in the Mexican War, and was afterwards stationed at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and on the frontier. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he accompanied when the latter set out for Washington in February, 1861, but was disabled at Buffalo, having his collar-bone dislocated by the crowd. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, three days later commissioned Brigadier-General and, in August, made Major-General. In the Manassas campaign he commanded the main column of McDowell's army and was severely wounded at Bull Run; served under Fremont in Missouri and succeeded him in command in November, 1861, remaining until March, 1862. Being transferred to the Department of the South in May following, he issued an order declaring the persons held as slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina free, which order was revoked by President Lincoln ten days later. On account of the steps taken by him for the organization of colored troops, Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him, in case of capture, subject to execution as a felon. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and, in 1865, served on various courts-martial, being President of the commission that tried Mr. Lincoln's assassins; was brevetted Major-General in March, 1865, retired from active service July, 1866, and died in Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. General Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent citizen of Chicago.

HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 24, 1827. At the age of 15 he walked to Bridgeport, where he began life as office-boy in "The Bridgeport Standard," a journal of pronounced Whig proclivities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, entering Jubilee College,

but, after a brief attendance, came to Chicago in 1846. There he found temporary employment as a compositor, later commencing the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1848. A portion of the present city of Evanston is built upon a 248-acre tract owned and subdivided by Mr. Hurd and his partner. Always in sympathy with the old school and most radical type of Abolitionists, he took a deep interest in the Kansas-Missouri troubles of 1856, and became a member of the "National Kansas Committee" appointed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, of which body he was a member. He was chosen Secretary of the executive committee, and it is not too much to say that, largely through his earnest and poorly requited labors, Kansas was finally admitted into the Union as a free State. It was mainly through his efforts that seed for planting was gratuitously distributed among the free-soil settlers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the statutes of Illinois, a large part of the work devolving upon him in consequence of the withdrawal of his colleagues. The revision was completed in 1874, in conjunction with a Joint Committee of Revision of both Houses appointed by the Legislature of 1873. While no statutory revision has been ordered by subsequent Legislatures, Mr. Hurd has carried on the same character of work on independent lines, issuing new editions of the statutes from time to time, which are regarded as standard works by the bar. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party for a seat on the Supreme bench, but was defeated by the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey. For several years he filled a chair in the faculty of the Union College of Law. His home is in Evanston.

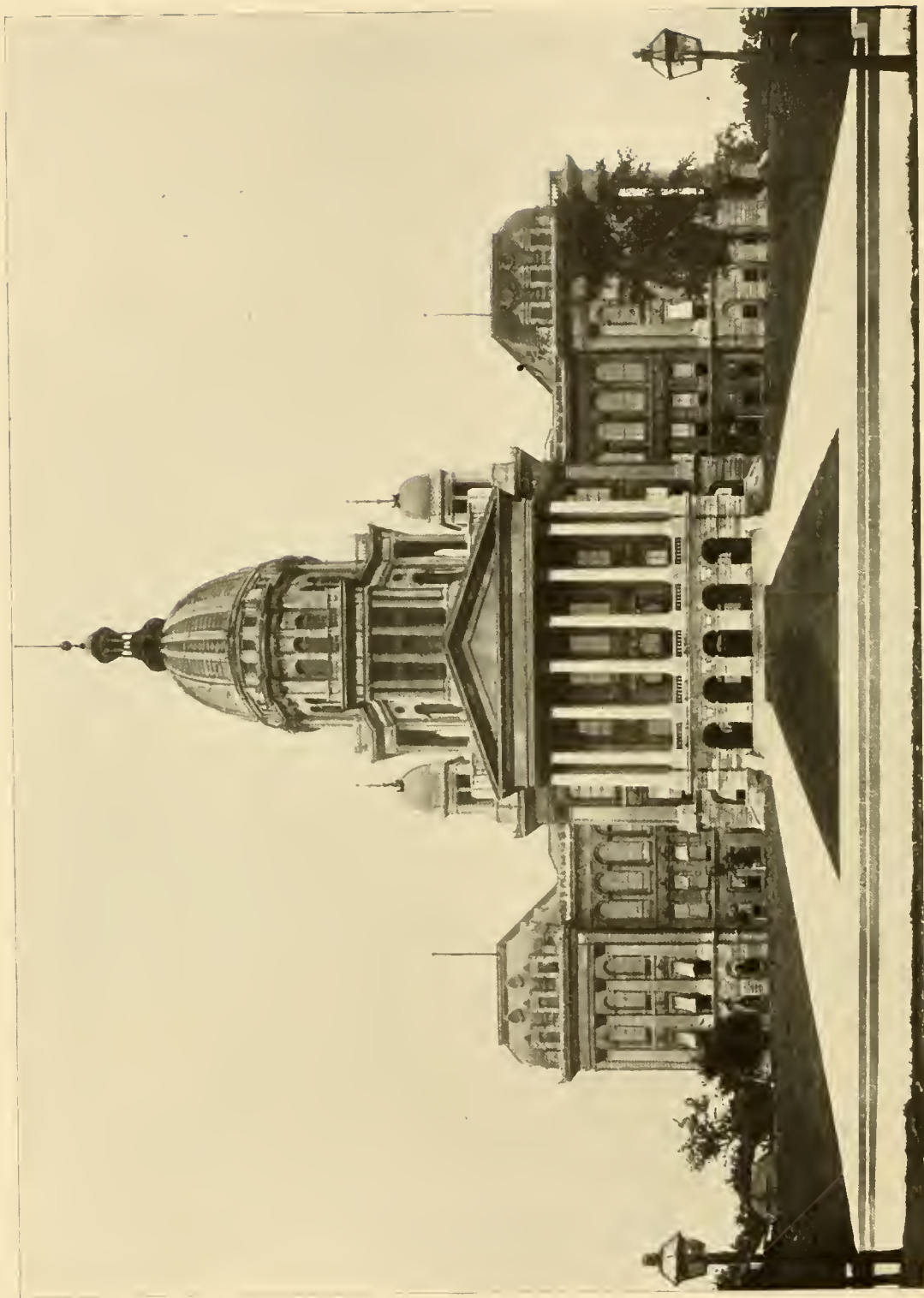
HURLBUT, Stephen A., soldier, Congressman and Foreign Minister, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815, received a thorough liberal education, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards he removed to Illinois, making his home at Belvidere. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, but, on the organization of the Republican party in 1856, promptly identified himself with that party and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a Republican in 1858 and again in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he served with distinction from May, 1861, to July, 1865. He entered the service as Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing; was made a Major-General in Septem-



Illinois State Capitol (First), Kaskaskia.

Illinois State Capitol (Third), Springfield.

Illinois State Capitol (Second), Vandalia.



STATE CAPITOL.

ber, 1862, and later assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and subsequently to the command of the Department of the Gulf (1864-65). After the close of the war he served another term in the General Assembly (1867), was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1869, was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, serving until 1872. The latter year he was elected Representative to Congress, and re-elected two years later. In 1876 he was a candidate for re-election as an independent Republican, but was defeated by William Lathrop, the regular nominee. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident to Peru, and died at Lima, March 27, 1882.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730, died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789. He was the first Government Surveyor, frequently called the "Geographer"; was also an

officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and assistant engineer under Bouquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while stationed at Fort Chartres, he resigned his commission because of his sympathy with the patriots. Three years later he was charged with being in treasonable correspondence with Franklin, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He is said to have devised the present system of Government surveys in this country, and his services in carrying it into effect were certainly of great value. He was the author of several valuable works, the best known being a "Topographical Description of Virginia."

HUTSONVILLE, a village of Crawford County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and the Wabash River, 34 miles south of Paris. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 582; (1900), 743.

ILLINOIS.

(GENERAL HISTORY.)

ILLINOIS is the twenty-first State of the Federal Union in the order of its admission, the twentieth in present area and the third in point of population. A concise history of the region, of which it constituted the central portion at an early period, will be found in the following pages:

The greater part of the territory now comprised within the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began, or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theater of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archaeologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than

that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

THE "ILLINOIS COUNTRY."—What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and La Salle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows: "The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."

From this it would appear that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former, was not considered a part of the "Illinois Country," and

this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The “Country” appears to have derived its name from *Inini*, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying “the men,” euphemized by the French into *Illini* with the suffix *ois*, signifying “tribe.” The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as “a perfect man” (Haines on “Indian Names”), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is this region which gave the name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the “Illinois Country” by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the “Dark and Bloody Ground.” Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59' and 42° 30' north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30' and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which

comprise about three-fourths of the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one-half times that of all New England (Maine being excepted), and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequalled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

STREAMS AND NAVIGATION.—Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation, apart from the lake and by natural water courses, is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads.

The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

TOPOGRAPHY.—In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached near Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—1,257 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson and Union Counties to a height of over 900 feet. The eastern end of this spur, in the northeast corner of Pope County, reaches an elevation of 1,046 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cottonwood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of the native growths of woods common to the south were found along the streams farther north, except the cypress beech, pecan and a few others.

PRAIRIES.—A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State, which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original

cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued, and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

ANIMALS, ETC.—From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf, and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, as well as for their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter, and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety

miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the State.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 103°. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks. Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

CONTEST FOR OCCUPATION. — Three powers early became contestants for the supremacy on the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming possession on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-35, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America; and, while she early established her colonies in Mexico, the West Indies and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors. The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small, though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and the French were zealous

in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy, and, by their kindness, succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea; and, while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World, and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.—The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and, for nearly a century, they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and, in 1763, she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions, from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan—then

called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault Ste. Marie"), and, in 1658, two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinae"). It is also claimed that the French traveler, Radisson, during the year of 1658-59, reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs, with a meager stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration southward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi, which they discovered on June 17. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Río de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably enter-

tained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which, from the description, is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. (See *Piasa Bird, The Legend of.*) Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the mouth of the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akanseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September. (See *Joliet and Marquette.*)

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghenies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, antedating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is La Salle's biographer, Pierre Margry, who bases his statement on alleged conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers, of a later date, addressed to the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a

liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of thirty-four persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "Griffon") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores, and, loading the Griffon with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on Nov. 1, 1679, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the Griffon never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend, Ind., now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the headwaters of the Kankakee, which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on Jan. 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village. With the exception of the cabin built for Mar-

quette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1674-75, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name "Creve-Cœur—"Broken Heart"—which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the Griffon. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort Creve-Cœur mutinied, and, having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next three years (1681-83) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony, in the



LA SALLE.



HENRY DE TONTY.



FT. DEARBORN FROM THE WEST. 1808.

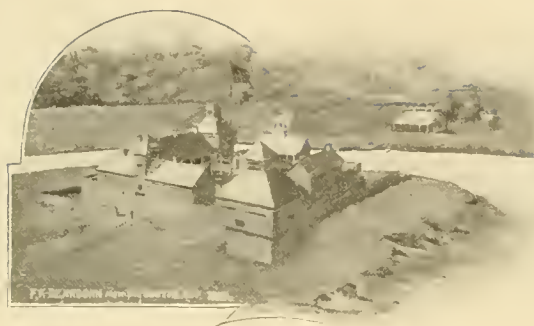
FORT DEARBORN FROM THE WEST. 1808.



WAR EAGLE.



CHIEF CHICAGOU.



FORT DEARBORN 2D, IN 1853, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

days of its greatest prosperity, was not less than 20,000. Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but, in 1702, it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*; *Tonty*; *Hennepin*, and *Starved Rock*.)

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-89, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, while the St. Joseph, from which portage was had into the Kankakee, seems to have been a part of the route first used by La Salle.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.—When the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankeshaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miami in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. (See *Illinois Indians*.) There seems to have been

a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miami and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault Ste. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miami were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miami, who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them, much reduced in numbers, gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were

reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and, on his return, was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the south.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort Creve-Coeur, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock," on occasion of his first visit, in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675, when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it

the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and, although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez, who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois Oct. 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Caoquias"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being. This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement

at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.—As may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom," between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became, for a time, the most populous locality in the Mississippi Valley and the center of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi. Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine, were transported in keel-boats or batteaux to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris, in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to

which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars. (See *French and Indian Wars*.)

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated John Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27 of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boishabrant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort. (See *Fort Chartres*.)

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves, besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip, a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the District of Illinois,

was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. (See *French Governors*.)

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition fitted out by the English Government, under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-49, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was given up to Spain.

Thus the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until Oct. 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt.

Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but, being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois Country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped death. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Croghan being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany him, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination. The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres, Oct. 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received

what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, Dec. 4, by Maj. Robert Farmer. Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army, and, having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were about Kaskaskia and 450 in the vicinity of Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant, one Corporal and twenty men."

ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent.

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.—During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark,

a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and, in December of the same year, he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and, on Jan. 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him \$6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies, who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24. Reaching the island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the sixth day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia River, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but, according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was

placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and, although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was, on Feb. 24, 1779, recaptured by Colonel Clark, together with a body of prisoners but little smaller than the attacking force, and \$50,000 worth of property. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers.*)

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into a county to be called "Illinois," (see *Illinois County*), and empowering the Governor to appoint a "County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-Chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois County" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became ex-officio its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," Dec. 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely inferior to those of a State Executive. (See *Todd, Col. John.*)

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g par interim, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as Commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts

ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the 'Illinois Country' for the seven years from 1783 to 1790."

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition, 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command of Capt. Patrick St. Clair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis, May 26, but Col. George Rogers Clark, having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "Country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH.—An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair, from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St.

Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners, and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and, raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.—At the very outset of its existence, the new Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former character, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her Delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient, and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies

which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. The only claims of this character affecting lands in Illinois were those of Virginia covering the southern part of the State, and Connecticut and Massachusetts applying to the northern portion. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a Delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not, at that time, adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then Minister to France), and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. (See *Ordinance of 1787*.)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on Feb. 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons,

James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The County of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. (See *St. Clair County*.) He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, at Cahokia, as the county-seat, although both Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair. Out of the disposition of the local authorities to retain the official records at Cahokia, and consequent disagreement over the county-seat question, at least in part, grew the order of 1795 organizing the second county (Randolph), and Kaskaskia became its county-seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at both county-seats. On Nov. 4, 1791, occurred the defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under command of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property—an event which had an unfavorable effect upon conditions throughout the Northwest Territory generally. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat. This resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western Country. (See *Wayne, (Gen.) Anthony*.)

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.—In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the Delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar

from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

OHIO AND INDIANA TERRITORIES.—By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter embracing the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois. The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished." (See *Indian Treaties*; also, *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, Sept. 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on

the subject Out of 400 votes cast, the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81 and Randolph 61. The former gave a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, showing a net negative majority of 18. The adoption of the proposition was due, therefore, to the affirmative vote in the other counties. There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory. At the election of Delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held Jan. 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr., and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr., was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law Feb. 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois, as a separate political division, begins. While its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair

and Monroe Counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Badgley headed a colony of 154 from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (first Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (first Governor), John Hay, John Messinger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history. (See biographical sketches of these early settlers under their respective names.)

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards, Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.) Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin H. Doyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few

months, when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden—the well-known United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War—but by him declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe, resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, by Gen. William Henry Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its center about New Madrid, Mo., occurred in December of this year, and was quite violent in some portions of Southern Illinois. (See *Earthquake of 1811*.)

WAR OF 1812.—During the following year the second war with England began, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-04, a fort had been built near the mouth of Chicago River on the south side, on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August, Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see fit. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the conditions subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the 14th of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised, but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agreement. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:"

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie Chief, who had been on terms of friendship with the whites,

appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered (by Captain Wells) that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis (who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort) did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments' consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. (Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.) He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young

red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning." (See *Fort Dearborn*; also *War of 1812*.)

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the lake shore about the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago. After the destruction of the fort, the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE WAR.—The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the Fall of 1812; the first of these, under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Part-ridge," who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and, taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria

was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—By act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—i. e., empowered to elect a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and, in October, an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard of Randolph County; William Biggs of St. Clair; Samuel Judy of Madison; Thomas Ferguson of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin. Representatives—George Fisher of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short of St. Clair; William Jones of Madison; Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson of Gallatin, and John Grammar of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary; and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, Nov. 14. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the Second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814, and White in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. Of these all but the three last-named were organized previous to the passage by Congress of the enabling act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize a State government. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

EARLY TOWNS.—Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new

village established on the present site of Peoria soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton, in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel and Vienna also belonged to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."

ADMISSION AS A STATE.—The preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30' from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated. (See *Northern Boundary Question*; also *Pope, Nathaniel*.)

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the Enabling Act requiring the appropriation of five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation. (See *Education*; *Railroads*, and *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.)

The Enabling Act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken

that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population, as afterwards given, being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6 to 8, 1818 (extending through three days), thirty-three Delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The Convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors, August 26. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. (See *Constitutional Conventions*, especially *Convention of 1818*.) Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriffs, Coroners and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held Sept. 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place Dec. 3. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from Jan. 4 to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by

the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former drawing the short term and serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson. (See *State Officers, United States Senators, and Judiciary.*)

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of 24 years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character: "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day, when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated. Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large-minded, if unpolished and uncouth." (See *Menard, Pierre.*)

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA.—At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and, in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of \$25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterwards became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. (See *State Capitals.*)

During the session of the Second General

Assembly, which met at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830. (See *State Bank.*)

INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The second State election, which occurred in August, 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Ill., taking with him his ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pa., was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene, as described by himself, was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family 160 acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500

slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before. Although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced into the State," this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from without, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P. Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876. (See *Coles, Edward*; also *Cook, Daniel Pope*.)

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met Dec. 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and the father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary, and Henry S. Dodge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer, and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office. (See *Lockwood, Samuel Drake*.)

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the electors at the next

election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and, having come up in the House (Feb. 11, 1823), it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw at the beginning of the session, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen two and a half months previously, and Shaw was seated in his place; though, in order to do this, some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, "The Edwardsville Spectator," edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed to Vandalia; "The Illinois Gazette," at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator Elias Kent Kane, and "The Republican," at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterwards United States Senator), favored the Convention. The latter paper was established for the especial purpose of supporting the Convention scheme and was promptly discontinued on the defeat of the measure. (See *Newspapers, Early*.) Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds, of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term (\$4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever en-

countered previous to the War of the Rebellion. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of \$2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized. (See *Coles, Edward*.)

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to usurp the position after the Governor's return. The ambitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting event of the year 1825, was the visit of General La Fayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital. (See *La Fayette, Visit of*.)

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire, Dec. 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of \$12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed \$5,000.

EDWARDS' ADMINISTRATION.—The State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the

first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and, after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated. His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.)

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was that, in the Legislature of 1823, he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the saline lands in Galatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The first

Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne—the last-named the father of Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, and father-in-law of the late Senator Lyman Trumbull.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—BLACK HAWK WAR.—The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Reynolds, John*.)

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce 1,500 regular troops, the final result being the driving of 400 Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle, which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it. (See *Black Hawk War*.) Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it was remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterwards became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterwards became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterwards head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds, who at that time occupied the

gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterwards United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's law preceptor and partner, and later a Member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who, in after years, occupied prominent positions as members of Congress, the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry Dodge and others.

Under the census of 1830, Illinois became entitled to three Representatives in Congress instead of one, by whom it had been represented from the date of its admission as a State. Lieutenant-Governor Casey, having been elected to the Twenty-third Congress for the Second District under the new apportionment, on March 1, 1833, tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing, Temporary President of the Senate. (See *Apportionment, Congressional; Casey, Zadoc, and Representatives in Congress*.) Within two weeks of the close of his term (Nov. 17, 1834), Governor Reynolds followed the example of his associate in office by resigning the Governorship to accept the seat in Congress for the First (or Southern) District, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Slade, the incumbent in office, in July previous. This opened the way for a new promotion of acting Lieutenant-Governor Ewing, who thus had the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial office for the brief space of two weeks. (See *Reynolds, John, and Slade, Charles*.)

Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally, in 1843, being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in that office three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State. (See *Ewing, William Lee Davidson*.)

DUNCAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August, 1834, over four competitors—William

Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. (See *Duncan, Joseph.*)

His administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; Orville H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future cabinet officer; Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards; Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan; Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of the various works undertaken, was over \$11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852, the debt (principal and interest) thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly \$17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*; also *State Debt.*)

CAPITAL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD.—At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, besides donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate; and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.—An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no direct responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being "The St. Louis Observer." The outspoken

hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of "The Alton Observer" was issued, Sept. 8, 1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured, it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of Nov. 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary, Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building, when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterwards cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Miss., while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*; also *Alton Riots.*)

CARLIN SUCCEEDS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), who was the Whig candidate.

The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Anderson of Jefferson County. (See *Carlin, (Gov.) Thomas; Anderson, Stinson H.*)

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839. The corner-stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

FIELD-McCLERNAND CONTEST.—An exciting event connected with Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of quo warranto. The Judge of a Circuit Court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the Supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

SUPREME COURT REVOLUTIONIZED.—Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State,

and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but, after a bitter struggle, it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional Judges were elected, viz.: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterwards Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

FORD ELECTED GOVERNOR.—Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. Adam W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterwards State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Ford, Thomas; Snyder, Adam W., and Moore, John.*)

EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.—The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at \$15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and, by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not

of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons, by the Legislature, of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnaping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the 23d of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27 a band of 150 disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those whom he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was, no doubt, very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero. (See *Mormons; Smith, Joseph.*)

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which

he met from his own party. (See *Ford, Thomas.*)

MEXICAN WAR.—A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity, and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Forman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battlefield of Buena Vista was universally deplored. (See *Hardin, John J.*) Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 182 wounded, 12 dying of their wounds. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburg Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others. (See *Mexican War.*)

FRENCH'S ADMINISTRATION—MASSAC REBELLION.—Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-

styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

NEW CONVENTION MOVEMENT. — Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-45 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained ninety-nine counties, with an aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was \$92,206,493, while the State debt was \$16,661,795—or more than eighteen per cent of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847. — The election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31. The Constitution was submitted to

a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. (See *Constitutions*; also *Constitutional Convention of 1847*.)

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these was the practical limitation of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the per diem of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being \$1,500; Supreme Court Judges, \$1,200 each; Circuit Judges, \$1,000; State Auditor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, \$800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years, which excluded (except as to residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) a class of unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of \$50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years, except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor alone was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five

in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitution was, in some of its features, more in harmony with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

ELECTIONS OF 1848.—Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz.: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor; and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,300 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year were the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from

the Springfield District. Both Baker and Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been the United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October, following, the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session. Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was rescinded at the next regular session, on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Two important measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law, and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been claimed for William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Ill., as early as 1835, although a special charter

for a road over a part of this line had been passed by the Legislature in 1834. W. K. Ackerman, in his "Historical Sketch" of the Illinois Central Railroad, awards the credit of originating this enterprise to Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Legislature of 1832, of which he was a member, and Speaker of the House at the time. He afterwards became President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, organized under an act passed at the session of 1836, which provided for the construction of a line from Cairo to Peru, Ill., but resigned the next year on the surrender by the road of its charter. The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction, by Senator Breese, of a bill in March, 1843; but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May, and the House in September, following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the main line and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the Illinois Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

ELECTION OF 1852.—Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb, Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Koerner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these

offices, respectively, were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and late Counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker. (See *Webb, Edwin B.*; *Knowlton, Dexter A.*; *Koerner, Gustavus*; *Starne, Alexander*; *Moore, John*; *Morrison, James L. D.*; *Morris, Buckner S.*; *Arenz, Francis A.*; *Blodgett Henry W.*.)

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT BEGINS.—The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to \$16,724,177, of which \$7,259,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and, in the next four years, the debt was reduced by the sum of \$4,564,840, leaving the amount outstanding, Jan. 1, 1857, \$12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before, by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress, during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the

State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats), and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, though they afterwards reversed their position under partisan pressure and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January, following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result. (See *Matteson, Joel A.; Trumbull, Lyman, and Lincoln, Abraham.*)

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—On Feb. 22, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lin-

coln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of Hoffman's ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor; James H. Miller for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*, and *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL.—With the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, Jan. 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal abuse in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois. (See *Bissell, William H.*)

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next

few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. (See *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*.)

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been \$223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real-estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized \$238,000 out of \$255,000 then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating \$165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.)

An attempt was made during Bissell's administration to secure the refunding (at par and in violation of an existing law) of one hundred and fourteen \$1,000 bonds hypothecated with Macalister & Stebbins of New York in 1841, and for which the State had received an insignificant consideration. The error was discovered when new bonds for the principal had been issued, but the process was immediately stopped and the new bonds surrendered—the claimants being limited by law to 28.64 cents on the dollar. This subject is treated at length elsewhere in this volume. (See *Macalister & Stebbins Bonds*.) Governor Bissell's administration was otherwise uneventful, although the State continued to prosper under it as it had not done since the "internal improvement craze" of 1837 had resulted in imposing such a burden of debt upon it. At the time of his election Governor Bissell was an invalid in consequence of an injury to his spine, from which he never recovered. He died in office, March 18, 1860, a little over two months

after having entered upon the last year of his term of office, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who served out the unexpired term. (See *Bissell, William H.*; also *Wood, John*.)

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.—The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of fifty-seven. In Illinois he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading opponent. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican), 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat), 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge-Democrat), 2,049; Stuart (American), 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Washington Bushnell, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, N. M. Broadwell, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Culom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.—Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On Jan. 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on Feb. 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on Feb. 11, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21), Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies numbering 595 men, was en route for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the eighteenth of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years. (See *War of the Rebellion*.)

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of

introduction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a Captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time. (See *Grant, Ulysses S.*)

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in Virginia. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to Feb. 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, according to the records of the War Department, was 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent, which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas

and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and 2 regiments of artillery, besides 9 independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois furnished 11 full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClelland, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; 20 Brevet Major-Generals; 24 Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. (See sketches of these officers under their respective names.) Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds, appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott of the Nineteenth; Col. Thomas D. Williams of the Twenty-fifth, and Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh—all killed at Stone River; Col. John W. S. Alexander of the Twenty-first; Col. Daniel Gilmer of the Thirty-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall of the Eighty-ninth; Col. Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth, and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman of the Thirteenth, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the Thirty-second, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman of the One Hundred and Third, at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon, at Kennesaw; Col. John A. Bross, at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. (Biographical sketches of many of these officers will be found under the proper heads elsewhere in this volume.) It would be a grateful task to record here the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, were this within the design and scope of the present work. One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge,

La., in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the Seventh under command of Col. Edward Prince.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862. — An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, which met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field, who were permitted, as a matter of policy, to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS.—A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser. (See *Douglas, Stephen A.*)

LEGISLATURE OF 1863.—Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, they failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;"

charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress, with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.—At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days, without being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense; but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period. (See *Twenty-Third General Assembly*.)

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on June 17, and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on Sept. 3, which was addressed by distinguished speakers, including both Republicans and War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy, and especially his Emancipation Proclamation, in a characteristically logical manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of George B. McClellan for President by the Democratic Convention held at Chicago, August 29, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY.—For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's total vote in the electoral college was 212, to 21 for McClellan.

LEGISLATURE OF 1865.—The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." During his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known

him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union can never be overestimated. (See *Yates, Richard*.)

OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the Circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first among those of all the States to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of Feb. 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of forty-six days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*)

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termination. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubilations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men, and tender,

patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal calamity. If the nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

THE FUNERAL.—Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers' Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets," and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

ELECTION OF 1866.—The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

ELECTION OF 1868.—The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer, Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty;

Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott, State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21, nominating Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from 8 States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

PALMER'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Palmer's administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. (See *Palmer, John M.*) Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and, although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of \$450,000, at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to \$3,000,000. A second appropriation of \$650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to \$3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of \$531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded \$4,000,000. (See *State Houses.*)

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The Convention terminated its labors, May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people, July 2, and went into effect, August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each district. (See *Constitutional Convention of 1869-70*; also *Constitution of 1870.*)

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer, and Newton Batesman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871.—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions,

spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering, in all, a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held Oct. 4.

CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.—The calamitous fire at Chicago, Oct. 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at 250, and of property at \$187,927,000. Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, Oct. 13, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of reimbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, amounting to \$2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best intentions. (See *Fire of 1871* under title *Chicago*.)

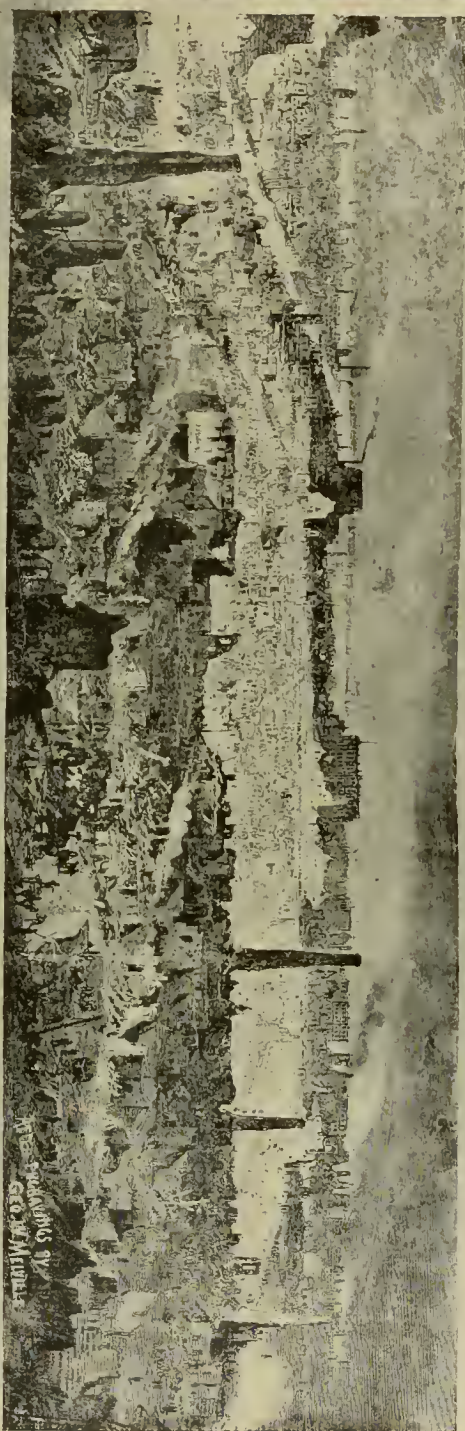
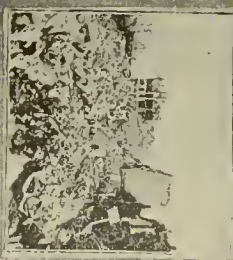
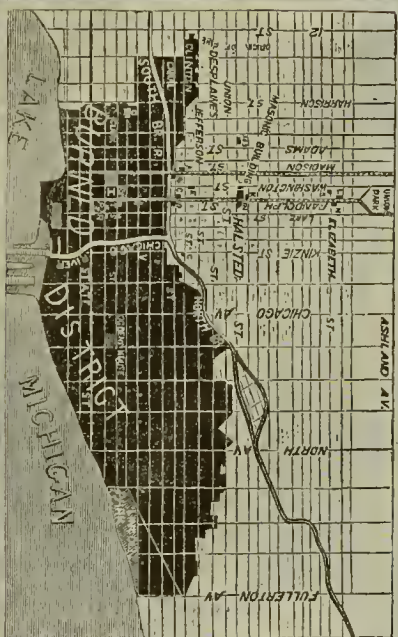
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer

of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson (Republican) Electors in Illinois received 241,944 votes, to 184,938 for Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Connor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*) Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. (See *Beveridge, John L.*)

REPUBLICAN REVERSE OF 1874.—The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a protracted contest, E. M. Haines—who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent"—was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination, April 15, after having enacted very few laws of any importance. (See *Twenty-ninth General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.—Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for



1. Water Works. 2. Wells Street Bridge. 3. Clark Street Bridge.

4. Mouth of Chicago River. 5. Old St. James Church. 6. Great Union R. R. Depot. 7. Randolph Street. 8. Clark Street. 9. Sherman House. 10. LaSalle Street.

11. Court House. 12. Post Office. 13. Franklin Street. 14. Washington Street. 15. Madison Street. 16. Pacific Hotel. 17. Mich. & K. I. Depot. 18. Lake Street.

THE HEART OF CHICAGO IN RUINS—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, LOOKING EASTWARD TOWARD THE LAKE.

BURNED DISTRICT—CHICAGO, 1871.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The new State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President pro tempore of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. (See *Davis, David*.)

STRIKE OF 1877.—The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centers of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly-organized National Guard was called out and rendered efficient service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt, and has been generally commended as eminently wise and discreet.

ELECTION OF 1878.—Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress, and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the

United States Senate as successor to Gen. R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session. (See *Smith, John Corson; Slade, James P.*; also *Thirty-first General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.—The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by the friends of General Grant to secure his nomination for the Presidency for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was nominated for re-election; John M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert for Auditor; Edward Rutz (for a third term) for Treasurer, and James McCartney for Attorney-General. (See *Dement, Henry D.; Swigert, Charles P.; Rutz, Edward*, and *McCartney, James*.) Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

ELECTION OF 1882.—At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the

House. In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term. (See *Cullom, Shelby M.; Hamilton, John M.; Collins, Loren C., and Raab, Henry.*)

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884.—In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine, on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less intense than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plurality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Jacob Gross, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000. Both Dement and Swigert were elected for a second time, while Gross and Hunt were chosen for first terms. (See *Gross, Jacob, and Hunt, George.*)

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.—An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat

Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. The gain of a Republican member in place of a Democrat in the House was brought about by the election of Captain William H. Weaver Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats, being taken by surprise, suffered a defeat. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House, and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest. (See *Logan, John A.*)

OGLESBY'S THIRD TERM.—The only disturbing events during Governor Oglesby's third term were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employes at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter. (See *Tanner, John R.*; *Edwards, Richard.*)

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. (See *Farwell, Charles B.*)

FIFER ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates for Governor. (See *Fifer, Joseph W.*) Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20-25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. (See *Gresham, Walter Q.*) Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican Electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were Lyman B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. (See *Ray, Lyman B.*; *Pearson, Isaac N.*; *Pavey, Charles W.*; and *Becker, Charles.*) The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in July, 1890, the first steps in the preliminary legislation looking to the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, were taken. (See *World's Columbian Exposition.*)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT OF 1890.—The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and Legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on

joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer United States Senator, as successor to C. B. Farwell. The election took place on March 11, resulting, on the 154th ballot, in 103 votes for Palmer to 100 for Cicero J. Lindley (Republican) and one for A. J. Streeter. (See *Palmer, John M.*)

ELECTIONS OF 1892.—At the elections of 1892 the Republicans of Illinois sustained their first defeat on both State and National issues since 1856. The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield, April 27, and that of the Republicans on May 4. The Democrats put in nomination John P. Altgeld for Governor; Joseph B. Gill for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hiarichsen for Secretary of State; Rufus N. Ramsay for State Treasurer; David Gore for Auditor; Maurice T. Moloney for Attorney-General, with John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter for Congressmen-at-large and three candidates for Trustees of the University of Illinois. The candidates on the Republican ticket were: For Governor, Joseph W. Fifer; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey; Attorney-General, George W. Prince; State Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; Congressmen-at-large, George S. Willits and Richard Yates, with three University Trustees. The first four were all incumbents nominated to succeed themselves. The Republican National Convention held its session at Minneapolis June 7-10, nominating President Harrison for re-election, while that of the Democrats met in Chicago, on June 21, remaining in session until June 24, for the third time choosing, as its standard-bearer, Grover Cleveland, with Adlai T. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., as his running-mate for Vice-President. The Prohibition and People's Party also had complete National and State tickets in the field. The State campaign was conducted with great vigor on both sides, the Democrats, under the leadership of Altgeld, making an especially bitter contest upon some features of the compulsory school law, and gaining many votes from the ranks of the German-Republicans. The result in the State showed a plurality for Cleveland of 26,993 votes out of a total 873,646—the combined Prohibition and People's Party vote amounting to 48,077. The votes for the respective heads of the State tickets were: Altgeld (Dem.), 425,498; Fifer (Rep.), 402,659; Link (Pro.), 25,628; Barnet (Peo.), 20,108—plurality for Altgeld, 22,808. The vote for Fifer was the high-

est given to any Republican candidate on either the National or the State ticket, leading that of President Harrison by nearly 3,400, while the vote for Altgeld, though falling behind that of Cleveland, led the votes of all his associates on the Democratic State ticket with the single exception of Ramsay, the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State chosen at this time, eleven were Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter the two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stood twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

The administration of Governor Fifer—the last in a long and unbroken line under Republican Governors—closed with the financial and industrial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was the first private soldier of the Civil War to be elected to the Governorship, though the result of the next two elections have shown that he was not to be the last—both of his successors belonging to the same class. Governor Altgeld was the first foreign-born citizen of the State to be elected Governor, though the State has had four Lieutenant-Governors of foreign birth, viz.: Pierre Menard, a French Canadian; John Moore, an Englishman, and Gustavus Koerner and Francis A. Hoffman, both Germans.

ALTGELD'S ADMINISTRATION. — The Thirty-eighth General Assembly began its session, Jan. 4, 1893, the Democrats having a majority in each House. (See *Thirty-eighth General Assembly*.) The inauguration of the State officers occurred on January 10. The most important events connected with Governor Altgeld's administration were the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the strike of railway employes in 1894. Both of these have been treated in detail under their proper heads. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*, and *Labor Troubles*.) A serious disaster befell the State in the destruction by fire, on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, of a portion of the buildings connected with the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, involving a loss to the State of nearly \$200,000, and subjecting the inmates and officers of the institution to great risk and no small amount of suffering, although no lives were lost. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which met a few days after the fire, made an appropriation of \$171,970 for the restoration of the buildings destroyed, and work was begun immediately.

The defalcation of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the University of Illinois, which came to light near the close of Governor Altgeld's term, involved the State in heavy loss (the exact amount of which is not even yet fully known), and operated unfortunately for the credit of the retiring administration, in view of the adoption of a policy which made the Governor more directly responsible for the management of the State institutions than that pursued by most of his predecessors. The Governor's course in connection with the strike of 1894 was also severely criticised in some quarters, especially as it brought him in opposition to the policy of the National administration, and exposed him to the charge of sympathizing with the strikers at a time when they were regarded as acting in open violation of law.

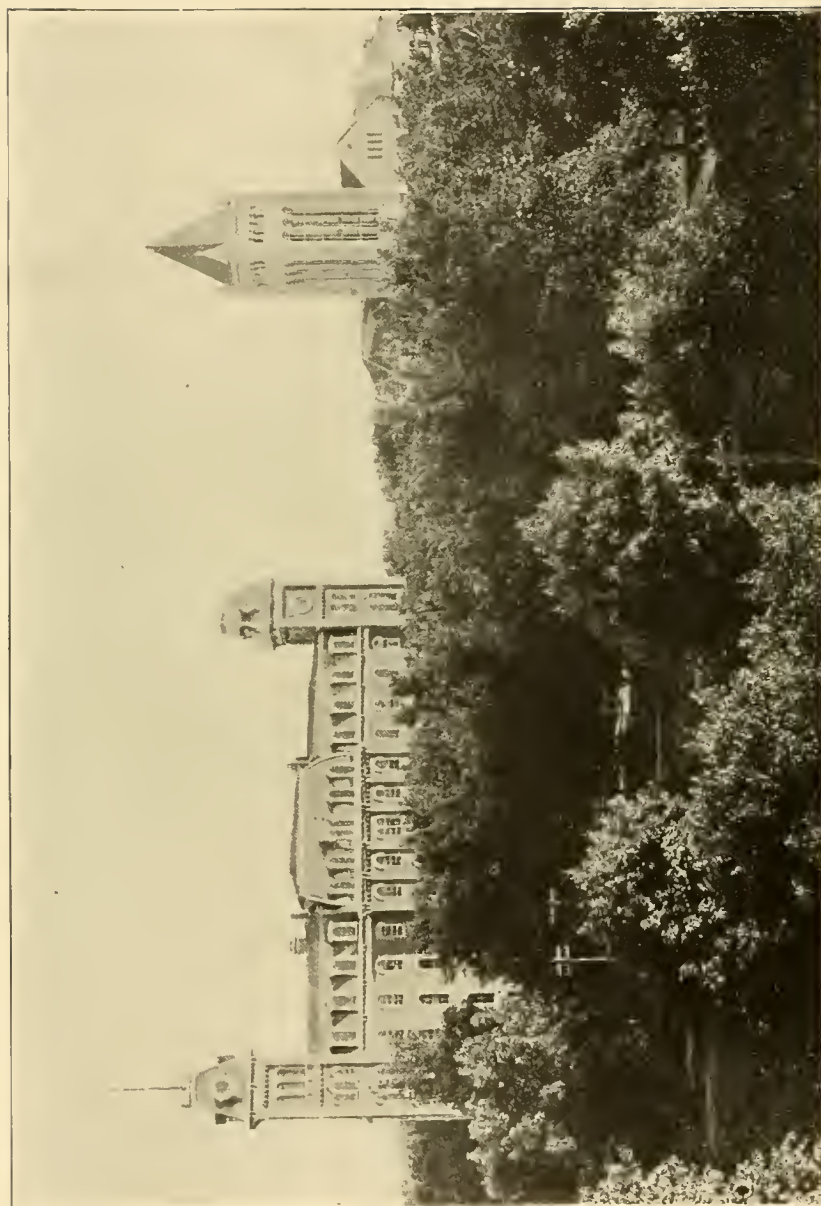
ELECTION OF 1894. — The election of 1894 showed as surprising a reaction against the Democratic party, as that of 1892 had been in an opposite direction. The two State offices to be vacated this year—State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction—were filled by the election of Republicans by unprecedented majorities. The plurality for Henry Wulff for State Treasurer, was 133,427, and that in favor of Samuel M. Inglis for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, scarcely 10,000 less. Of twenty-two Representatives in Congress, all but two returned as elected were Republicans, and these two were unseated as the result of contests. The Legislature stood thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-one Democrats in the House.

One of the most important acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, at the following session, was the enactment of a law fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 for each regular session, with five dollars per day and mileage for called, or extra, sessions. This Legislature also passed acts making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the use of the State Fair, which had been permanently located at Springfield; for the establishment of two additional hospitals for the insane, one near Rock Island and the other (for incurables) near Peoria; for the Northern and Eastern Illinois Normal Schools, and for a Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR. — In consequence of the absorption of public attention—especially among the industrial and manufacturing classes—by the World's Columbian Exposition, the holding of the Annual Fair of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for 1893 was



ENGINEERING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



VIEW FROM ENGINEERING HALL, (Looking South), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

omitted for the first time since the Civil War. The initial steps were taken by the Board at its annual meeting in Springfield, in January of that year, looking to the permanent location of the Fair; and, at a meeting of the Board held in Chicago, in October following, formal specifications were adopted prescribing the conditions to be met in securing the prize. These were sent to cities intending to compete for the location as the basis of proposals to be submitted by them. Responses were received from the cities of Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and Springfield, at the annual meeting in January, 1894, with the result that, on the eighth ballot, the bid of Springfield was accepted and the Fair permanently located at that place by a vote of eleven for Springfield to ten divided between five other points. The Springfield proposal provided for conveyance to the State Board of Agriculture of 155 acres of land—embracing the old Sangamon County Fair Grounds immediately north of the city—besides a cash contribution of \$50,000 voted by the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors for the erection of permanent buildings. Other contributions increased the estimated value of the donations from Sangamon County (including the land) to \$139,800, not including the pledge of the city of Springfield to pave two streets to the gates of the Fair Grounds and furnish water free, besides an agreement on the part of the electric light company to furnish light for two years free of charge. The construction of buildings was begun the same year, and the first Fair held on the site in September following. Additional buildings have been erected and other improvements introduced each year, until the grounds are now regarded as among the best equipped for exhibition purposes in the United States. In the meantime, the increasing success of the Fair from year to year has demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Board of Agriculture in the matter of location.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.—The political campaign of 1896 was one of almost unprecedented activity in Illinois, as well as remarkable for the variety and character of the issues involved and the number of party candidates in the field. As usual, the Democratic and the Republican parties were the chief factors in the contest, although there was a wide diversity of sentiment in each, which tended to the introduction of new issues and the organization of parties on new lines. The Republicans took the lead in organizing for the canvass, holding their State Convention at Springfield on April 29 and 30, while the Demo-

crats followed, at Peoria, on June 23. The former put in nomination John R. Tanner for Governor; William A. Northcott for Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Rose for Secretary of State; James S. McCullough for Auditor; Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and Edward C. Akin for Attorney-General, with Mary Turner Carriel, Thomas J. Smyth and Francis M. McKay for University Trustees. The ticket put in nomination by the Democracy for State officers embraced John P. Altgeld for re-election to the Governorship; for Lieutenant-Governor, Monroe C. Crawford; Secretary of State, Fuis E. Downing; Auditor, Andrew L. Maxwell; Attorney-General, George A. Trude, with three candidates for Trustees.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, and, after a three days' session, put in nomination William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President; while their Democratic opponents, following a policy which had been maintained almost continuously by one or the other party since 1860, set in motion its party machinery in Chicago—holding its National Convention in that city, July 7-11, when, for the first time in the history of the nation, a native of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, with Arthur Sewall, a ship-builder of Maine, for the second place on the ticket. The main issues, as enunciated in the platforms of the respective parties, were industrial and financial, as shown by the prominence given to the tariff and monetary questions in each. This was the natural result of the business depression which had prevailed since 1893. While the Republican platform adhered to the traditional position of the party on the tariff issue, and declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard as the basis of the monetary system of the country, that of the Democracy took a new departure by declaring unreservedly for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1;" and this became the leading issue of the campaign. The fact that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who had been favored by the Populists as a candidate for Vice President, and was afterwards formally nominated by a convention of that party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, was ignored by the Chicago Convention, led to much friction between the Populist and Democratic wings of the party. At the same time a very considerable body—in influence and political prestige, if not in numbers—in the ranks of the old-line Democratic party, refused to accept the doctrine of the free-silver

section on the monetary question, and, adopting the name of "Gold Democrats," put in nomination a ticket composed of John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Besides these, the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Socialist-Labor Party and "Middle-of-the-Road" (or "straight-out") Populists, had more or less complete tickets in the field, making a total of seven sets of candidates appealing for the votes of the people on issues assumed to be of National importance.

The fact that the two great parties—Democratic and Republican—established their principal headquarters for the prosecution of the campaign in Chicago, had the effect to make that city and the State of Illinois the center of political activity for the nation. Demonstrations of an imposing character were held by both parties. At the November election the Republicans carried the day by a plurality, in Illinois, of 141,517 for their national ticket out of a total of 1,090,869 votes, while the leading candidates on the State ticket received the following pluralities: John R. Tanner (for Governor), 113,381; Northcott (for Lieutenant-Governor), 137,354; Rose (for Secretary of State), 136,611; McCullough (for Auditor), 138,013; Hertz (for Treasurer), 116,064; Akin (for Attorney-General), 132,650. The Republicans also elected seventeen Representatives in Congress to three Democrats and two People's Party men. The total vote cast, in this campaign, for the "Gold Democratic" candidate for Governor was 8,100.

GOV. TANNER'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Fortieth General Assembly met Jan. 6, 1897, consisting of eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists in the House, and thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist in the Senate. The Republicans finally gained one member in each house by contests. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee County, was chosen Speaker of the House and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate, with a full set of Republican officers in the subordinate positions. The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on the 11th, the inaugural address of Governor Tanner taking strong ground in favor of maintaining the issues indorsed by the people at the late election. On Jan. 20, William E. Mason, of Chicago, was elected United States Senator, as the successor of Senator Palmer, whose term was about to expire. Mr. Mason received the full Republican strength (125 votes) in the two Houses, to the 77 Democratic votes cast for John P. Altgeld. (See *Fortieth General Assembly*.)

Among the principal measures enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly at its regular session were: The "Torrens Land Title System," regulating the conveyance and registration of land titles (which see); the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts into one and locating the Supreme Court at Springfield, and the Allen Street-Railroad Law, empowering City Councils and other corporate authorities of cities to grant street railway franchises for a period of fifty years. On Dec. 7, 1897, the Legislature met in special session under a call of the Governor, naming five subjects upon which legislation was suggested. Of these only two were acted upon affirmatively, viz.: a law prescribing the manner of conducting the election of delegates to nominating political conventions, and a new revenue law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. The main feature of the latter act is the requirement that property shall be entered upon the books of the assessor at its cash value, subject to revision by a Board of Review, the basis of valuation for purposes of taxation being one-fifth of this amount.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The most notable event in the history of Illinois during the year 1898 was the Spanish-American War, and the part Illinois played in it. In this contest Illinoisans manifested the same eagerness to serve their country as did their fathers and fellow-citizens in the War of the Rebellion, a third of a century ago. The first call for volunteers was responded to with alacrity by the men composing the Illinois National Guard, seven regiments of infantry, from the First to Seventh inclusive, besides one regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery—in all about 9,000 men—being mustered in between May 7 and May 21. Although only one of these—the First, under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago—saw practical service in Cuba before the surrender at Santiago, others in camps of instruction in the South stood ready to respond to the demand for their service in the field. Under the second call for troops two other regiments—the Eighth and the Ninth—were organized and the former (composed of Afro-Americans officered by men of their own race) relieved the First Illinois on guard duty at Santiago after the surrender. A body of engineers from Company E of the Second United States Engineers, recruited in Chicago, were among the first to see service in Cuba, while many Illinoisans belonging to the Naval Reserve were assigned to duty on United States war vessels, and rendered most valuable service in the

naval engagements in Cuban waters. The Third Regiment (Col. Fred. Bennitt) also took part in the movement for the occupation of Porto Rico. The several regiments on their return for muster-out, after the conclusion of terms of peace with Spain, received most enthusiastic ovations from their fellow-citizens at home. Besides the regiments mentioned, several Provisional Regiments were organized and stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for their services had the emergency required. (See *War, The Spanish American.*)

LABOR DISTURBANCES.—The principal labor disturbances in the State, under Governor Tanner's administration, occurred during the coal-miners' strike of 1897, and the lock-out at the Pana and Virden mines in 1898. The attempt to introduce colored laborers from the South to operate these mines led to violence between the adherents of the "Miners' Union" and the mine-owners and operators, and their employes, at these points, during which it was necessary to call out the National Guard, and a number of lives were sacrificed on both sides.

A flood in the Ohio, during the spring of 1898, caused the breaking of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 3d day of April, in consequence of which a large proportion of the city was flooded, many homes and business houses wrecked or greatly injured, and much other property destroyed. The most serious disaster, however, was the loss of some twenty-five lives, for the most part of women and children who, being surprised in their homes, were unable to escape. Aid was promptly furnished by the State Government in the form of tents to shelter the survivors and rations to feed them; and contributions of money and provisions from the citizens of the State, collected by relief organizations during the next two or three months, were needed to moderate the suffering. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.—The political campaign of 1898 was a quiet one, at least nominally conducted on the same general issues as that of 1896, although the gradual return of business prosperity had greatly modified the intensity of interest with which some of the economic questions of the preceding campaign had been regarded. The only State officers to be elected were a State-Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three State University Trustees—the total vote cast for the former being 878,622 against 1,090,869 for President in 1896. Of the former, Floyd K. Whittemore (Republican candidate for State Treasurer) received 448,940 to 405,490 for

M. F. Dunlap (Democrat), with 24,192 divided between three other candidates; while Alfred Bayliss (Republican) received a plurality of 68,899 over his Democratic competitor, with 23,190 votes cast for three others. The Republican candidates for University Trustees were, of course, elected. The Republicans lost heavily in their representation in Congress, though electing thirteen out of twenty-two members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, leaving nine to their Democratic opponents, who were practically consolidated in this campaign with the Populists.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Forty-first General Assembly met, Jan. 4, 1899, and adjourned, April 14, after a session of 101 days, with one exception (that of 1875), the shortest regular session in the history of the State Government since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The House of Representatives consisted of eighty-one Republicans to seventy-one Democrats and one Prohibitionist; and the Senate, of thirty-four Republicans to sixteen Democrats and one Populist—giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of twenty-six. Of 176 bills which passed both Houses, received the approval of the Governor and became laws, some of the more important were the following: Amending the State Arbitration Law by extending its scope and the general powers of the Board; creating the office of State Architect at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, to furnish plans and specifications for public buildings and supervise the construction and care of the same; authorizing the consolidation of the territory of cities under township organization, and consisting of five or more Congressional townships, into one township; empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court to employ a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be paid by the State; amending the State Revenue Law of 1898; authorizing the establishment and maintenance of parental or truant schools; and empowering the State to establish Free Employment Offices, in the proportion of one to each city of 50,000 inhabitants, or three in cities of 1,000,000 and over. An act was also passed requiring the Secretary of State, when an amendment of the State Constitution is to be voted upon by the electors at any general election, to prepare a statement setting forth the provisions of the same and furnish copies thereof to each County Clerk, whose duty it is to have said copies published and posted at the places of voting for the information of voters. One of the most important acts of this Legislature was the repeal, by a practically unanimous vote, of the Street-

railway Franchise Law of the previous session, the provisions of which, empowering City Councils to grant street-railway franchises extending over a period of fifty years, had been severely criticised by a portion of the press and excited intense hostility, especially in some of the larger cities of the State. Although in force nearly two years, not a single corporation had succeeded in obtaining a franchise under it.

A RETROSPECT AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.—The history of Illinois has been traced concisely and in outline from the earliest period to the present time. Previous to the visit of Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, as unknown as Central Africa, for a century it continued the hunting ground of savages and the home of wild animals common to the plains and forests of the Mississippi Valley. The region brought under the influence of civilization, such as then existed, comprised a small area, scarcely larger than two ordinarily sized counties of the present day. Thirteen years of nominal British control (1765-78) saw little change, except the exodus of a part of the old French population, who preferred Spanish to British rule.

The period of development began with the occupation of Illinois by Clark in 1778. That saw the "Illinois County," created for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio, expanded into five States, with an area of 250,000 square miles and a population, in 1890, of 13,500,000. In 1880 the population of the State equaled that of the Thirteen Colonies at the close of the Revolution. The eleventh State in the Union in this respect in 1850, in 1890 it had advanced to third rank. With its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its inexhaustible supplies of fuel for manufacturing purposes, its system of railroads, surpassing in extent that of any other State, there is little risk in predicting that the next forty years will see it advanced to second, if not first rank, in both wealth and population.

But if the development of Illinois on material lines has been marvelous, its contributions to the Nation in philanthropists and educators, soldiers and statesmen, have rendered it conspicuous. A long list of these might be mentioned, but two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been, by common consent, assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the Nation than any others since the days of Washington. These are, Ulysses S. Grant, the Organizer of Victory for the Union arms and Conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the Preserver of the Republic, and its Martyred President.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Important Events in Illinois History.

- 1673.—Joliet and Marquette reach Illinois from Green Bay by way of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
 1674-5.—Marquette makes a second visit to Illinois and spends the winter on the present site of Chicago.
 1680.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois to Peoria Lake.
 1681.—Tonty begins the erection of Fort St. Louis on "Starved Rock" in La Salle County.
 1682.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the latter, and take possession (April 9, 1682) in the name of the King of France.
 1700.—First permanent French settlement in Illinois and Mission of St. Sulpice established at Cahokia.
 1700.—Kaskaskia Indians remove from the Upper Illinois and locate near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. French settlement established here the same year becomes the town of Kaskaskia and future capital of Illinois.
 1718.—The first Fort Chartres, erected near Kaskaskia.
 1718.—Fort St. Louis, on the Upper Illinois, burned by Indians.
 1751.—Fort Chartres rebuilt and strengthened.
 1765.—The Illinois country surrendered by the French to the British under the treaty of 1763.
 1778.—(July 4) Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of an expedition organized under authority of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, arrives at Kaskaskia. The occupation of Illinois by the American troops follows.
 1778.—Illinois County created by Act of the Virginia House of Delegates, for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio River.
 1787.—Congress adopts the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
 1788.—General Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor of Northwest Territory.
 1790.—St. Clair County organized.
 1795.—Randolph County organized.
 1800.—Northwest Territory divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories, Illinois being embraced in the latter.
 1809.—Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, and Ninian Edwards appointed Governor.
 1818.—(Dec. 3) Illinois admitted as a State.
 1820.—State capital removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
 1822-24.—Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave State.
 1825.—(April 30) General La Fayette visits Kaskaskia.
 1832.—Black Hawk War.
 1839.—(July 1) Springfield becomes the third capital of the State under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837.
 1848.—The second Constitution adopted.
 1860.—Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
 1861.—War of the Rebellion begins.
 1863.—(Jan. 1) Lincoln issues his final Proclamation of Emancipation.
 1864.—Lincoln's second election to the Presidency.
 1865.—(April 14) Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington.
 1865.—(May 4) President Lincoln's funeral in Springfield.
 1865.—The War of the Rebellion ends.
 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant elected to the Presidency.
 1870.—The third State Constitution adopted.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

At Each Decennial Census from 1810 to 1900.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 1810 (23)..... | 12,282 | 1860 (4)..... | 1,711,951 |
| 1820 (24)..... | 55,162 | 1870 (4)..... | 2,539,891 |
| 1830 (20)..... | 157,415 | 1880 (4)..... | 3,077,871 |
| 1840 (14)..... | 476,183 | 1890 (3)..... | 3,826,351 |
| 1850 (11)..... | 851,470 | 1900 (3)..... | 4,821,550 |

NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis indicate the rank of the State in order of population.

ILLINOIS CITIES

Having a Population of 10,000 and Over (1900).

| Name. | Population. | Name. | Population. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Chicago..... | 1,698,755 | Galesburg..... | 18,607 |
| Peoria..... | 56,100 | Bellefonte..... | 17,484 |
| Quincy..... | 36,252 | Moline..... | 17,248 |
| Springfield..... | 34,159 | Danville..... | 16,354 |
| Rockford..... | 31,051 | Jacksonville..... | 15,073 |
| Joliet..... | 29,353 | Alton..... | 14,210 |
| East St. Louis..... | 29,655 | Streator..... | 14,079 |
| Aurora..... | 24,147 | Kankakee..... | 13,595 |
| Bloomington..... | 23,286 | Freeport..... | 13,258 |
| Elgin..... | 22,433 | Cairo..... | 12,566 |
| Decatur..... | 20,754 | Ottawa..... | 10,588 |
| Rock Island..... | 19,498 | La Salle..... | 10,446 |
| Evanston..... | 19,259 | | |

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ILES, Elijah, pioneer merchant, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796; received the rudiments of an education in two winters' schooling, and began his business career by purchasing 100 head of yearling cattle upon which, after herding them three years in the valleys of Eastern Kentucky, he realized a profit of nearly \$3,000. In 1818 he went to St. Louis, then a French village of 2,500 inhabitants, and, after spending three years as clerk in a frontier store at "Old Franklin," on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the present town of Boonville, in 1821 made a horse-back tour through Central Illinois, finally locating at Springfield, which had just been selected by a board of Commissioners as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County. Here he soon brought a stock of goods by keel-boat from St. Louis and opened the first store in the new town. Two years later (1823), in conjunction with Pascal P. Enos, Daniel P. Cook and Thomas Cox, he entered a section of land comprised within the present area of the city of Springfield, which later became the permanent county-seat and finally the State capital. Mr. Iles became the first postmaster of Springfield, and, in 1826, was elected State Senator, served as Major in the Winnebago War (1827), enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), but was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1830 he sold his store to John Williams, who had been his clerk, and, in 1838-39, built the "American House," which afterwards became the temporary stopping-place of many of Illinois' most famous statesmen. He invested largely in valuable farming lands, and, at his death, left a large estate. Died, Sept. 4, 1883.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, an institution founded under an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1895, making an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings with capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients. The institution was located by the Trustees at Bartonville, a suburb of the city of Peoria, and the erection of buildings begun in 1896. Later these were found to be located on ground which had been undermined in excavating for coal, and their removal to a different location was undertaken in 1898. The institution is intended to relieve the other hospitals for the Insane by the reception of patients deemed incurable.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, a waterway connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and forming a connecting link in the water-route between the St. Lawrence and the

Gulf of Mexico. Its summit level is about 580 feet above tide water. Its point of beginning is at the South Branch of the Chicago River, about five miles from the lake. Thence it flows some eight miles to the valley of the Des Plaines, following the valley to the mouth of the Kankakee (forty-two miles), thence to its southwestern terminus at La Salle, the head of navigation on the Illinois. Between these points the canal has four feeders—the Calumet, Des Plaines, Du Page and Kankakee. It passes through Lockport, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, receiving accessions from the waters of the Fox River at the latter point. The canal proper is 96 miles long, and it has five feeders whose aggregate length is twenty-five miles, forty feet wide and four feet deep, with four aqueducts and seven dams. The difference in level between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River at La Salle is one hundred and forty-five feet. To permit the ascent of vessels, there are seventeen locks, ranging from three and one half to twelve and one-half feet in lift, their dimensions being 110x18 feet, and admitting the passage of boats carrying 150 tons. At Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Ottawa and La Salle are large basins, three of which supply power to factories. To increase the water supply, rendered necessary by the high summit level, pumping works were erected at Bridgeport, having two thirty-eight foot independent wheels, each capable of delivering (through buckets of ten feet length or width) 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. These pumping works were erected in 1848, at a cost of \$15,000, and were in almost continuous use until 1870. It was soon found that these machines might be utilized for the benefit of Chicago, by forcing the sewage of the Chicago River to the summit level of the canal, and allowing its place to be filled by pure water from the lake. This pumping, however, cost a large sum, and to obviate this expense \$2,955,340 was expended by Chicago in deepening the canal between 1865 and 1871, so that the sewage of the south division of the city might be carried through the canal to the Des Plaines. This sum was returned to the City by the State after the great fire of 1871. (As to further measures for carrying off Chicago sewage, see *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

In connection with the canal three locks and dams have been built on the Illinois River,—one at Henry, about twenty-eight miles below La Salle; one at the mouth of Copperas Creek, about sixty miles below Henry; and another at La Grange. The object of these works (the first

two being practically an extension of the canal) is to furnish slack-water navigation throughout the year. The cost of that at Henry (\$400,000) was defrayed by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Copperas Creek dam cost \$410,831, of which amount the United States Government paid \$62,360. The General Government also constructed a dam at La Grange and appropriated funds for the building of another at Kampsville Landing, with a view to making the river thoroughly navigable the year round. The beneficial results expected from these works have not been realized and their demolition is advocated.

HISTORY.—The early missionaries and fur-traders first directed attention to the nearness of the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The project of the construction of a canal was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, and, in 1811, a bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in connection with the Erie and other canal enterprises. In 1822 Congress granted the right of way across the public lands "for the route of a canal connecting the Illinois River with the south bend of Lake Michigan," which was followed five years later by a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in its construction, which was to be undertaken by the State of Illinois. The earliest surveys contemplated a channel 100 miles long, and the original estimates of cost varied between \$639,000 and \$716,000. Later surveys and estimates (1833) placed the cost of a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep at \$4,040,000. In 1836 another Board of Commissioners was created and surveys were made looking to the construction of a waterway sixty feet wide at the surface, thirty-six feet at bottom, and six feet in depth. Work was begun in June of that year; was suspended in 1841; and renewed in 1846, when a canal loan of \$1,000,000 was negotiated. The channel was opened for navigation in April, 1848, by which time the total outlay had reached \$6,170,226. By 1871, Illinois had liquidated its entire indebtedness on account of the canal and the latter reverted to the State. The total cost up to 1879—including amount refunded to Chicago—was \$9,513,831, while the sum returned to the State from earnings, sale of canal lands, etc., amounted to \$8,819,731. In 1892 an offer was made to cede the canal to the United States upon condition that it should be enlarged and extended to the Mississippi, was repeated in 1887, but has been declined.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL (generally known as "Hennepin Canal"), a projected

navigable water-way in course of construction (1899) by the General Government, designed to connect the Upper Illinois with the Mississippi River. Its object is to furnish a continuous navigable water-channel from Lake Michigan, at or near Chicago, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (or the Sanitary Drainage Canal) and the Illinois River, to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ROUTE.—The canal, at its eastern end, leaves the Illinois River one and three-fourths miles above the city of Hennepin, where the river makes the great bend to the south. Ascending the Bureau Creek valley, the route passes over the dividing ridge between the Illinois River and the Mississippi to Rock River at the mouth of Green River; thence by slack-water down Rock River, and around the lower rapids in that stream at Milan, to the Mississippi. The estimated length of the main channel between its eastern and western termini is seventy-five miles—the distance having been reduced by changes in the route after the first survey. To this is to be added a "feeder" extending from the vicinity of Sheffield, on the summit-level (twenty-eight miles west of the starting point on the Illinois), north to Rock Falls on Rock River opposite the city of Sterling in Whiteside County, for the purpose of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the main canal on its highest level. The length of this feeder is twenty-nine miles and, as its dimensions are the same as those of the main channel, it will be navigable for vessels of the same class as the latter. A dam to be constructed at Sterling, to turn water into the feeder, will furnish slack-water navigation on Rock River to Dixon, practically lengthening the entire route to that extent.

HISTORY.—The subject of such a work began to be actively agitated as early as 1871, and, under authority of various acts of Congress, preliminary surveys began to be made by Government engineers that year. In 1890 detailed plans and estimates, based upon these preliminary surveys, were submitted to Congress in accordance with the river and harbor act of August, 1888. This report became the basis of an appropriation in the river and harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, for carrying the work into practical execution. Actual work was begun on the western end of the canal in July, 1892, and at the eastern end in the spring of 1894. Since then it has been prosecuted as continuously as the appropriations made by Congress from year to year would permit. According to the report of Major Marshall, Chief of

Engineers in charge of the work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the construction of the canal around the lower rapids of Rock River (four and one-half miles), with three locks, three swing bridges, two dams, besides various buildings, was completed and that portion of the canal opened to navigation on April 17, 1895. In the early part of 1899, the bulk of the excavation and masonry on the eastern section was practically completed, the feeder line under contract, and five out of the eighteen bridges required to be constructed in place; and it was estimated that the whole line, with locks, bridges, culverts and aqueducts, will be completed within two years, at the farthest, by 1902.

DIMENSIONS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, COST, ETC.—As already stated, the length of the main line is seventy-five miles, of which twenty-eight miles (the eastern section) is east of the junction of the feeder, and forty-seven miles (the western section) west of that point—making, with the twenty-nine miles of feeder, a total of one hundred and four miles, or seven miles longer than the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The rise from the Illinois River datum to the summit-level on the eastern section is accomplished by twenty-one locks with a lift of six to fourteen feet each, to reach an altitude of 196 feet; while the descent of ninety-three feet to the low-water level of the Mississippi on the western end is accomplished through ten locks, varying from six to fourteen feet each. The width of the canal, at the water surface, is eighty feet, with a depth below the surface-line of seven feet. The banks are riprapped with stone the entire length of the canal. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, between the quoins, by thirty-five feet in width, admitting the passage of vessels of one hundred and forty feet in length and thirty-two feet beam and each capable of carrying six hundred tons of freight.

The bulk of the masonry employed in the construction of locks, as well as abutments for bridges and aqueducts, is solid concrete manufactured in place, while the lock-gates and aqueducts proper are of steel—the use of these materials resulting in a large saving in the first cost as to the former, and securing greater solidity and permanence in all. The concrete work, already completed, is found to have withstood the effects of ice even more successfully than natural stone. The smaller culverts are of iron piping and the framework of all the bridges of steel.

The earlier estimates placed the entire cost of

construction of the canal, locks, bridges, buildings, etc., at \$5,068,000 for the main channel and \$1,858,000 for the Rock River feeder—a total of \$6,926,000. This has been reduced, however, by changes in the route and unexpected saving in the material employed for masonry work. The total expenditure, as shown by official reports, up to June 30, 1898, was \$1,748,905.13. The amount expended up to March 1, 1899, approximated \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to complete the work (exclusive of an unexpended balance) was estimated, in round numbers, at \$3,500,000.

The completion of this work, it is estimated, will result in a saving of over 400 miles in water transportation between Chicago and the western terminus of the canal. In order to make the canal available to its full capacity between lake points and the Mississippi, the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, both as to width and depth of channel, will be an indispensable necessity; and it is anticipated that an effort will be made to secure action in this direction by the Illinois Legislature at its next session. Another expedient likely to receive strong support will be, to induce the General Government to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and, by the enlargement of the latter through its whole length—or, from Lockport to the Illinois River at La Salle, with the utilization of the Chicago Drainage Canal—furnish a national water-way between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and other vessels of at least 600 tons burthen.

ILLINOIS BAND, THE, an association consisting of seven young men, then students in Yale College, who, in the winter of 1828-29, entered into a mutual compact to devote their lives to the promotion of Christian education in the West, especially in Illinois. It was composed of Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Mason Grosvenor, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Julian M. Sturtevant and Asa Turner. All of these came to Illinois at an early day, and one of the first results of their efforts was the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1829, with which all became associated as members of the first Board of Trustees, several of them so remaining to the close of their lives, while most of them were connected with the institution for a considerable period, either as members of the faculty or financial agents—Dr. Sturtevant having been President for thirty-two years and an instructor or professor fifty-six years. (See *Baldwin, Theron; Brooks, John F.; and Sturtevant, Julian M.*)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, a corporation controlling the principal line of railroad extending through the entire length of the State from north to south, besides numerous side branches acquired by lease during the past few years. The main lines are made up of three general divisions, extending from Chicago to Cairo, Ill. (364.73 miles); from Centralia to Dubuque, Iowa, (340.77 miles), and from Cairo to New Orleans, La. (547.79 miles)—making a total of 1,253.29 miles of main line, of which 705.5 miles are in Illinois. Besides this the company controls, through lease and stock ownership, a large number of lateral branches which are operated by the company, making the total mileage officially reported up to June 30, 1898, 3,130.21 miles.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois Central Railroad is not only one of the lines earliest projected in the history of the State, but has been most intimately connected with its development. The project of a road starting from the mouth of the Ohio and extending northward through the State is said to have been suggested by Lient.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins as early as 1832; was advocated by the late Judge Sidney Breese and others in 1835 under the name of the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, and took the form of a charter granted by the Legislature in January, 1836, to the first "Illinois Central Railroad Company," to construct a road from Cairo to a point near the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nothing was done under this act, although an organization was effected, with Governor Jenkins as President of the Company. The Company surrendered its charter the next year and the work was undertaken by the State, under the internal improvement act of 1837, and considerable money expended without completing any portion of the line. The State having abandoned the enterprise, the Legislature, in 1843, incorporated the "Great Western Railway Company" under what came to be known as the "Holbrook charter," to be organized under the auspices of the Cairo City & Canal Company, the line to connect the termini named in the charter of 1836, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington. Considerable money was expended under this charter, but the scheme again failed of completion, and the act was repealed in 1845. A charter under the same name, with some modification as to organization, was renewed in 1849.—In January, 1850, Senator Douglas introduced a bill in the United States Senate making a grant to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the line of a

proposed road extending from Cairo to Duluth in the northwest corner of the State, with a branch to Chicago, which bill passed the Senate in May of the same year and the House in September, and became the basis of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as it exists to-day. Previous to the passage of this act, however, the Cairo City & Canal Company had been induced to execute a full surrender to the State of its rights and privileges under the "Holbrook charter." This was followed in February, 1851, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and assigning thereto (under specified conditions) the grant of lands received from the General Government. This grant covered alternate sections within six miles of the line, or the equivalent thereof (when such lands were not vacant), to be placed on lands within fifteen miles of the line. The number of acres thus assigned to the Company was 2,595,000, (about 3,840 acres per mile), which were conveyed to Trustees as security for the performance of the work. An engineering party, organized at Chicago, May 21, 1851, began the preliminary survey of the Chicago branch, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and staked out. The first contract for grading was let on March 15, 1852, being for that portion between Chicago and Kensington (then known as Calumet), 14 miles. This was opened for traffic, May 24, 1852, and over it the Michigan Central, which had been in course of construction from the east, obtained trackage rights to enter Chicago. Later, contracts were let for other sections, some of them in June, and the last on Oct. 14, 1852. In May, 1853, the section from La Salle to Bloomington (61 miles) was completed and opened for business, a temporary bridge being constructed over the Illinois near La Salle, and cars hauled to the top of the bluff with chains and cable by means of a stationary engine. In July, 1854, the Chicago Division was put in operation to Urbana, 128 miles; the main line from Cairo to La Salle (301 miles), completed Jan. 8, 1855, and the line from La Salle to Duluth (now East Dubuque), 146.73 miles, on June 12, 1855—the entire road (705.5 miles) being completed, Sept. 27, 1856.—(FINANCIAL STATEMENT.) The share capital of the road was originally fixed at \$17,000,000, but previous to 1869 it had been increased to \$25,500,000, and during 1873-74 to \$29,000,000. The present capitalization (1898) is \$163,352,593, of which \$52,500,000 is in stock, \$52,680,925 in bonds, and \$51,367,000 in miscellaneous obligations. The total cost of the road

in Illinois, as shown by a report made in 1889, was \$35,110,609. By the terms of its charter the corporation is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof is required to pay into the State treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. The sum thus paid into the State treasury from Oct. 31, 1855, when the first payment of \$29,751.59 was made, up to and including Oct. 31, 1898, aggregated \$17,315,193.24. The last payment (October, 1898), amounted to \$334,527.01. The largest payment in the history of the road was that of October, 1893, amounting, for the preceding six months, to \$450,176.34. The net income of the main line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$12,299,021, and the total expenditures within the State \$12,831,161.—(LEASED LINES.) The first addition to the Illinois Central System was made in 1867 in the acquisition, by lease, of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque to Sioux Falls, Iowa. Since then it has extended its Iowa connections, by the construction of new lines and the acquisition or extension of others. The most important addition to the line outside of the State of Illinois was an arrangement effected, in 1872, with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central Railroads—with which it previously had traffic connections—giving it control of a line from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. At first, connection was had between the Illinois Central at Cairo and the Southern Divisions of the system, by means of transfer steamers, but subsequently the gap was filled in and the through line opened to traffic in December, 1873. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central roads were consolidated under the title of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but the new corporation defaulted on its interest in 1876. The Illinois Central, which was the owner of a majority of the bonds of the constituent lines which went to make up the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, then acquired ownership of the whole line by foreclosure proceedings in 1877, and it was reorganized, on Jan. 1, 1878, under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, and placed in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Central Company.—(ILLINOIS BRANCHES.) The more important branches of the Illinois Central within the State include: (1) The Springfield Division from Chicago to Springfield (111.47 miles), chartered in 1867, and opened in 1871 as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873, sold under foreclosure in 1876,

and leased, in 1878, for fifty years, to the Illinois Central Railroad: (2) The Rantoul Division from Leroy to the Indiana State line (66.21 miles in Illinois), chartered in 1876 as the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, built as a narrow-gauge line and operated in 1881; afterwards changed to standard-gauge, and controlled by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific until May, 1884, when it passed into the hands of a receiver; in December of the same year taken in charge by the bondholders; in 1885 again placed in the hands of a receiver, and, in October, 1886, sold to the Illinois Central: (3) The Chicago, Havana & Western Railroad, from Havana to Champaign, with a branch from Whiteheath to Decatur (total, 131.62 miles), constructed as the western extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and opened in 1873; sold under foreclosure in 1879 and organized as the Champaign, Havana & Western; in 1880 purchased by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; in 1884 taken possession of by the mortgage trustees and, in September, 1886, sold under foreclosure to the Illinois Central Railroad: (4) The Freeport Division, from Chicago by way of Freeport to Madison, Wis. (140 miles in Illinois), constructed under a charter granted to the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad (which see), opened for traffic in 1888, and transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in January, 1889: (5) The Kankakee & Southwestern (131.26 miles), constructed from Kankakee to Bloomington under the charters of the Kankakee & Western and the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroads; acquired by the Illinois Central in 1878, begun in 1880, and extended to Bloomington in 1883; and (6) The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (which see under its old name). Other Illinois branch lines of less importance embrace the Blue Island; the Chicago & Texas; the Mound City; the South Chicago; the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the St. Charles Air-Line, which furnishes an entrance to the City of Chicago over an elevated track. The total length of these Illinois branches in 1898 was 919.72 miles, with the main lines making the total mileage of the company within the State 1,624.22 miles. For several years up to 1895 the Illinois Central had a connection with St. Louis over the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis from Effingham, but this is now secured by way of the Springfield Division and the main line to Pana, whence its trains pass over the old Indianapolis & St. Louis—now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Between June 30, 1897 and April 30, 1898, branch lines in the Southern States (chiefly in Kentucky

and Tennessee), to the extent of 670 miles, were added to the Illinois Central System. The Cairo Bridge, constructed across the Ohio River near its mouth, at a cost of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of connecting the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Illinois Central System, and one of the most stupendous structures of its kind in the world, belongs wholly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. (See *Cairo Bridge*.)

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, an institution of learning at Jacksonville, Ill., which was the first to graduate a collegiate class in the history of the State. It had its origin in a movement inaugurated about 1827 or 1828 to secure the location, at some point in Illinois, of a seminary or college which would give the youth of the State the opportunity of acquiring a higher education. Some of the most influential factors in this movement were already citizens of Jacksonville, or contemplated becoming such. In January, 1828, the outline of a plan for such an institution was drawn up by Rev. John M. Ellis, a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as a basis for soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a stock-company to carry the enterprise into execution. The plan, as then proposed, contemplated provision for a department of female education, at least until a separate institution could be furnished—which, if not a forerunner of the co-educational system now so much in vogue, at least foreshadowed the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which soon followed the founding of the college. A few months after these preliminary steps were taken, Mr. Ellis was brought into communication with a group of young men at Yale College (see "*Illinois Band*") who had entered into a compact to devote their lives to the cause of educational and missionary work in the West, and out of the union of these two forces, soon afterwards effected, grew Illinois College. The organization of the "Illinois" or "Yale Band," was formally consummated in February, 1829, and before the close of the year a fund of \$10,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation of the proposed institution in Illinois had been pledged by friends of education in the East, a beginning had been made in the erection of buildings on the present site of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in December of the same year, the work of instruction of a preparatory class had been begun by Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had taken the place of "avant-courier" of the movement. A year later (1831) Rev. Edward Beecher, the oldest son of the inde-

fatigable Lyman Beecher, and brother of Henry Ward—already then well known as a leader in the ranks of those opposed to slavery—had become identified with the new enterprise and assumed the position of its first President. Such was the prejudice against "Yankees" in Illinois at that time, and the jealousy of theological influence in education, that it was not until 1835 that the friends of the institution were able to secure a charter from the Legislature. An ineffectual attempt had been made in 1830, and when it was finally granted, it was in the form of an "omnibus bill" including three other institutions, but with restrictions as to the amount of real estate that might be held, and prohibiting the organization of theological departments, both of which were subsequently repealed. (See *Early Colleges*.) The same year the college graduated its first class, consisting of two members—Richard Yates, afterwards War Governor and United States Senator, and Rev. Jonathan Spillman, the composer of "Sweet Afton." Limited as was this first output of alumni, it was politically and morally strong. In 1843 a medical department was established, but it was abandoned five years later for want of adequate support. Dr. Beecher retired from the Presidency in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Sturtevant, who continued in that capacity until 1876 (thirty-two years), when he became Professor Emeritus, remaining until 1885—his connection with the institution covering a period of fifty-six years. Others who have occupied the position of President include Rufus C. Crampton (acting), 1876-82; Rev. Edward A. Tanner, 1882-92; and Dr. John E. Bradley, the incumbent from 1892 to 1899. Among the earliest and influential friends of the institution, besides Judge Lockwood already mentioned, may be enumerated such names as Gov. Joseph Duncan, Thomas Mather, Winthrop S. Gilman, Frederick Collins and William H. Brown (of Chicago), all of whom were members of the early Board of Trustees. It was found necessary to maintain a preparatory department for many years to fit pupils for the college classes proper, and, in 1866, Whipple Academy was established and provided with a separate building for this purpose. The standard of admission to the college course has been gradually advanced, keeping abreast, in this respect, of other American colleges. At present the institution has a faculty of 15 members and an endowment of some \$150,000, with a library (1898) numbering over 15,000 volumes and property valued at \$360,000. Degrees are conferred in both classical and scientific

courses in the college proper. The list of alumni embraces some 750 names, including many who have been prominent in State and National affairs.

ILLINOIS COUNTY, the name given to the first civil organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, after its conquest by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778. This was done by act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October of the same year, which, among other things, provided as follows: "The citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-chief of the county during pleasure, who shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion. And all civil offices to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the County-Lieutenant or Commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said County-Lieutenant." As the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of Colonel Clark's conquest, then claimed jurisdiction over the entire region west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, Illinois County nominally embraced the territory comprised within the limits of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, though the settlements were limited to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Vincennes (in the present State of Indiana) and Detroit. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, the first Lieutenant-Commandant under this act, holding office two years. Out of Illinois County were subsequently organized the following counties by "order" of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, after his assumption of the duties of Governor, following the passage, by Congress, of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, viz.:

| NAME | COUNTY-SEAT | DATE OF ORGANIZATION |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Washington | Marietta | July 27, 1788 |
| Hamilton | Cincinnati | Jan. 4, 1790 |
| St. Clair | { Cahokia | April 27, 1790 |
| | { Prairie du Rocher | |
| | { Kaskaskia | |
| Knox | Post St. Vincennes | June 20, 1790 |
| Randolph | Kaskaskia | Oct. 5, 1795 |

Washington, originally comprising the State of Ohio, was reduced, on the organization of Hamilton County, to the eastern portion, Hamilton

County embracing the west, with Cincinnati (originally called "Losantiville," near old Fort Washington) as the county-seat. St. Clair, the third county organized out of this territory, at first had virtually three county-seats, but divisions and jealousies among the people and officials in reference to the place of deposit for the records, resulted in the issue, five years later, of an order creating the new county of Randolph, the second in the "Illinois Country"—these (St. Clair and Randolph) constituting the two counties into which it was divided at the date of organization of Illinois Territory. Out of these events grew the title of "Mother of Counties" given to Illinois County as the original of all the counties in the five States northwest of the Ohio, while St. Clair County inherited the title as to the State of Illinois. (See *Illinois*; also *St. Clair*, *Arthur*, and *Todd*, (Col.) *John*.)

ILLINOIS FARMERS' RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, a flourishing institution for the education of women, located at Jacksonville and incorporated in 1847. While essentially unsectarian in teaching, it is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its first charter was granted to the "Illinois Conference Female Academy" in 1847, but four years later the charter was amended and the name changed to the present cognomen. The cost of building and meager support in early years brought on bankruptcy. The friends of the institution rallied to its support, however, and the purchasers at the foreclosure sale (all of whom were friends of Methodist education) donated the property to what was technically a new institution. A second charter was obtained from the State in 1863, and the restrictions imposed upon the grant were such as to prevent alienation of title, by either conveyance or mortgage. While the college has only a small endowment fund (\$2,000) it owns \$60,000 worth of real property, besides \$9,000 invested in apparatus and library. Preparatory and collegiate departments are maintained, both classical and scientific courses being established in the latter. Instruction is also given in fine arts, elocution and music. The faculty (1898) numbers 15, and there are about 170 students.

ILLINOIS FEMALE REFORM SCHOOL. (See *Home for Female Offenders*.)

ILLINOIS INDIANS, a confederation belonging to the Algonquin family and embracing five tribes, viz.: the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias and Tamaroas. They early occu-

pied Illinois, with adjacent portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. The name is derived from Illini, "man," the Indian plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, the Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes. They were migratory and depended for subsistence largely on the summer and winter hunts. They dwelt in rudely constructed cabins, each accommodating about eight families. They were always faithful allies of the French, whom they heartily welcomed in 1673. French missionaries labored earnestly among them—notably Fathers Marquette, Allouez and Gravier—who reduced their language to grammatical rules. Their most distinguished Chief was Chicagou, who was sent to France, where he was welcomed with the honors accorded to a foreign prince. In their wars with the Foxes, from 1712 to 1719, they suffered severely, their numbers being reduced to 3,000 souls. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskian in 1765, was avenged by the lake tribes in a war of extermination. After taking part with the Miamis in a war against the United States, they participated in the treaties of Greenville and Vincennes, and were gradually removed farther and farther toward the West, the small remnant of about 175 being at present (1896) on the Quapaw reservation in Indian Territory. (See also *Calokias*; *Foxes*; *Iroquois*; *Kaskaskias*; *Mitchagamies*; *Peorias*; *Tamaroas*; and *Winnebagoes*.)

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, located at Jacksonville. The institution had its inception in a school for the blind, opened in that town in 1847, by Samuel Bacon, who was himself blind. The State Institution was created by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1849, which was introduced by Richard Yates, then a Representative, and was first opened in a rented house, early in 1850, under the temporary supervision of Mr. Bacon. Soon afterward twenty-two acres of ground were purchased in the eastern part of the city and the erection of permanent buildings commenced. By January, 1854, they were ready for use, but fifteen years later were destroyed by fire. Work on a new building was begun without unnecessary delay and the same was completed by 1874. Numerous additions of wings and shops have since been made, and the institution, in its buildings and appointments, is now one of the most complete in the country. Instruction (as far as practicable) is given in rudimentary English branches, and in such mechanical trades and

avocations as may best qualify the inmates to become self-supporting upon their return to active life.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, an institution established in the city of Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the destitute children of deceased members of the Order. The total receipts of the institution, during the year 1895, were \$29,204.98, and the expenditures, \$27,258.70. The number of beneficiaries in the Home, Dec. 31, 1895, was 61. The Institution owns real estate valued at \$75,000.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS RIVER, the most important stream within the State; has a length of about 500 miles, of which about 245 are navigable. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers at a point in Grundy County, some 45 miles southwest of Chicago. Its course is west, then southwest, and finally south, until it empties into the Mississippi about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Missonri. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connects its waters with Lake Michigan. Marquette and Joliet ascended the stream in 1673 and were probably its first white visitants. Later (1679-82) it was explored by La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and others.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

ILLINOIS SANITARY COMMISSION, a voluntary organization formed pursuant to a suggestion of Governor Yates, shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson (1862). Its object was the relief of soldiers in actual service, whether on the march, in camp, or in hospitals. State Agents were appointed for the distribution of relief, for which purpose large sums were collected and distributed. The work of the Commission was later formally recognized by the Legislature in the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "Military State Agents," who should receive compensation from the State treasury. Many of these "agents" were selected from the ranks of the workers in the Sanitary Commission, and a great impetus was thereby imparted to its voluntary work. Auxiliary associations were formed all over the State, and funds were readily obtained, a considerable proportion of which was derived from "Sanitary Fairs."

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, an institution for the training of dependent boys, organized under the act of March 28, 1895, which was in

effect a re-enactment of the statute approved in 1883 and amended in 1885. Its legally defined object is to provide a home and proper training for such boys as may be committed to its charge. Commitments are made by the County Courts of Cook and contiguous counties. The school is located at Glenwood, in the county of Cook, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in 1888. Its revenues are derived, in part, from voluntary contributions, and in part from payments by the counties sending boys to the institution, which payments are fixed by law at ten dollars per month for each boy, during the time he is actually an inmate. In 1898 nearly one-half of the entire income came from the former source, but the surplus remaining in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is never large. The school is under the inspectional control of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, as though it were an institution founded and maintained by the State. The educational curriculum closely follows that of the ordinary grammar schools, pupils being trained in eight grades, substantially along the lines established in the public schools. In addition, a military drill is taught, with a view to developing physical strength, command of limbs, and a graceful, manly carriage. Since the Home was organized there have been received (down to 1899), 2,333 boys. The industrial training given the inmates is both agricultural and mechanical,—the institution owning a good, fairly-sized farm, and operating well equipped industrial shops for the education of pupils. A fair proportion of the boys devote themselves to learning trades, and not a few develop into excellent workmen. One of the purposes of the school is to secure homes for those thought likely to prove creditable members of respectable households. During the eleven years of its existence nearly 2,200 boys have been placed in homes, and usually with the most satisfactory results. The legal safeguards thrown around the ward are of a comprehensive and binding sort, so far as regards the parties who take the children for either adoption or apprenticeship—the welfare of the ward always being the object primarily aimed at. Adoption is preferred to institutional life by the administration, and the result usually justifies their judgment. Many of the pupils are returned to their families or friends, after a mild course of correctional treatment. The system of government adopted is analogous to that of the "cottage plan" employed in many reformatory institutions throughout the country. An "administration building" stands

in the center of a group of structures, each of which has its own individual name:—Clancy Hall, Wallace, Plymouth, Beecher, Pope, Windsor, Lincoln, Sunnyside and Sheridan. While never a suppliant for benefactions, the Home has always attracted the attention of philanthropists who are interested in the care of society's waifs. The average annual number of inmates is about 275.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Church in Illinois, south of Chicago; incorporated in 1853 and located at Bloomington. It is co-educational, has a faculty of 34 instructors, and reports 1,106 students in 1896—458 male and 648 female. Besides the usual literary and scientific departments, instruction is given in theology, music and oratory. It also has preparatory and business courses. It has a library of 6,000 volumes and reports funds and endowment aggregating \$187,999, and property to the value of \$380,999.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHERN IOWA RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (consolidated) *Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

ILLIOPOLIS, a village in Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles east of Springfield. It occupies a position nearly in the geographical center of the State and is in the heart of what is generally termed the corn belt of Central Illinois. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and three newspapers. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 689; (1900), 744.

INDIAN MOUNDS. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of The*.)

INDIAN TREATIES. The various treaties made by the General Government with the Indians, which affected Illinois, may be summarized as follows: Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795—ceded 11,808,409 acres of land for the sum of \$210,000; negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Kaskaskias, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Eel River Indians: First Treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803—ceded 2,038,400 acres in consideration of \$4,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Pottawato-

mies, and Shawnees: First Treaty of Vincennes, August 13, 1803—ceded 8,911,850 acres for \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Mitchagamies. First Treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804—ceded 14,803,520 acres in consideration of \$22,234; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Sacs and Foxes: Second Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805—ceded 2,676,150 acres for \$4,100; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Piankeshaws: Second Treaty of Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809—ceded 2,900,000 acres; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Pottawatomies and Weas: Third Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809—ceded 138,240 acres for \$27,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Kickapoos: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—ceded 1,418,400 acres in consideration of \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Edwards, William Clark and A. Chouteau with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: Treaty of Edwardsville, Sept. 30, 1818—ceded 6,865,280 acres for \$6,400; negotiated by Governor Edwards and A. Chouteau with the Illinois and Peorias: Treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 2, 1818—ceded 11,000,000 acres for \$33,000; negotiated by Gen. Lewis Cass and others with the Weas: Treaty of Fort Harrison, Aug. 30, 1819—negotiated by Benjamin Parke with the Kickapoos of the Vermilion, ceding 3,173,120 acres for \$23,000: Treaty of St. Joseph, Sept. 20, 1828—ceded 990,720 acres in consideration of \$189,795; negotiated by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard with the Pottawatomies: Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Jan. 2, 1830—ceded 4,160,000 acres for \$390,601; negotiated by Pierre Menard and others with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: First Treaty of Chicago, Oct. 20, 1832—ceded 1,536,000 acres for \$460,348; negotiated with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie: Treaty of Tippecanoe, Oct. 27, 1832—by it the Pottawatomies of Indiana ceded 737,000 acres, in consideration of \$406,121: Second Treaty of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833—by it the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies ceded 5,104,960 acres for \$7,624,289: Treaties of Fort Armstrong and Prairie du Chien, negotiated 1829 and '32—by which the Winnebagoes ceded 10,346,000 acres in exchange for \$5,195,252: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1832—the Kaskaskias and Peorias ceding 1,900 acres in consideration of \$155,780. (See also *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

INDIAN TRIBES. (See *Algonquins; Illinois Indians; Kaskaskias; Kickapoos; Miamis; Outagamies; Piankeshaws; Pottawatomies; Sacs and Foxes; Weas; Winnebagoes*.)

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. The entire length of line is 152.5 miles, of which 75.75 miles (with yard-tracks and sidings amounting to 8.86 miles) lie within Illinois. It extends from Decatur almost due east to the Indiana State line, and has a single track of standard gauge, with a right of way of 100 feet. The rails are of steel, well adapted to the traffic, and the ballasting is of gravel, earth and cinders. The bridges (chiefly of wood) are of standard design and well maintained. The amount of capital stock outstanding (1898) is \$1,824,000, or 11,998 per mile; total capitalization (including stock and all indebtedness) 3,733,983. The total earnings and income in Illinois, \$240,850. (HISTORY.) The first organization of this road embraced two companies—the Indiana & Illinois and the Illinois & Indiana—which were consolidated, in 1853, under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1875 the latter was sold under foreclosure and organized as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company, at which time the section from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., was opened. It was completed to Indianapolis in 1880. In 1882 it was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and operated to 1885, when it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and reorganized under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Again, in 1889, default was made and the property, after being operated by trustees, was sold in 1894 to two companies called the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company (in Indiana) and the Decatur & Eastern Railway Company (in Illinois). These were consolidated in July, 1895, under the present name (Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company). In December, 1895, the entire capital stock was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and the line is now operated as a part of that system.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD. This line extends from Streator Junction 1.8 miles south of Streator, on the line of the Streator Division of the Wabash Railroad, easterly to the Indiana State Line. The total length of the line is 151.78 miles, of which 69.61 miles are in Illinois. Between Streator Junction and Streator, the line is owned by the Wabash Company, but this company pays rental for trackage facilities. About 75 per cent of the ties are of white-oak, the remainder being of cedar; the rails are 56-lb.

steel, and the ballasting is of broken stone, gravel, sand, cinders and earth. A policy of permanent improvements has been adopted, and is being carried forward. The principal traffic is the transportation of freight. The outstanding capital stock (June 30, 1898) was \$3,597,800; bonded debt, \$1,800,000; total capitalization, \$5,517,739; total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898, \$413,967; total expenditures in the State, \$303,344.—(HISTORY.) This road was chartered Dec. 27, 1881, and organized by the consolidation of three roads of the same name (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, respectively), opened to Momence, Ill., in 1882, and through its entire length, Sept. 15, 1883.

INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*; also *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, a State Institution designed to furnish the means of employment to dependent blind persons of both sexes, established under authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893. The institution is located at Douglas Park Boulevard and West Nineteenth Street, in the city of Chicago. It includes a four-story factory with steam-plant attached, besides a four-story building for residence purposes. It was opened in 1894, and, in December, 1897, had 62 inmates, of whom 12 were females. The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated \$13,900 for repairs, appliances, library, etc., and \$8,000 per annum for ordinary expenses.

INGERSOLL, Ebon C., Congressman, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831. His first remove was to Paducah, Ky., where he completed his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing this time to Illinois and settling in Gallatin County, in 1842. In 1856 he was elected to represent Gallatin County

in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1862 was the Republican candidate for Congress for the State-at-large, but defeated by J. C. Allen; and, in 1864, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Owen Lovejoy, deceased, as Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, his term expiring, March 4, 1871. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was, for some years, associated with him in the practice of law at Peoria, his home. Died, in Washington, May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father, a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, removed to the West in 1843, and Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. After being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Shawneetown, in partnership with his brother Ebon, afterwards a Congressman from Illinois. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and, in 1860, Robert G. was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which had been mustered in in December, 1861, and, in 1864, identified himself with the Republican party. In February, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby the first Attorney-General of the State under the new law enacted that year. As a lawyer and orator he won great distinction. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, in a speech that attracted wide attention by its eloquence. Other oratorical efforts which added greatly to his fame include "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave, and his memorial address on occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. For some twenty years he was the most popular stump orator in the West, and his services in political campaigns were in constant request throughout the Union. To the country at large, in his later years, he was known as an uncompromising assailant of revealed religion, by both voice and pen. Among his best-known publications are "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882). Colonel Ingersoll's home for some twenty years, in the later part of his life, was in the city of New York. Died, suddenly, from heart disease, at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899.

INGLIS, Samuel M., Superintendent of Public Instruction, born at Marietta, Pa., August 15, 1838; received his early education in Ohio and, in 1856, came to Illinois, graduating with first honors from the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, but, having been discharged for disability, his place was filled by a brother, who was killed at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1865 he took charge of an Academy at Hillsboro, meanwhile studying law with the late Judge E. Y. Rice; in 1868 he assumed the superintendency of the public schools at Greenville, Bond County, remaining until 1883, when he became Professor of Mathematics in the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, being transferred, three years later, to the chair of Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. In 1894 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving a plurality at the November election of 123,593 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died, suddenly, at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 1898.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY, a name given to a scheme or plan of internal improvement adopted by the Tenth General Assembly (1837), in compliance with a general wish of the people voiced at many public gatherings. It contemplated the construction of an extensive system of public works, chiefly in lines of railroad which were not demanded by the commerce or business of the State at the time, but which, it was believed, would induce immigration and materially aid in the development of the State's latent resources. The plan adopted provided for the construction of such works by the State, and contemplated State ownership and management of all the lines of traffic thus constructed. The bill passed the Legislature in February, 1837, but was disapproved by the Executive and the Council of Revision, on the ground that such enterprises might be more successfully undertaken and conducted by individuals or private corporations. It was, however, subsequently passed over the veto and became a law, the disastrous effects of whose enactment were felt for many years. The total amount appropriated by the act was \$10,200,000, of which \$400,000 was devoted to the improvement of waterways; \$250,000 to the improvement of the "Great Western Mail Route"; \$9,350,000 to the construction of railroads, and \$200,000 was given outright to counties not favored by the location of railroads or other improvements within their borders. In addition, the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of canal

lands and the issuance of \$500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, \$500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly \$6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the "improvements" already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which Illinois labored for many years, and which, at its maximum, reached nearly \$17,000,000. (See *Macallister & Stebbins Bonds*; *State Debt*; *Tenth General Assembly*; *Eleventh General Assembly*.)

INUNDATIONS, REMARKABLE. The most remarkable freshets (or floods) in Illinois history have been those occurring in the Mississippi River; though, of course, the smaller tributaries of that stream have been subject to similar conditions. Probably the best account of early floods has been furnished by Gov. John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois,"—he having been a witness of a number of them. The first of which any historical record has been preserved, occurred in 1770. At that time the only white settlements within the present limits of the State were in the American Bottom in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and there the most serious results were produced. Governor Reynolds says the flood of that year (1770) made considerable encroachments on the east bank of the river adjacent to Fort Chartres, which had originally been erected by the French in 1718 at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the main channel. The stream continued to advance in this direction until 1772, when the whole bottom was again inundated, and the west wall of the fort, having been undermined, fell into the river. The next extraordinary freshet was in 1784, when the American Bottom was again submerged and the residents of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages were forced to seek a refuge on the bluffs—some of the people of Cahokia being driven to St. Louis, then a small French village on Spanish soil. The most remarkable flood of the present century occurred in May and June, 1844, as the result of extraordinary rains preceded by heavy winter snows in the Rocky Mountains and rapid spring thaws. At this time the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, was inundated from bluff to bluff, and large steamers passed over the sub-

merged lands, gathering up cattle and other kinds of property and rescuing the imperiled owners. Some of the villages affected by this flood—as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—have never fully recovered from the disaster. Another considerable flood occurred in 1826, but it was inferior to those of 1784 and 1844. A notable flood occurred in 1851, when the Mississippi, though not so high opposite St. Louis as in 1844, is said to have been several feet higher at Quincy than in the previous year—the difference being due to the fact that the larger portion of the flood of 1844 came from the Missouri River, its effects being most noticeable below the mouth of that stream. Again, in 1868, a flood did considerable damage on the Upper Mississippi, reaching the highest point since 1851. Floods of a more or less serious character also occurred in 1876, 1880 and again in 1893. Although not so high as some of those previously named, the loss was proportionately greater owing to the larger area of improved lands. The flood of 1893 did a great deal of damage at East St. Louis to buildings and railroads, and in the destruction of other classes of property.—Floods in the Ohio River have been frequent and very disastrous, especially in the upper portions of that stream—usually resulting from sudden thaws and ice-gorges in the early spring. With one exception, the highest flood in the Ohio, during the present century, was that of February, 1832, when the water at Cincinnati reached an altitude of sixty-four feet three inches. The recorded altitudes of others of more recent occurrence have been as follows: Dec. 17, 1847—sixty-three feet seven inches; 1862—fifty-seven feet four inches; 1882—fifty-eight feet seven inches. The highest point reached at New Albany, Ind., in 1883, was seventy-three feet—or four feet higher than the flood of 1832. The greatest altitude reached in historic times, at Cincinnati, was in 1884—the recorded height being three-quarters of an inch in excess of seventy-one feet. Owing to the smaller area of cultivated lands and other improvements in the Ohio River bottoms within the State of Illinois, the loss has been comparatively smaller than on the Mississippi, although Cairo has suffered from both streams. The most serious disasters in Illinois territory from overflow of the Ohio, occurred in connection with the flood of 1883, at Shawneetown, when, out of six hundred houses, all but twenty-eight were flooded to the second story and water ran to a depth of fifteen feet in the main street. A levee, which had been constructed for the protection of the city at great

expense, was almost entirely destroyed, and an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the Legislature to indemnify the corporation. On April 3, 1898, the Ohio River broke through the levee at Shawneetown, inundating the whole city and causing the loss of twenty-five lives. Much suffering was caused among the people driven from their homes and deprived of the means of subsistence, and it was found necessary to send them tents from Springfield and supplies of food by the State Government and by private contributions from the various cities of the State. The inundation continued for some two or three weeks.—Some destructive floods have occurred in the Chicago River—the most remarkable, since the settlement of the city of Chicago, being that of March 12, 1849. This was the result of an ice-gorge in the Des Plaines River, turning the waters of that stream across “the divide” into Mud Lake, and thence, by way of the South Branch, into the Chicago River. The accumulation of waters in the latter broke up the ice, which, forming into packs and gorges, deluged the region between the two rivers. When the superabundant mass of waters and ice in the Chicago River began to flow towards the lake, it bore before it not only the accumulated pack-ice, but the vessels which had been tied up at the wharves and other points along the banks for the winter. A contemporaneous history of the event says that there were scattered along the stream at the time, four steamers, six propellers, two sloops, twenty-four brigs and fifty-seven canal boats. Those in the upper part of the stream, being hemmed in by surrounding ice, soon became a part of the moving mass; chains and hawsers were snapped as if they had been whip-cord, and the whole borne lakeward in indescribable confusion. The bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells Streets gave way in succession before the immense mass, adding, as it moved along, to the general wreck by falling spars, crushed keels and crashing bridge timbers. “Opposite Kinzie wharf,” says the record, “the river was choked with sailing-craft of every description, piled together in inextricable confusion.” While those vessels near the mouth of the river escaped into the lake with comparatively little damage, a large number of those higher up the stream were caught in the gorge and either badly injured or totally wrecked. The loss to the city, from the destruction of bridges, was estimated at \$20,000, and to vessels at \$88,000—a large sum for that time. The wreck of bridges compelled a return to the primitive system of ferries or extemporized bridges made

of boats, to furnish means of communication between the several divisions of the city—a condition of affairs which lasted for several months.—Floods about the same time did considerable damage on the Illinois, Fox and Rock Rivers, their waters being higher than in 1833 or 1833, which were memorable flood years on these interior streams. On the former, the village of Peru was partially destroyed, while the bridges on Rock River were all swept away. A flood in the Illinois River, in the spring of 1855, resulted in serious damage to bridges and other property in the vicinity of Ottawa, and there were extensive inundations of the bottom lands along that stream in 1859 and subsequent years.—In February, 1857, a second flood in the Chicago River, similar to that of 1849, caused considerable damage, but was less destructive than that of the earlier date, as the bridges were more substantially constructed.—One of the most extensive floods, in recent times, occurred in the Mississippi River during the latter part of the month of April and early in May, 1897. The value of property destroyed on the lower Mississippi was estimated at many millions of dollars, and many lives were lost. At Warsaw, Ill., the water reached a height of nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark on April 24, and, at Quincy, nearly nineteen feet on the 28th, while the river, at points between these two cities, was from ten to fifteen miles wide. Some 25,000 acres of farming lands between Quincy and Warsaw were flooded and the growing crops destroyed. At Alton the height reached by the water was twenty-two feet, but in consequence of the strength of the levees protecting the American Bottom, the farmers in that region suffered less than on some previous years.

IPAVA, a town in Fulton County, on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles west-southwest of Lewistown, and some 44 miles north of Jacksonville. The county abounds in coal, and coal-mining, as well as agriculture, is a leading industry in the surrounding country. Other industries are the manufacture of flour and woolen goods; two banks, four churches, a sautarium, and a weekly newspaper are also located here. Population (1880), 675; (1890), 667; (1900), 749.

IRON MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of iron, both pig and castings, direct from the furnace, has steadily increased in this State. In 1880, Illinois ranked seventh in the list of States producing manufactured iron, while, in 1890, it had risen to fourth place, Pennsylvania (which

produces nearly fifty per cent of the total product of the country) retaining the lead, with Ohio and Alabama following. In 1890 Illinois had fifteen complete furnace stacks (as against ten in 1880), turning out 674,506 tons, or seven per cent of the entire output. Since then four additional furnaces have been completed, but no figures are at hand to show the increase in production. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, the percentage of increase in output was 616.53. The fuel used is chiefly the native bituminous coal, which is abundant and cheap. Of this, 674,506 tons were used; of anthracite coal, only 38,618 tons. Of the total output of pig-iron in the State, during 1890, 616,659 tons were of Bessemer. Charcoal pig is not made in Illinois.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

IROQUOIS COUNTY, a large county on the eastern border of the State; area, 1,120 square miles; population (1900), 38,014. In 1830 two pioneer settlements were made almost simultaneously,—one at Bunkum (now Concord) and the other at Milford. Among those taking up homes at the former were Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin Fry, and Messrs. Cartwright, Thomas, Newcomb, and Miller. At Milford located Robert Hill, Samuel Rush, Messrs. Miles, Pickell and Parker, besides the Cox, Moore and Stanley families. Iroquois County was set off from Vermilion and organized in 1833,—named from the Iroquois Indians, or Iroquois River, which flows through it. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies did not remove west of the Mississippi until 1836-37, but were always friendly. The seat of government was first located at Montgomery, whence it was removed to Middleport, and finally to Watseka. The county is well timbered and the soil underlaid by both coal and building stone. Clay suitable for brick making and the manufacture of crockery is also found. The Iroquois River and the Sugar, Spring and Beaver Creeks thoroughly drain the county. An abundance of pure, cold water may be found anywhere by boring to the depth of from thirty to eighty feet, a fact which encourages grazing and the manufacture of dairy products. The soil is rich, and well adapted to fruit growing. The principal towns are Gilman (population 1,112), Watseka (2,017), and Milford (957).

IROQUOIS RIVER, (sometimes called Pickamink), rises in Western Indiana and runs westward to Watseka, Ill.; thence it flows northward through Iroquois and part of Kankakee

Counties, entering the Kankakee River some five miles southeast of Kankakee. It is nearly 120 miles long.

IRVING, a village in Montgomery County, on the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles east-northeast of Alton, and 17 miles east by north of Litchfield; has five churches, flouring and saw mills, creamery, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 630; (1900), 675.

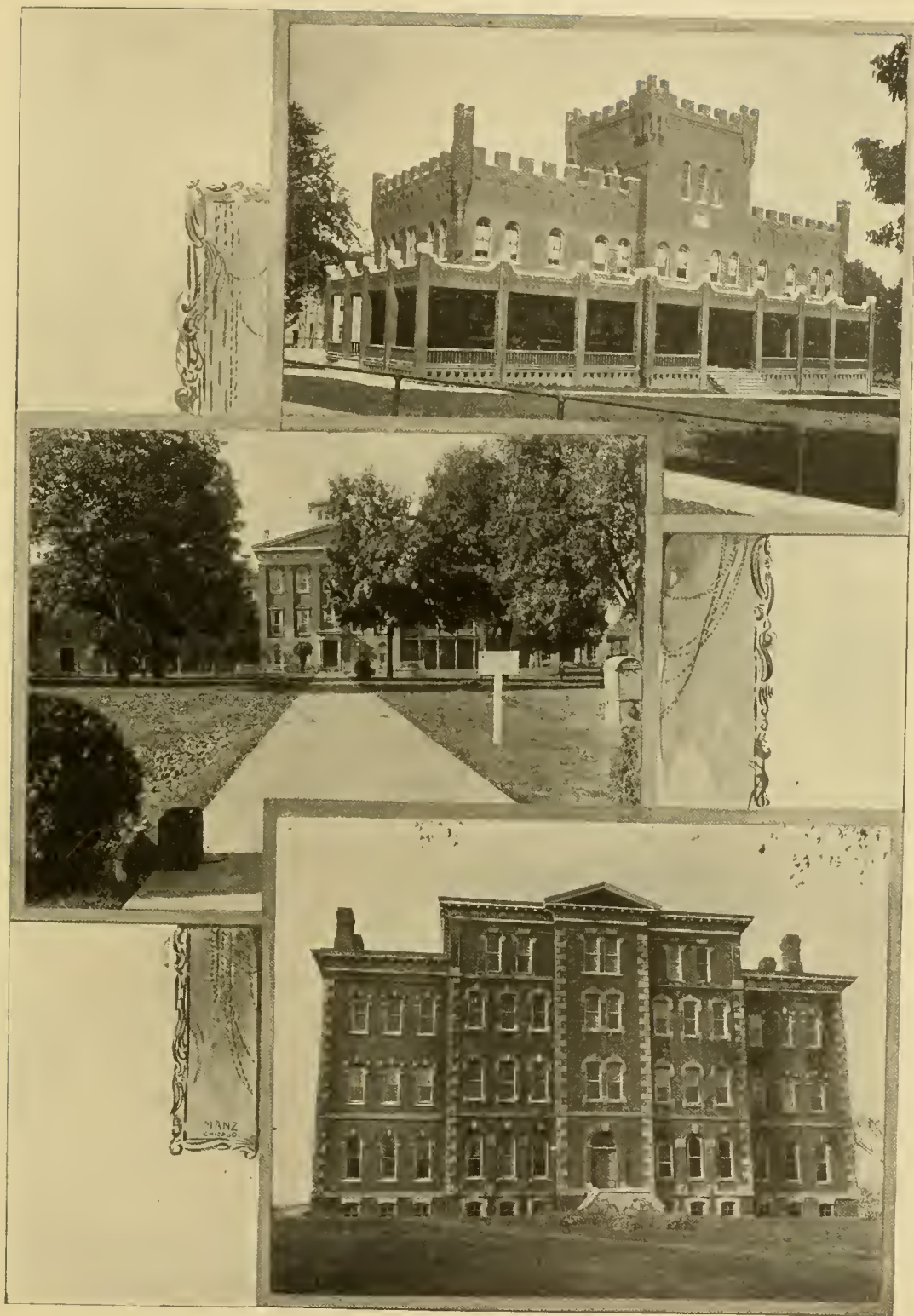
ISHAM, Edward S., lawyer, was born at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1836; educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College, Mass., taking his degree at the latter in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858, coming to Chicago the same year. Mr. Isham was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1864-66) and, in 1881, his name was prominently considered for a position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He is the senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, which has had the management of some of the most important cases coming before the Chicago courts.

JACKSON, Huntington Wolcott, lawyer, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841, being descended on the maternal side from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Princeton College, leaving the latter at the close of his junior year to enter the army, and taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, a part of the time being on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, and, later, with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Returning to civil life in 1865, he entered Harvard Law School for one term, then spent a year in Europe, on his return resuming his legal studies at Newark, N. J.; came to Chicago in 1867, and the following year was admitted to the bar; has served as Supervisor of South Chicago, as President of the Chicago Bar Association, and (by appointment of the Comptroller of the Currency) as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago. Under the will of the late John Crerar he became an executor of the estate, and a trustee of the Crerar Library. Died at Newark, N. J., Jan. 3, 1901.

JACKSON COUNTY, organized in 1816, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 33,871. It lies in the southwest portion of the State, the Mississippi River forming its principal western

boundary. The bottom lands along the river are wonderfully fertile, but liable to overflow. It is crossed by a range of hills regarded as a branch of the Ozark range. Toward the east the soil is warm, and well adapted to fruit-growing. One of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the State crops out at various points, varying in depth from a few inches to four or five hundred feet below the surface. Valuable timber and good building stone are found and there are numerous saline springs. Wheat, tobacco and fruit are principal crops. Early pioneers, with the date of their arrival, were as follows: 1814, W. Boon; 1815, Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor); 1817, Oliver Cross, Mrs. William Kimmel, S. Lewis, E. Harrold, George Butcher and W. Eakin; 1818, the Bysleys, Mark Bradley, James Hughes and John Barron. Brownsville was the first county-seat and an important town, but owing to a disastrous fire in 1843, the government was removed to Murphysboro, where Dr. Logan (father of Gen. John A. Logan) donated a tract of land for county-buildings. John A. Logan was born here. The principal towns (with their respective population, as shown by the United States Census of 1890), were: Murphysboro, 3,880; Carbondale, 2,382; and Grand Tower, 634.

JACKSONVILLE, the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important railroad center; population (1890) about 13,000. The town was laid out in 1825, and named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first court house was erected in 1826, and among early lawyers were Josiah Lamborn, John J. Hardin, Stephen A. Douglas, and later Richard Yates, afterwards the "War Governor" of Illinois. It is the seat of several important State institutions, notably the Central Hospital for the Insane, and Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—besides private educational institutions, including Illinois College, Illinois Conference Female College (Methodist), Jacksonville Female Academy, a Business College and others. The city has several banks, a large woolen mill, carriage factories, brick yards, planing mills, and two newspaper establishments, each publishing daily and weekly editions. It justly ranks as one of the most attractive and interesting cities of the State, noted for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. Although immigrants from Kentucky and other Southern States predominated in its early settlement, the location there of Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Academy, about 1830, brought to it many settlers of New England birth, so that it early came to be



INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSONVILLE.



Main Building and Girls' Cottage.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

regarded as more distinctively New England in the character of its population than any other town in Southern Illinois. Pop. (1900), 15,078.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, an institution for the education of young ladies, at Jacksonville, the oldest of its class in the State. The initial steps for its organization were taken in 1830, the year after the establishment of Illinois College. It may be said to have been an offshoot of the latter, these two constituting the originals of that remarkable group of educational and State Institutions which now exist in that city. Instruction began to be given in the Academy in May, 1833, under the principalship of Miss Sarah C. Crocker, and, in 1835, it was formally incorporated by act of the Legislature, being the first educational institution to receive a charter from that body; though Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges were incorporated at a later period of the same session. Among its founders appear the names of Gov. Joseph Duncan, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant (for fifty years the President or a Professor of Illinois College), John P. Wilkinson, Rev. John M. Ellis, David B. Ayers and Dr. Ero Chandler, all of whom, except the last, were prominently identified with the early history of Illinois College. The list of the alumnae embraces over five hundred names. The Illinois Conservatory of Music (founded in 1871) and a School of Fine Arts are attached to the Academy, all being under the management of Prof. E. F. Bullard, A.M.

JACKSONVILLE, LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH WESTERN & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Originally chartered as the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, and constructed from Jacksonville to Waverly in 1870; later changed to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern and track extended to Virden (31 miles); in 1879 passed into the hands of a new company under the title of the Jacksonville Southeastern, and was extended as follows: to Litchfield (1880), 23 miles; to Smithboro (1882), 29 miles; to Centralia (1883), 29 miles—total, 112 miles. In 1887 a section between Centralia and Driver's (16½ miles) was constructed by the Jacksonville Southeastern, and operated under lease by the successor to that line, but, in 1893, was separated from it under the name of the Louisville & St. Louis Railway. By the use of five miles of trackage on the Louis-

ville & Nashville Railroad, connection was obtained between Driver's and Mount Vernon. The same year (1887) the Jacksonville Southeastern obtained control of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad, from Litchfield to Columbiana on the Illinois River, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, embracing lines from Peoria to St. Louis, via Springfield and Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Southeastern was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Divisions were subsequently separated from the Jacksonville line and placed in charge of a separate receiver. Foreclosure proceedings began in 1894 and, during 1896, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized under its present title. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.) The capital stock of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway (June 30, 1897) was \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$2,300,000—total, \$3,800,000.

JAMES, Colin D., clergyman, was born in Randolph County, now in West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1808; died at Bonita, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. James, a pioneer preacher in the Ohio Valley, who removed to Ohio in 1812, settling first in Jefferson County in that State, and later (1814) at Mansfield. Subsequently the family took up its residence at Helt's Prairie in Vigo (now Vermillion) County, Ind. Before 1830 Colin D. James came to Illinois, and, in 1834, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active ministerial work until 1871, after which he accepted a superannuated relation. During his connection with the church in Illinois he served as station preacher or Presiding Elder at the following points: Rock Island (1834); Platteville (1836); Apple River (1837); Paris (1838, '42 and '43); Eugene (1839); Georgetown (1840); Shelbyville (1841); Grafton (1844 and '45); Sparta District (1845-47); Lebanon District (1848-49); Alton District (1850); Bloomington District (1851-52); and later at Jacksonville, Winchester, Greenfield, Island Grove, Oldtown, Heyworth, Normal, Atlanta, McLean and Shirley. During 1861-62 he acted as agent for the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and, in 1871, for the erection of a Methodist church at Normal. He was twice married. His first wife (Eliza A. Plasters of Livingston) died in 1849. The following year he married Amanda K. Casad, daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Casad. He removed from Normal to Evanston in 1876, and from the latter place to

Kansas in 1879. Of his surviving children, Edmund J. is (1898) Professor in the University of Chicago; John N. is in charge of the magnetic laboratory in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin B. is Professor in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn., and George F. is instructor in the Cambridge Preparatory School of Chicago.

JAMES, Edmund Janes, was born, May 21, 1855, at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., the fourth son of Rev. Colin Dew James of the Illinois Conference, grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Anthony Wayne Casal and great-grandson of Samuel Stites (all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume); was educated in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington (Normal), from which he graduated in June, 1873, and entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in November of the same year. On May 1, 1874, he was appointed Recorder on the United States Lake Survey, where he continued during one season engaged in work on the lower part of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. He entered Harvard College, Nov. 2, 1874, but went to Europe in August, 1875, entering the University of Halle, Oct. 16, 1875, where he graduated, August 4, 1877, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was elected Principal of the Public High School in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1878, but resigned in June, 1879, to accept a position in the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School Department in connection with the Model School. Resigning this position at Christmas time, 1882, he went to Europe for study; accepted a position in the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Public Administration, in September, 1883, where he remained for over thirteen years. While here he was, for a time, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and organized the instruction in this Department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first attempt to organize a college course in the field of commerce and industry. During this time he officiated as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series" issued by the University of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 1, 1896, he accepted that of Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago, where he has since continued. Professor James has been identified with the progress of economic

studies in the United States since the early eighties. He was one of the organizers and one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Economic Association. On Dec. 14, 1889, he founded the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters at Philadelphia, became its first President, and has continued such to the present time. He was also, for some years, editor of its publications. The Academy has now become the largest Association in the world devoted to the cultivation of economic and social subjects. He was one of the originators of, and one of the most frequent contributors to, "Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science"; was also the pioneer in the movement to introduce into the United States the scheme of public instruction known as University Extension; was the first President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, under whose auspices the first effective extension work was done in this country, and has been Director of the Extension Division in the University of Chicago since February, 1896. He has been especially identified with the development of higher commercial education in the United States. From his position as Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy he has affected the course of instruction in this Department in a most marked way. He was invited by the American Bankers' Association, in the year 1892, to make a careful study of the subject of Commercial Education in Europe, and his report to this association on the Education of Business Men in Europe, republished by the University of Chicago in the year 1898, has become a standard authority on this subject. Owing largely to his efforts, departments similar to the Wharton School of Finance and Economy have been established under the title of College of Commerce, College of Commerce and Politics, and Collegiate Course in Commerce, in the Universities of California and Chicago, and Columbia University. He has been identified with the progress of college education in general, especially in its relation to secondary and elementary education, and was one of the early advocates of the establishment of departments of education in our colleges and universities, the policy of which is now adopted by nearly all the leading institutions. He was, for a time, State Examiner of High Schools in Illinois, and was founder of "The Illinois School Journal," long one of the most influential educational periodicals in the State, now changed in name to "School and Home." He has been especially active in the establishment of public kindergartens in different cities,

and has been repeatedly offered the headship of important institutions, among them being the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Cincinnati. He has served as Vice-President of the National Municipal League; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the National Council of Education, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the National Teachers' Association on college entrance requirements; is a member of various patriotic and historical societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland and the Huguenot Society. He is the author of more than one hundred papers and monographs on various economic, educational, legal and administrative subjects. Professor James was married, August 22, 1879, to Anna Margarethe Lange, of Halle, Prussia, daughter of the Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach of the University of Halle.

JAMESON, John Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born at Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. After several years spent in teaching, he began the study of law, and graduated from the Dane Law School (of Harvard College) in 1853. Coming west the same year he located at Freeport, Ill., but removed to Chicago in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, remaining in office until 1883. During a portion of this period he acted as lecturer in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and as editor of "The American Law Register." His literary labors were unceasing, his most notable work being entitled "Constitutional Conventions; their History, Power and Modes of Proceeding." He was also a fine classical scholar, speaking and reading German, French, Spanish and Italian, and was deeply interested in charitable and reformatory work. Died, suddenly, in Chicago, June 16, 1890.

JARROT, Nicholas, early French settler of St. Clair County, was born in France, received a liberal education and, on account of the disturbed condition there in the latter part of the last century, left his native country about 1790. After spending some time at Baltimore and New Orleans, he arrived at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794, and

became a permanent settler there. He early became a Major of militia and engaged in trade with the Indians, frequently visiting Prairie du Chien, St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) and the Illinois River in his trading expeditions, and, on one or two occasions, incurring great risk of life from hostile savages. He acquired a large property, especially in lands, built mills and erected one of the earliest and finest brick houses in that part of the country. He also served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. Died, in 1823.—Vital (Jarrot), son of the preceding, inherited a large landed fortune from his father, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of St. Clair County during the last generation. He served as Representative from St. Clair County in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, in the first being an associate of Abraham Lincoln and always his firm friend and admirer. At the organization of the Twenty-second General Assembly (1857), he received the support of the Republican members for Speaker of the House in opposition to Col. W. R. Morrison, who was elected. He sacrificed a large share of his property in a public-spirited effort to build up a rolling mill at East St. Louis, being reduced thereby from affluence to poverty. President Lincoln appointed him an Indian Agent, which took him to the Black Hills region, where he died, some years after, from toil and exposure, at the age of 73 years.

JASPER COUNTY, in the eastern part of Southern Illinois, having an area of 506 square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 20,160. It was organized in 1831 and named for Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame. The county was placed under township organization in 1860. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of B. Reynolds, W. Richards and George Mattingley. The Embarras River crosses the county. The general surface is level, although gently undulating in some portions. Manufacturing is carried on in a small way; but the people are principally interested in agriculture, the chief products consisting of wheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit and tobacco. Wool-growing is an important industry. Newton is the county-seat, with a population (in 1890) of 1,428.

JAYNE, (Dr.) Gershom, early physician, was born in Orange County, N.Y., October, 1791; served as Surgeon in the War of 1812, and came to Illinois in 1819, settling in Springfield in 1821; was one of the Commissioners appointed to construct the

first State Penitentiary (1827), and one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. His oldest daughter (Julia Maria) became the wife of Senator Trumbull. Dr. Jayne died at Springfield, in 1867.—**Dr. William (Jayne)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8, 1826; educated by private tutors and at Illinois College, being a member of the class of 1847, later receiving the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Phi Alpha Society while in that institution; graduated from the Medical Department of Missouri State University; in 1860 was elected State Senator for Sangamon County, and, the following year, was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Dakota, later serving as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. In 1869 he was appointed Pension Agent for Illinois, also served for four terms as Mayor of his native city, and is now Vice-President of the First National Bank, Springfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, a south-central county, cut off from Edwards and White Counties, in 1819, when it was separately organized, being named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its area is 580 square miles, and its population (1900), 28,133. The Big Muddy River, with one or two tributaries, flows through the county in a southerly direction. Along the banks of streams a variety of hardwood timber is found. The railroad facilities are advantageous. The surface is level and the soil rich. Cereals and fruit are easily produced. A fine bed of limestone (seven to fifteen feet thick) crosses the middle of the county. It has been quarried and found well adapted to building purposes. The county possesses an abundance of running water, much of which is slightly impregnated with salt. The upper coal measure underlies the entire county, but the seam is scarcely more than two feet thick at any point. The chief industry is agriculture, though lumber is manufactured to some extent. Mount Vernon, the county-seat, was incorporated as a city in 1872. Its population in 1890 was 3,233. It has several manufactories and is the seat of the Appellate Court for the Southern Judicial District of the State.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, Railway President and Manager, born in Liverpool, Eng., April 6, 1843, his father being an engineer in the British navy; about 1850 came with his widowed mother to Wheeling, Va., and, in 1856, to Chicago, where he secured employment as office-boy in the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he finally became an apprentice and, passing through various grades of the me-

chanical department, in May, 1877, became General Superintendent of the Road, and, in 1885, General Manager of the entire line. In 1889 he withdrew from the Illinois Central and, for several years past, has been President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Mr. Jeffery's career as a railway man has been one of the most conspicuous and successful in the history of American railroads.

JENKINS, Alexander M., Lieutenant-Governor (1834-36), came to Illinois in his youth and located in Jackson County, being for a time a resident of Brownsville, the first county-seat of Jackson County, where he was engaged in trade. Later he studied law and became eminent in his profession in Southern Illinois. In 1830 Mr. Jenkins was elected Representative in the Seventh General Assembly, was re-elected in 1832, serving during his second term as Speaker of the House, and took part the latter year in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company. In 1834 Mr. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time with Governor Duncan, though on an opposing ticket, but resigned, in 1836, to become President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was chartered that year. The charter of the road was surrendered in 1837, when the State had in contemplation the policy of building a system of roads at its own cost. For a time he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Edwardsville, and, in 1847, was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. Other positions held by him included that of Justice of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit, to which he was elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, but died in office, February 13, 1864. Mr. Jenkins was an uncle of Gen. John A. Logan, who read law with him after his return from the Mexican War.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, engineer and architect, born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1849; at 17 took a trip around the world, and, after a year spent in the Scientific Department of Harvard College, took a course in the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, graduating in 1856. He then served for a year as engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, and, in 1861, was made an Aid on the staff of General Grant, being transferred the next year to the staff of General Sherman, with whom he remained three years, participating in many of the most important battles of the war in the West. Later, he was engaged in the preparation

of maps of General Sherman's campaigns, which were published in the "Memoirs" of the latter. In 1868 he located in Chicago, and has since given his attention almost solely to architecture, the result being seen in some of Chicago's most noteworthy buildings.

JERSEY COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the middle division of the State, bordering on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Originally a part of Greene County, it was separately organized in 1839, with an area of 360 square miles. There were a few settlers in the county as early as 1816-17. Jerseyville, the county-seat, was platted in 1834, a majority of the early residents being natives of, or at least emigrants from, New Jersey. The mild climate, added to the character of the soil, is especially adapted to fruit-growing and stock-raising. The census of 1900 gave the population of the county as 14,612 and of Jerseyville, 3,517. Grafton, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Illinois, had a population of 927. The last mentioned town is noted for its stone quarries, which employ a number of men.

JERSEYVILLE, a city and county-seat of Jersey County, the point of junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railways, 19 miles north of Alton and 45 miles north of St. Louis, Mo. The city is in an agricultural district, but has manufactories of flour, plows, carriages and wagons, shoe factory and watch-making machinery. It contains a handsome courthouse, completed in 1894, nine churches, a graded public school, besides a separate school for colored children, a convent, library, telephone system, electric lights, artesian wells, and three papers. Population (1890), 3,207; (1900), 3,517; (1903, est.), 4,117.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, situated in the northwest corner of the State; has an area of 663 square miles; population (1900), 24,533. It was first explored by Le Seuer, who reported the discovery of lead in 1700. Another Frenchman (Bouthillier) was the first permanent white settler, locating on the site of the present city of Galena in 1820. About the same time came several American families; a trading post was established, and the hamlet was known as Fredericks' Point, so called after one of the pioneers. In 1822 the Government reserved from settlement a tract 10 miles square along the Mississippi, with a view of controlling the mining interest. In 1823 mining privileges were granted upon a royalty of one-sixth, and the first smelting furnace was erected the same year. Immigration increased rapidly

and, inside of three years, the "Point" had a population of 150, and a post-office was established with a fortnightly mail to and from Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1827 county organization was effected, the county being named in honor of Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The original tract, however, has been subdivided until it now constitutes nine counties. The settlers took an active part in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. In 1846-47 the mineral lands were placed on the market by the Government, and quickly taken by corporations and individuals. The scenery is varied, and the soil (particularly in the east) well suited to the cultivation of grain. The county is well wooded and well watered, and thoroughly drained by the Fever and Apple Rivers. The name Galena was given to the county-seat (originally, as has been said, Fredericks' Point) by Lieutenant Thomas, Government Surveyor, in 1827, in which year it was platted. Its general appearance is picturesque. Its early growth was extraordinary, but later (particularly after the growth of Chicago) it received a set-back. In 1841 it claimed 2,000 population and was incorporated; in 1870 it had about 7,000 population, and, in 1900, 5,005. The names of Grant, Rawlins and E. B. Washburne are associated with its history. Other important towns in the county are Warren (population 1,327), East Dubuque (1,146) and Elizabeth (659).

JOHNSON, Caleb C., lawyer and legislator, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., May 23, 1844, educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.; served during the Civil War in the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers; in 1877 was admitted to the bar and, two years later, began practice. He has served upon the Board of Township Supervisors of Whiteside County; in 1884 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1896. He also held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his District during the first Cleveland administration, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888.

JOHNSON, (Rev.) Herrick, clergyman and educator, was born near Fonda, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832; graduated at Hamilton College, 1857, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1860; held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; in 1874 became Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological

Seminary, and, in 1880, accepted a pastorate in Chicago, also becoming Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in McCormick Theological Seminary. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate, devoting his attention thereafter to the duties of his professorship. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, in 1882, and has served as President, for many years, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Aid for Colleges, and of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University. Besides many periodical articles, he has published several volumes on religious subjects.

JOHNSON, Hosmer A., M.D., LL.D., physician, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822; at twelve removed to a farm in Lapeer County, Mich. In spite of limited school privileges, at eighteen he secured a teachers' certificate, and, by teaching in the winter and attending an academy in the summer, prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan in 1846 and graduating in 1849. In 1850 he became a student of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1852, and the same year becoming Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and, the year following, associate editor of "The Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal." For three years he was a member of the faculty of Rush, but, in 1858, resigned to become one of the founders of a new medical school, which has now become a part of Northwestern University. During the Civil War, Dr. Johnson was Chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners; later serving upon the Board of Health of Chicago, and upon the National Board of Health. He was also attending physician of Cook County Hospital and consulting physician of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was one of the Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His connections with local, State and National Societies and organizations (medical, scientific, social and otherwise) were very numerous. He traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, during his visits to the latter devoting much time to the study of foreign sanitary conditions, and making further attainments in medicine and surgery. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. During his later years, Dr. Johnson was engaged almost wholly in consultations. Died, Feb. 26, 1891.

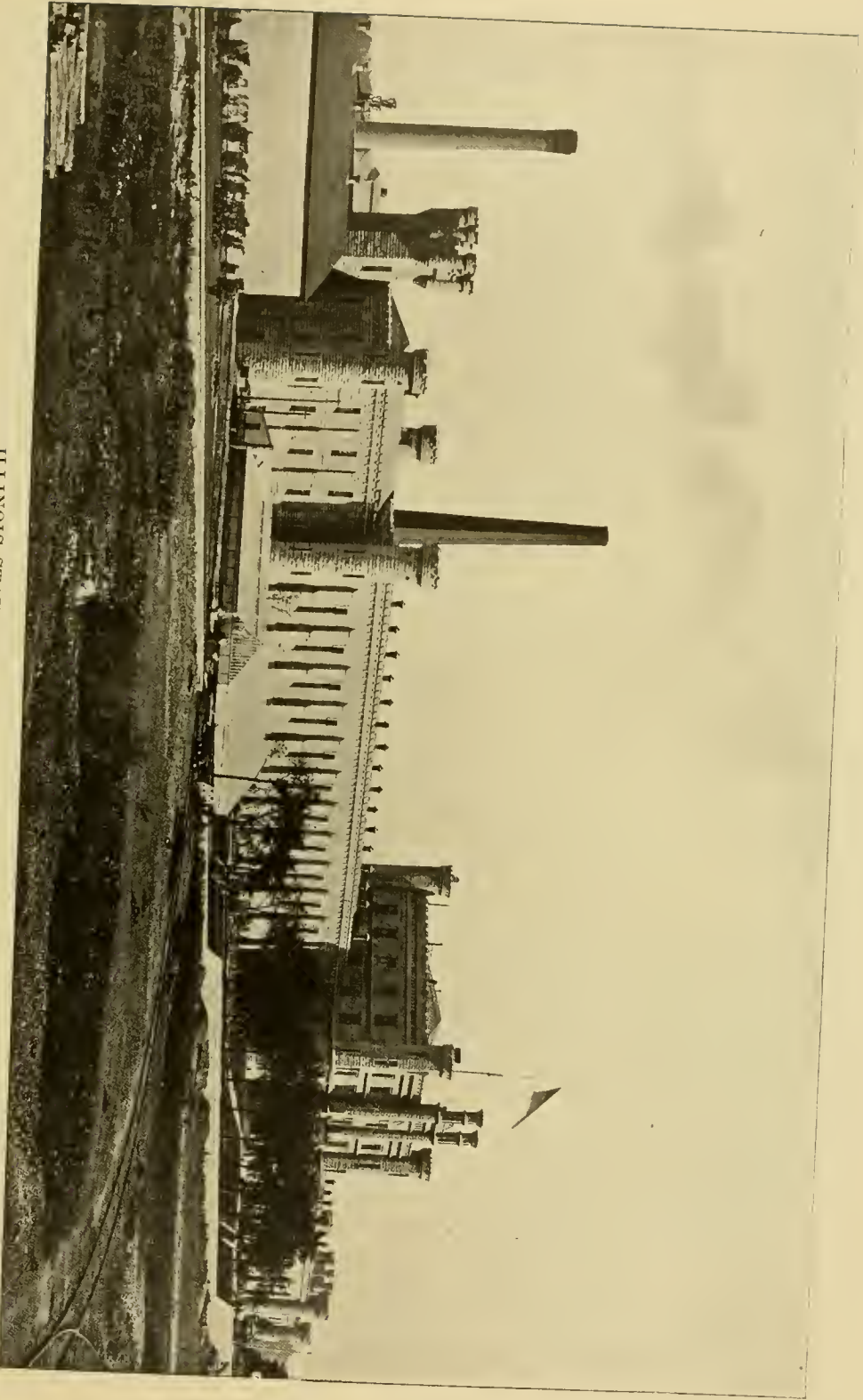
JOHNSON COUNTY, lies in the southern portion of the State, and is one of the smallest counties, having an area of only 340 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,667—named for Col.

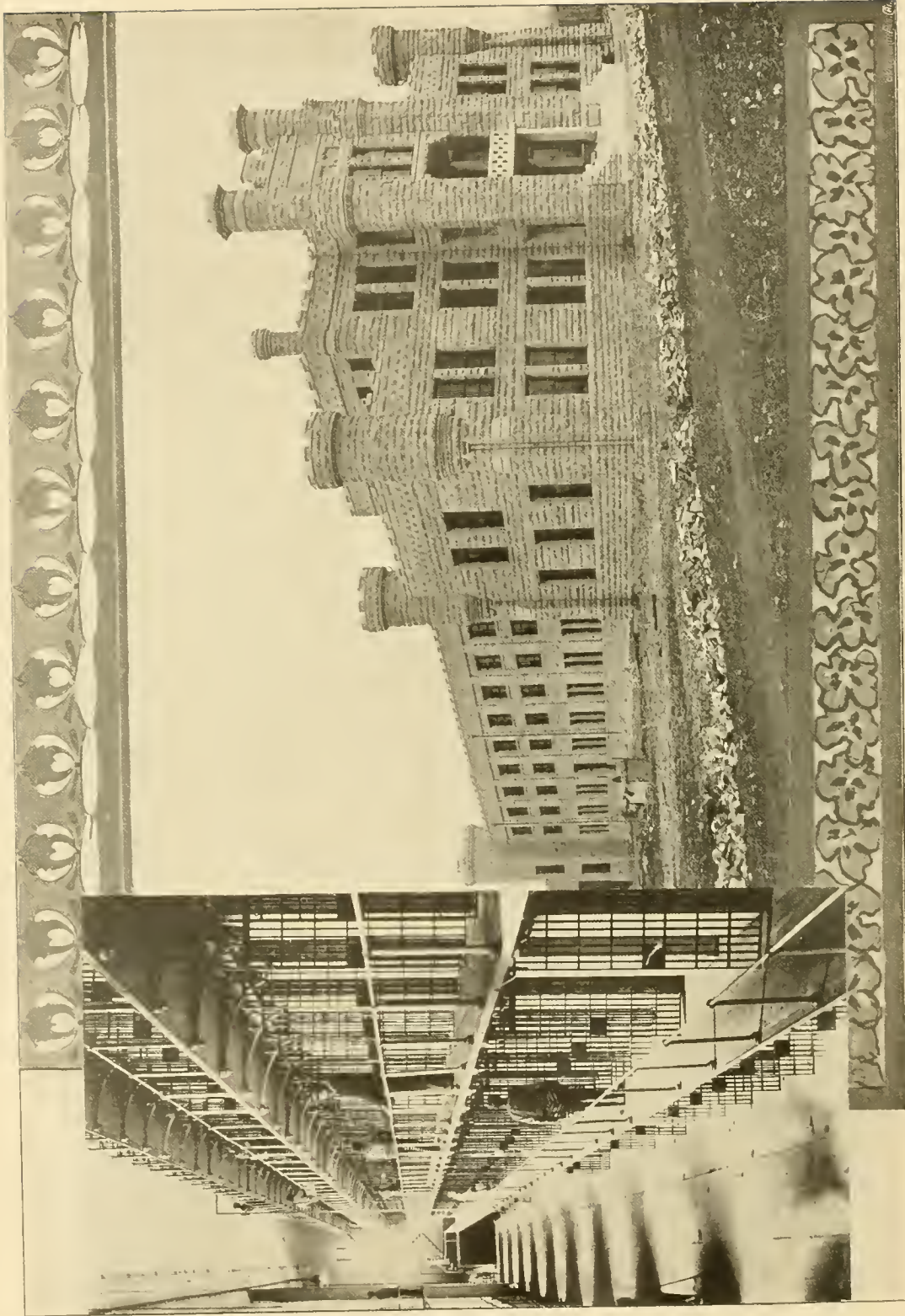
Richard M. Johnson. Its organization dates back to 1812. A dividing ridge (forming a sort of water shed) extends from east to west, the waters of the Cache and Bay Rivers running south, and those of the Big Muddy and Saline toward the north. A minor coal seam of variable thickness (perhaps a spur from the regular coal-measures) crops out here and there. Sandstone and limestone are abundant, and, under cliffs along the bluffs, saltpeter has been obtained in small quantities. Weak copperas springs are numerous. The soil is rich, the principal crops being wheat, corn and tobacco. Cotton is raised for home consumption and fruit-culture receives some attention. Vienna is the county-seat, with a population, in 1890, of 828.

JOHNSTON, Noah, pioneer and banker, was born in Hardy County, Va., Dec. 20, 1799, and, at the age of 12 years, emigrated with his father to Woodford County, Ky. In 1824 he removed to Indiana, and, a few years later, to Jefferson County, Ill., where he began farming. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, but proving unfortunate, turned his attention to politics, serving first as County Commissioner and then as County Clerk. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Hamilton and Jefferson, serving four years; was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1844-45, and, in 1846, elected Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. The following year he was made Paymaster in the United States Army, serving through the Mexican War; in 1852 served with Abraham Lincoln and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of Chicago, on a Commission appointed to investigate claims against the State for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in 1854, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Division, being elected to the same position in 1861. Other positions held by him included those of Deputy United States Marshal under the administration of President Polk, Commissioner to superintend the construction of the Supreme Court Building at Mount Vernon, and Postmaster of that city. He was also elected Representative again in 1866. The later years of his life were spent as President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. Died, November, 1891, in his 92d year.

JOLIET, the county-seat of Will County, situated in the Des Plaines River Valley, 36 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the intersecting point of five lines of railway. A good quality of calcareous building stone underlies the entire region, and is exten-

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.





Women's Prison.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

Cell House.

sively quarried. Gravel, sand, and clay are also easily obtained in considerable quantities. Within twenty miles are productive coal mines. The Northern Illinois Penitentiary and a female penal institute stand just outside the city limits on the north. Joliet is an important manufacturing center, the census of 1900 crediting the city with 455 establishments, having \$15,452,196 capital, employing 6,523 hands, paying \$3,957,529 wages and \$17,891,836 for raw material, turning out an annual product valued at \$27,765,104. The leading industries are the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, engines, agricultural implements, pig-iron. Bessemer steel, steel bridges, rods, tin cans, wallpaper, matches, beer, saddles, paint, furniture, pianos, and stoves, besides quarrying and stone cutting. The Chicago Drainage Canal supplies valuable water-power. The city has many handsome public buildings and private residences, among the former being four high schools, Government postoffice building, two public libraries, and two public hospitals. It also has two public and two school parks. Population (1880), 11,657; (1890), 23,254. (including suburbs), 34,473; (1900), 29,353.

JOLIET, AURORA & NORTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

JOLIET, Louis, a French explorer, born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, educated at the Jesuits' College, and early engaged in the fur-trade. In 1669 he was sent to investigate the copper mines on Lake Superior, but his most important service began in 1673, when Frontenac commissioned him to explore. Starting from the missionary station of St. Ignace, with Father Marquette, he went up the Fox River within the present State of Wisconsin and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. He was the first to discover that the Mississippi flows to the Gulf rather than to the Pacific. He returned to Green Bay via the Illinois River, and (as believed) the sites of the present cities of Joliet and Chicago. Although later appointed royal hydrographer and given the island of Anticosti, he never revisited the Mississippi. Some historians assert that this was largely due to the influential jealousy of La Salle. Died, in Canada, in May, 1700.

JOLIET & BLUE ISLAND RAILWAY, constituting a part of and operated by the Calumet & Blue Island—a belt line, 21 miles in length, of standard gauge and laid with 60-lb. steel rails. The company provides terminal facilities at Joliet, although originally projected to merely run from that city to a connection with the Calumet &

Blue Island Railway. The capital stock authorized and paid in is \$100,000. The company's general offices are in Chicago.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, a road running from Lake, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., 45 miles (of which 29 miles are in Illinois), and leased in perpetuity, from Sept. 7, 1854 (the date of completion), to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns nearly all its stock. Its capital stock is \$300,000, and its funded debt, \$80,000. Other forms of indebtedness swell the total amount of capital invested (1895) to \$1,143,201. Total earnings and income in Illinois in 1894, \$89,017; total expenditures, \$62,370. (See *Michigan Central Railroad*.)

JONES, Alfred M., politician and legislator, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 5, 1837, brought to McHenry County, Ill., at 10 years of age, and, at 16, began life in the pineries and engaged in rafting on the Mississippi. Then, after two winters in school at Rockford, and a short season in teaching, he spent a year in the book and jewelry business at Warren, Jo Daviess County. The following year (1858) he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but meeting disappointment in his expectations in regard to mining, returned almost immediately. The next few years were spent in various occupations, including law and real estate business, until 1872, when he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. Other positions successively held by him were those of Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, during twelve years of that period being its chairman. Since 1885, Mr. Jones has been manager of the Bethesda Mineral Springs at Waukesha, Wis., but has found time to make his mark in Wisconsin politics also.

JONES, John Rice, first English lawyer in Illinois, was born in Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; educated at Oxford in medicine and law, and, after practicing the latter in London for a short time, came to America in 1784, spending two years in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin; in 1786, having reached the Falls of the Ohio, he joined Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. This having partially failed through the discontent and desertion of the troops, he remained at Vincennes four years, part of the time as Commissary-

General of the garrison there. In 1790 he went to Kaskaskia, but eleven years later returned to Vincennes, being commissioned the same year by Gov. William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General of Indiana Territory, and, in 1805, becoming a member of the first Legislative Council. He was Secretary of the convention at Vincennes, in December, 1802, which memorialized Congress to suspend, for ten years, the article in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory. In 1808 he removed a second time to Kaskaskia, remaining two years, when he located within the present limits of the State of Missouri (then the Territory of Louisiana), residing successively at St. Genevieve, St. Louis and Potosi, at the latter place acquiring large interests in mineral lands. He became prominent in Missouri politics, served as a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the first Legislature, and finally elected by the same a Justice of the Supreme Court, dying in office at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1824. He appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice among the early residents, as shown by the fact that, the year of his return to Kaskaskia, he paid taxes on more than 16,000 acres of land in Monroe County, to say nothing of his possessions about Vincennes and his subsequent acquisitions in Missouri. He also prepared the first revision of laws for Indiana Territory when Illinois composed a part of it.—Rice (Jones), son of the preceding by a first marriage, was born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; came to America with his parents, and was educated at Transylvania University and the University of Pennsylvania, taking a medical degree at the latter, but later studying law at Litchfield, Conn., and locating at Kaskaskia in 1806. Described as a young man of brilliant talents, he took a prominent part in politics and, at a special election held in September, 1808, was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, by the party known as "Divisionists"—i. e., in favor of the division of the Territory—which proved successful in the organization of Illinois Territory the following year. Bitterness engendered in this contest led to a challenge from Shadrach Bond (afterwards first Governor of the State), which Jones accepted; but the affair was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots. One Dr. James Dunlap, who had been Bond's second, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement; a bitter factional fight was maintained between the friends of the respective parties, ending in the assassination of Jones, who

was shot by Dunlap on the street in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808—Jones dying in a few minutes, while Dunlap fled, ending his days in Texas.—**Gen. John Rice (Jones), Jr.**, another son, was born at Kaskaskia, Jan. 8, 1792, served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the War of 1812, and, in 1831, went to Texas, where he bore a conspicuous part in securing the independence of that State from Mexico, dying there in 1845—the year of its annexation to the United States.—**George Wallace (Jones)**, fourth son of John Rice Jones (1st), was born at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1825; served as Clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri in 1826, and as Aid to Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk War; in 1834 was elected Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory (then including the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa), later serving two terms as Delegate from Iowa Territory, and, on its admission as a State, being elected one of the first United States Senators and re-elected in 1852; in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Bogota, Colombia, but recalled in 1861 on account of a letter to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of the South, and was imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous Cilley-Graves duel near Washington, which resulted in the death of the former. After his retirement from office, General Jones' residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896, in the 93d year of his age.

JONES, Michael, early politician, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came to Illinois in Territorial days, and, as early as 1809, was Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia; afterwards removed to Shawneetown, and represented Gallatin County as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and as Senator in the first four General Assemblies, and also as Representative in the Eighth. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1819, but was defeated by Governor Edwards, and was a Presidential Elector in 1820. He is represented to have been a man of considerable ability but of bitter passions, a supporter of the scheme for a pro-slavery constitution and a bitter opponent of Governor Edwards.

JONES, J. Russell, capitalist, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; after spending two years as clerk in a store in his native town, came to Chicago in 1838; spent the next two years at Rockton, when he accepted a

clerkship in a leading mercantile establishment at Galena, finally being advanced to a partnership, which was dissolved in 1856. In 1860 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, and, in March following, was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he became Minister to Belgium, remaining in office until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. Subsequently he declined the position of Secretary of the Interior, but was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, from which he retired in 1888. Mr. Jones served as member of the National Republican Committee for Illinois in 1868. In 1863 he organized the West Division Street Railway, laying the foundation of an ample fortune.

JONES, William, pioneer merchant, was born at Charlemont, Mass., Oct. 22, 1789, but spent his boyhood and early manhood in New York State, ultimately locating at Buffalo, where he engaged in business as a grocer, and also held various public positions. In 1831 he made a tour of observation westward by way of Detroit, finally reaching Fort Dearborn, which he again visited in 1832 and in '33, making small investments each time in real estate, which afterwards appreciated immensely in value. In 1834, in partnership with Byram King of Buffalo, Mr. Jones engaged in the stove and hardware business, founding in Chicago the firm of Jones & King, and the next year brought his family. While he never held any important public office, he was one of the most prominent of those early residents of Chicago through whose enterprise and public spirit the city was made to prosper. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, served in the City Council, was one of the founders of the city fire department, served for twelve years (1840-52) on the Board of School Inspectors (for a considerable time as its President), and contributed liberally to the cause of education, including gifts of \$50,000 to the old Chicago University, of which he was a Trustee and, for some time, President of its Executive Committee. Died, Jan. 18, 1868.—**Fernando** (Jones), son of the preceding, was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 26, 1820, having, for some time in his boyhood, Millard Fillmore (afterwards President) as his teacher at Buffalo, and, still later, Reuben E. Fenton (afterwards Governor and a United States Senator) as classmate. After coming to Chicago, in 1835, he was employed for some time as a clerk in Government offices and by the Trustees of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal; spent a season at Canandaigua Academy, N. Y.; edited a periodical at Jackson, Mich., for a year or two, but finally coming to Chicago, opened an abstract and title office, in which he was engaged at the time of the fire of 1871, and which, by consolidation with two other firms, became the foundation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which still plays an important part in the real-estate business of Chicago. Mr. Jones has held various public positions, including that of Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, and has for years been a Trustee of the University of Chicago.—**Kiler Kent** (Jones), another son, was one of the founders of "The Gem of the Prairies" newspaper, out of which grew "The Chicago Tribune"; was for many years a citizen of Quincy, Ill., and prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, for a time, one of the publishers of "The Prairie Farmer." Died, in Quincy, August 20, 1886.

JONESBORO, the county-seat of Union County, situated about a mile west of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is some 30 miles north of Cairo, with which it is connected by the Mobile & Ohio R. R. It stands in the center of a fertile territory, largely devoted to fruit-growing, and is an important shipping-point for fruit and early vegetables; has a silica mill, pickle factory and a bank. There are also four churches, and one weekly newspaper, as well as a graded school. Population (1900), 1,130.

JOSLYN, Merritt L., lawyer, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1827, came to Illinois in 1839, his father settling in McHenry County, where the son, on arriving at manhood, engaged in the practice of the law. The latter became prominent in political circles and, in 1856, was a Buchanan Presidential Elector. On the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party; served as a Captain in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1864, was elected to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from McHenry County, later serving as Senator during the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies (1876-80). After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed by President Arthur Assistant Secretary of the Interior, serving to the close of the administration. Returning to his home at Woodstock, Ill., he resumed the practice of his profession, and, since 1889, has discharged the duties of Master in Chancery for McHenry County.

JOUETT, Charles, Chicago's first lawyer, was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottes-

ville in that State; in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit and, in 1805, acted as Commissioner in conducting a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other Indians of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan at Maumee City, Ohio. In the fall of the latter year he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, serving there until the year before the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Removing to Mercer County, Ky., in 1811, he was elected to a Judgeship there, but, in 1815, was reappointed by President Madison Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, remaining until 1818, when he again returned to Kentucky. In 1819 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship in the newly organized Territory of Arkansas, but remained only a few months, when he resumed his residence in Kentucky, dying there, May 28, 1834.

JOURNALISM. (See *Newspapers, Early.*)

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, legislator, Foreign Minister, was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in the (then) frontier settlement. He early rose to a position of prominence and influence in public affairs, holding various municipal offices and being a member of the State Senate from 1844 to 1860 continuously. In 1860 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and, in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he represented this country for four years. He was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, and accompanied him on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington in 1861. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. Died, at Chicago, Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, S. Corning, lawyer and politician, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 21, 1827; was educated at Aurora Academy, taught for a time in Canada and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1848; edited "The Syracuse Daily Star" in 1849, and, in 1850, accepted a position in the Interior Department in Washington. Later, he resumed his place upon "The Star," but, in 1854, removed to Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and began practice with his brother-in-law, the late W. C. Goudy. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, entering into partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of Bishop Whitehouse, and became prominent in connection with some ecclesiastical trials which followed. In 1860 he was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and, during the war, was a determined opponent of the war policy of the Government, as such mak-

ing an unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant-Governor in 1864. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1889. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1895.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The former consisted of one Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; but, until 1825, when a new act went into effect, they were required to perform circuit duties in the several counties, while exercising appellate jurisdiction in their united capacity. In 1824 the Legislature divided the State into five circuits, appointing one Circuit Judge for each, but, two years later, these were legislated out of office, and circuit court duty again devolved upon the Supreme Judges, the State being divided into four circuits. In 1829 a new act authorized the appointment of one Circuit Judge, who was assigned to duty in the territory northwest of the Illinois River, the Supreme Justices continuing to perform circuit duty in the four other circuits. This arrangement continued until 1835, when the State was divided into six judicial circuits, and, five additional Circuit Judges having been elected, the Supreme Judges were again relieved from circuit court service. After this no material changes occurred except in the increase of the number of circuits until 1841, the whole number then being nine. At this time political reasons led to an entire reorganization of the courts. An act passed Feb. 10, 1841, repealed all laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, and provided for the appointment of five additional Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, making nine in all; and, for a third time, circuit duties devolved upon the Supreme Court Judges, the State being divided at the same time into nine circuits.

By the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the judiciary system underwent an entire change, all judicial officers being made elective by the people. The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and courts to be held by Justices of the Peace. In addition to these, the Legislature had the power to create inferior civil and criminal courts in cities, but only upon a uniform plan. For the election of Supreme Judges, the State was divided into three Grand Judicial Divisions. The Legislature might, however, if it saw fit, provide for the election of all three Judges on a general ticket, to be voted throughout the State-at-large; but this power was never exer-

cised. Appeals lay from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located, although, by unanimous consent of all parties in interest, an appeal might be transferred to another district. Nine Circuit Courts were established, but the number might be increased at the discretion of the General Assembly. Availing itself of its constitutional power and providing for the needs of a rapidly growing community, the Legislature gradually increased the number of circuits to thirty. The term of office for Supreme Court Judges was nine, and, for Circuit Judges, six years. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the Governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit Courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals, and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870, without changing the mode of election or term of office, made several changes adapted to altered conditions. As regards the Supreme Court, the three Grand Divisions were retained, but the number of Judges was increased to seven, chosen from a like number of districts, but sitting together to constitute a full court, of which four members constitute a quorum. A Chief Justice is chosen by the Court, and is usually one of the Judges nearing the expiration of his term. The minor officers include a Reporter of Decisions, and one Clerk in each Division. By an act passed in 1897, the three Supreme Court Divisions were consolidated in one, the Court being required to hold its sittings in Springfield, and hereafter only one Clerk will be elected instead of three as heretofore. The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at \$5,000 each.

The State was divided in 1873 into twenty-seven circuits (Cook County being a circuit by itself), and one or more terms of the circuit court are required to be held each year in each county in the State. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is both original and appellate, and includes matters civil and criminal, in law and in equity. The Judges are elected by districts, and hold office for six years. In 1877 the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits (exclusive of Cook County), but without reducing the number of Judges (twenty-six) already in office, and the election of one additional Judge (to serve two years) was ordered in each district, thus increas-

ing the number of Judges to thirty-nine. Again in 1897 the Legislature passed an act increasing the number of judicial circuits, exclusive of Cook County, to seventeen, while the number of Judges in each circuit remained the same, so that the whole number of Judges elected that year outside of Cook County was fifty-one. The salaries of Circuit Judges are \$3,500 per year, except in Cook County, where they are \$7,000. The Constitution also provided for the organization of Appellate Courts after the year 1874, having uniform jurisdiction in districts created for that purpose. These courts are a connecting link between the Circuit and the Supreme Courts, and greatly relieve the crowded calendar of the latter. In 1877 the Legislature established four of these tribunals: one for the County of Cook; one to include all the Northern Grand Division except Cook County; the third to embrace the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Court Judges, named by the Judges of the Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no Judge either allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each District every year, and these courts have no original jurisdiction.

COOK COUNTY.—The judicial system of Cook County is different from that of the rest of the State. The Constitution of 1870 made the county an independent district, and exempted it from being subject to any subsequent redistricting. The bench of the Circuit Court in Cook County, at first fixed at five Judges, has been increased under the Constitution to fourteen, who receive additional compensation from the county treasury. The Legislature has the constitutional right to increase the number of Judges according to population. In 1849 the Legislature established the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Later, this became the Superior Court of Cook County, which now (1898) consists of thirteen Judges. For this court there exists the same constitutional provision relative to an increase of Judges as in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

JUDY, Jacob, pioneer, a native of Switzerland, who, having come to the United States at an early day, remained some years in Maryland, when, in 1786, he started west, spending two years near Louisville, Ky., finally arriving at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1788. In 1792 he removed to New Design, in Monroe County, and, in 1800, located within the present limits of Madison

County, where he died in 1807.—**Samuel (Judy)**, son of the preceding, born August 19, 1773, was brought by his father to Illinois in 1788, and afterwards became prominent in political affairs and famous as an Indian fighter. On the organization of Madison County he became one of the first County Commissioners, serving many years. He also commanded a body of "Rangers" in the Indian campaigns during the War of 1812, gaining the title of Colonel, and served as a member from Madison County in the Second Territorial Council (1814-15). Previous to 1811 he built the first brick house within the limits of Madison County, which still stood, not many years since, a few miles from Edwardsville. Colonel Judy died in 1838.—**Jacob (Judy)**, eldest son of Samuel, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, 1845-49.—**Thomas (Judy)**, younger son of Samuel, was born, Dec. 19, 1804, and represented Madison County in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-54). His death occurred Oct. 4, 1880.

JUDY, James William, soldier, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 8, 1822—his ancestors on his father's side being from Switzerland, and those on his mother's from Scotland; grew up on a farm and, in 1852, removed to Menard County, Ill., where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, was elected Captain of his company, and, on its incorporation as part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Camp Butler, was chosen Colonel by acclamation. The One Hundred and Fourteenth, as part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under command of that brilliant soldier, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, from May, 1863, to the surrender on the 3d of July following. It also participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other engagements. After one year's service, Colonel Judy was compelled to resign by domestic affliction, having lost two children by death within eight days of each other, while others of his family were dangerously ill. On his retirement from the army, he became deeply interested in thorough-bred cattle, and is now the most noted stock auctioneer in the United States—having, in the past thirty years, sold more thorough-bred cattle than any other man living—his operations extending from Canada to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Colonel Judy was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1874, and so remained continuously until 1896—except two years—also serving as President of the Board from 1894 to 1896. He

bore a conspicuous part in securing the location of the State Fair at Springfield in 1894, and the improvements there made under his administration have not been paralleled in any other State. Originally, and up to 1856, an old-line Whig, Colonel Judy has since been an ardent Republican; and though active in political campaigns, has never held a political office nor desired one, being content with the discharge of his duty as a patriotic private citizen.

KANAN, Michael F., soldier and legislator, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in November, 1837, at twenty years of age removed to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. I. C. Pugh's regiment), serving nearly four years and retiring with the rank of Captain. After the war he served six years as Mayor of the city of Decatur. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. Captain Kanan was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the first Post of the order ever established—that at Decatur.

KANE, a village of Greene County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 40 miles south of Jacksonville. It has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 408; (1890), 551; (1900), 588.

KANE, Elias Kent, early United States Senator, is said by Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" to have been born in New York, June 7, 1796. The late Gen. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, a relative of Senator Kane's by marriage, in a paper read before the Illinois State Bar Association (1895), rejecting other statements assigning the date of the Illinois Senator's birth to various years from 1786 to 1796, expresses the opinion, based on family letters, that he was really born in 1794. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1812, read law in New York, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1813 or early in 1814, but, before the close of the latter year, removed to Illinois, settling at Kaskaskia. His abilities were recognized by his appointment, early in 1818, as Judge of the eastern circuit under the Territorial Government. Before the close of the same year he served as a member of the first State Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Governor Bond the first Secretary of State under the new State Government, but resigned on the accession of Governor Coles in 1822. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Randolph County, but

resigned before the close of the year to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1824, and re-elected in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term (Dec. 12, 1835), having reached the age of a little more than 40 years, he died in Washington, deeply mourned by his fellow-members of Congress and by his constituents. Senator Kane was a cousin of the distinguished Chancellor Kent of New York, through his mother's family, while, on his father's side, he was a relative of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

KANE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest and most progressive counties in the State, situated in the northeastern quarter. It has an area of 540 square miles, and population (1900) of 78,792; was named for Senator Elias Kent Kane. Timber and water are abundant, Fox River flowing through the county from north to south. Immigration began in 1833, and received a new impetus in 1835, when the Pottawatomies were removed west of the Mississippi. A school was established in 1834, and a church organized in 1835. County organization was effected in June, 1836, and the public lands came on the market in 1842. The Civil War record of the county is more than creditable, the number of volunteers exceeding the assessed quota. Farming, grazing, manufacturing and dairy industries chiefly engage the attention of the people. The county has many flourishing cities and towns. Geneva is the county-seat. (See *Aurora*, *Dundee*, *Eldora*, *Elgin*, *Geneva* and *St. Charles*.)

KANGLEY, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, three miles northwest of Streator. There are several coal shafts here. Population (1900), 1,004.

KANKAKEE, a city and county-seat of Kankakee County, on Kankakee River and Ill. Cent. Railroad, at intersection of the "Big Four" with the Indiana, Ill. & Iowa Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago. It is an agricultural and stock-raising region, near extensive coal fields and bog iron ore; has water-power, flour and paper mills, agricultural implement, furniture, and piano factories, knitting and novelty works, besides two quarries of valuable building stone. The Eastern Hospital for the Insane is located here. There are four papers, four banks, five schools, water-works, gas and electric light, electric car lines, and Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 9,025; (1900), 13,595.

KANKAKEE COUNTY, a wealthy and populous county in the northeast section of the State, having an area of 680 square miles—receiving its

name from its principal river. It was set apart from Will and Iroquois Counties under the act passed in 1851, the owners of the site of the present city of Kankakee contributing \$5,000 toward the erection of county buildings. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal-mining are the principal pursuits. The first white settler was one Noah Vasseur, a Frenchman, and the first American, Thomas Durham. Population (1880), 25,047; (1890), 28,732; (1900), 37,154.

KANKAKEE RIVER, a sluggish stream, rising in St. Joseph County, Ind., and flowing west-southwest through English Lake and a flat marshy region, into Illinois. In Kankakee County it unites with the Iroquois from the south and the Des Plaines from the north, after the junction with the latter, taking the name of the Illinois.

KANKAKEE & SENECA RAILROAD, a line lying wholly in Illinois, 42.08 miles in length. It has a capital stock of \$10,000, bonded debt of \$650,000 and other forms of indebtedness (1895) reaching \$557,629; total capitalization, \$1,217,629. This road was chartered in 1881, and opened in 1882. It connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and is owned jointly by these two lines, but operated by the former. (See *Cleveland*, *Cincinnati*, *Chicago & St. Louis Railroad*.)

KANSAS, a village in Edgar County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago & Ohio River Railways, 156 miles northeast of St. Louis, 104 miles west of Indianapolis, 13 miles east of Charleston and 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising. Kansas has tile works, two grain elevators, a canning factory, and railway machine shops, beside four churches, a collegiate institute, a National bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 723; (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,049.

KASKASKIA, a village of the Illinois Indians, and later a French trading post, first occupied in 1700. It passed into the hands of the British after the French-Indian War in 1765, and was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of a force of Virginia troops, in 1778. (See *Clark*, *George Rogers*.) At that time the white inhabitants were almost entirely of French descent. The first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois occurred here in the year last named, and, in 1804, the United States Government opened a land office there. For many years the most important commercial town in the Territory, it remained the Territorial and State capital down

to 1819, when the seat of government was removed to Vandalia. Originally situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia River, some six miles from the Mississippi, early in 1899 its site had been swept away by the encroachments of the latter stream, so that all that is left of the principal town of Illinois, in Territorial days, is simply its name.

KASKASKIA INDIANS, one of the five tribes constituting the Illinois confederation of Algonquin Indians. About the year 1700 they removed from what is now La Salle County, to Southern Illinois, where they established themselves along the banks of the river which bears their name. They were finally removed, with their brethren of the Illinois, west of the Mississippi, and, as a distinct tribe, have become extinct.

KASKASKIA RIVER, rises in Champaign County, and flows southwest through the counties of Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton and St. Clair, thence southward through Randolph, and empties into the Mississippi River near Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through a fertile, undulating country, which forms part of the great coal field of the State.

KEITH, Edson, Sr., merchant and manufacturer, born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at home and in the district schools; spent 1850-54 in Montpelier, coming to Chicago the latter year and obtaining employment in a retail dry-goods store. In 1860 he assisted in establishing the firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., now Edson Keith & Co.; is also President of the corporation of Keith Brothers & Co., a Director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and the Edison Electric Light Company.—**Elbridge G. (Keith)**, banker, brother of the preceding, was born at Barre, Vt., July 16, 1840; attended local schools and Barre Academy; came to Chicago in 1857, the next year taking a position as clerk in the house of Keith, Faxon & Co., in 1865 becoming a partner and, in 1884, being chosen President of the Metropolitan National Bank, where he still remains. Mr. Keith was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880, and belongs to several local literary, political and social clubs; was also one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

KEITHSBURG, a town in Mercer County on the Mississippi River, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways; 100 miles west-northwest of Peoria. Principal industries are fisheries, shipping, manufacture of pearl buttons and oilers; has one paper. Pop. (1900), 1,566; (1903, est.), 2,000.

KELLOGG, Hiram Huntington, clergyman and educator, was born at Clinton (then Whites-town), N. Y., in February, 1803, graduated at Hamilton College and Auburn Seminary, after which he served for some years as pastor at various places in Central New York. Later, he established the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary at Clinton, claimed to be the first ladies' seminary in the State, and the first experiment in the country uniting manual training of girls with scholastic instruction, antedating Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and other institutions which adopted this system. Color was no bar to admission to the institution, though the daughters of some of the wealthiest families of the State were among its pupils. Mr. Kellogg was a co-laborer with Gerritt Smith, Beriah Green, the Tappans, Garrison and others, in the effort to arouse public sentiment in opposition to slavery. In 1836 he united with Prof. George W. Gale and others in the movement for the establishment of a colony and the building up of a Christian and anti-slavery institution in the West, which resulted in the location of the town of Galesburg and the founding there of Knox College. Mr. Kellogg was chosen the first President of the institution and, in 1841, left his thriving school at Clinton to identify himself with the new enterprise, which, in its infancy, was a manual-labor school. In the West he soon became the ally and co-laborer of such men as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Coddington, Dr. C. V. Dyer and others, in the work of extirpating slavery. In 1843 he visited England as a member of the World's Peace Convention, remaining abroad about a year, during which time he made the acquaintance of Jacob Bright and others of the most prominent men of that day in England and Scotland. Resigning the Presidency of Knox College in 1847, he returned to Clinton Seminary, and was later engaged in various business enterprises until 1861, when he again removed to Illinois, and was engaged in preaching and teaching at various points during the remainder of his life, dying suddenly, at his home school at Mount Forest, Ill., Jan. 1, 1881.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Fulton County. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, being elected the latter year. Appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska in 1861, he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Failing health caused his retirement from the army



1.—Old Kaskaskia from Garrison Hill (1893). 2.—Kaskaskia Hotel where Lafayette was feted in 1825. 3.—First Illinois State House, 1818. 4.—Interior of Room (1893) where Lafayette banquet was held. 5.—Pierre Menard Mansion. 6.—House of Chief Ducoign, last of the Cascasquais (Kaskaskias).



1.—Remnant of Old Kaskaskia (1898). 2.—View on Principal Street (1891). 3.—Gen. John Edgar's House (1891). 4.—House of Gov. Bond (1891). 5.—"Chenu Mansion" where LaFayette was entertained, as it appeared in 1898. 6.—Old State House (1900).

after the battle of Corinth. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Thereafter he became a conspicuous figure in both Louisiana and National politics, serving as United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871, and as Governor from 1872 to 1876, during the stormiest period of reconstruction, and making hosts of bitter personal and political enemies as well as warm friends. An unsuccessful attempt was made to impeach him in 1876. In 1877 he was elected a second time to the United States Senate by one of two rival Legislatures, being awarded his seat after a bitter contest. At the close of his term (1883) he took his seat in the lower house to which he was elected in 1882, serving until 1885. While retaining his residence in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg has spent much of his time of late years in Washington City.

KENDALL COUNTY, a northeastern county, with an area of 330 square miles and a population (1900) of 11,467. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile, although generally a light, sandy loam. The county was organized in 1841, out of parts of Kane and La Salle, and was named in honor of President Jackson's Postmaster-General. The Fox River (running southwestwardly through the county), with its tributaries, affords ample drainage and considerable water power; the railroad facilities are admirable; timber is abundant. Yorkville and Oswego have been rivals for the county-seat, the distinction finally resting with the former. Among the pioneers may be mentioned Messrs. John Wilson, Edward Ament, David Carpenter, Samuel Smith, the Wormley and Pierce brothers, and E. Morgan.

KENDRICK, Adin A., educator, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1836; educated at Granville Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College; removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1857, studied law and began practice at Monroe, in that State, a year later removing to St. Louis, where he continued practice for a short time. Then, having abandoned the law, after a course in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church in Chicago, but, in 1865, removed to St. Louis, where he remained in pastoral work until 1872, when he assumed the Presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill.

KENNEY, a village and railway station in Dewitt County, at the intersection of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 36 miles northeast of Springfield. The town has two banks

and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Population (1880), 418; (1890), 497; (1900), 584.

KENT, (Rev.) Aratus, pioneer and Congregational missionary, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794, educated at Yale and Princeton and, in 1829, as a Congregational missionary, came to the Galena lead mines—then esteemed "a place so hard no one else would take it." In less than two years he had a Sunday-school with ten teachers and sixty to ninety scholars, and had also established a day-school, which he conducted himself. In 1831 he organized the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, of which he remained pastor until 1848, when he became Agent of the Home Missionary Society. He was prominent in laying the foundations of Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, meanwhile contributing freely from his meager salary to charitable purposes. Died at Galena, Nov. 8, 1869.

KEOKUK, (interpretation, "The Watchful Fox"), a Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, born on Rock River, about 1780. He had the credit of shrewdness and bravery, which enabled him finally to displace his rival, Black Hawk. He always professed ardent friendship for the whites, although this was not infrequently attributed to a far-seeing policy. He earnestly dissuaded Black Hawk from the formation of his confederacy, and when the latter was forced to surrender himself to the United States authorities, he was formally delivered to the custody of Keokuk. By the Rock Island treaty, of September, 1832, Keokuk was formally recognized as the principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and granted a reservation on the Iowa River, 40 miles square. Here he lived until 1845, when he removed to Kansas, where, in June, 1848, he fell a victim to poison, supposedly administered by some partisan of Black Hawk. (See *Black Hawk* and *Black Hawk War*.)

KERFOOT, Samuel H., real-estate operator, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1823, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, graduating at the age of 19. He was then associated with a brother in founding St. James College, in Washington County, Md., but, in 1848, removed to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he was one of the oldest operators at the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1896. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and associated with other learned and social organizations. He was also a member of the original Real Estate

and Stock Board of Chicago and its first President.

KEWANEE, a city in Henry County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 131 miles southwest of Chicago. Agriculture and coal-mining are chief industries of the surrounding country. The city contains eighteen churches, six graded schools, a public library of 10,000 volumes, three national banks, one weekly and two daily papers. It has extensive manufactories employing four to five thousand hands, the output including tubing and soil-pipe, boilers, pumps and heating apparatus, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 4,569; (1900), 8,382; (1903, est.), 10,000.

KEYES, Willard, pioneer, was born at Newfane, Windsor County, Vt., Oct. 28, 1792; spent his early life on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as could be secured by a few months' attendance on school in winter; in 1817 started west by way of Mackinaw and, crossing Wisconsin (then an unbroken wilderness), finally reached Prairie du Chien, after which he spent a year in the "pineries." In 1819 he descended the Mississippi with a raft, his attention en route being attracted by the present site of the city of Quincy, to which, after two years spent in extensive exploration of the "Military Tract" in the interest of certain owners of bounty lands, he again returned, finding it still unoccupied. Then, after two years spent in farming in Pike County, in 1824 he joined his friend, the late Gov. John Wood, who had built the first house in Quincy two years previous. Mr. Keyes thus became one of the three earliest settlers of Quincy, the other two being John Wood and a Major Rose. On the organization of Adams County, in January, 1825, he was appointed a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, which held its first meeting in his house. Mr. Keyes acquired considerable landed property about Quincy, a portion of which he donated to the Chicago Theological Seminary, thereby furnishing means for the erection of "Willard Hall" in connection with that institution. His death occurred in Quincy, Feb. 7, 1872.

KICKAPOOS, a tribe of Indians whose ethnology is closely related to that of the Mascoutins. The French orthography of the word was various, the early explorers designating them as "Kic-a-pous," "Kick-a-poux," "Kick-a-bou," and "Quick-a-pous." The significance of the name is uncertain, different authorities construing it to mean "the otter's foot" and the "rabbit's ghost," according to dialect. From 1602, when the tribe

was first visited by Samuel Champlain, the Kickapoos were noted as a nation of warriors. They fought against Christianization, and were, for some time, hostile to the French, although they proved efficient allies of the latter during the French and Indian War. Their first formal recognition of the authority of the United States was in the treaty of Edwardsville (1819), in which reference was made to the treaties executed at Vincennes (1805 and 1809). Nearly a century before, they had left their seats in Wisconsin and established villages along the Rock River and near Chicago (1712-15). At the time of the Edwardsville treaty they had settlements in the valleys of the Wabash, Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Illinois Rivers. While they fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe, their chief military skill lay in predatory warfare. As compared with other tribes, they were industrious, intelligent and cleanly. In 1832-33 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas. Thence many of them drifted to the southwest, joining roving, plundering bands. In language, manners and customs, the Kickapoos closely resembled the Sacs and Foxes, with whom some ethnologists believe them to have been more or less closely connected.

KILPATRICK, Thomas M., legislator and soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 1, 1807. He learned the potter's trade, and, at the age of 27, removed to Scott County, Ill. He was a deep thinker, an apt and reflective student of public affairs, and naturally eloquent. He was twice elected to the State Senate (1840 and '44), and, in 1846, was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Augustus C. French, Democrat. In 1850 he emigrated to California, but, after a few years, returned to Illinois and took an active part in the campaigns of 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for which regiment he had recruited a company. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, while leading a charge.

KINDERHOOK, a village and railway station in Pike County, on the Hannibal Division of the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Hannibal. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 370.

KING, John Lyle, lawyer, was born in Madison, Ind., in 1825—the son of a pioneer settler who was one of the founders of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there, which afterwards became the "Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest,"

now the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. After graduating at Hanover, Mr. King began the study of law with an uncle at Madison, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and, while a member of that body, acted as Chairman of the Committee to present Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile, to the Legislature; also took a prominent part, during the next few years, in the organization of the Republican party. Removing to Chicago in 1856, he soon became prominent in his profession there, and, in 1860, was elected City Attorney over Col. James A. Mulligan, who became eminent a year or two later, in connection with the war for the Union. Having a fondness for literature, Mr. King wrote much for the press and, in 1878, published a volume of sporting experiences with a party of professional friends in the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, under the title, "Trouting on the Brule River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." Died in Chicago, April 17, 1892.

KING, William H., lawyer, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1846, studied law at Waterford and, having been admitted to the bar the following year, began practice at the same place. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, where he held a number of important positions, including the Presidency of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Board of Education, and the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and, during the sessions following the fire of 1871 prepared the act for the protection of titles to real estate, made necessary by the destruction of the records in the Recorder's office. Mr. King received the degree of LL.D from his Alma Mater in 1879. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

KINGMAN, Martin, was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1844; attended school at Washington, Ill., then taught two or three years, and, in June, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving three years without the loss of a day—a part of the time on detached service in charge of an ambulance corps and, later, as Assistant Quartermaster. Returning from the war with the rank of First Lieutenant, in August, 1865, he went to Peoria, where he engaged in business and has remained ever since. He is now connected with the following business concerns: Kingman & Co.,

manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc.; The Kingman Plow Company, Bank of Illinois, Peoria Cordage Company, Peoria General Electric Company, and National Hotel Company, besides various outside enterprises—all large concerns in each of which he is a large stockholder and a Director. Mr. Kingman was Canal Commissioner for six years—this being his only connection with politics. During 1898 he was also chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment organized for the Spanish-American War. His career in connection with the industrial development of Peoria has been especially conspicuous and successful.

KINKADE (or Kinkead), **William**, a native of Tennessee, settled in what is now Lawrence County, in 1817, and was elected to the State Senate in 1822, but appears to have served only one session, as he was succeeded in the Fourth General Assembly by James Bird. Although a Tennessean by birth, he was one of the most aggressive opponents of the scheme for making Illinois a slave State, being the only man who made a speech against the pro-slavery convention resolution, though this was cut short by the determination of the pro-conventionists to permit no debate. Mr. Kinkade was appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceville by President John Quincy Adams, and held the position for many years. He died in 1846.

KINMUNDY, a city in Marion County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 229 miles south of Chicago and 24 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Kinmundy has flouring mills and brick-making plants, with other manufacturing establishments of minor importance. There are five churches, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,096; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,221.

KINNEY, William, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois early in life, finally settling in St. Clair County. Of limited educational advantages, he was taught to read by his wife after marriage. He became a Baptist preacher, was a good stump-orator; served two sessions in the State Senate (the First and Third), was a candidate for Governor in 1834, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, becoming its President. Died in 1843.—**William C. (Kinney)**, son of the preceding, was born in Illinois, served as a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and as Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly (1855), and, in 1857, was appointed by Governor Bissell Adjutant-General of the State, dying in office the following year.

KINZIE, John, Indian-trader and earliest citizen of Chicago, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1763. His father was a Scotchman named McKenzie, but the son dropped the prefix "Mc," and the name soon came to be spelled "Kinzie"—an orthography recognized by the family. During his early childhood his father died, and his mother gave him a stepfather by the name of William Forsythe. When ten years old he left home and, for three years, devoted himself to learning the jeweler's trade at Quebec. Fascinated by stories of adventure in the West, he removed thither and became an Indian-trader. In 1804 he established a trading post at what is now the site of Chicago, being the first solitary white settler. Later he established other posts on the Rock, Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. He was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His daughter Maria married Gen. David Hunter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, achieved literary distinction as the authoress of "Wau Bun," etc. (N. Y. 1850.) Died in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1828.—**John Harris** (Kinzie), son of the preceding, was born at Sandwich, Canada, July 7, 1803, brought by his parents to Chicago, and taken to Detroit after the massacre of 1812, but returned to Chicago in 1816. Two years later his father placed him at Mackinac Agency of the American Fur Company, and, in 1824, he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. The following year he was Sub-Agent of Indian affairs at Fort Winnebago, where he witnessed several important Indian treaties. In 1830 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and, in 1833, took up his permanent residence in Chicago, forming a partnership with Gen. David Hunter, his brother-in-law, in the forwarding business. In 1841 he was appointed Registrar of Public Lands by President Harrison, but was removed by Tyler. In 1848 he was appointed Canal Collector, and, in 1849, President Taylor commissioned him Receiver of Public Moneys. In 1861 he was commissioned Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, which office he held until his death, which occurred on a railroad train near Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1865.

KIRBY, Edward P., lawyer and legislator, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1834—the son of Rev. William Kirby, one of the founders and early professors of Illinois College at

Jacksonville; graduated at Illinois College in 1854, then taught several years at St. Louis and Jacksonville; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Morgan County as a Republican; was Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County (1891-93); also served for several years as Trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane and, for a long period, as Trustee and Treasurer of Illinois College.

KIRK, (Gen.) Edward N., soldier, was born of Quaker parentage in Jefferson County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; graduated at the Friends' Academy, at Mount Pleasant in the same State, and, after teaching for a time, began the study of law, completing it at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. A year later he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he continued in his profession until after the battle of the first Bull Run, when he raised a regiment. The quota of the State being already full, this was not immediately accepted; but, after some delay, was mustered in in September, 1861, as the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the subject of this sketch as Colonel. In the field he soon proved himself a brave and dashing officer; at the battle of Shiloh, though wounded through the shoulder, he refused to leave the field. After remaining with the army several days, inflammatory fever set in, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Louisville, where he lay between life and death for some time. Having partially recovered, in August, 1862, he set out to rejoin his regiment, but was stopped en route by an order assigning him to command at Louisville. In November following he was commissioned Brigadier-General for "heroic action, gallantry and ability" displayed on the field. In the last days of December, 1862, he had sufficiently recovered to take part in the series of engagements at Stone River, where he was again wounded, this time fatally. He was taken to his home in Illinois, and, although he survived several months, the career of one of the most brilliant and promising soldiers of the war was cut short by his death, July 21, 1863.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, journalist and author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830—the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; was brought by his parents to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1856, when he came to the city of Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry (three-months' men), was elected Second Lieutenant, but later became Aid-de-Camp on the staff of

General McClellan, serving there and on the staff of General Fitz-John Porter until the retirement of the latter, meanwhile taking part in the Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam. Returning to Chicago he gave attention to some coal-mining property near Danville, but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. A few years later he produced his first novel, and, from 1890, devoted his attention solely to literary pursuits, for several years being literary editor of "The Chicago Tribune." His works—several of which first appeared as serials in the magazines—include "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County" (1885); "The McVeys" (1887); "The Captain of Co. K." (1889), besides the "History of the Chicago Massacre of 1812," and "The Story of Chicago"—the latter in two volumes. At the time of his death he had just concluded, in collaboration with Hon. John Moses, the work of editing a two-volume "History of Chicago," published by Messrs. Munsell & Co. (1895). Died, in Chicago, April 29, 1894.—**Elizabeth Stansbury** (Kirkland), sister of the preceding—teacher and author—was born at Geneva, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1867 and, five years later, established a select school for young ladies, out of which grew what is known as the "Kirkland Social Settlement," which was continued until her death, July 30, 1896. She was the author of a number of volumes of decided merit, written with the especial object of giving entertainment and instruction to the young—including "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Speech and Manners," a Child's "History of France," a "History of England," "History of English Literature," etc. At her death she left a "History of Italy" ready for the hands of the publishers.

KIRKPATRICK, John, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Georgia, whence he emigrated in 1802; located at Springfield, Ill., at an early day, where he built the first horse-mill in that vicinity; in 1829 removed to Adams County, and finally to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died in 1845. Mr. Kirkpatrick is believed to have been the first local Methodist preacher licensed in Illinois. Having inherited three slaves (a woman and two boys) while in Adams County, he brought them to Illinois and gave them their freedom. The boys were bound to a man in Quincy to learn a trade, but mysteriously disappeared—presumably having been kidnaped with the connivance of the man in whose charge they had been placed.

KIRKWOOD, a city in Warren County, once known as "Young America," situated about six miles southwest of Monmouth, on the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is a stock-shipping point and in an agricultural region. The town has two banks, five churches, and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 949; (1900), 1,008.

KISHWAUKEE RIVER, rises in McHenry County, runs west through Boone, and enters Rock River in Winnebago County, eight miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee River runs north-northeast and northwest through De Kalb County, and enters the Kiskwaukee in Winnebago County, about eight miles southeast of Rockford.

KITCHELL, Wickliff, lawyer and Attorney-General of Illinois, was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789. Feb. 29, 1812, he was married, at Newark, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Ross, and the same year emigrated west, passing down the Ohio on a flat-boat from Pittsburg, Pa., and settled near Cincinnati. In 1814 he became a resident of Southern Indiana, where he was elected sheriff, studied law and was admitted to the bar, finally becoming a successful practitioner. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., where, in 1820, he was elected Representative in the Second General Assembly, and was also a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1832. In 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, was appointed Attorney-General in 1839, serving until near the close of the following year, when he resigned to take his seat as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Between 1846 and 1854 he was a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, but the latter year returned to Hillsboro. During his early political career Mr. Kitchell had been a Democrat; but, on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, became an earnest Republican. Public-spirited and progressive, he was in advance of his time on many public questions. Died, Jan. 2, 1869.—**Alfred (Kitchell)**, son of the preceding, lawyer and Judge, born at Palestine, Ill., March 29, 1820; was educated at Indiana State University and Hillsboro Academy, admitted to the bar in 1841, and, the following year, commenced practice at Olney; was elected State's Attorney in 1843, through repeated re-elections holding the office ten years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1849, was elected Judge of Richland County; later assisted in establishing the first newspaper published in Olney, and in organizing the Republican party there in 1856; in 1859 was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, serving one term. He was also influential in procuring a charter for

the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in the construction of the line, being an original corporator and subsequently a Director of the Company. Later he removed to Galesburg, where he died, Nov. 11, 1876.—**Edward** (Kitchell), another son, was born at Palestine, Ill., Dec. 21, 1829; was educated at Hillsboro Academy until 1846, when he removed with his father's family to Fort Madison, Iowa, but later returned to Hillsboro to continue his studies; in 1852 made the trip across the plains to California to engage in gold mining, but the following year went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he opened a law office; in 1854 returned to Illinois, locating at Olney, Richland County, forming a partnership with Horace Hayward, a relative, in the practice of law. Here, having taken position against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became, in 1856, the editor of the first Republican newspaper published in that part of Illinois known as "Egypt," with his brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, being one of the original thirty-nine Republicans in Richland County. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Centralia, which, in the following year having been mounted, became a part of the famous "Wilder Brigade." At first he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Funkhouser at Chickamauga in September, 1863; was finally promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1865, and mustered out with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Resuming the practice of his profession at Olney, he was, in 1866, the Republican candidate for Congress in a district strongly Democratic; also served as Collector of Internal Revenue for a short time and, in 1868, was Presidential Elector for the same District. Died, at Olney, July 11, 1869.—**John Wickliff** (Kitchell), youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., May 30, 1835, educated at Hillsboro, read law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and admitted to the bar in that State. At the age of 19 years he served as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was Reading Clerk of the same body at the session of 1861. Previous to the latter date he had edited "The Montgomery County Herald," and later, "The Charleston Courier." Resigning his position as Reading Clerk in 1861, he enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln in the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, served as Adjutant of the regiment and afterwards as Captain of his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he established

"The Union Monitor" at Hillsboro, which he conducted until drafted into the service in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Pana (his present residence), resuming practice there; was a candidate for the State Senate the same year, and, in 1870, was the Republican nominee for Congress in that District.

KNICKERBOCKER, Joshua C., lawyer, was born in Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827; brought by his father to Alden, McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, and educated in the common schools of that place; removed to Chicago in 1860, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862; served on the Board of Supervisors and in the City Council and, in 1868, was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He was also a member of the State Board of Education from 1875 to '77, and the latter year was elected Probate Judge for Cook County, serving until his death, Jan. 5, 1890.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, a secret semi-military and benevolent association founded in the City of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone (who died Dec. 9, 1889) being its recognized founder. The order was established in Illinois, May 4, 1869, by the organization of "Welcome Lodge, No. 1," in the city of Chicago. On July 1, 1869, this Lodge had nineteen members. At the close of the year four additional Lodges had been instituted, having an aggregate membership of 245. Early in the following year, on petition of these five Lodges, approved by the Grand Chancellor, a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State of Illinois was instituted in Chicago, with a membership of twenty-nine Past Chancellors as representatives of the five subordinate Lodges—the total membership of these Lodges at that date being 382. December 31, 1870, the total membership in Illinois had increased to 850. June 30, 1895, the total number of Lodges in the State was 525, and the membership 38,441. The assets belonging to the Lodges in Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to \$418,151.77.

KNOWLTON, Dexter A., pioneer and banker, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 3, 1812, taken to Chautauqua County in infancy and passed his childhood and youth on a farm. Having determined on a mercantile career, he entered an academy at Fredonia, paying his own way; in 1838 started on a peddling tour for the West, and, in the following year, settled at Freeport, Ill., where he opened a general store; in 1843 began investments in real estate, finally laying off sundry additions to the city of Freeport, from which he realized large profits. He

was also prominently connected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and, in 1850, became a Director of the Company, remaining in office some twelve years. In 1852 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Illinois, but a few years later became extensively interested in the Congress & Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, N. Y.; then, after a four years' residence in Brooklyn, returned to Freeport in 1870, where he engaged in banking business, dying in that city, March 10, 1876.

KNOX, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Blanford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1805; studied law with his brother, Gen. Alanson Knox, in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1828, subsequently removing to Worcester, in the same State, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed west, locating at Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., where he continued in practice for twenty-three years. During the greater part of that time he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the firm name of Knox & Drury, gaining a wide reputation as a lawyer throughout Northern Illinois. Among the important cases in which he took part during his residence in Rock Island was the prosecution of the murderers of Colonel Davenport in 1845. In 1852 he served as a Democratic Presidential Elector, but in the next campaign identified himself with the Republican party as a supporter of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he removed to Chicago and, two years later, was appointed State's Attorney by Governor Yates, remaining in office until succeeded by his partner, Charles H. Reed. After coming to Chicago he was identified with a number of notable cases. His death occurred, August 6, 1881.

KNOX COLLEGE, a non-sectarian institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, located at Galesburg, Knox County. It was founded in 1837, fully organized in 1841, and graduated its first class in 1846. The number of graduates from that date until 1894, aggregated 867. In 1893 it had 663 students in attendance, and a faculty of 20 professors. Its library contains about 6,000 volumes. Its endowment amounts to \$300,000 and its buildings are valued at \$150,000. Dr. Newton Bateman was at its head for more than twenty years, and, on his resignation (1893), John H. Finley, Ph.D., became its President, but resigned in 1899.

KNOX COUNTY, a wealthy interior county west of the Illinois River, having an area of 720 square miles and a population (1900) of 43,612. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. Its

territorial limits were defined by legislative enactment in 1825, but the actual organization dates from 1830, when Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were named the first Commissioners. Knoxville was the first county-seat selected, and here (in the winter of 1830-31) was erected the first court house, constructed of logs, two stories in height, at a cost of \$192. The soil is rich, and agriculture flourishes. The present county-seat (1899) is Galesburg, well known for its educational institutions, the best known of which are Knox College, founded in 1837, and Lombard University, founded in 1851. A flourishing Episcopal Seminary is located at Knoxville, and Hedding College at Abingdon.

KNOXVILLE, a city in Knox County, on the Galesburg-Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 50 miles west of Peoria, and 5 miles east of Galesburg; was formerly the county-seat, and still contains the fair grounds and almshouse. The municipal government is composed of a mayor, six aldermen, with seven heads of departments. It has electric lighting and street-car service, good water-works, banks, numerous churches, three public schools, and is the seat of St. Mary's school for girls, and St. Alban's, for boys. Population (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,857.

KOERNER, Gustavus, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Germany in 1809, and received a university education. He was a lawyer by profession, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, settling finally at Belleville. He at once affiliated with the Democratic party, and soon became prominent in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, and three years later was appointed to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Joel A. Matteson; but, at the close of his term, became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, serving for a time as Colonel on General Fremont's and General Halleck's staffs. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that named Horace Greeley for the Presidency. In 1867 he served as President of the first Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and, in 1870, was elected to the Legislature a second time. The

following year he was appointed a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and served as its President. He is the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort on-the-Main, 1866); "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten" (Cincinnati, 1880; second edition, New York, 1885); and a number of monographs. Died, at Belleville, April 9, 1896.

KOHLSAAT, Christian C., Judge of United States Court, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1844—his father being a native of Germany who settled in Edwards County in 1825, while his mother was born in England. The family removed to Galena in 1854, where young Kohlsaatt attended the public schools, later taking a course in Chicago University, after which he began the study of law. In 1867 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Journal," was admitted to the bar in the same year, and, in 1868, accepted a position in the office of the County Clerk, where he kept the records of the County Court under Judge Bradwell's administration. During the sessions of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871-72), he served as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House, after which he began practice; in 1881 was the Republican nominee for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge Prendergast; served as member of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners, 1884-90; in 1890 was appointed Probate Judge of Cook County (as successor to Judge Knickerbocker, who died in January of that year), and was elected to the office in November following, and re-elected in 1894, as he was again in 1898. Early in 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as successor to Judge Grosscup, who had been appointed United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Showalter, deceased.

KOHLSAAT, Herman H., editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Edwards County, Ill., March 22, 1853, and taken the following year to Galena, where he remained until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Chicago. Here, after attending the public schools some three years, he became a cash-boy in the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., a year later rising to the position of cashier, remaining two years. Then, after having been connected with various business concerns, he became the junior member of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., for whom he had been a traveling salesman some five years. In 1880 he

became associated with the Dake Bakery, in connection with which he laid the foundation of an extensive business by establishing a system of restaurants and lunch counters in the business portions of the city. In 1891, after a somewhat protracted visit to Europe, Mr. Kohlsaatt bought a controlling interest in "The Chicago Inter Ocean," but withdrew early in 1894. In April, 1895, he became principal proprietor of "The Chicago Times-Herald," as the successor of the late James W. Scott, who died suddenly in New York, soon after effecting a consolidation of Chicago's two Democratic papers, "The Times" and "Herald," in one concern. Although changing the political status of the paper from Democratic to Independent, Mr. Kohlsaatt's liberal enterprise has won for it an assured success. He is also owner and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Post." His whole business career has been one of almost phenomenal success attained by vigorous enterprise and high-minded, honorable methods. Mr. Kohlsaatt is one of the original incorporators of the University of Chicago, of which he continues to be one of the Trustees.

KROME, William Henry, lawyer, born of German parentage, in Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1842; in 1851 was brought by his father to Madison County, Ill., where he lived and worked for some years on a farm. He acquired his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, graduating from the latter in 1863. After spending his summer months in farm labor and teaching school during the winter, for a year or two, he read law for a time with Judge M. G. Dale of Edwardsville, and, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1869, though admitted the year previous to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Krome has been successively the partner of Judge John G. Irwin, Hon. W. F. L. Hadley (late Congressman from the Eighteenth District) and C. W. Terry. He has held the office of Mayor of Edwardsville (1873), State Senator (1874-78), and, in 1893, was a prominent candidate before the Democratic judicial convention for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Scholfield, deceased. He is also President of the Madison County State Bank.

KUEFFNER, William C., lawyer and soldier, was born in Germany and came to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1861. Early in 1865 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the latest regiments organized for the Civil War, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brevet

Brigadier-General, serving until January, 1866. Later, General Kueffner studied law at St. Louis, and having graduated in 1871, established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has since resided. He was a successful contestant for a seat in the Republican National Convention of 1880 from the Seventeenth District.

KUYKENDALL, Andrew J., lawyer and legislator, was born of pioneer parents in Gallatin (now Hardin) County, Ill., March 3, 1815; was self-educated chiefly, but in his early manhood adopted the law as a profession, locating at Vienna in Johnson County, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later; in 1850 became State Senator, serving continuously in the same body for twelve years; in 1861 enlisted, and was commissioned Major, in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. John A. Logan's regiment), but was compelled to resign, in May following, on account of impaired health. Two years later (1864) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving one term; and, after several years in private life, was again returned to the State Senate in 1878, serving in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. In all, Major Kuykendall saw twenty years' service in the State Legislature, of which sixteen were spent in the Senate and four in the House, besides two years in Congress. A zealous Democrat previous to the war, he was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Government, and, in 1864, presided over the "Union" (Republican) State Convention of that year. He was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee in the session of 1859, which had the duty of investigating the Matteson "canal scrip fraud." Died, at Vienna, Ill., May 11, 1891.

LABOR TROUBLES. 1. **THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877.**—By this name is generally characterized the labor disturbances of 1877, which, beginning at Pittsburg in July, spread over the entire country, interrupting transportation, and, for a time, threatening to paralyze trade. Illinois suffered severely. The primary cause of the troubles was the general prostration of business resulting from the depression of values, which affected manufacturers and merchants alike. A reduction of expenses became necessary, and the wages of employes were lowered. Dissatisfaction and restlessness on the part of the latter ensued, which found expression in the ordering of a strike among railroad operatives on a larger scale than

had ever been witnessed in this country. In Illinois, Peoria, Decatur, Braidwood, East St. Louis, Galesburg, La Salle and Chicago were the principal points affected. In all these cities angry, excited men formed themselves into mobs, which tore up tracks, took possession of machine shops, in some cases destroyed roundhouses, applied the torch to warehouses, and, for a time, held commerce by the throat, not only defying the law, but even contending in arms against the military sent to disperse them. The entire force of the State militia was called into service, Major-General Arthur C. Ducat being in command. The State troops were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Torrence, Bates and Pavey. General Ducat assumed personal command at Braidwood, where were sent the Third Regiment and the Tenth Battalion, who suppressed the riots at that point with ease. Col. Joseph W. Stambaugh and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons were the respective regimental commanders. Generals Bates and Pavey were in command at East St. Louis, where the excitement was at fever heat, the mobs terrorizing peaceable citizens and destroying much property. Governor Cullom went to this point in person. Chicago, however, was the chief railroad center of the State, and only prompt and severely repressive measures held in check one of the most dangerous mobs which ever threatened property and life in that city. The local police force was inadequate to control the rioters, and Mayor Heath felt himself forced to call for aid from the State. Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Torrence then commanded the First Brigade, I. N. G., with headquarters at Chicago. Under instructions from Governor Cullom, he promptly and effectively co-operated with the municipal authorities in quelling the uprising. He received valuable support from volunteer companies, some of which were largely composed of Union veterans. The latter were commanded by such experienced commanders as Generals Reynolds, Martin Beem, and O. L. Mann, and Colonel Owen Stuart. General Lieb also led a company of veterans enlisted by himself, and General Shaffner and Major James H. D. Daly organized a cavalry force of 150 old soldiers, who rendered efficient service. The disturbance was promptly subdued, transportation resumed, and trade once more began to move in its accustomed channels.

2. **THE STRIKE OF 1894.**—This was an uprising which originated in Chicago and was incited by a comparatively young labor organization called the American Railway Union. In its inception it

was sympathetic, its ostensible motive, at the outset, being the righting of wrongs alleged to have been suffered by employes of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The latter quit work on May 11, and, on June 22, the American Railway Union ordered a general boycott against all railroad companies hauling Pullman cars after June 26. The General Managers of the lines entering Chicago took prompt action (June 25) looking toward mutual protection, protesting against the proposed boycott, and affirming their resolution to adhere to existing contracts, any action on the part of the strikers to the contrary notwithstanding. Trouble began on the 26th. The hauling of freight was necessarily soon discontinued; suburban traffic was interrupted; switching had to be done by inexperienced hands under police or military protection (officials and clerks sometimes throwing the levers), and in the presence of large crowds of law-defying hoodlums gathered along the tracks, avowedly through sympathy with the strikers, but actually in the hope of plunder. Trains were sidetracked, derailed, and, in not a few instances, valuable freight was burned. Passengers were forced to undergo the inconvenience of being cooped up for hours in crowded cars, in transit, without food or water, sometimes almost within sight of their destination, and sometimes threatened with death should they attempt to leave their prison houses. The mobs, intoxicated by seeming success, finally ventured to interfere with the passage of trains carrying the United States mails, and, at this juncture, the Federal authorities interfered. President Cleveland at once ordered the protection of all mail trains by armed guards, to be appointed by the United States Marshal. An additional force of Deputy Sheriffs was also sworn in by the Sheriff of Cook County, and the city police force was augmented. The United States District Court also issued a restraining order, directed against the officers and members of the American Railway Union, as well as against all other persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the mails. Service was readily accepted by the officers of the Union, but the copies distributed among the insurgent mob were torn and trampled upon. Thereupon the President ordered Federal troops to Chicago, both to protect Government property (notably the Sub-treasury) and to guard mail trains. The Governor (John P. Altgeld) protested, but without avail. A few days later, the Mayor of Chicago requested the State Executive to place a force of State militia at his control for the protection of

property and the prevention of bloodshed. General Wheeler, with the entire second division of the I. N. G., at once received orders to report to the municipal authorities. The presence of the militia greatly incensed the turbulent crowds, yet it proved most salutary. The troops displayed exemplary firmness under most trying circumstances, dispersing jeering and threatening crowds by physical force or bayonet charges, the rioters being fired upon only twice. Gradually order was restored. The disreputable element subsided, and wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed among the ranks of the strikers. Impediments to traffic were removed and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred. The troops were withdrawn (first the Federal and afterwards those of the State), and the courts were left to deal with the subject in accordance with the statutes. The entire executive board of the American Railway Union were indicted for conspiracy, but the indictments were never pressed. The officers, however, were all found guilty of contempt of court in having disobeyed the restraining order of the Federal court, and sentenced to terms in the county jail. Eugene V. Debs, the President of the Union, was convicted on two charges and given a sentence of six months on each, but the two sentences were afterward made concurrent. The other members of the Board received a similar sentence for three months each. All but the Vice-President, George W. Howard, served their terms at Woodstock, McHenry County. Howard was sent to the Will County jail at Joliet.

LACEY, Lyman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 6, 1832. In 1837 his parents settled in Fulton County, Ill. He graduated from Illinois College in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1856, commencing practice at Havana, Mason County, the same year. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard in the lower house of the Legislature; was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, '85 and '91; also served for several years upon the bench of the Appellate Court.

LACON, a city and county-seat of Marshall County, situated on the Illinois River, and on the Dwight and Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 130 miles southwest of Chicago. A pontoon bridge connects it with Sparland on the opposite bank of the Illinois. The surrounding country raises large quantities of grain, for which Lacon is a shipping point. The river is navigable by steamboats to this point. The city

has grain elevators, woolen mills, marble works, a carriage factory and a national bank. It also has water works, an excellent telephone system, good drainage, and is lighted by electricity. There are seven churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,814; (1890), 1,649, (1900), 1,601.

LA FAYETTE (Marquis de), **VISIT OF.** An event of profound interest in the history of Illinois, during the year 1825, was the visit to the State by the Marquis de La Fayette, who had been the ally of the American people during their struggle for independence. The distinguished Frenchman having arrived in the country during the latter part of 1824, the General Assembly in session at Vandalia, in December of that year, adopted an address inviting him to visit Illinois. This was communicated to La Fayette by Gov. Edward Coles, who had met the General in Europe seven years before. Governor Coles' letter and the address of the General Assembly were answered with an acceptance by La Fayette from Washington, under date of Jan. 16, 1825. The approach of the latter was made by way of New Orleans, the steamer *Natchez* (by which General La Fayette ascended the Mississippi) arriving at the old French village of Carondelet, below St. Louis, on the 28th of April. Col. William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and at that time a Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County, as well as an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Coles, was dispatched from the home of the latter at Edwardsville, to meet the distinguished visitor, which he did at St. Louis. On Saturday, April 30, the boat bearing General La Fayette, with a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, left St. Louis, arriving at Kaskaskia, where a reception awaited him at the elegant residence of Gen. John Edgar, Governor Coles delivering an address of welcome. The presence of a number of old soldiers, who had fought under La Fayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, constituted an interesting feature of the occasion. This was followed by a banquet at the tavern kept by Colonel Sweet, and a closing reception at the house of William Morrison, Sr., a member of the celebrated family of that name, and one of the leading merchants of Kaskaskia. Among those participating in the reception ceremonies, who were then, or afterwards became, prominent factors in State history, appear the names of Gen. John Edgar, ex-Governor Bond, Judge Nathaniel Pope, Elias Kent Kane, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Menard, Col. Thomas Mather and Sidney Breese,

a future United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. The boat left Kaskaskia at midnight for Nashville, Tenn., Governor Coles accompanying the party and returning with it to Shawneetown, where an imposing reception was given and an address of welcome delivered by Judge James Hall, on May 14, 1825. A few hours later General La Fayette left on his way up the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad*.)

LAFLIN, Matthew, manufacturer, was born at Southwick, Hampden County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1803; in his youth was clerk for a time in the store of Laflin & Loomis, powder manufacturers, at Lee, Mass., later becoming a partner in the Canton Powder Mills. About 1832 he engaged in the manufacture of axes at Saugerties, N. Y., which proving a failure, he again engaged in powder manufacture, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, where he finally established a factory—his firm, in 1840, becoming Laflin & Smith, and, later, Laflin, Smith & Co. Becoming largely interested in real estate, he devoted his attention chiefly to that business after 1849, with great success, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, having done much for the development of Waukesha, Wis., where he erected one of the principal hotels—the "Fountain Spring House"—also being one of the original stockholders of the Elgin Watch Company. Mr. Laflin was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union, and, before his death, made a donation of \$75,000 for a building for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was erected in the western part of Lincoln Park. Died, in Chicago, May 20, 1897.

LA GRANGE, a village in Cook County, and one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago, from which it is distant 15 miles, south-southwest, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The streets are broad and shaded and there are many handsome residences. The village is lighted by electricity, and has public water-works, seven churches, a high school and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 531; (1890), 2,314; (1900), 3,969.

LA HARPE, a city in Hancock County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, 70 miles west by south from Peoria and 20 miles south-southeast of Burlington, Iowa. Brick, tile and cigars constitute the manufactured output. La Harpe has two banks, five churches, a graded and a high school, a seminary, and two newspapers. Population (1880), 958; (1890), 1,113; (1900), 1,591.

LAKE COUNTY, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, having an area of 490 square miles, and a population (1900) of 34,504. It was cut off from McHenry County and separately organized in 1839. Pioneer settlers began to arrive in 1839, locating chiefly along the Des Plaines River. The Indians vacated the region the following year. The first County Commissioners (E. E. Hunter, William Brown and E. C. Berrey) located the county-seat at Libertyville, but, in 1841, it was removed to Little Fort, now Waukegan. The county derives its name from the fact that some forty small lakes are found within its limits. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between sand, prairie and second-growth timber. At Waukegan there are several manufacturing establishments, and the Glen Flora medicinal spring attracts many invalids. Highland Park and Lake Forest are residence towns of great beauty situated on the lake bluff, populated largely by the families of Chicago business men.

LAKE ERIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

(See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad*.)

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Of the 710.61 miles which constitute the entire length of this line, only 118.6 are within Illinois. This portion extends from the junction of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, on the east side of the Illinois River opposite Peoria, to the Indiana State line. It is a single-track road of standard gauge. About one-sixth of the line in Illinois is level, the grade nowhere exceeding 40 feet to the mile. The track is of 56 and 60-pound steel rails, and lightly ballasted. The total capital of the road (1898)—including \$23,680,000 capital stock, \$10,875,000 bonded debt and a floating debt of \$1,479,809—was \$36,034,809, or \$50,-708 per mile. The total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898 were \$559,743, and the total expenditures for the same period, \$457,713.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Illinois Division of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was acquired by consolidation, in 1880, of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (81 miles in length), which had been opened in 1871, with certain Ohio and Indiana lines. In May, 1885, the line thus formed was consolidated, without change of name, with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension of the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington to Peoria (43 miles). The road was sold under foreclosure in 1886, and the present company organized, Feb. 9, 1887.

LAKE FOREST, a city in Lake County, on Lake Michigan and Chicago & Northwestern Rail-

way, 28 miles north by west from Chicago. It is the seat of Lake Forest University; has four schools, five churches, one bank, gas and electric light system, electric car line, water system, fire department and hospital. Population (1890), 1,203; (1900), 2,215; (1904, est.), 2,800.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, an institution of learning comprising six distinct schools, viz.: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest College, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago College of Law. The three first named are located at Lake Forest, while the three professional schools are in the city of Chicago. The college charter was granted in 1857, but the institution was not opened until nineteen years later, and the professional schools, which were originally independent, were not associated until 1887. In 1894 there were 316 undergraduates at Lake Forest, in charge of forty instructors. During the same year there were in attendance at the professional schools, 1,557 students, making a total enrollment in the University of 1,873. While the institution is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination, the Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating. The Academy and Seminary are preparatory schools for the two sexes, respectively. Lake Forest College is co-educational and organized upon the elective plan, having seventeen departments, a certain number of studies being required for graduation, and work upon a major subject being required for three years. The schools at Lake Forest occupy fifteen buildings, standing within a campus of sixty-five acres.

LAKE MICHIGAN, one of the chain of five great northern lakes, and the largest lake lying wholly within the United States. It lies between the parallels of 41° 35' and 46° North latitude, its length being about 335 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 88 miles, its greatest breadth being opposite Milwaukee. Its surface is nearly 600 feet above the sea-level and its maximum depth is estimated at 840 feet. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles. It forms the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, the western boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a part of the northern boundary of Illinois and Indiana. Its waters find their outlet into Lake Huron through the straits of Mackinaw, at its northeast extremity, and are connected with Lake Superior by the Sault Ste. Marie River. It contains few islands, and these mainly in its northern part, the largest being some fifteen miles long. The principal rivers which empty into this lake are the Fox,

Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Grand and St. Joseph. Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Manitowoc are the chief cities on its banks.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The main line extends from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 539 miles, with various branches of leased and proprietary lines located in the States of Michigan, New York and Ohio, making the mileage of lines operated 1,415.63 miles, of which 862.15 are owned by the company—only 14 miles being in Illinois. The total earnings and income in Illinois, in 1898, were \$453,946, and the expenditures for the same period, \$360,971.—(HISTORY.) The company was formed in 1869, from the consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Companies. The proprietary roads have been acquired since the consolidation.

LAMB, James L., pioneer merchant, was born in Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1800; at 12 years of age went to Cincinnati to serve as clerk in the store of a distant relative, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1820, and soon after engaged in mercantile business with Thomas Mather, who had come to Illinois two years earlier. Later, the firm established a store at Chester and shipped the first barrels of pork from Illinois to the New Orleans market. In 1831 Mr. Lamb located in Springfield, afterwards carrying on merchandising and pork-packing extensively; also established an iron foundry, which continued in operation until a few years ago. Died, Dec. 3, 1873.

LAMB, Martha J. R. N., magazine editor and historian, was born (Martha Joan Reade Nash) at Plainfield, Mass., August 13, 1829, received a thorough education and, after her marriage in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb, resided for eight years in Chicago, Ill., where she was one of the principal founders of the Home for the Friendless and Half Orphan Asylum, and Secretary of the Sanitary Fair of 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York and gave her after life to literary work, from 1883 until her death being editor of "The Magazine of American History," besides furnishing numerous papers on historical and other subjects; also publishing some sixteen volumes, one of her most important works being a "History of New York City," in two volumes. She was a member of nearly thirty historical and other learned societies. Died, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBORN, Josiah, early lawyer and Attorney-General; born in Washington County, Ky.,

and educated at Transylvania University; was Attorney-General of the State by appointment of Governor Carlin, 1840-43, at that time being a resident of Jacksonville. He is described by his contemporaries as an able and brilliant man, but of convivial habits and unscrupulous to such a degree that his name was mixed up with a number of official scandals. Separated from his family, he died of delirium tremens, at Whitehall, Greene County.

LA MOILLE, a village of Bureau County, on the Mendota-Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 9 miles northwest of Mendota; in rich farming and stock-raising region; has a bank, three churches, fine school-building, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 516; (1900), 576.

LAMON, Ward Hill, lawyer, was born at Mill Creek, Frederick County, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1828; received a common school education and was engaged in teaching for a time; also began the study of medicine, but relinquished it for the law. About 1847-48 he located at Danville, Ill., subsequently read law with the late Judge Oliver L. Davis, attending lectures at the Louisville Law School, where he had Gen. John A. Logan for a class-mate. On admission to the bar, he became the Danville partner of Abraham Lincoln—the partnership being in existence as early as 1852. In 1859 he removed to Bloomington, and, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was chosen by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him to Washington, making the perilous night journey through Baltimore in Mr. Lincoln's company. Being a man of undoubted courage, as well as almost giant stature, he soon received the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, in the first weeks of the new administration, made a confidential visit to Colonel Anderson, then in command at Fort Sumter, to secure accurate information as to the situation there. In May, 1861, he obtained authority to raise a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel, remaining in the field to December, when he returned to the discharge of his duties as Marshal at Washington, but was absent from Washington on the night of the assassination—April 14, 1865. Resigning his office after this event, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with the late Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Some years later he published the first volume of a proposed Life of Lincoln, using material which he obtained from Mr. Lincoln's Springfield partner, William H. Herndon, but the second volume was never issued. His death occurred at Martins-

burg, W. Va., not far from his birthplace, May 7, 1893. Colonel Lamon married a daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield.

LANARK, a city in Carroll County, 19 miles by rail southwest of Freeport, and 7 miles east of Mount Carroll. The surrounding country is largely devoted to grain-growing, and Lanark has two elevators and is an important shipping-point. Manufacturing of various descriptions is carried on. The city has two banks (one National and one State), eight churches, a graded and high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,198; (1890), 1,295; (1900), 1,306.

LANDES, Silas Z., ex-Congressman, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 15, 1842. In early youth he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of this State in August, 1863, and has been in active practice at Mount Carmel since 1864. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney for Wabash County, was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He represented the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress from 1885 to 1889, being elected on the Democratic ticket.

LANDRIGAN, John, farmer and legislator, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and brought to America at one year of age, his parents stopping for a time in New Jersey. His early life was spent at Lafayette, Ind. After completing his education in the seminary there, he engaged in railroad and canal contracting. Coming to Illinois in 1858, he purchased a farm near Albion, Edwards County, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives (1868 and '74) and twice to the State Senate (1870 and '96), and has been, for over twenty years, a member of the State Agricultural Society—for four years of that time being President of the Board, and some sixteen years Vice-President.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 15, 1841, and educated in the public schools, graduating with the first class from the Chicago High School in 1858. He immediately entered upon the business of teaching as Principal, but, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools for Cook County. After three years' service as cashier of a bank, he was elected County Superintendent, a second time, in 1877, and regularly every four years thereafter until 1890. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Howland—a position which he continued to fill until the appointment of E. B. Andrews,

Superintendent, when he became First Assistant Superintendent.

LANE, Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, and became a resident of Illinois at the age of 16. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in February, 1865. Since then he has been a successful practitioner at Hillsboro. From 1869 to 1873 he served as County Judge. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District and re-elected for three successive terms, but was defeated by Frederick Remann (Republican) in 1894, and again by W. F. L. Hadley, at a special election, in 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Remann.

LANPHIER, Charles H., journalist, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1820; from 4 years of age lived in Washington City; in 1836 entered the office as an apprentice of "The State Register" at Vandalia, Ill., (then owned by his brother-in-law, William Walters). Later, the paper was removed to Springfield, and Walters, having enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, died at St. Louis, en route to the field. Lanphier, having thus succeeded to the management, and, finally, to the proprietorship of the paper, was elected public printer at the next session of the Legislature, and, in 1847, took into partnership George Walker, who acted as editor until 1858. Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper until 1863, and then sold out. During the war he was one of the State Board of Army Auditors appointed by Governor Yates; was elected Circuit Clerk in 1864 and re-elected in 1868, and, in 1872, was Democratic candidate for County Treasurer but defeated with the rest of his party.

LARCOM, Lucy, author and teacher, born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826; attended a grammar school and worked in a cotton mill at Lowell, becoming one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet Whittier. In 1846 she came to Illinois and, for three years, was a student at Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, meanwhile teaching at intervals in the vicinity. Returning to Massachusetts she taught for six years; in 1865 established "Our Young Folks," of which she was editor until 1874. Her books, both poetical and prose, have taken a high rank for their elevated literary and moral tone. Died, in Boston, April 17, 1893.

LARNED, Edward Channing, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1840; was Professor of Mathematics one year in Kemper College, Wis., then studied law and, in 1847, came to Chicago. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and gained considerable deserved celebrity by a speech which he delivered in 1851, in opposition to the fugitive slave law. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and, in 1860, made speeches in his support; was an active member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago during the war, and, in 1861, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, but compelled to resign by failing health. Being absent in Europe at the time of the fire of 1871, he returned immediately and devoted his attention to the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Making a second visit to Europe in 1872-73, he wrote many letters for the press, also doing much other literary work in spite of declining health. Died at Lake Forest, Ill., September, 1884.

LA SALLE, a city in La Salle County, 99 miles southwest of Chicago, situated on the Illinois River at southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and at intersection of three trunk lines of railroads. Bituminous coal abounds and is extensively mined; zinc smelting and the manufacture of glass and hydraulic and Portland cement are leading industries; also has a large ice trade with the South annually. It is connected with adjacent towns by electric railways, and with Peoria by daily river packets. Population (1890), 9,855; (1900), 10,446.

LA SALLE, Reni Robert Cavalier, Sieur de, a famous explorer, born at Rouen, France, in 1643; entered the Jesuit order, but conceiving that he had mistaken his vocation, came to America in 1666. He obtained a grant of land about the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. It was probably his intention to settle there as a grand seigneur; but, becoming interested in stories told him by some Seneca Indians, he started two years later in quest of a great waterway, which he believed led to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) and afforded a short route to China. He passed through Lake Ontario, and is believed to have discovered the Ohio. The claim that he reached the Illinois River at this time has been questioned. Having re-visited France in 1677 he was given a patent of nobility and extensive land-grants in Canada. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the great lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michi-

gan and erecting a fort near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, where he began the erection of a fort to which, in consequence of the misfortunes attending the expedition, was given the name of Creve-Cœur. Returning from here to Canada for supplies, in the following fall he again appeared in Illinois, but found his fort at Lake Peoria a ruin and his followers, whom he had left there, gone. Compelled again to return to Canada, in the latter part of 1681 he set out on his third expedition to Illinois, and making the portage by way of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers, reached "Starved Rock," near the present city of Ottawa, where his lieutenant, Tonty, had already begun the erection of a fort. In 1682, accompanied by Tonty, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9. He gave the region the name of Louisiana. In 1683 he again returned to France and was commissioned to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do in 1684, the expedition finally landing about Matagorda Bay in Texas. After other fruitless attempts (death and desertions having seriously reduced the number of his colonists), while attempting to reach Canada, he was murdered by his companions near Trinity River in the present State of Texas, March 19, 1687. Another theory regarding La Salle's ill-starred Texas expedition is, that he intended to establish a colony west of the Mississippi, with a view to contesting with the Spaniards for the possession of that region, but that the French government failed to give him the support which had been promised, leaving him to his fate.

LA SALLE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest counties in the northeastern section, being second in size and in population in the State. It was organized in 1831, and has an area of 1,152 square miles; population (1900), 87,776. The history of this region dates back to 1675, when Marquette established a mission at an Indian village on the Illinois River about where Utica now stands, eight miles west of Ottawa. La Salle (for whom the county is named) erected a fort here in 1682, which was, for many years, the headquarters for French missionaries and traders. Later, the Illinois Indians were well-nigh exterminated by starvation, at the same point, which has become famous in Western history as "Starved Rock." The surface of the county is undulating and slopes toward the Illinois River. The soil is rich, and timber abounds on the bluffs and

along the streams. Water is easily procured. Four beds of coal underlie the entire county, and good building stone is quarried at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Excellent hydraulic cement is made from the calciferous deposit, Utica being especially noted for this industry. The First American settlers came about the time of Captain Long's survey of a canal route (1816). The Illinois & Michigan Canal was located by a joint corps of State and National engineers in 1830. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) During the Black Hawk War, La Salle County was a prominent base of military operations.

LATHROP, William, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 17, 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in 1851, making his home in Central New York until his removal to Illinois. In 1856 he represented the Rockford District in the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1876, was elected, as a Republican, to represent the (then) Fourth Illinois District in Congress.

LA VANTUM, the name given, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the principal village of the Illinois Indians, situated on the Illinois River, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. (See *Starved Rock*.)

LAWLER, Frank, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842. His first active occupation was as a news-agent on railroads, which business he followed for three years. He learned the trade of a ship-calker, and was elected to the Presidency of the Ship-Carpenters' and Ship-Calkers' Association. While yet a young man he settled in Chicago and, in 1869, was appointed to a clerical position in the postoffice in that city; later, served as a letter-carrier, and as a member of the City Council (1876-84). In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, which he represented in that body for three successive terms. While serving his last year in Congress (1890) he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Cook County; in 1893 was an unsuccessful applicant for the Chicago postmastership, was defeated as an Independent-Democrat for Congress in 1894, but, in 1895, was elected Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Chicago. Died, Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, (Gen.) Michael K., soldier, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1814, brought to the United States in 1816, and, in 1819, to Gallatin County, Ill., where his father began

farming. The younger Lawler early evinced a military taste by organizing a military company in 1842, of which he served as Captain three or four years. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican War, which was attached to the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Forman's), and, at the end of its term of enlistment, raised a company of cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war—in all, seeing two and a half years' service. He then resumed the peaceful life of a farmer; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, again gave proof of his patriotism by recruiting the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment organized in the Eighteenth Congressional District—of which he was commissioned Colonel, entering into the three years' service in May, 1861. His regiment took part in most of the early engagements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson, where it lost heavily, Colonel Lawler himself being severely wounded. Later, he was in command, for some time, at Jackson, Tenn., and, in November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious service." He was also an active participant in the operations against Vicksburg, and was thanked on the field by General Grant for his service at the battle of Big Black, pronounced by Charles A. Dana (then Assistant Secretary of War) "one of the most splendid exploits of the war." After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and in the campaigns on the Teche and Red River, and in Texas, also being in command, for six months, at Baton Rouge, La. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, and mustered out, January, 1866, after a service of four years and seven months. He then returned to his Gallatin County farm, where he died, July 26, 1882.

LAWLER, Thomas G., soldier and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Liverpool, Eng., April 7, 1844; was brought to Illinois by his parents in childhood, and, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving first as a private, then as Sergeant, later being elected First Lieutenant, and (although not mustered in, for two months) during the Atlanta campaign being in command of his company, and placed on the roll of honor by order of General Rosecrans. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was the first man of his command over the enemy's works. After the war he became prominent as an officer

of the Illinois National Guard, organizing the Rockford Rifles, in 1876, and serving as Colonel of the Third Regiment for seven years; was appointed Postmaster at Rockford by President Hayes, but removed by Cleveland in 1885; re-appointed by Harrison and again displaced on the accession of Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of G. L. Nevius Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander twenty-six years; in 1882 was elected Department Commander for the State of Illinois and, in 1894, Commander-in-Chief, serving one year.

LAWRENCE, Charles B., jurist, was born at Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. After two years spent at Middlebury College, he entered the junior class at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1841. He devoted two years to teaching in Alabama, and began reading law at Cincinnati in 1843, completing his studies at St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1844. The following year he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was a prominent practitioner for ten years. The years 1856-58 he spent in foreign travel, with the primary object of restoring his impaired health. On his return home he began farming in Warren County, with the same end in view. In 1861 he accepted a nomination to the Circuit Court bench and was elected without opposition. Before the expiration of his term, in 1864, he was elected a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and, in 1870, became Chief Justice. At this time his home was at Galesburg. Failing of a re-election in 1873, he removed to Chicago, and at once became one of the leaders of the Cook County bar. Although persistently urged by personal and political friends, to permit his name to be used in connection with a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, he steadfastly declined. In 1877 he received the votes of the Republicans in the State Legislature for United States Senator against David Davis, who was elected. Died, at Decatur, Ala., April 9, 1883.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, one of the eastern counties in the "southern tier," originally a part of Edwards, but separated from the latter in 1821, and named for Commodore Lawrence. In 1900 its area was 360 square miles, and its population, 16,523. The first English speaking settlers seem to have emigrated from the colony at Vincennes, Ind. St. Francisville, in the southeastern portion, and Allison prairie, in the northeast, were favored by the American pioneers. Settlement was more or less desultory until after the

War of 1812. Game was abundant and the soil productive. About a dozen negro families found homes, in 1819, near Lawrenceville, and a Shaker colony was established about Charlottesville the same year. Among the best remembered pioneers are the families of Lautermann, Chubb, Kincaid, Buchanan and Laus—the latter having come from South Carolina. Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman and father of Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor (1857-64), was a large land proprietor at an early day, and his house was first utilized as a court house. The county is richer in historic associations than in populous towns. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, was credited with 865 inhabitants by the census of 1890. St. Francisville and Sumner are flourishing towns.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county-seat of Lawrence County, is situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 9 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 139 miles east of St. Louis. It has a courthouse, four churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 865; (1900), 1,300; (1903, est.), 1,600.

LAWSON, Victor F., journalist and newspaper proprietor, was born in Chicago, of Scandinavian parentage, Sept. 9, 1850. After graduating at the Chicago High School, he prosecuted his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Daily News," being for some time a partner of Melville E. Stone, but became sole proprietor in 1888, publishing morning and evening editions. He reduced the price of the morning edition to one cent, and changed its name to "The Chicago Record." He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and, in 1888, established a fund to provide for the distribution of medals among public school children of Chicago, the award to be made upon the basis of comparative excellence in the preparation of essays upon topics connected with American history.

LEBANON, a city in St. Clair County, situated on Silver Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles northeast of Belleville and 24 miles east of St. Louis; is located in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Its manufacturing interests are limited, a flouring mill being the chief industry of this character. The city has electric lights and electric trolley line connecting with Belleville and St. Louis; also has a bank, eight churches, two

newspapers and is an important educational center, being the seat of McKendree College, founded in 1828. Population (1890), 1,636; (1900), 1,812.

LEE COUNTY, one of the third tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line; named for Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame; area, 740 square miles; population (1900), 29,894. It was cut off from Ogle County, and separately organized in 1839. In 1840 the population was but little over 2,000. Charles F. Ingals, Nathan R. Whitney and James P. Dixon were the first County-Commissioners. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, although stone quarries are found here and there, notably at Ashton. The county-seat is Dixon, where, in 1828, one Ogee, a half-breed, built a cabin and established a ferry across the Rock River. In 1830, John Dixon, of New York, purchased Ogee's interest for \$1,800. Settlement and progress were greatly retarded by the Black Hawk War, but immigration fairly set in in 1838. The first court house was built in 1840, and the same year the United States Land Office was removed from Galena to Dixon, Colo., John Dement, an early pioneer, being appointed Receiver. Dixon was incorporated as a city in 1859, and, in 1900, had a population of 7,917.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Legislative.*)

LEGISLATURE. (See *General Assemblies.*)

LELAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 29 miles southwest of Aurora. Population (1900), 634.

LELAND, Edwin S., lawyer and Judge, was born at Dennysville, Me., August 28, 1812, and admitted to the bar at Dedham, Mass., in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and, in 1839, to Oregon, Ogle County, where he practiced for four years. Returning to Ottawa in 1843, he rapidly rose in his profession, until, in 1852, he was elected to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed him Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister. He was elected by popular vote in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, being assigned to the Appellate Court of the Second District in 1877. He was prominently identified with the genesis of the Republican party, whose tenets he zealously championed. He was also prominent in local affairs, having been elected the first Republican Mayor of Ottawa (1856), President of the Board of Education and County Treasurer. Died, June, 24, 1889.

LEMEN, James, Sr., pioneer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Nov. 20, 1760; served as a soldier

in the War of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; in 1786 came to Illinois, settling at the village of New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe County. He was a man of enterprise and sterling integrity, and ultimately became the head of one of the most prominent and influential families in Southern Illinois. He is said to have been the first person admitted to the Baptist Church by immersion in Illinois, finally becoming a minister of that denomination. Of a family of eight children, four of his sons became ministers. Mr. Lemen's prominence was indicated by the fact that he was approached by Aaron Burr, with offers of large rewards for his influence in founding that ambitious schemer's projected Southwestern Empire, but the proposals were indignantly rejected and the scheme denounced. Died, at Waterloo, Jan. 8, 1822.—**Robert** (Lemen), oldest son of the preceding, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 25, 1783; came with his father to Illinois, and, after his marriage, settled in St. Clair County. He held a commission as magistrate and, for a time, was United States Marshal for Illinois under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Died in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, August 24, 1860.—**Rev. Joseph** (Lemen), the second son, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 8, 1785, brought to Illinois in 1786, and, on reaching manhood, married Mary Kinney, a daughter of Rev. William Kinney, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Joseph Lemen settled in Ridge Prairie, in the northern part of St. Clair County, and for many years supplied the pulpit of the Bethel Baptist church, which had been founded in 1809 on the principle of opposition to human slavery. His death occurred at his home, June 29, 1861.—**Rev. James** (Lemen), Jr., the third son, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1787; early united with the Baptist Church and became a minister—assisting in the ordination of his father, whose sketch stands at the head of this article. He served as a Delegate from St. Clair County in the first State Constitutional Convention (1818), and as Senator in the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. He also preached extensively in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and assisted in the organization of many churches, although his labors were chiefly within his own. Mr. Lemen was the second child of American parents born in Illinois—Enoch Moore being the first. Died, Feb. 8, 1870.—**William** (Lemen), the fourth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1791; served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Died in Monroe

County, in 1857.—**Rev. Josiah** (Lemen), the fifth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., August 15, 1794; was a Baptist preacher. Died near Duquoin, July 11, 1867.—**Rev. Moses** (Lemen), the sixth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797; became a Baptist minister early in life, served as Representative in the Sixth General Assembly (1828-30) for Monroe County. Died, in Montgomery County, Ill., March 5, 1859.

LEMONT, a city in Cook County, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A thick vein of Silurian limestone (Athens marble) is extensively quarried here, constituting the chief industry. Owing to the number of industrial enterprises, Lemont is at times the temporary home of a large number of workmen. The city has a bank, electric lights, six churches, two papers, five public and four private schools, one business college, aluminum and concrete works. Population of the township (1890), 5,539; (1900), 4,441.

LE MOYNE, John V., ex-Congressman, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1847. He studied law at Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once removed to Chicago, where he continued a permanent resident and active practitioner. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but was defeated by Charles B. Farwell, Republican. In 1874 he was again a candidate against Mr. Farwell. Both claimed the election, and a contest ensued which was decided by the House in favor of Mr. Le Moyne.

LENA, a village in Stephenson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Freeport and 38 miles east of Galena. It is in a farming and dairying district, but has some manufactures, the making of caskets being the principal industry in this line. There are six churches, two banks, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 1,270; (1900), 1,252.

LEONARD, Edward F., Railway President, was born in Connecticut in 1836; graduated from Union College, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1858; served for several years as clerk in the office of the State Auditor, was afterwards connected with the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" (now a part of the Illinois Central Railway), and was private secretary of Governor Cullom during his first term. For several years he has been President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria.

LEROY, a city in McLean County, 15 miles southwest of Bloomington; has two banks, several churches, a graded school and a plow factory. Two weekly papers are published there. Population (1880), 1,068; (1890), 1,258; (1900), 1,629.

LEVERETT, Washington and Warren, educators and twin-brothers, whose careers were strikingly similar; born at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1805, and passed their boyhood on a farm; in 1827 began a preparatory course of study under an elder brother at Roxbury, Mass., entered Brown University as freshmen, the next year, and graduated in 1832. Warren, being in bad health, spent the following winter in South Carolina, afterwards engaging in teaching, for a time, and in study in Newton Theological Seminary, while Washington served as tutor two years in his Alma Mater and in Columbian College in Washington, D. C., then took a course at Newton, graduating there in 1836. The same year he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, remaining, with slight interruption, until 1868. Warren, after suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, came west in the fall of 1837, and, after teaching for a few months at Greenville, Bond County, in 1839 joined his brother at Shurtleff College as Principal of the preparatory department, subsequently being advanced to the chair of Ancient Languages, which he continued to occupy until June, 1868, when he retired in the same year with his brother. After resigning he established himself in the book business, which was continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1872. Washington, the surviving brother, continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and to discharge the duties of Librarian and Treasurer of the institution. Died, Dec. 13, 1889.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, an educational institution based upon a bequest of Allen C. Lewis, in the city of Chicago, established in 1895. It maintains departments in law, the classics, preparatory studies and manual training, and owns property valued at \$1,600,000, with funds and endowment amounting to \$1,100,000. No report is made of the number of pupils.

LEWIS, John H., ex-Congressman, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 21, 1830. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended the public schools, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1880, was the successful Repub-

hican candidate for Congress from the old Ninth District. In 1882, he was a candidate for reelection from the same district (then the Tenth), but was defeated by Nicholas E. Worthington, his Democratic opponent.

LEWISTOWN, the county-seat of Fulton County, located on two lines of railway, fifty miles southwest of Peoria and sixty miles northwest of Springfield. It contains flour and saw-mills, carriage and wagon, can-making, duplex-scales and evener factories, six churches and four newspapers, one issuing a daily edition; also excellent public schools. Population (1880), 1,771; (1890), 2,166; (1900), 2,504.

LEXINGTON, a city in McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 110 miles south of Chicago and 16 miles northeast of Bloomington. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising, and the town has a flourishing trade in horses and other live-stock. Tile is manufactured here, and the town has two banks, five churches, a high school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,187; (1900), 1,415.

LIBERTYVILLE, a village of Lake County, on the main line of the Chicago & Madison Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 35 miles north-northwest of Chicago. The region is agricultural. The town has some manufactures, two banks and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 550; (1900), 864.

LIBRARIES. (STATISTICAL.)—A report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96, on the subject of "Public, Society and School Libraries in the United States," presents some approximate statistics of libraries in the several States, based upon the reports of librarians, so far as they could be obtained in reply to inquiries sent out from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As shown by the statistical tables embodied in this report, there were 348 libraries in Illinois reporting 300 volumes and over, of which 134 belonged to the smallest class noted, or those containing less than 1,000 volumes. The remaining 214 were divided into the following classes:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Containing 300,000 and less than 500,000 volumes | 1 |
| " 100,000 " " 300,000 " | 2 |
| " 50,000 " " 100,000 " | 1 |
| " 25,000 " " 50,000 " | 5 |
| " 10,000 " " 25,000 " | 27 |
| " 5,000 " " 10,000 " | 34 |
| " 1,000 " " 5,000 " | 144 |

A general classification of libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, as to character, divides them into, General, 91; School, 36; College, 42; College Society, 7; Law, 3; Theological, 7; State, 2; Asy-

lum and Reformatory, 4; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Scientific, 6; Historical, 3; Society, 8; Medical, Odd Fellows and Social, 1 each. The total number of volumes belonging to the class of 1,000 volumes and over was 1,822,580 with 447,168 pamphlets; and, of the class between 300 and 1,000 volumes, 66,992—making a grand total of 1,889,572 volumes. The library belonging to the largest (or 300,000) class, is that of the University of Chicago, reporting 305,000 volumes, with 180,000 pamphlets, while the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library belong to the second class, reporting, respectively, 217,065 volumes with 42,000 pamphlets, and 135,244 volumes and 35,654 pamphlets. (The report of the Chicago Public Library for 1898 shows a total, for that year, of 235,385 volumes and 44,069 pamphlets.)

As to sources of support or method of administration, 42 of the class reporting 1,000 volumes and over, are supported by taxation; 27, by appropriations by State, County or City; 20, from endowment funds; 54, from membership fees and dues; 16, from book-rents; 26, from donations, leaving 53 to be supported from sources not stated. The total income of 131 reporting on this subject is \$787,262; the aggregate endowment of 17 of this class is \$2,283,197, and the value of buildings belonging to 36 is estimated at \$2,981,575. Of the 214 libraries reporting 1,000 volumes and over, 88 are free, 28 are reference, and 158 are both circulating and reference.

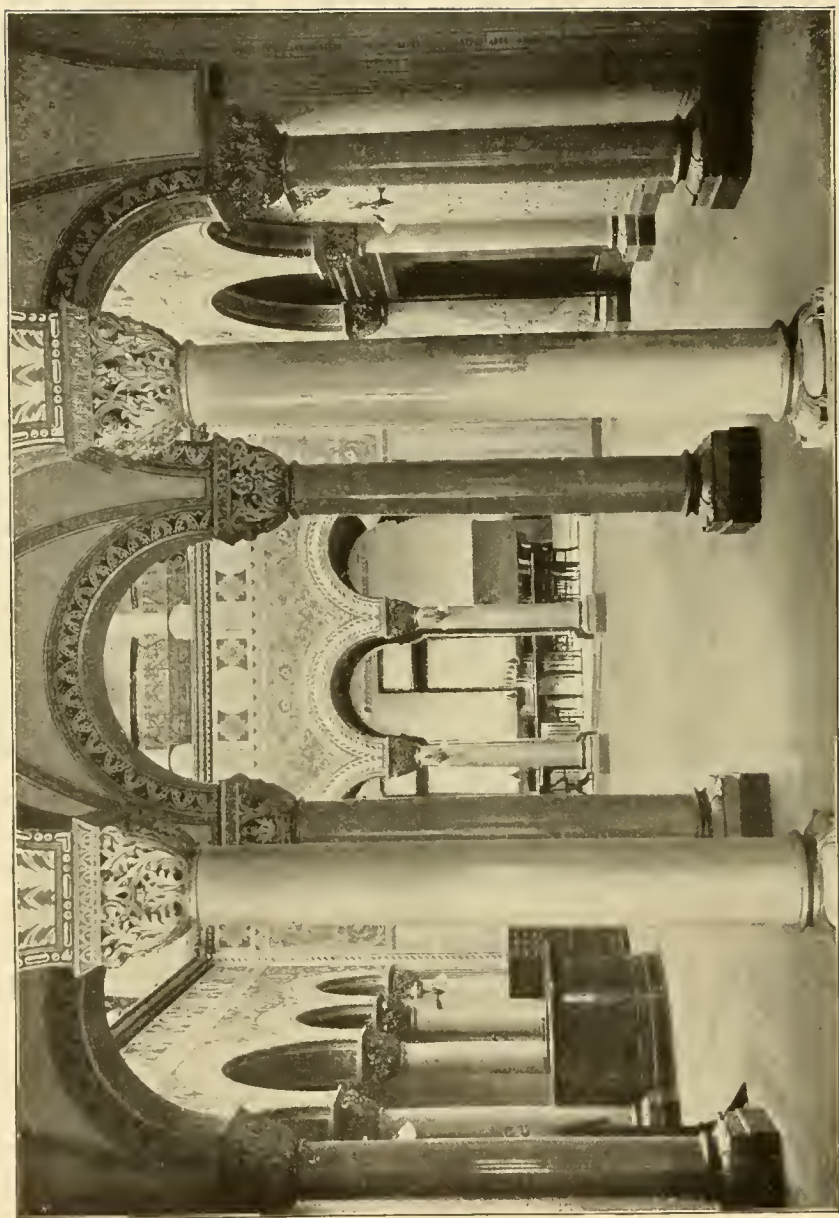
The free public libraries in the State containing 3,000 volumes and over, in 1896, amounted to 39. The following list includes those of this class containing 10,000 volumes and over:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Chicago, Public Library | (1896) | 217,065 |
| Peoria, " " " " " " | | 57,604 |
| Springfield, " " " " " " | | 28,639 |
| Rockford, " " " " " " | | 28,000 |
| Quincy, " " " " " " | and Reading Room | 19,400 |
| Galesburg, " " " " " " | | 18,469 |
| Elgin, Gail Borden Public Library | | 17,000 |
| Bloomington, Withers " " " " | | 16,068 |
| Evanston, Free " " " " " " | | 15,515 |
| Decatur, " " " " " " | | 14,766 |
| Belleville, " " " " " " | | 14,511 |
| Aurora, " " " " " " | | 14,350 |
| Rock Island, " " " " " " | | 12,634 |
| Joliet, " " " " " " | | 22,325 |

The John Crerar Library (a scientific reference library)—established in the City of Chicago in 1894, on the basis of a bequest of the late John Crerar, estimated as amounting to fully \$3,000,000—is rapidly adding to its resources, having, in the four years of its history, acquired over 40,000 volumes. With its princely endowment,



LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



LIBRARY BUILDING (MAIN FLOOR). UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

it is destined, in the course of a few years, to be reckoned one of the leading libraries of its class in the United States, as it is one of the most modern and carefully selected.

The Newberry and Chicago Historical Society Libraries fill an important place for reference purposes, especially on historical subjects. A tardy beginning has been made in building up a State Historical Library in Springfield; but, owing to the indifference of the Legislature and the meager support it has received, the State which was, for nearly a hundred years, the theater of the most important events in the development of the Mississippi Valley, has, as yet, scarcely accomplished anything worthy of its name in collecting and preserving the records of its own history.

In point of historical origin, next to the Illinois State Library, which dates from the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, the oldest library in the State is that of the McCormick Theological Seminary, which is set down as having had its origin in 1825, though this occurred in another State. The early State College Libraries follow next in chronological order: Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, 1827; Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1829; McKendree College, at Lebanon, 1834; Rockford College, 1849; Lombard University, at Galesburg, 1852. In most cases, however, these are simply the dates of the establishment of the institution, or the period at which instruction began to be given in the school which finally developed into the college.

The school library is constantly becoming a more important factor in the liberal education of the youth of the State. Adding to this the "Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle," organized by the State Teachers' Association some ten years ago, but still in the experimental stage, and the system of "traveling libraries," set on foot at a later period, there is a constant tendency to enlarge the range of popular reading and bring the public library, in some of its various forms, within the reach of a larger class.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.
—The following history and analysis of the Free Public Library Law of Illinois is contributed, for the "Historical Encyclopedia," by E. S. Willcox, Librarian of the Peoria Public Library:

The Library Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1872 was the first broadly planned, comprehensive and complete Free Public Library Law placed on the statute book of any State in the Union. It is true, New Hampshire, in 1849, and Massachusetts, in 1851, had taken steps in this direction, with three or four brief sections of laws, permissive in their

character rather than directive, but lacking the vitalizing qualities of our Illinois law, in that they provided no sufficiently specific working method—no sailing directions—for starting and administering such free public libraries. They seem to have had no influence on subsequent library legislation, while, to quote the language of Mr. Fletcher in his "Public Libraries in America," "the wisdom of the Illinois law, in this regard, is probably the reason why it has been so widely copied in other States."

By this law of 1872 Illinois placed herself at the head of her sister States in encouraging the spread of general intelligence among the people; but it is also a record to be equally proud of, that, within less than five years after her admission to the Union, Dec. 3, 1818—that is, at the first session of her Third General Assembly—a general Act was passed and approved, Jan. 31, 1823, entitled: "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this State," with the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, a disposition for improvement in useful knowledge has manifested itself in various parts of this State, by associating for procuring and erecting public libraries; and, whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the public that the sources of information should be multiplied, and institutions for that purpose encouraged and promoted; Sec. 1. Be it enacted," etc.

Then follow ten sections, covering five and a half pages of the published laws of that session, giving explicit directions as to the organizing and maintaining of such Associations, with provisions as enlightened and liberal as we could ask for to-day. The libraries contemplated in this act are, of course, subscription libraries, the only kind known at that time, free public libraries supported by taxation not having come into vogue in that early day.

It is the one vivifying quality of the Illinois law of 1872, that it showed how to start a free public library, how to manage it when started and how to provide it with the necessary funds. It furnished a full and minute set of sailing directions for the ship it launched, and, moreover, was not loaded down with useless limitations.

With a few exceptions—notably the Boston Public Library, working under a special charter, and an occasional endowed library, like the Astor Library—all public libraries in those days were subscription libraries, like the great Mercantile Libraries of New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with dues of from \$3 to \$10 from each member per year. With dues at \$4 a year, our Peoria Mercantile Library, at its best, never had over 286 members in any one year. Compare this with our present public membership of 6,500, and it will be seen that some kind of a free public library law was needed. That was the conclusion I, as one of the Directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, came to in 1869. We had tried every expedient for years, in the way of lecture courses, concerts, spelling matches, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and begging, to increase our membership and revenue. So far, and no farther, seemed to be the rule with all subscription libraries. They did not reach the masses who needed them most. And, for this manifest rea-

son: the necessary cost of annual dues stood in the way; the women and young people who wanted something to read, who thirsted for knowledge, and who are the principal patrons of the free public library to-day, did not hold the family purse-strings; while the men, who did hold the purse-strings, did not particularly care for books.

It was my experience, derived as a Director in the Peoria Mercantile Library when it was still a small, struggling subscription library, that suggested the need of a State law authorizing cities and towns to tax themselves for the support of public libraries, as they already did for the support of public schools. When, in 1870, I submitted the plan to some of my friends, they pronounced it Quixotic—the people would never consent to pay taxes for libraries. To which I replied, that, until sometime in the '50's, we had no free public schools in this State.

I then drew up the form of a law, substantially as it now stands; and, after submitting it to Justin Winsor, then of the Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, then in Cincinnati, and William T. Harris, then in St. Louis, I placed it in the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, in December, 1870, who took it with him to Springfield, promising to do what he could to get it through the Legislature, of which he was a member from Peoria. The bill was introduced by Mr. Caldwell, March 23, 1871, as House bill No. 563, and as House bill No. 563 it finally received the Governor's signature and became a law, March 7, 1872.

The essential features of our Illinois law are:

I. The power of initiative in starting a free public library lies in the City Council, and not in an appeal to the voters of the city at a general election.

It is a weak point in the English public libraries act that this initiative is left to the electors or voters of a city, and, in several London and provincial districts, the proposed law has been repeatedly voted down by the very people it was most calculated to benefit, from fear of a little extra taxation.

II. The amount of tax to be levied is permissive, not mandatory.

We can trust to the public spirit of our city authorities, supported by an intelligent public sentiment, to provide for the library needs. A mandatory law, requiring the levying of a certain fixed percentage of the city's total assessment, might invite extravagance, as it has in several instances where a mandatory law is in force.

III. The Library Board has exclusive control of library appropriations.

This is to be interpreted that Public Library Boards are separate and distinct departments of the city administration; and experience has shown that they are as capable and honest in handling money as School Boards or City Councils.

IV. Library Boards consist of nine members to serve for three years.

V. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office.

VI. An annual report is to be made by the Board to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year.

This, with slight modifications adapting it to villages, towns and townships, is, in substance, the Free Public Library Law of Illinois. Under its beneficent operation flourishing free public libraries have been established in the principal cities and towns of our State—slowly, at first, but, of late years, more rapidly as their usefulness has become apparent.

No argument is now needed to show the importance—the imperative necessity—of the widest possible diffusion of intelligence among the people of a free State. Knowledge and ignorance—the one means civilization, the other, barbarism. Give a man the taste for good books and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a better, happier man and a wiser citizen. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; you set before him nobler examples to imitate and safer paths to follow.

We have no way of foretelling how many and how great benefits will accrue to society and the State, in the future, from the comparatively modern introduction of the free public library into our educational system; but when some youthful Abraham Lincoln, poring over Æsop's Fables, Weems' Life of Washington and a United States History, by the flickering light of a pine-knot in a log-cabin, rises at length to be the hope and bulwark of a nation, then we learn what the world may owe to a taste for books. In the general spread of intelligence through our free schools, our free press and our free libraries, lies our only hope that our free American institutions shall not decay and perish from the earth.

“Knowledge is the only good, ignorance the only evil.”
“Let knowledge grow from more to more.”

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, created by the Constitution of 1818, has been retained in each of the subsequent Constitutions, being elective by the people at the same time with that of Governor. The following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State, from the date of its admission into the Union to the present time (1899), with the date and length of each incumbent's term: Pierre Menard, 1818-22; Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, 1822-26; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadoc Casey, 1830-33; William Lee D. Ewing (succeeded to the office as President of the Senate), 1833-34; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-36; William H. Davidson (as President of the Senate), 1836-38; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-46; Joseph B. Wells, 1846-49; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57; John Wood, 1857-60; Thomas A. Marshall (as President of the Senate), Jan. 7-14, 1861; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-65; William Bross, 1865-69; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L.

Beveridge, Jan. 13-23, 1873; John Early (as President of the Senate), 1873-75; Archibald A. Glenn (as President of the Senate), 1875-77; Andrew Shuman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-83; William J. Campbell (as President of the Senate), 1883-85; John C. Smith, 1885-89; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893-97; William A. Northcott, 1897 —.

LIMESTONE. Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in its output of limestone, the United States Census Report for 1890 giving the number of quarries as 104, and the total value of the product as \$2,190,604. In the value of stone used for building purposes Illinois far exceeds any other State, the greater proportion of the output in Pennsylvania being suitable only for flux. Next to its employment as building stone, Illinois limestone is chiefly used for street-work, a small percentage being used for flux, and still less for bridge-work, and but little for burning into lime. The quarries in this State employ 3,383 hands, and represent a capital of \$3,316,616, in the latter particular also ranking next to Pennsylvania. The quarries are found in various parts of the State, but the most productive and most valuable are in the northern section.

LINCOLN, an incorporated city, and county-seat of Logan County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Champaign and Havana and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad; is 28 miles northeast of Springfield, and 157 miles southwest of Chicago. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, among the products being flour, brick and drain tile. The city has water-works, fire department, gas and electric lighting plant, telephone system, machine shops, eighteen churches, good schools, three national banks, a public library, electric street railways, and several newspapers. Besides possessing good schools, it is the seat of Lincoln University (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution, founded in 1865). The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and the Illinois (State) Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children are also located here. Population (1890), 6,725; (1900), 8,962; (1903, est.), 12,000.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, of Quaker-English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780, where he was killed by the Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, settled in Indiana in 1816, and removed

to Macon County in 1830. Abraham was the issue of his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name being Nancy Hanks. The early occupations of the future President were varied. He served at different times as farm-laborer, flat-boatman, country salesman, merchant, surveyor, lawyer, State legislator, Congressman and President. In 1832 he enlisted for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen Captain of his company was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature the same year, but elected two years later. About this time he turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, one year later, began practice at Springfield. By successive re-elections he served in the House until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1838, and again in 1840, he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, on both occasions being defeated by William L. D. Ewing. In 1841 he was an applicant to President William Henry Harrison for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the appointment going to Justin Butterfield. His next official position was that of Representative in the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49). From that time he gave his attention to his profession until 1855, when he was a leading candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, but failed of election, Lyman Trumbull being chosen. In 1856, he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington, and, in 1858, was formally nominated by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senate, later engaging in a joint debate with Senator Douglas on party issues, during which they delivered speeches at seven different cities of the State. Although he again failed to secure the prize of an election, owing to the character of the legislative apportionment then in force, which gave a majority of the Senators and Representatives to a Democratic minority of the voters, his burning, incisive utterances on the subject of slavery attracted the attention of the whole country, and prepared the way for the future triumph of the Republican party. Previous to this he had been four times (1840, '44, '52, and '56) on the ticket of his party as candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1860, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency and was chosen by a decisive majority in the Electoral College, though receiving a minority of the aggregate popular vote. Unquestionably his candidacy was aided by internal dissensions in the Democratic party. His election and his inauguration (on March 4, 1861) were

made a pretext for secession, and he met the issue with promptitude and firmness, tempered with kindness and moderation towards the secessionists. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864, the vote in the Electoral College standing 212 for Lincoln to 21 for his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan. The history of Mr. Lincoln's life in the Presidential chair is the history of the whole country during its most dramatic period. Next to his success in restoring the authority of the Government over the whole Union, history will, no doubt, record his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, as the most important and far-reaching act of his administration. And yet to this act, which has embalmed his memory in the hearts of the lovers of freedom and human justice in all ages and in all lands, the world over, is due his death at the hands of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington City, April 15, 1865, as the result of an assault made upon him in Ford's Theater the evening previous—his death occurring one week after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army—just as peace, with the restoration of the Union, was assured. A period of National mourning ensued, and he was accorded the honor of a National funeral, his remains being finally laid to rest in a mausoleum in Springfield. His profound sympathy with every class of sufferers during the War of the Rebellion; his forbearance in the treatment of enemies; his sagacity in giving direction to public sentiment at home and in dealing with international questions abroad; his courage in preparing the way for the removal of slavery—the bone of contention between the warring sections—have given him a place in the affections of the people beside that of Washington himself, and won for him the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, lawyer, member of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843, and educated in the homeschools and at Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1864. During the last few months of the Civil War, he served on the staff of General Grant with the rank of Captain. After the war he studied law and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Chicago, finally becoming a member of the firm of Lincoln & Isham. In 1880, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in March following, appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield, serving to the close of the term. In 1889 he became Minister to England by appointment of President Harrison,

gaining high distinction as a diplomatist. This was the last public office held by him. After the death of George M. Pullman he became Acting President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, later being formally elected to that office, which (1899) he still holds. Mr. Lincoln's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but its use has not been encouraged by him.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE, a name popularly given to a series of joint discussions between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at different points in the State during the summer and autumn of 1858, while both were candidates for the position of United States Senator. The places and dates of holding these discussions were as follows: At Ottawa, August 21; at Freeport, August 27; at Jonesboro, Sept. 15; at Charleston, Sept. 18; at Galesburg, Oct. 7; at Quincy, Oct. 13; at Alton, Oct. 15. Immense audiences gathered to hear these debates, which have become famous in the political history of the Nation, and the campaign was the most noted in the history of any State. It resulted in the securing by Douglas of a re-election to the Senate; but his answers to the shrewdly-couched interrogatories of Lincoln led to the alienation of his Southern following, the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860, and the defeat of his Presidential aspirations, with the placing of Mr. Lincoln prominently before the Nation as a sagacious political leader, and his final election to the Presidency.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, an institution located at Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., incorporated in 1865. It is co-educational, has a faculty of eleven instructors and, for 1896-8, reports 209 pupils—ninety-one male and 118 female. Instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, music, fine arts and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 3,000 volumes, and reports funds and endowment amounting to \$60,000, with property valued at \$55,000.

LINDER, Usher F., lawyer and politician, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky. (ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln), March 20, 1809; came to Illinois in 1835, finally locating at Charleston, Coles County; after traveling the circuit a few months was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), but resigned before the close of the session to accept the office of Attorney-General, which he held less than a year and a half, when he resigned that also. Again, in 1846, he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly and re-elected to the

Sixteenth and Seventeenth, afterwards giving his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Linder, in his best days, was a fluent speaker with some elements of eloquence which gave him a wide popularity as a campaign orator. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and at Baltimore. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles under the title of "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which was published in book form in 1876. Died in Chicago, June 5, 1876.

LINEGAR, David T., legislator, was born in Ohio, Feb. 12, 1830; came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1840, and to Wayne County, Ill., in 1858, afterward locating at Cairo, where he served as Postmaster during the Civil War; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, but afterwards became a Democrat, and served as such in the lower branch of the General Assembly (1880-86). Died at Cairo, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Charles E., State Auditor, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825; attended Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1849 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Chandlerville, Cass County. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there five years, taking an active part in the anti-slavery contest, and serving as State Senator (1853-55). In 1857, having returned to Illinois, he resumed practice at Chandlerville, and, in 1861, under authority of Governor Yates, recruited a company which was attached to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry as Company K, and of which he was commissioned Captain, having declined the lieutenant-colonelcy. Within twelve months he became Colonel, and, on Sept. 16, 1865, was mustered out as brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he reluctantly consented to lead the Republican forlorn hope as a candidate for Congress in the (then) Ninth Congressional District, largely reducing the Democratic majority. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and the same year chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1868 he was elected State Auditor, and re-elected in 1872; also served as Permanent President of the Republican State Convention of 1878. On the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, he became its first Superintendent, assuming his duties in March, 1887, but died Sept. 13, following, as a result of injuries received from a runaway team

while driving through the grounds of the institution a few days previous. — **Emily Webster Chandler** (Lippincott), wife of the preceding, was born March 13, 1833, at Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., the daughter of Dr. Charles Chandler, a prominent physician widely known in that section of the State; was educated at Jacksonville Female Academy, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, to Dr. (afterwards General) Charles E. Lippincott. Soon after the death of her husband, in September, 1887, Mrs. Lippincott, who had already endeared herself by her acts of kindness to the veterans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was appointed Matron of the institution, serving until her death, May 21, 1895. The respect in which she was held by the old soldiers, to whose comfort and necessities she had ministered in hospital and elsewhere, was shown in a most touching manner at the time of her death, and on the removal of her remains to be laid by the side of her husband, in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield.

LIPPINCOTT, (Rev.) Thomas, early clergyman, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1791; in 1817 started west, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818; the same year established himself in mercantile business at Milton, then a place of some importance near Alton. This place proving unhealthy, he subsequently removed to Edwardsville, where he was for a time employed as clerk in the Land Office. He afterwards served as Secretary of the Senate (1822-23). That he was a man of education and high intelligence, as well as a strong opponent of slavery, is shown by his writings, in conjunction with Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, George Churchill and others, in opposition to the scheme for securing the adoption of a pro-slavery Constitution in Illinois in 1824. In 1825 he purchased from Hooper Warren "The Edwardsville Spectator," which he edited for a year or more, but soon after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and became an influential factor in building up that denomination in Illinois. He was also partly instrumental in securing the location of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He died at Pana, Ill., April 13, 1869. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor (1869-77), was a son of the subject of this sketch.

LIQUOR LAWS. In the early history of the State, the question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicants was virtually relegated to the control of the local authorities, who granted license, collected fees, and fixed the tariff of charges. As early as 1851, however, the General Assembly, with a view to mitigating what it was felt had

become a growing evil, enacted a law popularly known as the "quart law," which, it was hoped, would do away with the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the glass. The law failed to meet the expectation of its framers and supporters, and, in 1855, a prohibitory law was submitted to the electors, which was rejected at the polls. Since that date a general license system has prevailed, except in certain towns and cities where prohibitory ordinances were adopted. The regulations governing the traffic, therefore, have been widely variant in different localities. The Legislature, however, has always possessed the same constitutional power to regulate the sale of intoxicants, as aconite, henbane, strychnine, or other poisons. In 1879 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began the agitation of the license question from a new standpoint. In March of that year, a delegation of Illinois women, headed by Miss Frances E. Willard, presented to the Legislature a monster petition, signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, praying for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to give females above the age of 21 the right to vote upon the granting of licenses in the localities of their residences. Miss Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, addressed the House in its favor, and Miss Willard spoke to the Senate on the same lines. The measure was defeated in the House by a vote of fifty-five to fifty-three, and the Senate took no action. In 1881 the same bill was introduced anew, but again failed of passage. Nevertheless, persistent agitation was not without its results. In 1883 the Legislature enacted what is generally termed the "High License Law," by the provisions of which a minimum license of \$500 per annum was imposed for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and \$150 for malt liquors, with the authority on the part of municipalities to impose a still higher rate by ordinance. This measure was made largely a partisan issue, the Republicans voting almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly opposing it. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hamilton. The liquor laws of Illinois, therefore, at the present time are based upon local option, high license and local supervision. The criminal code of the State contains the customary provisions respecting the sale of stimulants to minors and other prohibited parties, or at forbidden times, but, in the larger cities, many of the provisions of the State law are rendered practically inoperative by the municipal ordinances, or absolutely nullified by the indifference or studied neglect of the local officials.

LITCHFIELD, the principal city of Montgomery County, at the intersection of Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Wabash and the Illinois Central, with three other short-line railways, 43 miles south of Springfield and 47 miles northeast of St. Louis. The surrounding country is fertile, undulating prairie, in which are found coal, oil and natural gas. A coal mine is operated within the corporate limits. Grain is extensively raised, and Litchfield has several elevators, flouring mills, a can factory, briquette works, etc. The output of the manufacturing establishments also includes foundry and machine shop products, brick and tile, brooms, ginger ale and cider. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and has a Holly water-works system, a public library and public parks, two banks, twelve churches, high and graded schools, and an Ursuline convent, a Catholic hospital, and two monthly, two weekly, and two daily periodicals. Population (1890), 5,811; (1900), 5,918; (1903, est.), 7,000.

LITCHFIELD, CARROLLTON & WESTERN RAILROAD, a line which extends from Columbiana, on the Illinois River, to Barnett, Ill., 51.5 miles; is of standard gauge, the track being laid with fifty-six pound steel rails. It was opened for business, in three different sections, from 1883 to 1887, and for three years was operated in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway. In May, 1890, the latter was sold under foreclosure, and, in November, 1893, the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western reverted to the former owners. Six months later it passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom (up to 1898) it has since been operated. The general offices are at Carlinville.

LITTLE, George, merchant and banker, was born in Columbia, Pa., in 1808; came to Rushville, Ill., in 1836, embarking in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted sixty years. In 1865 he established the Bank of Rushville, of which he was President, in these two branches of business amassing a large fortune. Died, March 5, 1896.

LITTLE VERMILION RIVER rises in Vermilion County, Ill., and flows eastwardly into Indiana, emptying into the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind.

LITTLE WABASH RIVER, rises in Effingham and Cumberland Counties, flows east and south through Clay, Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles above the mouth of the latter. Its estimated length is about 180 miles.

LITTLER, David T., lawyer and State Senator, was born at Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836; was educated in the common schools in his native State and, at twenty-one, removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, soon after was elected a Justice of the Peace, and later appointed Master in Chancery. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, but resigned in 1868, removing to Springfield the same year, where he entered into partnership with the late Henry S. Greene, Milton Hay being admitted to the firm soon after, the partnership continuing until 1881. In 1882 Mr. Littler was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly from Sangamon County, was re-elected in 1886, and returned to the Senate in 1894, serving in the latter body four years. In both Houses Mr. Littler took a specially prominent part in legislation on the revenue question.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, reformer and philanthropist, was born (Mary Ashton Rice) in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821; taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in Southern Virginia; later married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Ill., becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago, in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers and in assisting her husband; in 1862 was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley; also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863. Of late years she has labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance, besides being the author of several volumes, one of these being "Pen Pictures of Chicago" (1865). Her home is in Boston.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, situated about midway between Chicago and Springfield. The surface is rolling toward the east, but is level in the west; area, 1,026 square miles; population (1900), 42,035, named for Edward Livingston. It was organized in 1837, the first Commissioners being Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moon and Daniel Rockwood. Pontiac was selected as the county-seat, the proprietors donating ample lands and \$3,000 in cash for the erection of public buildings. Vermilion River and Indian Creek are the prin-

cipal streams. Coal underlies the entire county, and shafts are in successful operation at various points. It is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, the yield of oats and corn being large. Stock-raising is also extensively carried on. The development of the county really dates from the opening of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1854, since which date it has been crossed by numerous other lines. Pontiac, the county-seat, is situated on the Vermilion, is a railroad center and the site of the State Reform School. Its population in 1890 was 2,784. Dwight has attained a wide reputation as the seat of the parent "Keeley" Institute for the cure of the liquor habit.

LOCKPORT, a village in Will County, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1853; situated 33 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. The surrounding region is agricultural; limestone is extensively quarried. Manufactures are flour, oatmeal, brass goods, paper and strawboard. It has ten churches, a public and high school, parochial schools, a bank, gas plant, electric car lines, and one weekly paper. The controlling works of the Chicago Drainage Canal and offices of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are located here. Population (1890), 2,449; (1900), 2,659.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, was born at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., August 2, 1789, left fatherless at the age of ten, after a few months at a private school in New Jersey, he went to live with an uncle (Francis Drake) at Waterford, N. Y., with whom he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1811. In 1813 he removed to Auburn, and later became Master in Chancery. In 1818 he descended the Ohio River upon a flat-boat in company with William H. Brown, afterwards of Chicago, and walking across the country from Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia in December, but finally settled at Carmi, where he remained a year. In 1821 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, but resigned the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, and which he filled only three months, when President Monroe made him Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville. About the same time he was also appointed agent of the First Board of Canal Commissioners. The Legislature of 1824-25 elected him Judge of the Supreme Court, his service extending until the adoption

of the Constitution of 1848, which he assisted in framing as a Delegate from Morgan County. In 1851 he was made State Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held until his death. He was always an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and a leading supporter of Governor Coles in opposition to the plan to secure a pro-slavery Constitution in 1824. His personal and political integrity was recognized by all parties. From 1828 to 1853 Judge Lockwood was a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved himself an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College, serving for over a quarter of a century as one of its Trustees, and was also influential in securing several of the State charitable institutions there. His later years were spent at Batavia, where he died, April 23, 1874, in the 85th year of his age.

LODA, a village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 4 miles north of Paxton. The region is agricultural, and the town has considerable local trade. It also has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1880), 635; (1890), 598; (1900), 668.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, physician and diplomatist, born at Deerfield, Mass., August 6, 1836, the son of a dramatist of the same name; was educated at Auburn Academy and served as Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and, later, as Professor in the Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1873 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, afterwards served as Minister to Guatemala, and again (1881) as Minister to Chili, remaining until 1883. He was for twelve years editor of "The Medical Herald," Leavenworth, Kan., and edited the works of his relative, Gen. John A. Logan (1886), besides contributing to foreign medical publications and publishing two or three volumes on medical and sanitary questions. Resides in Chicago.

LOGAN, John, physician and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1809; at six years of age was taken to Missouri, his family settling near the Grand Tower among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. He began business as clerk in a New Orleans commission house, but returning to Illinois in 1830, engaged in the blacksmith trade for two years; in 1831 enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Militia and took part in the Indian troubles of that year and the Black Hawk War of 1832, later being Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment State Militia. At the close of the Black Hawk War he settled in Carlinville, and having graduated in medicine,

engaged in practice in that place until 1861. At the beginning of the war he raised a company for the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, but the quota being already full, it was not accepted. He was finally commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and reported to General Grant at Cairo, in January, 1862, a few weeks later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. Subsequently he had command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee under General Hurlbut. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh, he himself being severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. In December, 1864, he was discharged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. In 1866 Colonel Logan was appointed by President Johnson United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, serving as a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856. He was a man of strong personal characteristics and an earnest patriot. Died at his home at Carlinville, August 24, 1885.

LOGAN, John Alexander, soldier and statesman, was born at old Brownsville, the original county-seat of Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland and an early immigrant into Illinois, where he attained prominence as a public man. Young Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and afterwards became Quartermaster of his regiment. He was elected Clerk of Jackson County in 1849, but resigned the office to prosecute his law studies. Having graduated from Louisville University in 1851, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1852, and again in 1856, having been Prosecuting Attorney in the interim. He was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat. During the special session of Congress in 1861, he left his seat, and fought in the ranks at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he organized the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Yates its Colonel. His military career was brilliant, and he rapidly rose to be Major-General. President Johnson tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to Con-

gress for the State-at-large, and acted as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of the President; was twice re-elected and, in 1871, was chosen United States Senator, as he was again in 1879. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in Chicago, but was finally placed on the ticket for the Vice-Presidency with James G. Blaine, the ticket being defeated in November following. In 1885 he was again elected Senator, but died during his term at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy" and of "The Volunteer Soldier of America." In 1897 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Lake Front Park in Chicago.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, eminent Illinois jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; studied law at Glasgow, Ky., and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practicing in his native State some ten years, in 1832 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, one year later opening an office at Springfield. In 1835 he was elevated to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit; resigned two years later, was re-commissioned in 1839, but again resigned. In 1842, and again in 1844 and 1846, he was elected to the General Assembly; also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Between 1841 and 1844 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln. In 1854 he was again chosen a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and, in 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates to represent Illinois in the Peace Conference, which assembled in Washington. Soon afterward he retired to private life. As an advocate his ability was widely recognized. Died at Springfield, July 17, 1880.

LOGAN COUNTY, situated in the central part of the State, and having an area of about 620 square miles. Its surface is chiefly a level or moderately undulating prairie, with some high ridges, as at Elkhart. Its soil is extremely fertile and well drained by numerous creeks. Coal-mining is successfully carried on. The other staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle and pork. Settlers began to locate in 1819-22, and the county was organized in 1839, being originally cut off from Sangamon. In 1840 a portion of Tazewell was added and, in 1845, a part of De Witt County. It was named in honor of Dr. John Logan, father of Senator John A. Logan. Postville was the first county-seat, but,

in 1847, a change was made to Mount Pulaski, and, later, to Lincoln, which is the present capital. Population (1890), 25,489; (1900), 28,680.

LOMBARD, a village of Dupage County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. Population (1880), 378; (1890), 515; (1900), 590.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY, an institution at Galesburg under control of the Universalist denomination, founded in 1851. It has preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The collegiate department includes both classical and scientific courses, with a specially arranged course of three years for young women, who constitute nearly half the number of students. The University has an endowment of \$200,000, and owns additional property, real and personal, of the value of \$100,000. In 1898 it reported a faculty of thirteen professors, with an attendance of 191 students.

LONDON MILLS, a village and railway station of Fulton County, on the Fulton Narrow Gauge and Iowa Central Railroads, 19 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural; the town has two banks and a weekly newspaper; fine brick clay is mined. Pop. (1900), 528.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, civil engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and, after teaching some years, entered the United States Army in December, 1814, as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point; in 1816 was transferred to the Topographical Engineers with the brevet rank of Major. From 1818 to 1823 he had charge of explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and, in 1823-24, to the sources of the Mississippi. One of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains was named in his honor. Between 1827 and 1830 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and from 1837 to 1840, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, in Georgia, where he introduced a system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge afterwards generally adopted. On the organization of the Topographical Engineers as a separate corps in 1838, he became Major of that body, and, in 1861, chief, with the rank of Colonel. An account of his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20) by Dr. Edwin James, was published in 1823, and the following year appeared "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, Etc." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the author of the

first original treatise on railroad building ever published in this country, under the title of "Railroad Manual" (1829). During the latter days of his life his home was at Alton, Ill., where he died, Sept. 4, 1864. Though retired from active service in June, 1863, he continued in the discharge of important duties up to his death.

LONGENECKER, Joel M., lawyer, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 12, 1847; before reaching his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. After attending the high school at Robinson and teaching for some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Olney in 1870; served two years as City Attorney and four (1877-81) as Prosecuting Attorney, in the latter year removing to Chicago. Here, in 1884, he became the assistant of Luther Laffin Mills in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, retaining that position with Mr. Mills' successor, Judge Grinnell. On the promotion of the latter to the bench, in 1886, Mr. Longenecker succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, continuing in that position until 1892. While in this office he conducted a large number of important criminal cases, the most important, perhaps, being the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, in which he gained a wide reputation for skill and ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases.

LOOMIS, (Rev.) Hubbell, clergyman and educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., May 31, 1775; prepared for college in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy, in his native State, finally graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1799—having supported himself during a considerable part of his educational course by manual labor and teaching. He subsequently studied theology, and, for twenty-four years, served as pastor of a Congregational church at Willington, Conn., meanwhile fitting a number of young men for college, including among them Dr. Jared Sparks, afterwards President of Harvard College and author of numerous historical works. About 1829 his views on the subject of baptism underwent a change, resulting in his uniting himself with the Baptist Church. Coming to Illinois soon after, he spent some time at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, and, in 1832, located at Upper Alton, where he became a prominent factor in laying the foundation of Shurtleff College, first by the establishment of the Baptist Seminary, of which he was the Principal for several years, and later by assisting, in 1835, to secure the charter of the college in which the seminary was merged. His name stood first on

the list of Trustees of the new institution, and, in proportion to his means, he was a liberal contributor to its support in the period of its infancy. The latter years of his life were spent among his books in literary and scientific pursuits. Died at Upper Alton, Dec. 15, 1872, at the advanced age of nearly 98 years.—A son of his—**Prof. Elias Loomis**—an eminent mathematician and naturalist, was the author of "Loomis' Algebra" and other scientific text-books, in extensive use in the colleges of the country. He held professorships in various institutions at different times, the last being that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, from 1860 up to his death in 1889.

LORIMER, William, Member of Congress, was born in Manchester, England, of Scotch parentage, April 27, 1861; came with his parents to America at five years of age, and, after spending some years in Michigan and Ohio, came to Chicago in 1870, where he entered a private school. Having lost his father by death at twelve years of age, he became an apprentice in the sign-painting business; was afterwards an employé on a street-railroad, finally engaging in the real-estate business and serving as an appointee of Mayor Roche and Mayor Washburne in the city water department. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Second Illinois District, and re-elected in 1896, as he was again in 1898. His plurality in 1896 amounted to 26,736 votes.

LOUISVILLE, the county-seat of Clay County; situated on the Little Wabash River and on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It is 100 miles south-southeast of Springfield and 7 miles north of Flora; has a courthouse, three churches, a high school, a savings bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 637; (1900), 646.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) *Railroad*.)

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS (Consolidated) RAILROAD. The length of this entire line is 358.55 miles, of which nearly 150 miles are operated in Illinois. It crosses the State from East St. Louis to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Within Illinois the system uses a single track of standard gauge, laid with steel rails on white-oak ties. The grades are usually light, although, as the line leaves the Mississippi bottom, the gradient is about two per cent or 105.6 feet per mile. The total capitalization

(1898) was \$18,236,246, of which \$4,247,909 was in stock and \$10,568,350 in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was organized in both Indiana and Illinois in 1869, and the Illinois section of the line opened from Mount Carmel to Albion (18 miles) in January, 1873. The Indiana division was sold under foreclosure in 1876 to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company, while the Illinois division was reorganized in 1878 under the name of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad. A few months later the two divisions were consolidated under the name of the former. In 1881 this line was again consolidated with the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railroad (of Indiana), taking the name of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1889, by a still further consolidation, it absorbed several short lines in Indiana and Illinois—those in the latter State being the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the Belleville, Centralia & Eastern (projected from Belleville to Mount Vernon) and the Venice & Carondelet—the new organization assuming the present name—Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD, a corporation operating an extensive system of railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River and extending through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana. The portion of the line in Illinois (known as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville line) extends from East St. Louis to the Wabash River, in White County (133.64 miles), with branches from Belleville to O'Fallon (6.07 miles), and from McLeansboro to Shawneetown (40.7 miles)—total, 180.41 miles. The Illinois Division, though virtually owned by the operating line, is formally leased from the Southeast & St. Louis Railway Company, whose corporate existence is merely nominal. The latter company acquired title to the property after foreclosure in November, 1880, and leased it in perpetuity to the Louisville & Nashville Company. The total earnings and income of the leased line in Illinois, for 1898, were \$1,052,789, and the total expenditures (including \$47,198 taxes) were \$657,125.

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway.*)

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, minister and anti-slavery journalist, was born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802—the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, came west and taught school in St. Louis in 1827, and became editor of a Whig paper there in 1829. Later, he studied theology at Princeton

and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1833. Returning to St. Louis, he started "The Observer"—a religious weekly, which condemned slave-holding. Threats of violence from the pro-slavery party induced him to remove his paper, presses, etc., to Alton, in July, 1836. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. A fourth press having been procured, a number of his friends agreed to protect it from destruction in the warehouse where it was stored. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob, having assembled about the building, sent one of their number to the roof to set it on fire. Lovejoy, with two of his friends, stepped outside to reconnoiter, when he was shot down by parties in ambush, breathing his last a few minutes later. His death did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. His party regarded him as a martyr, and his death was made the text for many impassioned and effective appeals in opposition to an institution which employed mobocracy and murder in its efforts to suppress free discussion. (See *Alton Riots.*)

LOVEJOY, Owen, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811. Being the son of a clergyman of small means, he was thrown upon his own resources, but secured a collegiate education, graduating at Bowdoin College. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill., joining his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who was conducting an anti-slavery and religious journal there, and whose assassination by a pro-slavery mob he witnessed the following year. (See *Alton Riots* and *Elijah P. Lovejoy.*) This tragedy induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. Having previously begun the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry and officiated for several years as pastor of a Congregational church at Princeton. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the "Liberty" ticket, but, in 1854, was elected to the Legislature upon that issue, and earnestly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. Upon his election to the Legislature he resigned his pastorate at Princeton, his congregation presenting him with a solid silver service in token of their esteem. In 1856 he was elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of 7,000, and was re-elected for three successive terms. As an orator he had few equals in the State, while his courage in the support of his principles was indomitable. In the campaigns of 1856, '58 and '60 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, as he

did later in upholding the cause of the Union in Congress. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVINGTON, a village of Moultrie County, on the Terre Haute-Peoria branch of the Vandalia Line and the Bement & Altamont Division of the Wabash Railway, 23 miles southeast of Decatur. The town has two banks, a newspaper, water-works, electric lights, telephones and volunteer fire department. Pop. (1890), 767; (1900), 815.

LUDDLAM, (Dr.) Reuben, physician and author, was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 1831, the son of Dr. Jacob Watson Ludlam, an eminent physician who, in his later years, became a resident of Evanston, Ill. The younger Ludlam, having taken a course in an academy at Bridgeton, N. J., at sixteen years of age entered upon the study of medicine with his father, followed by a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1852. Having removed to Chicago the following year, he soon after began an investigation of the homœopathic system of medicine, which resulted in its adoption, and, a few years later, had acquired such prominence that, in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the newly established Hahnemann Medical College in the city of Chicago, with which he continued to be connected for nearly forty years. Besides serving as Secretary of the institution at its inception, he had, as early as 1854, taken a position as one of the editors of "The Chicago Homœopath," later being editorially associated with "The North American Journal of Homœopathy," published in New York City, and "The United States Medical and Surgical Journal" of Chicago. He also served as President of numerous medical associations, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Health, serving, by two subsequent reappointments, for a period of fifteen years. In addition to his labors as a lecturer and practitioner, Dr. Ludlam was one of the most prolific authors on professional lines in the city of Chicago, besides numerous monographs on special topics, having produced a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), and a translation from the French of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" (1880). The second work mentioned is recognized as a valuable text-book, and has passed through seven or eight editions. A few years after his first connection with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Ludlam became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and, on the

death of President C. S. Smith, was chosen President of the institution. Died suddenly from heart disease, while preparing to perform a surgical operation on a patient in the Hahnemann Medical College, April 29, 1899.

LUNDY, Benjamin, early anti-slavery journalist, was born in New Jersey of Quaker parentage; at 19 worked as a saddler at Wheeling, Va., where he first gained a practical knowledge of the institution of slavery; later carried on business at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, O., where, in 1815, he organized an anti-slavery association under the name of the "Union Humane Society," also contributing anti-slavery articles to "The Philanthropist," a paper published at Mount Pleasant. Removing to St. Louis, in 1819, he took a deep interest in the contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Again at Mount Pleasant, in 1821, he began the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," a monthly, which he soon removed to Jonesborough, Tenn., and finally to Baltimore in 1824, when it became a weekly. Mr. Lundy's trend towards colonization is shown in the fact that he made two visits (1825 and 1829) to Hayti, with a view to promoting the colonization of emancipated slaves in that island. Visiting the East in 1828, he made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, who became a convert to his views and a firm ally. The following winter he was assaulted by a slave-dealer in Baltimore and nearly killed; soon after removed his paper to Washington and, later, to Philadelphia, where it took the name of "The National Enquirer," being finally merged into "The Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1838 his property was burned by the pro-slavery mob which fired Pennsylvania Hall, and, in the following winter, he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., with a view to reviving his paper there, but the design was frustrated by his early death, which occurred August 22, 1839. The paper, however, was revived by Zebina Eastman under the name of "The Genius of Liberty," but was removed to Chicago, in 1842, and issued under the name of "The Western Citizen." (See *Eastman, Zebina*.)

LUNT, Orrington, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; came to Chicago in 1842, and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade at its organization. Later, he became interested in real estate operations, fire and life insurance and in railway enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the Chicago & Galena Union, now a part of the

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, and, during the War, was an efficient member of the "War Finance Committee." A liberal patron of all moral and benevolent enterprises, as shown by his coöperation with the "Relief and Aid Society" after the fire of 1871, and his generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and feeble churches, his most efficient service was rendered to the cause of education as represented in the Northwestern University, of which he was a Trustee from its organization, and much of the time an executive officer. To his noble benefaction the institution owes its splendid library building, erected some years ago at a cost of \$100,000. In the future history of Chicago, Mr. Lunt's name will stand beside that of J. Young Scammon, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and others of its most liberal benefactors. Died, at his home in Evanston, April 5, 1897.

LUSK, John T., pioneer, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1784; brought to Kentucky in 1791 by his father (James Lusk), who established a ferry across the Ohio, opposite the present town of Golconda, in Pope County, Ill. Lusk's Creek, which empties into the Ohio in that vicinity, took its name from this family. In 1805 the subject of this sketch came to Madison County, Ill., and settled near Edwardsville. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in the service as a "Ranger." When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town and erected a house of hewn logs, a story and a half high and containing three rooms, which became the first hotel in the town and a place of considerable historical note. Mr. Lusk held, at different periods, the positions of Deputy Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, dying, Dec. 22, 1857.

LUTHERANS, The. While this sect in Illinois, as elsewhere, is divided into many branches, it is a unit in accepting the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith, in the use of Luther's small Catechism in instruction of the young, in the practice of infant baptism and confirmation at an early age, and in acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. Services are conducted, in various sections of the country, in not less than twelve different languages. The number of Lutheran ministers in Illinois exceeds 400, who preach in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian tongues. The churches over which they preside recognize allegiance to eight distinct ecclesiastical bodies, denominated synods, as follows: The Northern, South-

ern, Central and Wartburg Synods of the General Synod; the Illinois-Missouri District of the Synodical Conference; the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Church; the Swedish-Augustana, and the Indiana Synod of the General Council. To illustrate the large proportion of the foreign element in this denomination, reference may be made to the fact that, of sixty-three Lutheran churches in Chicago, only four use the English language. Of the remainder, thirty-seven make use of the German, ten Swedish, nine Norwegian and three Danish. The whole number of communicants in the State, in 1892, was estimated at 90,000. The General Synod sustains a German Theological Seminary in Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

LYONS, a village of Cook County, 12 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 486; (1890), 732; (1900), 951

MACALISTER & STEBBINS BONDS, the name given to a class of State indebtedness incurred in the year 1841, through the hypothecation, by John D. Whiteside (then Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois), with Messrs. Macalister & Stebbins, brokers of New York City, of 804 interest-bearing bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in 1865, upon which the said Macalister & Stebbins advanced to the State \$261,560.83. This was done with the understanding that the firm would make further advances sufficient to increase the aggregate to forty per cent of the face value of the bonds, but upon which no further advances were actually made. In addition to these, there were deposited with the same firm, within the next few months, with a like understanding, internal improvement bonds and State scrip amounting to \$109,215.44—making the aggregate of State securities in their hands \$913,215.44, upon which the State had received only the amount already named—being 28.64 per cent of the face value of such indebtedness. Attempts having been made by the holders of these bonds (with whom they had been hypothecated by Macalister & Stebbins), to secure settlement on their par face value, the matter became the subject of repeated legislative acts, the most important of which were passed in 1847 and 1849—both reciting, in their respective preambles, the history of the transaction. The last of these provided for the issue to Macalister & Stebbins of new bonds, payable in 1865, for the amount of principal and interest of the sum actually advanced and found to be due, conditioned upon the surrender, by them, of the original bonds and other

evidences of indebtedness received by them in 1841. This the actual holders refused to accept, and brought the case before the Supreme Court in an effort to compel the Governor (who was then *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner) to recognize the full face of their claim. This the Supreme Court refused to do, on the ground that, the executive being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, they had no authority over his official acts. In 1859 a partial refunding of these bonds, to the amount of \$114,000, was obtained from Governor Bissell, who, being an invalid, was probably but imperfectly acquainted with their history and previous legislation on the subject. Representations made to him led to a suspension of the proceeding, and, as the bonds were not transferable except on the books of the Funding Agency in the office of the State Auditor, they were treated as illegal and void, and were ultimately surrendered by the holders on the basis originally fixed, without loss to the State. In 1865 an additional act was passed requiring the presentation, for payment, of the portion of the original bonds still outstanding, on pain of forfeiture, and this was finally done.

MACK, Alonzo W., legislator, was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1822; at 16 years of age settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., later began the study of medicine and graduated at Laporte, Ind., in 1844. Then, having removed to Kankakee, Ill., he adopted the practice of law; in 1858 was elected Representative, and, in 1860 and '64, to the Senate, serving through five continuous sessions (1858-68). In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned, in January following, to take his seat in the Senate. Colonel Mack, who was a zealous friend of Governor Yates, was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of "The Chicago Republican," in May, 1865, and was its business manager the first year of its publication, but disagreeing with the editor, Charles A. Dana, both finally retired. Colonel Mack then resumed the practice of law in Chicago, dying there, Jan. 4, 1871.

MACKINAW, the first county-seat of Tazewell County, at intersection of two railroad lines, 18 miles southeast of Peoria. The district is agricultural and stock-raising. There are manufactories of farm implements, pressed brick, harness, wagons and carriages, also a State bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 545; (1900), 859.

MAC MILLAN, Thomas C., Clerk of United States District Court, was born at Stranraer, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1850; came with his parents, in

1857, to Chicago, where he graduated from the High School and spent some time in the Chicago University; in 1873 became a reporter on "The Chicago Inter Ocean;" two years later accompanied an exploring expedition to the Black Hills and, in 1875-76, represented that paper with General Crook in the campaign against the Sioux. After an extended tour in Europe, he assumed charge of the "Curiosity Shop" department of "The Inter Ocean," served on the Cook County Board of Education and as a Director of the Chicago Public Library, besides eight years in the General Assembly—1885-89 in the House and 1889-93 in the Senate. In January, 1896, Mr. MacMillan was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Chicago. He has been a Trustee of Illinois College since 1886, and, in 1885, received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles northeast of Quincy, 39 miles southwest of Galesburg. The principal manufactures are sewer-pipes, drain-tile, pottery, and school-desk castings. The city has interurban electric car line, banks, nine churches, high school and four newspapers; is the seat of Western Illinois State Normal School, and Western Preparatory School and Business College. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 5,375.

MACON, a village in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles south by west of Decatur. Macon County is one of the most fertile in the corn belt, and the city is an important shipping-point for corn. It has wagon and cigar factories, four churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 819; (1900), 705.

MACON COUNTY, situated near the geographical center of the State. The census of 1900 gave its area as 580 square miles, and its population, 44,003. It was organized in 1829, and named for Nathaniel Macon, a revolutionary soldier and statesman. The surface is chiefly level prairie, although in parts there is a fair growth of timber. The county is well drained by the Sangamon River and its tributaries. The soil is that high grade of fertility which one might expect in the corn belt of the central portion of the State. Besides corn, oats, rye and barley are extensively cultivated, while potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the products. Decatur is the county-seat and principal city in the heart of a rich agricultural region. Maroa, in the northern part of the county, enjoys considerable local trade.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, a south-central county, with an area of 864 square miles and a population

of 42,256 in 1900. The word Macoupin is of Indian derivation, signifying "white potato." The county, originally a part of Madison, and later of Greene, was separately organized in 1829, under the supervision of Seth Hodges, William Wilcox and Theodorus Davis. The first court house (of logs) was erected in 1830. It contained but two rooms, and in pleasant weather juries were wont to retire to a convenient grove to deliberate upon their findings. The surface of the county is level, with narrow belts of timber following the course of the streams. The soil is fertile, and both corn and wheat are extensively raised. While agriculture is the chief industry in the south, stock-raising is successfully carried on in the north. Carlinville is the county-seat and Bunker Hill, Stanton, Virden and Girard the other principal towns.

MAC VEAGH, Franklin, merchant, lawyer and politician, was born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., graduated from Yale University in 1862, and, two years later, from Columbia Law School, New York. He was soon compelled to abandon practice on account of ill-health, and removed to Chicago, in September, 1865, where he embarked in business as a wholesale grocer. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, which inaugurated many important municipal reforms. He was thereafter repeatedly urged to accept other offices, among them the mayoralty, but persistently refused until 1894, when he accepted a nomination for United States Senator by a State Convention of the Democratic Party. He made a thorough canvass of the State, but the Republicans having gained control of the Legislature, he was defeated. He is the head of one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in the city of Chicago.

MADISON COUNTY, situated in the southwest division of the State, and bordering on the Mississippi River. Its area is about 740 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly along the Mississippi bluffs, but generally either level or only slightly undulating in the interior. The "American Bottom" occupies a strip of country along the western border, four to six miles wide, as far north as Alton, and is exceptionally fertile. The county was organized in 1812, being the first county set off from St. Clair County after the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809, and the third within the Territory. It was named in honor of James Madison, then President of the United States. At that time it embraced substantially the whole of the northern part of the

State, but its limits were steadily reduced by excisions until 1843. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes being raised and exported in large quantities. Coal seams underlie the soil, and carboniferous limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Alton. American settlers began first to arrive about 1800, the Judys, Gillhams and Whitesides being among the first, generally locating in the American Bottom, and laying the foundation for the present county. In the early history of the State, Madison County was the home of a large number of prominent men who exerted a large influence in shaping its destiny. Among these were Governor Edwards, Governor Coles, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, and many more whose names are intimately interwoven with State history. The county-seat is at Edwardsville, and Alton is the principal city. Population (1890), 51,535; (1900), 64,694.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin D., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and, for three years thereafter, engaged in teaching in his father's private academy at Baton Rouge, La., and in reading law. In 1859 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and the same year opened an office at Memphis, Tenn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies being strongly in favor of the Union, he came North, and, after visiting relatives at New Haven, Conn., settled at Chicago, in June, 1861. While ever radically loyal, he refrained from enlisting or taking part in political discussions during the war, many members of his immediate family being in the Confederate service. He soon achieved and easily maintained a high standing at the Chicago bar; in 1868 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1885, was elected to succeed Judge T. Lyle Dickey on the bench of the Supreme Court, being re-elected for a full term of nine years in 1888, and again in 1897. He was Chief Justice in 1891-92.

MAKANDA, a village of Jackson County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 49 miles north of Cairo, in South Pass, in spur of Ozark Mountains. It is in the midst of a rich fruit-growing region, large amounts of this product being shipped there and at Cobden. The place has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 528.

MALTBY, Jasper A., soldier, was born in Ash-tabula County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826, served as a private in the Mexican War and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. After his discharge he

established himself in the mercantile business at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Fort Donelson, promoted Colonel in November, 1862, and wounded a second time at Vicksburg; commissioned Brigadier-General in August, 1863; served through the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and was mustered out, January, 1866. Later, he was appointed by the commander of the district Mayor of Vicksburg, dying in that office, Dec. 12, 1867.

MANCHESTER, a town of Scott County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 16 miles south of Jacksonville; has some manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 408; (1900), 430.

MANIERE, George, early Chicago lawyer and jurist, born of Huguenot descent, at New London, Conn., in 1817. Bereft of his father in 1831, his mother removed to New York City, where he began the study of law, occasionally contributing to "The New York Mirror," then one of the leading literary periodicals of the country. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his professional studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first office was a deputyship in the Circuit Clerk's office; later, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and served one term as Alderman and two terms as City Attorney. While filling the latter office he codified the municipal ordinances. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1861 without opposition. Before the expiration of his second term he died, May 21, 1863. He held the office of School Commissioner from 1844 to 1852, during which time, largely through his efforts, the school system was remodeled and the impaired school fund placed in a satisfactory condition. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, a member of the first Board of Regents of the (old) Chicago University, and prominently connected with several societies of a semi-public character. He was a polished writer and was, for a time, in editorial control of "The Chicago Democrat."

MANN, James R., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, whence his father moved to Iroquois County in 1867; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1876 and at the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1881, after which he established himself in practice in Chicago, finally becoming the head of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller; in 1888 was elected Attorney of the village of Hyde Park

and, after the annexation of that municipality to the city of Chicago, in 1892 was elected Alderman of the Thirty-second Ward, and re-elected in 1894, while in the City Council becoming one of its most prominent members; in 1894, served as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Peoria, and, in 1895, as Chairman of the Cook County Republican Convention. In 1896 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving a plurality of 28,459 over the Free Silver Democratic candidate, and 26,907 majority over all. In 1898 he was a candidate for re-election, and was again successful, by over 17,000 plurality, on a largely reduced vote. Other positions held by Mr. Mann, previous to his election to Congress, include those of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and General Attorney of the South Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago.

MANN, Orrin L., lawyer and soldier, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, and, in his youth, removed to the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith trade, but, being compelled to abandon it on account of an injury, in 1851 began study with the late Dr. Hinman, then in charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Albion, Mich. Dr. Hinman having, two years later, become President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Mr. Mann accompanied his preceptor to Chicago, continuing his studies for a time, but later engaging in teaching; in 1856 entered the University of Michigan, but left in his junior year. In 1860 he took part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln; early in the following spring had made arrangements to engage in the lumber-trade in Chicago, but abandoned this purpose at the firing on Fort Sumter; then assisted in organizing the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (the "Yates Phalanx"), which having been accepted after considerable delay, he was chosen Major. The regiment was first assigned to duty in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but afterwards took part in the first battle of Winchester and in operations in North and South Carolina. Having previously been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Mann was now assigned to court-martial duty at Newbern and Hilton Head. Later, he participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, winning a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for meritorious service. The Thirty-ninth, having "veteranized" in 1864, was again sent east, and being assigned to the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, took part in the battle of Bermuda

Hundreds, where Colonel Mann was seriously wounded, necessitating a stay of several months in hospital. Returning to duty, he was assigned to the staff of General Ord, and later served as Provost Marshal of the District of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, being finally mustered out in December, 1865. After the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but, in 1866, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, serving until 1868, when he was succeeded by General Corse. Other positions held by him have been: Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly (1874-76), Coroner of Cook County (1878-80), and Sheriff (1880-82). General Mann was injured by a fall, some years since, inducing partial paralysis.

MANNING, Joel, first Secretary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners, was born in 1793, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1818, and came to Southern Illinois at an early day, residing for a time at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he held the office of County-Clerk. In 1836 he was practicing law, when he was appointed Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining in office until 1845. He continued to reside at Lockport, Will County, until near the close of his life, when he removed to Joliet, dying there, Jan. 8, 1869.

MANNING, Julius, lawyer, was born in Canada, near Chateaugay, N. Y., but passed his earlier years chiefly in the State of New York, completing his education at Middlebury College, Vt.; in 1839 came to Knoxville, Ill., where he served one term as County Judge and two terms (1842-46) as Representative in the General Assembly. He was also a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Peoria, where he was elected, in 1861, a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of the following year. Died, at Knoxville, July 4, 1862.

MANSFIELD, a village of Piatt County, at the intersection of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railways, 32 miles southeast of Bloomington. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 533; (1900), 708.

MANTENO, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles south of Chicago; a shipping point for grain, live-stock, small fruits and dairy products; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 632; (1890), 627; (1900), 932.

MAQUON, a village of Knox County, on the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg. The region is agricultural. The town has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 548; (1890), 501. (1900), 475.

MARCY, (Dr.) Oliver, educator, was born in Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, graduating, in 1842, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He early manifested a deep interest in the natural sciences and became a teacher in an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained until 1862, meanwhile making numerous trips for geologic investigation. One of these was made in 1849, overland, to Puget Sound, for the purpose of securing data for maps of the Pacific Coast, and settling disputed questions as to the geologic formation of the Rocky Mountains. During this trip he visited San Francisco, making maps of the mountain regions for the use of the Government. In 1862 he was called to the professorship of Natural History in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, remaining there until his death. The institution was then in its infancy, and he taught mathematics in connection with his other duties. From 1890 he was Dean of the faculty. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1876. Died, at Evanston, March 19, 1899.

MAREDOSIA (MARAIS de OGEE), a peculiar depression (or slough) in the southwestern part of Whiteside County, connecting the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, through which, in times of freshets, the former sometimes discharges a part of its waters into the latter. On the other hand, when Rock River is relatively higher, it sometimes discharges through the same channel into the Mississippi. Its general course is north and south.—**Cat-Tail Slough**, a similar depression, runs nearly parallel with the Maredosia, at a distance of five or six miles from the latter. The highest point in the Maredosia above low water in the Mississippi is thirteen feet, and that in the Cat-Tail Slough is twenty-six feet. Each is believed, at some time, to have served as a channel for the Mississippi.

MARENGO, a city of McHenry County, settled in 1835, incorporated as a town in 1857 and, as a city, in 1893; lies 68 miles northwest of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is in the heart of a dairying and fruit-growing district; has a foundry, stove works, condensed milk plant, canning factory, water-works, elec-

tric lights, has six churches, good schools and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,264; (1890), 1,445; (1900), 2,005.

MARINE, a village of Madison County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several of its earliest settlers were sea captains from the East, from whom the "Marine Settlement" obtained its name. Population (1880) 774; (1890), 637; (1900), 666.

MARION, the county-seat of Williamson County, 172 miles southeast of Springfield, on the Illinois Central and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads; in agricultural and coal region; has cotton and woolen mills, electric cars, water-works, ice and cold-storage plant, dry pressed brick factory, six churches, a graded school, and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,338; (1900), 2,510.

MARION COUNTY, located near the center of the southern half of the State, with an area of 580 square miles; was organized in 1823, and, by the census of 1900, had a population of 30,446. About half the county is prairie, the chief products being tobacco, wool and fruit. The remainder is timbered land. It is watered by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The bottom lands have a heavy growth of choice timber, and a deep, rich soil. A large portion of the county is underlaid with a thin vein of coal, and the rocks all belong to the upper coal measures. Sandstone and building sand are also abundant. Ample shipping facilities are afforded by the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio (S.W.) Railroads. Salem is the county-seat, but Centralia is the largest and most important town, being a railroad junction and center of an extensive fruit-trade. Sandoval is a thriving town at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads.

MARISSA, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 39 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is in a farming and mining district; has two banks, a newspaper and a magazine. Population (1890), 876; (1900), 1,086.

MAROA, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles north of Decatur and 31 miles south of Bloomington. The city has three elevators, an agricultural implement factory, water-works system, electric light plant, telephone service, two banks, one newspaper, three churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 870; (1890), 1,164; (1900), 1,213.

MARQUETTE, (Father) Jacques, a French missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, in 1637. He became a Jesuit at the age of 17, and, twelve years later (1666), was ordained a priest.

The same year he sailed for Canada, landing at Quebec. For eighteen months he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Indian dialects, and, in 1668, accompanied a party of Nez-Perces to Lake Superior, where he founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. Later, after various vicissitudes, he went to Mackinac, and, in that vicinity, founded the Mission of St. Ignace and built a rude church. In 1673 he accompanied Joliet on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi, the two setting out from Green Bay on May 17, and reaching the Mississippi, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, June 17. (For an interesting translation of Marquette's quaint narrative of the expedition, see Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," N. Y., 1852.) In September, 1673, after leaving the Illinois and stopping for some time among the Indians near "Starved Rock," he returned to Green Bay much broken in health. In October, 1674, under orders from his superior, he set out to establish a mission at Kaskaskia on the Upper Illinois. In December he reached the present site of Chicago, where he was compelled to halt because of exhaustion. On March 29, 1675, he resumed his journey, and reached Kaskaskia, after much suffering, on April 8. After laboring indefatigably and making many converts, failing health compelled him to start on his return to Mackinac. Before the voyage was completed he died, May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which long bore his name—but is not the present Marquette River—on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His remains were subsequently removed to Point St. Ignace. He was the first to attempt to explain the lake tides, and modern science has not improved his theory.

MARSEILLES, a city on the Illinois River, in La Salle County, 8 miles east of Ottawa, and 77 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Excellent water power is furnished by a dam across the river. The city has several factories, among the leading products being flour, paper and agricultural implements. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The grain trade is large, sufficient to support three elevators. There are three papers (one daily). Population (1890), 2,210; (1900), 2,559; (1903, est.), 3,100.

MARSH, Benjamin F., Congressman, born in Wythe Township, Hancock County, Ill., was educated at private schools and at Jubilee College, leaving the latter institution one year before graduation. He read law under the tutelage of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, of Warsaw, and was

admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney. Immediately upon the first call for troops in 1861, he raised a company of cavalry, and, going to Springfield, tendered it to Governor Yates. No cavalry having been called for, the Governor felt constrained to decline it. On his way home Mr. Marsh stopped at Quincy and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served until July 4, 1861, when Governor Yates advised him by telegraph of his readiness to accept his cavalry company. Returning to Warsaw he recruited another company within a few days, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry. He served in the army until January, 1866, being four times wounded, and rising to the rank of Colonel. On his return home he interested himself in politics. In 1869 he was a Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and, in 1876, was elected to represent the Tenth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving until 1889. In 1894 he was again elected to Congress from his old district, which, under the new apportionment, had become the Fifteenth, was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

MARSH, William, jurist, was born at Moravia, N. Y., May 11, 1822; was educated at Groton Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1842. He studied law, in part, in the office of Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, practicing at Ithaca until 1854, when he removed to Quincy, Ill. Here he continued in practice, in partnership, at different periods, with prominent lawyers of that city, until elected to the Circuit bench in 1885, serving until 1891. Died, April 14 1894.

MARSHALL, the county-seat of Clark County, and an incorporated city, 16½ miles southwest of Terre Haute, Ind., and a point of intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Vandalia Railroads. The surrounding country is devoted to farming and stock-raising. The city has woolen, flour, saw and planing mills, and milk condensing plant. It has two banks, eight churches and a good public school system, which includes city and township high schools, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 1,900; (1900), 2,077.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824; studied law and soon after located at McLeansboro. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but resigned, early in the following year, to become State's Attorney, serving until 1848; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 to 1854, and again from 1861 to 1865; was delegate from the State-at-large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. In 1861 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for United States Senator, and was similarly honored in the Fortieth Congress (1867) by receiving the Democratic support for Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1854, re-elected in 1856, and, later, served continuously from 1865 to 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Died, July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL COUNTY, situated in the north-central part of the State, with an area of 400 square miles—named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Settlers began to arrive in 1827, and county organization was effected in 1839. The Illinois River bisects the county, which is also drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level prairie, except along the river, although occasionally undulating. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, hay and oats forming the staple agricultural products. Hogs are raised in great number, and coal is extensively mined. Lacon is the county-seat. Population (1880), 15,053; (1890), 13,653; (1900), 16,370.

MARTIN, (Gen.) James S., ex-Congressman and soldier, was born in Scott County, Va., August 19, 1826, educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 20, accompanied his parents to Southern Illinois, settling in Marion County. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war with Mexico. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Marion County Court, which office he filled for twelve years. By profession he is a lawyer, and has been in active practice when not in public or military life. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and, at the close of the war, brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return home he was elected County Judge of Marion County, and, in 1868, appointed United States Pension Agent. The latter post he resigned in 1872, having been elected, as a Republican, to represent

the Sixteenth District in the Forty-third Congress. He was Commander of the Grand Army for the Department of Illinois in 1889-90.

MARTINSVILLE, a village of Clark County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Marshall; has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 663; (1890), 779; (1900), 1,000.

MASCOUTAH, a city in St. Clair County, 25 miles from St. Louis and 11 miles east of Belleville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Coal-mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the surrounding country. The city has flour mills, a brickyard, dairy, school, churches, and electric line. Population (1880), 2,558; (1890), 2,032; (1900), 2,171.

MASON, Roswell B., civil engineer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805; in his boyhood was employed as a teamster on the Erie Canal, a year later (1822) accepting a position as rodman under Edward F. Gay, assistant-engineer in charge of construction. Subsequently he was employed on the Schuylkill and Morris Canals, on the latter becoming assistant-engineer and, finally, chief and superintendent. Other works with which Mr. Mason was connected in a similar capacity were the Pennsylvania Canal and the Housatonic, New York & New Haven and the Vermont Valley Railroads. In 1851 he came west and took charge of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a work which required five years for its completion. The next four years were spent as contractor in the construction of roads in Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1860, when he became Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but remained only one year, in 1861 accepting the position of Controller of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he retained until 1867. The next two years were occupied in the service of the State in lowering the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, and it was in the closing days of his term that the great fire of 1871 occurred, testing his executive ability to the utmost. From 1873 to 1883 he served as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and was one of the incorporators, and a life-long Director, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Died, Jan. 1, 1892.—**Edward Gay (Mason)**, son of the preceding, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 23, 1839; came with his father's family, in 1852, to Chicago, where he attended school for several years, after which he entered Yale College, graduating there in 1860. He then

studied law, and, later, became a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, but subsequently, in conjunction with two brothers, organized the firm of Mason Brothers, for the prosecution of a real-estate and law business. In 1881 Mr. Mason was one of the organizers of the Chicago Musical Festival, which was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to Chicago. In 1887 he became President of the Chicago Historical Society, as the successor of Elihu B. Washburne, retaining the position until his death, Dec. 18, 1898. During his incumbency, the commodious building, now occupied by the Historical Society Library, was erected, and he added largely to the resources of the Society by the collection of rare manuscripts and other historical records. He was the author of several historical works, including "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records," besides papers on La Salle and the first settlers of Illinois, and "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the American Revolution." He also edited a volume entitled "Early Chicago and Illinois," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Mason was, for several years, a Trustee of Yale University and, about the time of his death, was prominently talked of for President of that institution, as successor to President Timothy Dwight.

MASON, William E., United States Senator, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 7, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1858. He was educated at the Bentonsport Academy and at Birmingham College. From 1866 to 1870 he taught school, the last two years at Des Moines. In that city he studied law with Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, who afterward admitted him to partnership. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession. He soon embarked in politics, and, in 1878, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1882, to the State Senate. In 1884 he was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District (then strongly Republican), but, owing to party dissensions, was defeated by James H. Ward, a Democrat. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, but, in 1890, was defeated for re-election by Allan C. Durborow. He is a vigorous and effective campaign speaker. In 1897 he was elected United States Senator, receiving in the Legislature 125 votes to 77 for John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate.

MASON CITY, a prosperous city in Mason County, at the intersection of the Chicago &

Alton and the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, 18 miles west by north of Lincoln, and about 30 miles north of Springfield. Being in the heart of a rich corn-growing district, it is an important shipping point for that commodity. It has four churches, two banks, two newspapers, brick works, flour-mills, grain-elevators and a carriage factory. Population (1880), 1,714; (1890), 1,869; (1900), 1,890.

MASON COUNTY, organized in 1841, with a population of about 2,000; population (1900), 17,491, and area of 560 square miles,—named for a county in Kentucky. It lies a little northwest of the center of the State, the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers forming its west and its south boundaries. The soil, while sandy, is fertile. The chief staple is corn, and the county offers excellent opportunities for viticulture. The American pioneer of Mason County was probably Maj. Ossian B. Ross, who settled at Havana in 1832. Not until 1837, however, can immigration be said to have set in rapidly. Havana was first chosen as the county-seat, but Bath enjoyed the honor for a few years, the county offices being permanently removed to the former point in 1851. Mason City is an important shipping point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MASONS, ANCIENT ORDER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED. (See *Free-Masons*.)

MASSAC COUNTY, an extreme southern county of the State and one of the smallest, its area, being but little more than 240 square miles, with a population (1900) of 13,110—named for Fort Massac, within its borders. The surface is hilly toward the north, but the bottom lands along the Ohio River are swampy and liable to frequent overflows. A considerable portion of the natural resources consists of timber—oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cypress and cottonwood abounding. Saw-mills are found in nearly every town, and considerable grain and tobacco are raised. The original settlers were largely from Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina, and hospitality is traditional. Metropolis, on the Ohio River, is the county-seat. It was laid off in 1839, although Massac County was not separately organized until 1843. At Massac City may be seen the ruins of the early French fort of that name.

MASSAC COUNTY REBELLION, the name commonly given to an outbreak of mob violence which occurred in Massac County, in 1845-46. An arrested criminal having asserted that an organized band of thieves and robbers existed, and having given the names of a large number of the

alleged members, popular excitement rose to fever heat. A company of self-appointed "regulators" was formed, whose acts were so arbitrary that, at the August election of 1846, a Sheriff and County Clerk were elected on the avowed issue of opposition to these irregular tactics. This served to stimulate the "regulators" to renewed activity. Many persons were forced to leave the county on suspicion, and others tortured into making confession. In consequence, some leading "regulators" were thrown into jail, only to be soon released by their friends, who ordered the Sheriff and County Clerk to leave the county. The feud rapidly grew, both in proportions and in intensity. Governor French made two futile efforts to restore order through mediation, and the ordinary processes of law were also found unavailing. Judge Scates was threatened with lynching. Only 60 men dared to serve in the Sheriff's posse, and these surrendered upon promise of personal immunity from violence. This pledge was not regarded, several members of the posse being led away as prisoners, some of whom, it was believed, were drowned in the Ohio River. All the incarcerated "regulators" were again released, the Sheriff and his supporters were once more ordered to leave, and fresh seizures and outrages followed each other in quick succession. To remedy this condition of affairs, the Legislature of 1847 enacted a law creating district courts, under the provisions of which a Judge might hold court in any county in his circuit. This virtually conferred upon the Judge the right to change the venue at his own discretion, and thus secure juries unbiased by local or partisan feeling. The effect of this legislation was highly beneficial in restoring quiet, although the embers of the feud still smoldered and intermittently leaped into flame for several years thereafter.

MATHENY, Charles R., pioneer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 6, 1786, licensed as a Methodist preacher, in Kentucky, and, in 1805, came to St. Clair County (then in Indiana Territory), as a missionary. Later, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Third Territorial (1817) and the Second State Legislatures (1820-22); removed, in 1821, to the newly organized county of Sangamon, where he was appointed the first County Clerk, remaining in office eighteen years, also for some years holding, at the same time, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge. Died, while County Clerk, in 1839.—**Noah W. (Matheuy)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 31, 1815; was assistant of his father in the

County Clerk's office in Sangamon County, and, on the death of the latter, (November, 1839), was elected his successor, and re-elected for eight consecutive terms, serving until 1873. Died, April 30, 1877.—**JAMES H.** (Matheny), another son, born Oct. 30, 1818, in St. Clair County; served in his youth as Clerk in various local offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, at the close of his term beginning the practice of law; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, in October, 1862, and, after the siege of Vicksburg, served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to his profession, but, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Sangamon County, holding the office by repeated re-elections until his death, Sept. 7, 1890,—having resided in Springfield 68 years.

MATHER, Thomas, pioneer merchant, was born, April 24, 1795, at Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn.; in early manhood was engaged for a time in business in New York City, but, in the spring of 1818, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he soon after became associated in business with James L. Lamb and others. This firm was afterwards quite extensively engaged in trade with New Orleans. Later he became one of the founders of the town of Chester. In 1820 Mr. Mather was elected to the lower branch of the Second General Assembly from Randolph County, was re-elected to the Third (serving for a part of the session as Speaker), and again to the Fourth, but, before the expiration of his last term, resigned to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as Commissioner to locate the military road from Independence to Santa Fe, and to conclude treaties with the Indians along the line. In the Legislature of 1822 he was one of the most determined opponents of the scheme for securing a pro-slavery Constitution. In 1828 he was again elected to the House and, in 1832, to the Senate for a term or four years. He also served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Coles, and was supported for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean, in 1830. Having removed to Springfield in 1835, he became prominent in business affairs there in connection with his former partner, Mr. James L. Lamb; in 1837 was appointed a member of the first Board of Fund Commissioners for the State under the internal improvement system; also served seven years as President of the Springfield branch of the State Bank; was connected, as a stock-

holder, with the construction of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river at Naples, and was also identified, financially, with the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. From 1835 until his death, Colonel Mather served as one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was a liberal contributor to the endowment of that institution. His death occurred during a visit to Philadelphia, March 28, 1853.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth regularly elected Governor of Illinois (1853-57), was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808; after some experience in business and as a teacher, in 1831 he went to South Carolina, where he was foreman in the construction of the first railroad in that State. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, where he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. After serving three terms in the State Senate, he was elected Governor in 1852, and, in 1855, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was complimented by the Legislature, and retired to private life a popular man. Later, there were developed grave scandals in connection with the refunding of certain canal scrip, with which his name—unfortunately—was connected. He turned over property to the State of the value of nearly \$250,000, for its indemnification. He finally took up his residence in Chicago, and later spent considerable time in travel in Europe. He was for many years the lessee and President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Died in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

MATTHEWS, Asa C., ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 22, 1833; graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned a remunerative practice at Pittsfield to enlist in the army, and was elected and commissioned a Captain in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Colonel, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Supervisor for the District composed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1875. Being elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, he resigned his office, and was re-elected to the Legislature in 1878. On the death of Judge Higbee, Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Sixth Circuit, his term expiring in 1885. In 1888 he was elected to

the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House. In May, 1889, President Harrison named him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and the House, by a unanimous vote, expressed its gratification at his selection. Since retiring from office, Colonel Matthews has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession at Pittsfield.

MATTHEWS, Milton W., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 1, 1846, educated in the common schools, and, near the close of the war, served in a 100-days' regiment; began teaching in Champaign County in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; in 1873 was appointed Master in Chancery, served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and, in 1888, was elected to the State Senate, meanwhile, from 1879, discharging the duties of editor of "The Champaign County Herald," of which he was also proprietor. During his last session in the State Senate (1891-92) he served as President pro tem. of that body; was also President of the State Press Association and served on the staff of Governor Fifer, with the rank of Colonel of the Illinois National Guard. Died, at Urbana, May 10, 1892.

MATTOON, an important city in Coles County, 172 miles west of south from Chicago and 56 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind.; a point of junction for three lines of railway, and an important shipping point for corn and broom corn, which are both extensively grown in the surrounding region. It has several banks, foundries, machine shops, brick and tile-works, flour-mills, grain-elevators, with two daily and four weekly newspapers; also has good graded schools and a high school. The repair shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad are located here. Population (1890), 6,833; (1900), 9,622.

MAXWELL, Philip, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Guilford, Vt., April 3, 1799, graduated in medicine and practiced for a time at Sackett's Harbor, also serving in the New York Legislature; was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Dearborn, in 1833, remaining until the abandonment of the fort at the end of 1836. In 1838 he was promoted Surgeon, and served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, but resumed private practice in Chicago in 1844; served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1848-52) and, in 1855, settled on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., where he died, Nov. 5, 1859.

MAY, William L., early lawyer and Congressman, was born in Kentucky, came at an early day

to Edwardsville, Ill., and afterwards to Jacksonville; was elected from Morgan County to the Sixth General Assembly (1828), and the next year removed to Springfield, having been appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office there. He was twice elected to Congress (1834 and '36), the first year defeating Benjamin Mills, a brilliant lawyer of Galena. Later, May became a resident of Peoria, but finally removed to California, where he died.

MAYO, Walter L., legislator, was born in Albemarle County Va., March 7, 1810; came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1828, and began teaching. He took part in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), being appointed by Governor Reynolds Quartermaster of a battalion organized in that section of the State. He had previously been appointed County Clerk of Edwards County to fill a vacancy, and continued, by successive re-elections, to occupy the position for thirty-seven years—also acting, for a portion of the time, as Circuit Clerk, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly for the Edwards County District. On the evening of Jan. 18, 1878, he mysteriously disappeared, having been last seen at the Union Depot at East St. Louis, when about to take the train for his home at Albion, and is supposed to have been secretly murdered. No trace of his body or of the crime was ever discovered, and the affair has remained one of the mysteries of the criminal history of Illinois.

MAYWOOD, a village of Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, 10 miles west of that city, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; has churches, two weekly newspapers, public schools and some manufactures. Population (1900), 4,532.

McALLISTER, William K., jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818. After admission to the bar he commenced practice at Albion, N. Y., and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. In 1866 he was a candidate for the bench of the Superior Court of that city, but was defeated by Judge Jameson. Two years later he was chosen Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1870, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1875, having been elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full term and assigned to Appellate Court duty in 1879. He was elected for a third time in 1885, but, before the expiration of his term, he died, Oct. 29, 1888.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826; worked at his father's trade of blacksmith until 23 years old, when, coming to the United States, he settled in Chicago. Here he became foreman of a boiler-making establishment, later acquiring an establishment of his own. Having joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers at the beginning of the war, with a company of which he was Captain, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, still later Colonel, and, in March, 1862, promoted to Brigadier-General for gallantry in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade. At Shiloh he was wounded, but after having his wound dressed, returned to the fight and succeeded to the command of the Second Division when Gen. W. H. L. Wallace fell mortally wounded. He commanded a division of McPherson's corps in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he commanded a division under Gen. A. J. Smith, winning a brevet Major-Generalship by his gallantry. General McArthur was Postmaster of Chicago from 1873 to 1877.

McCAGG, Ezra Butler, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825; studied law at Hudson, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, soon afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Scammon & McCagg. During the war Mr. McCagg was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and (for some years after the fire of 1871) of the Relief and Aid Society; is also a life-member and officer of the Chicago Historical Society, besides being identified with several State and municipal boards. His standing in his profession is shown by the fact that he has been more than once offered a non-partisan nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but has declined. He occupies a high rank in literary circles, as well as a connoisseur in art, and is the owner of a large private library collected since the destruction of one of the best in the West by the fire of 1871.

McCARTNEY, James, lawyer and ex-Attorney General, was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, Feb. 14, 1835; at two years of age was brought to the United States and, until 1845, resided in Pennsylvania, when his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he spent his youth in general farm work, meanwhile attending a high school and finally engaging in teaching. In 1856 he began the study of law at Warren, Ohio, which he continued a year later in the office of Harding & Reed, at Monmouth, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and

began practice at Monmouth, removing the following year to Galva. In April, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, but, a year later, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. A few months later he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, being soon promoted to a captaincy, although serving much of the time as Judge Advocate on courts-martial, and, for one year, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Ohio. At the conclusion of his term of service in the army, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Ill.; in 1880 was nominated and elected, as a Republican, Attorney-General of the State, and, during his last year in office, began the celebrated "Lake Front suits" which finally terminated successfully for the city of Chicago. Since retiring from office, General McCartney has been engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly in Springfield and Chicago, having been a resident of the latter city since 1890.

McCARTNEY, Robert Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 19, 1843, spent a portion of his boyhood in Pennsylvania, afterwards returning to Youngstown, Ohio, where he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, lying two days and nights on the field and enduring untold suffering. As soon as able to take the field he was commissioned, by Governor Curtin, a Captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac to the close of the war, and taking part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. After the war he took a course in a business college at Pittsburg, removed to Cleveland and began the study of law, but soon came to Illinois, and, having completed his law studies with his brother, J. T. McCartney, at Metropolis, was admitted to the bar in 1868; also edited a Republican paper there, became interested in lumber manufacture and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Massac County, serving nine years, when (1882) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, serving from 1885 to 1891. Died, Oct. 27, 1893. Judge McCartney was able, public-spirited and patriotic. The city of Metropolis owes to him the Free Public Library bearing his name.

McCLAUGHRY, Robert Wilson, penologist, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., July 23, 1839, being descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry—his grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland, having come to America in his youth and served in the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attending school in the winter until 1854, then spent the next two winters at an academy, and, in 1856, began a course in Monmouth College, where he graduated in 1860. The following year he spent as instructor in Latin in the same institution, but, in 1861, became editor of "The Carthage Republican," a Democratic paper, which he made a strong advocate of the cause of the Union, meanwhile, both by his pen and on the stump, encouraging enlistments in the army. About the first of July, 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper, he enlisted in a company of which he was unanimously chosen Captain, and which, with four other companies organized in the same section, became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. The regiment having been completed at Camp Butler, he was elected Major, and going to the field in the following fall, took part in General Sherman's first movement against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862. Later, as a member of Osterhaus' Division of General McClelland's corps, he participated with his regiment in the capture of Arkansas Post, and in the operations against Vicksburg which resulted in the capture of that stronghold, in July, 1863. He then joined the Department of the Gulf under command of General Banks, but was compelled by sickness to return north. Having sufficiently recovered, he spent a few months in the recruiting service (1864), but, in May of that year, was transferred, by order of President Lincoln, to the Pay Department, as Additional-Paymaster, with the rank of Major, being finally assigned to duty at Springfield, where he remained, paying off Illinois regiments as mustered out of the service, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. A few weeks later he was elected County Clerk of Hancock County, serving four years. In the meantime he engaged in the stone business, as head of the firm of R. W. McClaughry & Co., furnishing stone for the basement of the State Capitol at Springfield and for bridges across the Mississippi at Quincy and Keokuk—later being engaged in the same business at St. Genevieve, Mo., with headquarters at St. Louis. Compelled to retire by failing health, he took up his residence at Monmouth in 1873, but, in 1874, was

called to the wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., but, in May, 1891, accepted from Mayor Washburne the position of Chief of Police in Chicago, continuing in service, under Mayor Harrison, until August, 1893, when he became Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Early in 1897 he was again offered and accepted the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until 1899, when he received from President McKinley the appointment of Warden of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which position he now (1899) occupies. Major McClaughry's administration of penal and reformatory institutions has been eminently satisfactory, and he has taken rank as one of the most successful penologists in the country.

McCLELLAN, Robert H., lawyer and banker, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1823; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1847, and then studied law with Hon. Martin L. Townsend, of Troy, being admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year he removed to Galena, Ill.; during his first winter there, edited "The Galena Gazette," and the following spring formed a partnership with John M. Douglas, afterwards General Solicitor and President of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ended with the removal of the latter to Chicago, when Mr. McClellan succeeded him as local attorney of the road at Galena. In 1864 Mr. McClellan became President of the Bank of Galena—later the "National Bank of Galena"—remaining for over twenty years. He is also largely interested in local manufactories and financial institutions elsewhere. He served as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1861-62), and as Senator (1876-80), and maintained a high rank as a sagacious and judicious legislator. Liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, his name has been prominently connected with all movements for the improvement of his locality and the advancement of the interests of the State.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, a volunteer officer in the Civil War and prominent Democratic politician, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, brought to Shawneetown in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in journalism for a time. He served in the Black Hawk War, and was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and again in 1840 and '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, serv-

ing four consecutive terms, but declining a renomination, being about to remove to Jacksonville, where he resided from 1851 to 1856. Twice (1840 and '52) he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, and, in 1859, re-entered Congress as Representative of the Springfield District; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861 to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from President Lincoln, being promoted Major-General early in 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and before Vicksburg, and was in command at the capture of Arkansas Post, but was severely criticised for some of his acts during the Vicksburg campaign and relieved of his command by General Grant. Having finally been restored by order of President Lincoln, he participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Texas, but resigned his commission in 1864. General McClernand presided over the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, in 1886, was appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Utah Commission, serving through President Harrison's administration. He was also elected Circuit Judge in 1870, as successor to Hon. B. S. Edwards, who had resigned. Died Sept. 20, 1900.

McCLURG, Alexander C., soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia but grew up in Pittsburg, where his father was an iron manufacturer. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio., and, after studying law for a time with Chief Justice Lowrie of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1859, and entered the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co., as a junior clerk. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the War of the Rebellion, but the quota of three-months' men being already full, his services were not accepted. In August, 1862, he became a member of the "Crosby Guards," afterwards incorporated in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment), and was unanimously elected Captain of Company H. After the battle of Perryville, he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Nashville, and, in the following year, offered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McCook, afterwards serving in a similar capacity on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. He took part in the defense of Chattanooga and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, had two horses shot under him; was also with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and brevetted Brigadier-General—later, being pre-

sented with a sword bearing the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, besides being especially complimented in letters by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Baird, Mitchell, Davis and others. He was invited to enter the regular army at the close of the war, but preferred to return to private life, and resumed his former position with S. C. Griggs & Co., soon after becoming a junior partner in the concern, of which he has since become the chief. In the various mutations through which this extensive firm has gone, General McClurg has been a leading factor until now (and since 1887) he stands at the head of the most extensive publishing firm west of New York.

McCONNEL, Murray, pioneer and lawyer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1798, and educated in the common schools; left home at 14 years of age and, after a year at Louisville, spent several years flat-boating, trading and hunting in the West, during this period visiting Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, finally settling on a farm near Herculaneum, Mo. In 1823 he located in Scott (then a part of Morgan) County, Ill., but when the town of Jacksonville was laid out, became a citizen of that place. During the Black Hawk War (July and August, 1832), he served on the staff of Gen. J. D. Henry with the rank of Major; in 1837 was appointed by Governor Duncan a member of the Board of Public Works for the First Judicial District, in this capacity having charge of the construction of the railroad between Meredosia and Springfield (then known as the Northern Cross Railroad)—the first public railroad built in the State, and the only one constructed during the "internal improvement" era following 1837. He also held a commission from Governor French as Major-General of State Militia, in 1855 was appointed by President Pierce Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, but retired in 1859. In 1832, on his return from the Black Hawk War, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Morgan County, and, in 1864, was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of Morgan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, serving until 1868. Though previously a Democrat and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, he was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the Government, and was one of four Democratic Senators, in the General Assembly of 1865, who voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. His death occurred by assassination, by

some unknown person, in his office at Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1869.—**John Ludlum** (McConnel), son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1826, studied law and graduated at Transylvania Law School; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was promoted Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, where he was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Jacksonville and wrote several books illustrative of Western life and character, which were published between 1850 and 1853. At the time of his death—Jan. 17, 1862—he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Early Explorations in America," having special reference to the labors of the early Roman Catholic missionaries.

McCONNELL, (Gen.) John, soldier, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1824, and came with his parents to Illinois when about sixteen years of age. His father (James McConnell) was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States shortly before the War of 1812, and, after remaining in New York until 1840, came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating a few miles south of Springfield, where he engaged extensively in sheep-raising. He was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, being President of the Convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. His death took place, Jan. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, was later promoted Major, serving until March, 1863, during that time taking part in some of the important battles of the war in Southwest Missouri, including Pea Ridge, and was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. G. M. Dodge, for bravery. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and, in March, 1865, was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, his commission being signed by President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the morning preceding the night of his assassination. During the latter part of his service, General McConnell was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father, and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep-raising and farming, being for a time the owner of several extensive farms in Sangamon County, but, in 1879, engaged in the insurance business in Springfield, where he died, March 14, 1898.

McCONNELL, Samuel P., son of the preceding, was born at Springfield, Ill., on July 5, 1849. After completing his literary studies he read law at Springfield in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, soon after establishing himself in practice in Chicago. After various partnerships, in which he was associated with leading lawyers of Chicago, he was elected Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, in 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, serving until 1894, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. Although one of the youngest Judges upon the bench, Judge McConnell was called upon, soon after his election, to preside at the trial of the conspirators in the celebrated Cronin murder case, in which he displayed great ability. He has also had charge, as presiding Judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809. In youth he manifested unusual mechanical ingenuity, and early began attempts at the manufacture of some device for cutting grain, his first finished machine being produced in 1831. Though he had been manufacturing for years in a small way, it was not until 1844 that his first machine was shipped to the West, and, in 1847, he came to Chicago with a view to establishing its manufacture in the heart of the region where its use would be most in demand. One of his early partners in the business was William B. Ogden, afterwards so widely known in connection with Chicago's railroad history. The business grew on his hands until it became one of the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. McCormick was a Democrat, and, in 1860, he bought "The Chicago Times," and having united it with "The Herald," which he already owned, a few months later sold the consolidated concern to Wilbur F. Storey. "The Interior," the Northwestern mouthpiece of the Presbyterian faith, had been founded by a joint stock-company in 1870, but was burned out in 1871 and removed to Cincinnati. In January, 1872, it was returned to Chicago, and, at the beginning of the following year, it became the property of Mr. McCormick in conjunction with Dr. Gray, who has been its editor and manager ever since. Mr. McCormick's most liberal work was undoubtedly the endowment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, which goes by his name. His death occurred, May 13, 1884, after a business life of almost unprece-

dented success, and after conferring upon the agriculturists of the country a boon of inestimable value.

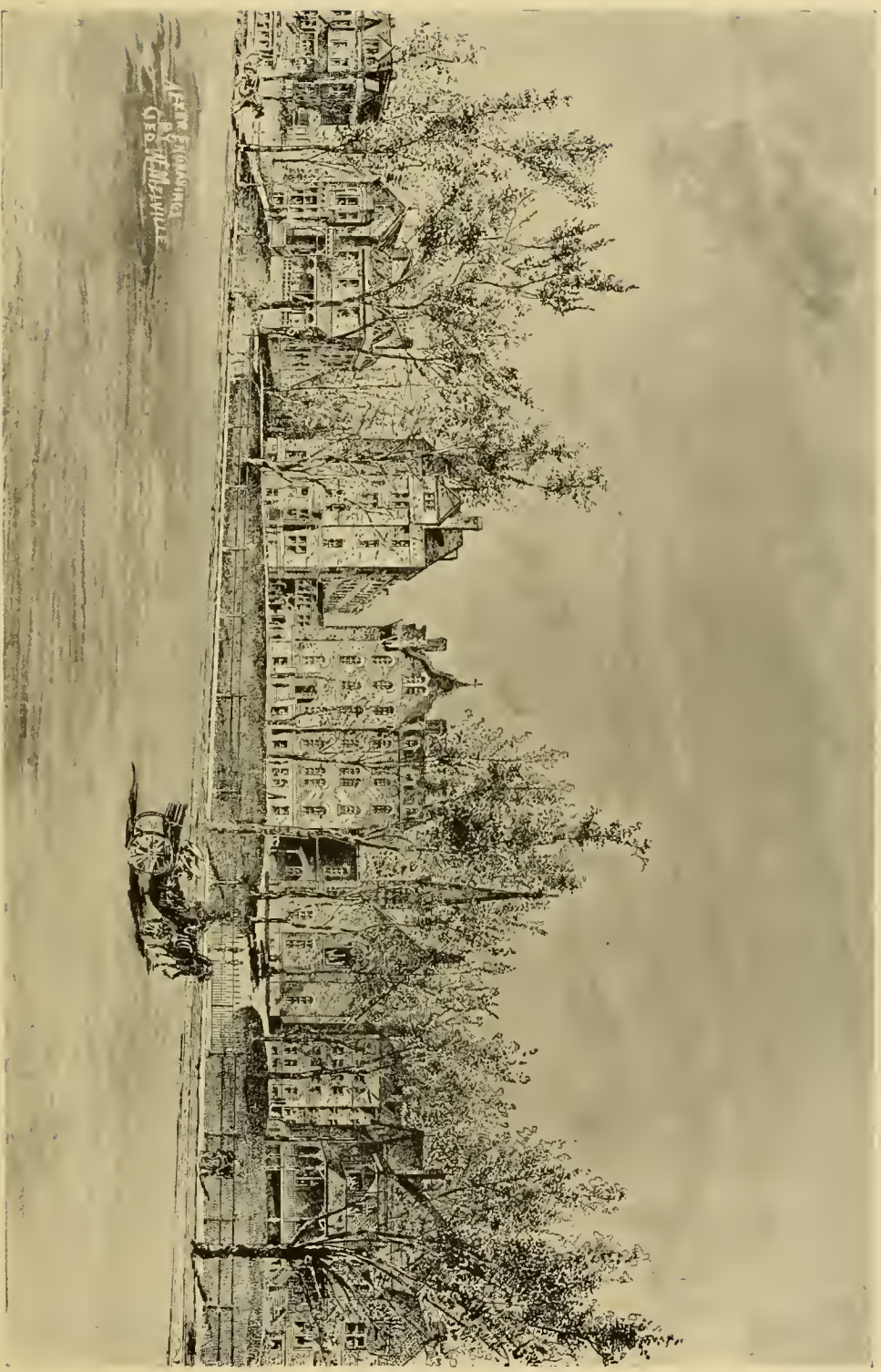
MCCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a Presbyterian school of theology in Chicago, being the outgrowth of an institution originally connected with Hanover College, Ind., in 1830. In 1859 the late Cyrus H. McCormick donated \$100,000 to the school, and it was removed to Chicago, where it was opened in September, with a class of fifteen students. Since then nearly \$300,000 have been contributed toward a building fund by Mr. McCormick and his heirs, besides numerous donations to the same end made by others. The number of buildings is nine, four being for the general purposes of the institution (including dormitories), and five being houses for the professors. The course of instruction covers three annual terms of seven months each, and includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacraments, New Testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions, and homiletics. The faculty consists of eight professors, one adjunct professor, and one instructor in elocution and vocal culture. Between 200 and 300 students are enrolled, including post-graduates.

MCCULLOCH, David, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1832; received his academic education at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Then, after spending some six months as a teacher in his native village, he came west, arriving at Peoria early in 1853. Here he conducted a private school for two years, when, in 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after entering upon his law studies he was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County, serving, by successive re-elections, three terms (1855-61). At the close of this period he was taken into partnership with his old preceptor, Julius Manning, who died, July 4, 1862. In 1877 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, under the law authorizing the increase of Judges in each circuit to three, and was re-elected in 1879, serving until 1885. Six years of this period were spent as a Justice of the Appellate Court for the Third Appellate District. On retiring from the bench, Judge McCulloch entered into partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which is still maintained. Politically, Judge McCulloch was reared as a Democrat, but during the Civil War became a Republican. Since 1886

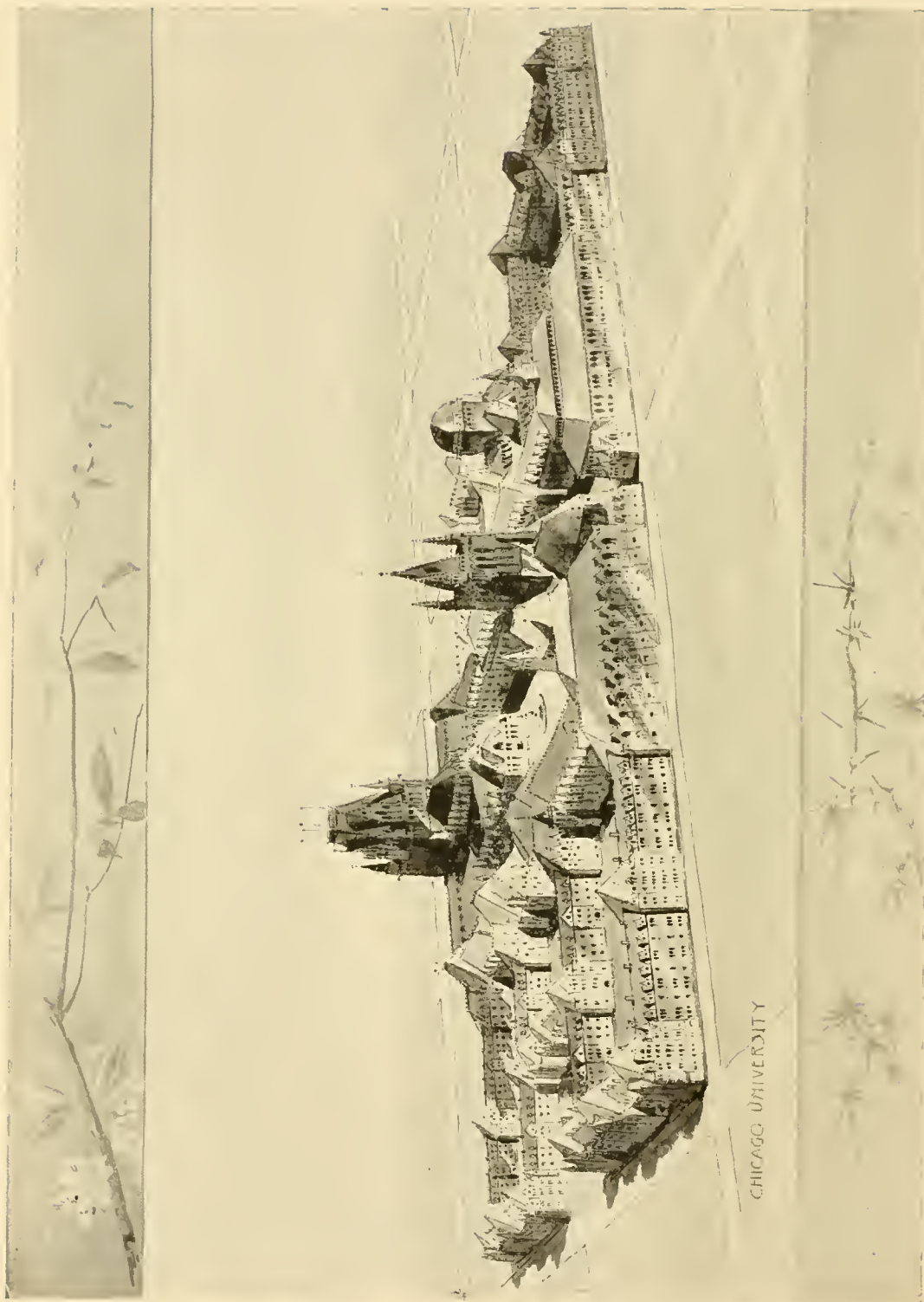
he has been identified with the Prohibition Party, although, as the result of questions arising during the Spanish-American War, giving a cordial support to the policy of President McKinley. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago.

MCCULLOUGH, James Skiles, Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843; in 1854 came with his father to Urbana, Ill., and grew up on a farm in that vicinity, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the next three years in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, meanwhile participating in the campaign against Vicksburg, and, near the close of the war, in the operations about Mobile. On the 9th of April, 1865, while taking part in the assault on Fort Blakely, near Mobile, his left arm was torn to pieces by a grape-shot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. His final discharge occurred in July, 1865. Returning home he spent a year in school at Urbana, after which he was a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., for two years. He then (1868) entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as a deputy, remaining until 1873, when he was chosen County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections until 1896. The latter year he received the nomination of the Republican Party for Auditor of Public Accounts, and, at the November election, was elected by a plurality of 138,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was serving his sixth term as County Clerk when chosen Auditor, having received the nomination of his party on each occasion without opposition.

MCDANNOLD, John J., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1851, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and in a private school; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year, commencing practice at Mount Sterling. In 1885 he was made Master in Chancery, in 1886, elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1890, resigning his seat in October, 1892, to accept an election by the Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District as Representative in the Fifty-third Congress. After retiring from Congress (March 4, 1895), Mr. McDannold removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.



MCCORMICK SEMINARY, CHICAGO.



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, organized under an act passed, Jan. 25, 1826, and attached, for judicial purposes, to Schuyler Comty until 1830. Its present area is 580 square miles—named in honor of Commodore McDonough. The first settlement in the county was at Industry, on the site of which William Carter (the pioneer of the county) built a cabin in 1826. James and John Vance and William Job settled in the vicinity in the following year. Out of this settlement grew Blandinsville. William Pennington located on Spring Creek in 1828, and, in 1831, James M. Campbell erected the first frame house on the site of the present city of Macomb. The first sermon, preached by a Protestant minister in the county, was delivered in the Job settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist. Among the early officers were John Huston, County Treasurer; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1830, and presided over by Hon. Richard M. Young. The first railway to cross the county was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1857). Since then other lines have penetrated it, and there are numerous railroad centers and shipping points of considerable importance. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 27,467; (1900), 28,412.

MCDUGALL, James Alexander, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817; educated at the Albany grammar school, studied law and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1837; was Attorney-General of Illinois four years (1843-47); then engaged in engineering and, in 1849, organized and led an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado Rivers, finally settling at San Francisco and engaging in the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected Attorney-General of California, served several terms in the State Legislature, and, in 1852, was chosen, as a Democrat, to Congress, but declined a re-election; in 1860 was elected United States Senator from California, serving as a War Democrat until 1867. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 3, 1867. Though somewhat irregular in habits, he was, at times, a brilliant and effective speaker, and, during the War of the Rebellion, rendered valuable aid to the Union cause.

McFARLAND, Andrew, M.D., alienist, was born in Concord, N. H., July 14, 1817, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1841, and, after being engaged in general practice for a few years, was invited to assume the man-

agement of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. Here he remained some eight years, during which he acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State (now Central) Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, entering upon his duties in June of that year, and continuing his connection with that institution for a period of more than sixteen years. Having resigned his position in the State Hospital in June, 1870, he soon after established the Oaklawn Retreat, at Jacksonville, a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, which he conducted with a great degree of success, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life, dying, Nov. 22, 1891. Dr. McFarland's services were in frequent request as a medical expert in cases before the courts, invariably, however, on the side of the defense. The last case in which he appeared as a witness was at the trial of Charles F. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, whom he believed to be insane.

McGAHEY, David, settled in Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, and served as Representative from that County in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and as Senator in the Eighth and Ninth (1832-36). Although a native of Tennessee, Mr. McGahey was a strong opponent of slavery, and, at the session of 1822, was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Constitution resolution. He continued to reside in Lawrence County until his death in 1851.—**James D. (McGahey)**, a son of the preceding, was elected to the Ninth General Assembly from Crawford County, in 1834, but died during his term of service.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Ireland, Feb. 2, 1852. His father having died in 1884, the following year his mother emigrated to the United States, settling at Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, found employment as a shoemaker. In 1879 he entered the municipal service as a clerk, and, on Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed City Superintendent of Streets, resigning in May, 1891. He was elected in 1892, as a Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-third. In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election by a small majority over Hugh R. Belknap (Republican). An investigation having shown his defeat, he

magnanimously surrendered his seat to his competitor without a contest. He has large business interests in Chicago, especially in street railroad property, being President of an important electric line.

McHENRY, a village in McHenry County, situated on the Fox River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The river is here navigable for steamboats of light draft, which ply between the town and Fox Lake, a favorite resort for sportsmen. The town has bottling works, a creamery, marble and granite works, cigar factory, flour mills, brewery, bank, four churches, and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 979, (1900), 1,013.

McHENRY, William, legislator and soldier of the Black Hawk War, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809, locating in White County, and afterwards became prominent as a legislator and soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, serving in the latter as Major of the "Spy Battalion" and participating in the battle of Bad Axe. He also served as Representative in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Sixth and Seventh. While serving his last term in the House (1835), he died and was buried at Vandalia, then the State capital. McHenry County—organized by act of the Legislature, passed at a second session during the winter of 1835-36—was named in his honor.

McHENRY COUNTY, lies in the northern portion of the State, bounded on the north by Wisconsin—named for Gen. William McHenry. Its area is 624 square miles. With what is now the County of Lake, it was erected into a county in 1836, the county-seat being at McHenry. Three years later the eastern part was set off as the County of Lake, and the county-seat of McHenry County removed to Woodstock, the geographical center. The soil is well watered by living springs and is highly productive. Hardwood groves are numerous. Fruits and berries are extensively cultivated, but the herbage is especially adapted to dairying, Kentucky blue grass being indigenous. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to Chicago, and the annual production of butter and cheese reaches into the millions of pounds. The geological formations comprise the drift and the Cincinnati and Niagara groups of rocks. Near Fox River are found gravel ridges. Vegetable remains and logs of wood have been found at various depths in the drift deposits; in one instance a cedar log, seven inches in diameter, having been discovered forty-two feet below the surface. Peat is found every-

where, although the most extensive deposits are in the northern half of the county, where they exist in sloughs covering several thousands of acres. Several lines of railroad cross the county, and every important village is a railway station. Woodstock, Marengo, and Harvard are the principal towns. Population (1880), 24,908; (1890), 26,114; (1900), 29,759.

McINTOSH, (Capt.) Alexander, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1822; at 19 years of age entered an academy at Galway Center, remaining three years; in 1845 removed to Joliet, Ill., and, two years later, started "The Joliet True Democrat," but sold out the next year, and, in 1849, went to California. Returning in 1852, he bought back "The True Democrat," which he edited until 1857, meanwhile (1856) having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Will County. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving under General Sherman in 1864 and in the "March to the Sea," and, after the war, being for a time Post Quartermaster at Mobile. Having resigned in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business at Wilmington, Will County; but, in 1869, bought "The Wilmington Independent," which he published until 1873. The next year he returned to Joliet, and, a few months after, became political editor of "The Joliet Republican," and was subsequently connected, in a similar capacity, with other papers, including "The Phoenix" and "The Sun" of the same city. Died, in Joliet, Feb. 2, 1899.

McKENDREE, William, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Virginia, in 1757, enlisted as a private in the War of the Revolution, but later served as Adjutant and in the commissary department. He was converted at 30 years of age, and the next year began preaching in his native State, being advanced to the position of Presiding Elder; in 1800 was transferred to the West, Illinois falling within his District. Here he remained until his elevation to the episcopacy in 1808. McKendree College, at Lebanon, received its name from him, together with a donation of 480 acres of land. Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, one of the earliest of Illinois colleges, located at Lebanon and incorporated in 1835. Its founding was suggested by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and it may be said to have had its inception at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Mount Carmel, in September, 1827. The first funds for its establishment were subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, who contrib-

uted from their scanty means, \$1,385. Instruction began, Nov. 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant institution, and the school was named in his honor. It cannot be said to have become really a college until 1836, and its first class graduated in 1841. University powers were granted it by an amendment to its charter in 1839. At present the departments are as follows: Preparatory, business, classical, scientific, law, music and oratory. The institution owns property to the value of \$90,000, including an endowment of \$25,000, and has about 200 students, of both sexes, and a faculty of ten instructors. (See *Colleges, Early.*)

McLAREN, William Edward, Episcopal Bishop, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; graduated at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) in 1851, and, after six years spent in teaching and in journalistic work, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating and entering the Presbyterian ministry in 1860. For three years he was a missionary at Bogota, South America, and later in charge of churches at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich. Having entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was made a deacon in July, 1872, and ordained priest the following October, immediately thereafter assuming the pastorate of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1875, he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, which then included the whole State. Subsequently, the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield were erected therefrom, Bishop McLaren remaining at the head of the Chicago See. During his episcopate, church work has been active and effective, and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago has been founded. His published works include numerous sermons, addresses and poems, besides a volume entitled "Catholic Dogma the Antidote to Doubt" (New York, 1884).

McLAUGHLIN, Robert K., early lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1779; before attaining his majority went to Kentucky, and, about 1815, removed to Illinois, settling finally at Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of law. The first public position held by him seems to have been that of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of both Houses of the Third (or last) Territorial Legislature (1816-18). In August, 1819, he entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, as successor to John Thomas, who had been Treasurer during the whole Territorial period, serving until January, 1823. Becoming a

citizen of Vandalia, by the removal thither of the State capital a few months later, he continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He subsequently represented the Fayette District as Representative in the Fifth General Assembly, and as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth, and, in 1837, became Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, serving until 1845. Although an uncle of Gen. Joseph Duncan, he became a candidate for Governor against the latter, in 1834, standing third on the list. He married a Miss Bond, a niece of Gov. Shadrach Bond, under whose administration he served as State Treasurer. Died, at Vandalia, May 29, 1862.

McLEAN, a village of McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 14 miles southwest of Bloomington, in a farming, dairying and stock-growing district; has one weekly paper. Population (1890), 500; (1900), 532.

McLEAN, John, early United States Senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791, brought by his father to Kentucky when four years old, and, at 23, was admitted to the bar and removed to Illinois, settling at Shawneetown in 1815. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order and an almost magnetic power over men, coupled with strong common sense, a keen sense of humor and, great command of language, he soon attained prominence at the bar and as a popular speaker. In 1818 he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the new State, defeating Daniel P. Cook, but served only a few months, being defeated by Cook at the next election. He was three times elected to the Legislature, serving once as Speaker. In 1824 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Governor Edwards (who had resigned), serving one year. In 1828 he was elected for a second time by a unanimous vote, but lived to serve only one session, dying at Shawneetown, Oct. 4, 1830. In testimony of the public appreciation of the loss which the State had sustained by his death, McLean County was named in his honor.

McLEAN COUNTY, the largest county of the State, having an area of 1166 square miles, is central as to the region north of the latitude of St. Louis and about midway between that city and Chicago—was named for John McLean, an early United States Senator. The early immigrants were largely from Ohio, although Kentucky and New York were well represented. The county was organized in 1830, the population at that time being about 1,200. The greater portion of the surface is high, undulating prairie, with occasional groves and belts of timber. On the

creek bottoms are found black walnut, sycamore, buckeye, black ash and elm, while the sandy ridges are covered with scrub oak and black-jack. The soil is extremely fertile (generally a rich, brown loam), and the entire county is underlaid with coal. The chief occupations are stock-raising, coal-mining, agriculture and manufactures. Sugar and Mackinaw Creeks, with their tributaries, afford thorough drainage. Sand and gravel beds are numerous, but vary greatly in depth. At Chenoa one has been found, in boring for coal, thirty feet thick, overlaid by forty-five feet of the clay common to this formation. The upper seam of coal in the Bloomington shafts is No. 6 of the general section, and the lower, No. 4; the latter averaging four feet in thickness. The principal towns are Bloomington (the county-seat), Normal, Lexington, LeRoy and Chenoa. Population (1890), 63,036; (1900), 67,843.

McLEANSBORO, a city and the county-seat of Hamilton County, upon a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 102 miles east southeast of St. Louis and about 48 miles southeast of Centralia. The people are enterprising and progressive, the city is up-to-date and prosperous, supporting three banks and six churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population (1880), 1,341; (1890), 1,355; (1900), 1,758.

McMULLIN, James C., Railway Manager, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1836; began work as Freight and Ticket Agent of the Great Western Railroad (now Wabash), at Decatur, Ill., May, 1857, remaining until 1860, when he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Springfield. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was transferred in a similar capacity to Chicago; in September, 1864, became Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago & Alton, afterwards successively filling the positions of Assistant General Superintendent (1867), General Superintendent (1868-78) and General Manager (1878-83). The latter year he was elected Vice-President, remaining in office some ten years, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

McMURTRY, William, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1801; removed from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ind., and, in 1829, came to Knox County, Ill., settling in Henderson Township. He was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on

the same ticket with Gov. A. C. French, being the first to hold the office under the Constitution adopted that year. In 1862 he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, although advanced in years, was elected Colonel, but a few weeks later was compelled to accept a discharge on account of failing health. Died, April 10, 1875.

McNEELEY, Thompson W., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1835, and graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, at the age of 21. The following year he was licensed to practice, but continued to pursue his professional studies, attending the Law University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878. From 1869 to 1873 he represented his District in Congress, resuming his practice at Petersburg, Menard County, after his retirement.

McNULTA, John, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in New York City, Nov. 9, 1837, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Bloomington, in this State, while yet a young man. On May 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and served until August 9, 1865, rising, successively, to the rank of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from McLean County, and, in 1872, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican. General McNulta has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, standing second on the ballot for a candidate for Governor, in the State Convention of 1888, and serving as Permanent President of the State Convention of 1890. In 1896 he was one of the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President. Some of his most important work, within the past few years, has been performed in connection with receiverships of certain railway and other corporations, especially that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from 1884 to 1890. He is now (1898) Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. Died Feb. 22, 1900.

McPHERSON, Simon J., clergyman, descended from the Clan McPherson of Scotland, was born at Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850; prepared for college at Leroy and Fulton, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1874. Then, after a year's service as teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater, he entered the Theological

Seminary there, and graduated from that department in 1879, having in the meantime traveled through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He was licensed to preach by the Rochester Presbytery in 1877, and spent three years (1879-82) in pastoral labor at East Orange, N. J.; when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until the early part of 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of Director of the Lawrenceville Preparatory Academy of Princeton College, N. J.

McROBERTS, Josiah, jurist, was born in Monroe County, Ill., June 12, 1820; graduated from St. Mary's College (Mo.) in 1839; studied law at Danville, Ill., with his brother Samuel, and, in 1842, entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1844, after which he at once began practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for the Champaign and Vermilion District, at the expiration of his term removing to Joliet. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Matteson Trustee of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which office he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Oglesby, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, '79, and '85, but died a few months after his last election.

McROBERTS, Samuel, United States Senator, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1799; graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821, was elected the first Circuit Clerk of his native county, and, in 1825, appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held for three years. In 1828 he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and, in 1839, Solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded by James Semple.

McVICKER, James Hubert, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1822; thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in infancy and the necessity of assisting to support his widowed mother, he early engaged in various occupations, until, at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the office of "The St. Louis Republican," three years

later becoming a journeyman printer. He first appeared on the stage in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, in 1843; two years later was principal comedian in Rice's Theater, Chicago, remaining until 1852, when he made a tour of the country, appearing in Yankee characters. About 1855 he made a tour of England and, on his return, commenced building his first Chicago theater, which was opened, Nov. 3, 1857, and was conducted with varied fortune until burned down in the great fire of 1871. Rebuilt and remodeled from time to time, it burned down a second time in August, 1890, the losses from these several fires having imposed upon Mr. McVicker a heavy burden. Although an excellent comedian, Mr. McVicker did not appear on the stage after 1882, from that date giving his attention entirely to management. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence, not only of the profession, but of the general public. Died in Chicago, March 7, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, David, banker, Dwight, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; was brought to Illinois in infancy and grew up on a farm until 14 years of age, when he entered the office of the Pittsfield (Pike County) "Free Press" as an apprentice. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber trade with his father, the management of which devolved upon him a few years later. In the early 50's he was, for a time, a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1855 removed to Dwight, Livingston County, then a new town on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had been completed to that point a few months previous. Here he erected the first store building in the town, and put in a \$2,000 stock of goods on borrowed capital, remaining in the mercantile business for eighteen years, and retaining an interest in the establishment seven years longer. In the meantime, while engaged in merchandising, he began a banking business, which was enlarged on his retirement from the former, receiving his entire attention. The profits derived from his banking business were invested in farm lands until he became one of the largest land-owners in Livingston County. Mr. McWilliams is one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Dwight, and has served as a lay delegate to several General Conferences of that denomination, as well as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council in London in 1881; has also been a liberal contributor to the support of various literary and theological institutions of the church, and has served for many years as a Trust-

tee of the Northwestern University at Evanston. In politics he is a zealous Republican, and has repeatedly served as a delegate to the State Conventions of that party, including the Bloomington Convention of 1856, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth District on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He has made several extended tours to Europe and other foreign countries, the last including a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, during 1898-99.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Sangamon County, near the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Springfield. Population (1880), 396; (1890), 426; (1900), 476.

MEDILL, Joseph, editor and newspaper publisher, was born, April 6, 1823, in the vicinity (now a part of the city) of St. John, N. B., of Scotch-Irish parentage, but remotely of Huguenot descent. At nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as belonged to that region and period. He entered an academy with a view to preparing for college, but his family having suffered from a fire, he was compelled to turn his attention to business; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here he caught the spirit of journalism by frequent visits to the office of a local paper, learned to set type and to work a hand-press. In 1849 he bought a paper at Coshocton, of which he assumed editorial charge, employing his brothers as assistants in various capacities. The name of this paper was "The Coshocton Whig," which he soon changed to "The Republican," in which he dealt vigorous blows at political and other abuses, which several times brought upon him assaults from his political opponents—that being the style of political argument in those days. Two years later, having sold out "The Republican," he established "The Daily Forest City" at Cleveland—a Whig paper with free-soil proclivities. The following year "The Forest City" was consolidated with "The Free-Democrat," a Free-Soil paper under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, a South Carolina Abolitionist, the new paper taking the name of "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill, with the co-operation of Mr. Vaughan, then went to work to secure the consolidation of the elements opposed to slavery in one compact organization. In this he was aided by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, in December, 1853, and, before its passage in May following, Mr. Medill had begun to agitate the question of a union of all

opposed to that measure in a new party under the name "Republican." During the winter of 1854-55 he received a call from Gen. J. D. Webster, at that time part owner of "The Chicago Tribune," which resulted in his visiting Chicago a few months later, and his purchase of an interest in the paper, his connection with the concern dating from June 18, 1855. He was almost immediately joined by Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," and, still later, by J. C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles, who had been associated with him on "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill assumed the position of managing editor, and, on the retirement of Dr. Ray, in 1863, became editor-in-chief until 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now of "The New York Evening Post." During the Civil War period he was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, and served, for a time, as President of the "Loyal League," which proved such an influential factor in upholding the hands of the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion. In 1869 Mr. Medill was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and, in that body, was the leading advocate of the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives, as it was finally incorporated in the Constitution. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first Civil Service Commission, representing a principle to which he ever remained thoroughly committed. A few weeks after the great fire of the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago. The financial condition of the city at the time, and other questions in issue, involved great difficulties and responsibilities, which he met in a way to command general approval. During his administration the Chicago Public Library was established, Mr. Medill delivering the address at its opening, Jan. 1, 1873. Near the close of his term as Mayor, he resigned the office and spent the following year in Europe. Almost simultaneously with his return from his European trip, he secured a controlling interest in "The Tribune," resuming control of the paper, Nov. 9, 1874, which, as editor-in-chief, he retained for the remainder of his life of nearly twenty-five years. The growth of the paper in business and influence, from the beginning of his connection with it, was one of the marvels of journalism, making it easily one of the most successful newspaper ventures in the United States, if not in the world. Early in December, 1898, Mr. Medill went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to receive relief in that

mild climate from a chronic disease which had been troubling him for years, but died in that city, March 16, 1899, within three weeks of having reached his 76th birthday. The conspicuous features of his character were a strong individuality and indomitable perseverance, which led him never to accept defeat. A few weeks previous to his death, facts were developed going to show that, in 1881, he was offered, by President Garfield, the position of Postmaster-General, which was declined, when he was tendered the choice of any position in the Cabinet except two which had been previously promised; also, that he was offered a position in President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889.

MEDILL, (Maj.) William H., soldier, was born at Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835; in 1855, came to Chicago and was associated with "The Prairie Farmer." Subsequently he was editor of "The Stark County (Ohio) Republican," but again returning to Chicago, at the beginning of the war, was employed on "The Tribune," of which his brother (Hon. Joseph Medill) was editor. After a few months' service in Barker's Dragoons (a short-time organization), in September, 1861, he joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Farnsworth's), and, declining an election as Major, was chosen Senior Captain. The regiment soon joined the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of his superior officers Captain Medill was finally advanced to the command, and, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, led his troops on a reconnoissance within twelve miles of Richmond. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of a portion of his regiment, acquitting himself with great credit. A few days after, while attacking a party of rebels who were attempting to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsburg, he received a fatal wound through the lungs, dying at Frederick City, July 16, 1863.

MEEKER, Moses, pioneer, was born in Newark, N. J., June 17, 1790; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, engaging in the manufacture of white lead until 1822, when he headed a pioneer expedition to the frontier settlement at Galena, Ill., to enter upon the business of smelting lead-ore. He served as Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War, later removing to Iowa County, Wis., where he built the first smelting works in that Territory, served in the Territorial Legislature (1840-43) and in the first Constitutional Convention (1846). A "History of the Early Lead Regions," by him, appears in the sixth volume of "The Wisconsin Historical Soci-

ety Collections." Died, at Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1865.

MELROSE, a suburb of Chicago, 11 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, upon which it is located. It has two or three churches, some manufacturing establishments and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,050; (1900), 2,592.

MEMBRE, Zenobius, French missionary, was born in France in 1645; accompanied La Salle on his expedition to Illinois in 1679, and remained at Fort Creve-Cœur with Henry de Tonty; descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682; returned to France and wrote a history of the expedition, and, in 1684, accompanied La Salle on his final expedition; is supposed to have landed with La Salle in Texas, and there to have been massacred by the natives in 1687. (See *La Salle and Tonty*.)

MENARD, Pierre, French pioneer and first Lieutenant-Governor, was born at St. Antoine, Can., Oct. 7, 1766; settled at Kaskaskia, in 1790, and engaged in trade. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Indiana, and later to the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory, being presiding officer of the latter until the admission of Illinois as a State. He was, for several years, Government Agent, and in this capacity negotiated several important treaties with the Indians, of whose characteristics he seemed to have an intuitive perception. He was of a nervous temperament, impulsive and generous. In 1818 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new State. His term of office having expired, he retired to private life and the care of his extensive business. He died at Kaskaskia, in June, 1844, leaving what was then considered a large estate. Among his assets, however, were found a large number of promissory notes, which he had endorsed for personal friends, besides many uncollectable accounts from poor people, to whom he had sold goods through pure generosity. Menard County was named for him, and a statue in his honor stands in the capitol grounds at Springfield, erected by the son of his old partner—Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis.

MENARD COUNTY, near the geographical center of the State, and originally a part of Sangamon, but separately organized in 1839, the Provisional Commissioners being Joseph Watkins, William Engle and George W. Simpson. The county was named in honor of Pierre Menard, who settled at Kaskaskia prior to the Territorial organization of Illinois. (See *Menard, Pierre*.) Cotton was an important crop until 1830, when

agriculture underwent a change. Stock-raising is now extensively carried on. Three fine veins of bituminous coal underlie the county. Among early American settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Matthew Rogers, Amor Batterton, Solomon Pruitt and William Gideon. The names of Meadows, Montgomery, Green, Boyer and Grant are also familiar to early settlers. The county furnished a company of eighty-six volunteers for the Mexican War. The county-seat is at Petersburg. The area of the county is 320 square miles, and its population, under the last census, 14,336. In 1829 was laid out the town of Salem, now extinct, but for some years the home of Abraham Lincoln, who was once its Postmaster, and who marched thence to the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company.

MENDON, a town of Adams County, on the Burlington & Quincy Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 15 miles northeast of Quincy; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a farming and stock-raising district. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 640; (1900), 627.

MENDOTA, a city in La Salle County founded in 1853, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with its Rochelle and Fulton branches and the Illinois Central Railway, 80 miles southwest of Chicago. It has eight churches, three graded and two high schools, and a public library. Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran, opened in 1853) is located here. The chief industrial plants are two iron foundries, machine shops, plow works and a brewery. The city has three banks and four weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and the city has considerable local trade. Population (1890), 3,542; (1900), 3,736.

MERCER COUNTY, a western county, with an area of 555 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,945—named for Gen. Hugh Mercer. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and along this river the earliest American settlements were made. William Dennison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in New Boston Township in 1828, and, before the expiration of a half dozen years, the Vannattas, Keith, Jackson, Wilson, Farlow, Bridges, Perry and Fleharty had arrived. Mercer County was separated from Warren, and specially organized in 1825. The soil is a rich, black loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. A good quality of building stone is found at various points. Aledo is the county-seat. The county lies on the outskirts of the Illinois coal fields and mining was commenced in 1845.

MERCY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, and the first permanent hospital in the State—chartered in 1847 or 1848 as the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." No steps were taken toward organization until 1850, when, with a scanty fund scarcely exceeding \$150, twelve beds were secured and placed on one floor of a boarding house, whose proprietress was engaged as nurse and stewardess. Drs. N. S. Davis and Daniel Brainard were, respectively, the first physician and surgeon in charge. In 1851 the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who at once enlarged and improved the accommodations, and, in 1852, changed its name to Mercy Hospital. Three or four years later, a removal was made to a building previously occupied as an orphan asylum. Being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded, and, in 1869, a more capacious and better arranged building was erected. This edifice it has continued to occupy, although many additions and improvements have been, and are still being, made. The Sisters of Mercy own the grounds and buildings, and manage the nursing and all the domestic and financial affairs of the institution. The present medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons, besides three internes, or resident practitioners.

MEREDOSIA, a town in Morgan County, on the east bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash Railway, some 58 miles west of Springfield; is a grain shipping point and fishing and hunting resort. It was the first Illinois River point to be connected with the State capital by railroad in 1838. Population (1890), 621; (1900), 700.

MERRIAM, (Col.) **Jonathan**, soldier, legislator and farmer, was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1834; was brought to Springfield, Ill., when two years old, living afterwards at Alton, his parents finally locating, in 1841, in Tazewell County, where he now resides—when not officially employed—pursuing the occupation of a farmer. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at McKendree College; entered the Union army in 1862, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and serving to the close of the war. During the Civil War period he was one of the founders of the "Union League of America," which proved so influential a factor in sustaining the war policy of the Government. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; an unsuccessful Republican nominee for Congress in 1870; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield

District from 1873 to '83, was a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and, in 1897, was appointed, by President McKinley, Pension Agent for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Thoroughly patriotic and of incorruptible integrity, he has won the respect and confidence of all in every public position he has been called to fill.

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825, entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1864, as a traveling preacher, and, four years later, became editor of "The Western Christian Advocate," at Cincinnati. He was ordained Bishop at Brooklyn in 1872, and, after two years spent in Minnesota, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the Northwestern University, in 1886. He has published "Christian Baptism" (Cincinnati, 1876); "New Testament Idea of Hell" (1878); "Second Coming of Christ" (1879); "Aspects of Christian Experience" (1882); "Digest of Methodist Law" (1885); and "Outlines of Thought on Probation" (1886).

MERRITT, John W., journalist, was born in New York City, July 4, 1806; studied law and practiced, for a time, with the celebrated James T. Brady as a partner. In 1841 he removed to St. Clair County, Ill., purchased and, from 1848 to '51, conducted "The Belleville Advocate"; later, removed to Salem, Ill., where he established "The Salem Advocate"; served as Assistant Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and as Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1864 he purchased "The State Register" at Springfield, and was its editor for several years. Died, Nov. 16, 1878.—**Thomas E. (Merritt)**, son of the preceding, lawyer and politician, was born in New York City, April 29, 1834; at six years of age was brought by his father to Illinois, where he attended the common schools and later learned the trade of carriage-painting. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, in 1862. In 1868 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the lower house of the General Assembly from the Salem District, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870, '74, '76, '86 and '88. He also served two terms in the Senate (1878-'86), making an almost continuous service in the General Assembly of eighteen years. He has repeatedly been a member of State conventions of his party, and stands as one of its trusted representatives.—**Maj.-Gen.**

Wesley (Merritt), another son, was born in New York, June 16, 1836, came with his father to Illinois in childhood, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy from this State, graduating in 1860; became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, the same year, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, a year later. After the beginning of the Civil War, he was rapidly promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862, and being mustered out, in 1866, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He re-entered the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted to a colonelcy in 1876, and, in 1887, received a commission as Brigadier-General, in 1897 becoming Major-General. He was in command, for a time, of the Department of the Missouri, but, on his last promotion, was transferred to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain, he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the Philippines, and appointed Military Governor of the Islands. Towards the close of the year he returned to the United States and resumed his old command at New York.

MESSINGER, John, pioneer surveyor and cartographer, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1771, grew up on a farm, but secured a good education, especially in mathematics. Going to Vermont in 1783, he learned the trade of a carpenter and mill-wright; removed to Kentucky in 1799, and, in 1802, to Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), locating first in the American Bottom and, later, at New Design within the present limits of Monroe County. Two years later he became the proprietor of a mill, and, between 1804 and 1806, taught one of the earliest schools in St. Clair County. The latter year he took up the vocation of a surveyor, which he followed for many years as a sub-contractor under William Rector, surveying much of the land in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and, still later, assisting in determining the northern boundary of the State. He also served for a time as a teacher of mathematics in Rock Spring Seminary; in 1821 published "A Manual, or Hand-Book, intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying," and prepared some of the earlier State and county maps. In 1808 he was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, to fill a vacancy, and took part in the steps which resulted in setting up a separate Territorial Government for Illinois, the following year. He also received an appointment as the first Surveyor of St. Clair

County under the new Territorial Government; was chosen a Delegate from St. Clair County to the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly, serving as Speaker of that body. After leaving New Design, the later years of his life were spent on a farm two and a half miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1846.

METAMORA, a town of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles east-northeast of Peoria and some thirty miles northwest of Bloomington; is center of a fine farming district. The town has a creamery, soda factory, one bank, three churches, two newspapers, schools and a park. Population (1880) 828; (1900), 758. Metamora was the county-seat of Woodford County until 1899, when the seat of justice was removed to Eureka.

METCALF, Andrew W., lawyer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 6, 1828; educated at Madison College in his native State, graduating in 1846, and, after studying law at Cambridge, Ohio, three years, was admitted to the bar in 1850. The following year he went to Appleton, Wis., but remained only a year, when he removed to St. Louis, then to Edwardsville, and shortly after to Alton, to take charge of the legal business of George T. Brown, then publisher of "The Alton Courier." In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville to reside permanently, and, in 1859, was appointed by Governor Bissell State's Attorney for Madison County, serving one year. In 1864 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, and, in 1876, a lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference at Baltimore; has also been a Trustee of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., for more than twenty-five years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, one of the most numerous Protestant church organizations in the United States and in Illinois. Rev. Joseph Lillard was the first preacher of this sect to settle in the Northwest Territory, and Capt. Joseph Ogle was the first class-leader (1795). It is stated that the first American preacher in the American Bottom was Rev. Hosea Riggs (1796). Rev. Benjamin Young took charge of the first Methodist mission in 1803, and, in 1804, this mission was attached to the Cumberland (Tenn.) circuit. Revs. Joseph Oglesby and Charles R. Matheny were among the early circuit riders. In 1820 there were seven circuits in Illinois, and, in

1830, twenty-eight, the actual membership exceeding 10,000. The first Methodist service in Chicago was held by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1826. The first Methodist society in that city was organized by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in June, 1831. By 1835 the number of circuits had increased to 61, with 370 ministers and 15,000 members. Rev. Peter Cartwright was among the early revivalists. The growth of this denomination in the State has been extraordinary. By 1890, it had nearly 2,000 churches, 937 ministers, and 151,000 members—the total number of Methodists in the United States, by the same census, being 4,980,240. The church property owned in 1890 (including parsonages) approached \$111,000,000, and the total contributions were estimated at \$2,073,923. The denomination in Illinois supports two theological seminaries and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," with a circulation of some 30,000, is its official organ in Illinois. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

METROPOLIS CITY, the county-seat of Massac County, 156 miles southeast of St. Louis, situated on the Ohio River and on the St. Louis and Paducah Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. The city was founded in 1839, on the site of old Fort Massac, which was erected by the French, aided by the Indians, about 1711. Its industries consist largely of various forms of wood-working. Saw and planing mills are a commercial factor; other establishments turn out wheel, buggy and wagon material, barrel staves and heads, boxes and baskets, and veneers. There are also flouring mills and potteries. The city has a public library, two banks, water-works, electric lights, numerous churches, high school and graded schools, and three papers. Population (1880), 2,668; (1890), 3,573; (1900), 4,069.

MEXICAN WAR. Briefly stated, this war originated in the annexation of Texas to the United States, early in 1846. There was a disagreement as to the western boundary of Texas. Mexico complained of encroachment upon her territory, and hostilities began with the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and ended with the treaty of peace, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near the City of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848. Among the most prominent figures were President Polk, under whose administration annexation was effected, and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was chief in command in the field at the beginning of the war, and was elected Polk's successor. Illinois furnished more than her full quota of troops for the struggle. May 13, 1846, war was declared. On May

25, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for the enlistment of three regiments of infantry, the assessed quota of the State. The response was prompt and general. Alton was named as the rendezvous, and Col. (afterwards General) Sylvester Churchill was the mustering officer. The regiments mustered in were commanded, respectively, by Col. John J. Hardin, Col. Wm. H. Bissell (afterwards Governor) and Col. Ferris Forman. An additional twelve months' regiment (the Fourth) was accepted, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, who later became United States Senator from Oregon, and fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861. A second call was made in April, 1847, under which Illinois sent two more regiments, for the war, towards the Mexican frontier. These were commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and Col. James Collins. Independent companies were also tendered and accepted. Besides, there were some 150 volunteers who joined the regiments already in the field. Commanders of the independent companies were Capts. Adam Dunlap, of Schuyler County; Wyatt B. Stapp, of Warren; Michael K. Lawler, of Shawneetown, and Josiah Little. Col. John J. Hardin, of the First, was killed at Buena Vista, and the official mortuary list includes many names of Illinois' best and bravest sons. After participating in the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops shared in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, on Sept. 16, 1847, and (in connection with those from Kentucky) were especially complimented in General Taylor's official report. The Third and Fourth regiments won distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the second of these battles, General Shields fell severely (and, as supposed for a time, mortally) wounded. Colonel Baker succeeded Shields, led a gallant charge, and really turned the day at Cerro Gordo. Among the officers honorably named by General Scott, in his official report, were Colonel Forman, Major Harris, Adjutant Fondéy, Capt. J. S. Post, and Lieutenants Hammond and Davis. All the Illinois troops were mustered out between May 25, 1847 and Nov. 7, 1848, the independent companies being the last to quit the service. The total number of volunteers was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 160 wounded, 12 of the latter dying of their wounds. Gallant service in the Mexican War soon became a passport to political preferment, and some of the brave soldiers of 1846-47 subsequently achieved merited distinction in civil life. Many also became distinguished soldiers in the War of the

Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, M. K. Lawler, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, B. M. Prentiss, W. R. Morrison, L. F. Ross, and others. The cost of the war, with \$15,000,000 paid for territory annexed, is estimated at \$166,500,000 and the extent of territory acquired, nearly 1,000,000 square miles — considerably more than the whole of the present territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MEYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Holland, Feb. 27, 1852; came to Chicago at the age of 12 years; entered the Northwestern University, supporting himself by labor during vacations and by teaching in a night school, until his third year in the university, when he became a student in the Union College of Law, being admitted to the bar in 1879; was elected from Cook County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1884), and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, being chosen Speaker of the latter (Jan. 18, 1895). Died in office, at Freeport, Ill., July 3, 1895, during a special session of the General Assembly.

MIAMIS, The. The preponderance of authority favors the belief that this tribe of Indians was originally a part of the Ill-i-ni or Illinois, but the date of their separation from the parent stock cannot be told. It is likely, however, that it occurred before the French pushed their explorations from Canada westward and southward, into and along the Mississippi Valley. Father Dablon alludes to the presence of Miamis (whom he calls Ou-mi-a-mi) in a mixed Indian village, near the mouth of Fox River of Wisconsin, in 1670. The orthography of their name is varied. The Iroquois and the British generally knew them as the "Twightwees," and so they were commonly called by the American colonists. The Weas and Piankeshaws were of the same tribe. When La Salle founded his colony at Starved Rock, the Miamis had villages which could muster some 1,950 warriors, of which the Weas had 500 and the Piankeshaws 150, the remaining 1,300 being Miamis proper. In 1671 (according to a written statement by Charlevoix in 1721), the Miamis occupied three villages — one on the St. Joseph River, one on the Maumee and one on the "Ouabache" (Wabash). They were friendly toward the French until 1694, when a large number of them were massacred by a party of Sioux, who carried firearms which had been furnished them by the Frenchmen. The breach thus caused was never closed. Having become possessed of guns

themselves, the Miamis were able, not only to hold their own, but also to extend their hunting grounds as far eastward as the Scioto, alternately warring with the French, British and Americans. General Harrison says of them that, ten years before the treaty of Greenville, they could have brought upon the field a body of 3,000 "of the finest light troops in the world," but lacking in discipline and enterprise. Border warfare and smallpox, however, had, by that date (1795), greatly reduced their numerical strength. The main seat of the Miamis was at Fort Wayne, whose residents, because of their superior numbers and intelligence, dominated all other bands except the Piankeshaws. The physical and moral deterioration of the tribe began immediately after the treaty of Greenville. Little by little, they ceded their lands to the United States, the money received therefor being chiefly squandered in debauchery. Decimated by vice and disease, the remnants of this once powerful aboriginal nation gradually drifted westward across the Mississippi, whence their valorous sires had emigrated two centuries before. The small remnant of the band finally settled in Indian Territory, but they have made comparatively little progress toward civilization. (See also *Piankeshaws*; *Weas*.)

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, under care of the association known as the United Hebrew Charities. Previous to 1871 this association maintained a small hospital for the care of some of its beneficiaries, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of that year, and no immediate effort to rebuild was made. In 1880, however, Michael Reese, a Jewish gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed \$97,000 to the organization. With this sum, considerably increased by additions from other sources, an imposing building was erected, well arranged and thoroughly equipped for hospital purposes. The institution thus founded was named after its principal benefactor. Patients are received without discrimination as to race or religion, and more than half those admitted are charity patients. The present medical staff consists of thirteen surgeons and physicians, several of whom are eminent specialists.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Detroit, 270 miles, with trackage facilities from Kensington, 14 miles, over the line of the Illinois Central, to its terminus in Chicago. Branch lines (leased, proprietary and operated) in

Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois swell the total mileage to 1,643.56 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State of Michigan the line from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 144 miles, of which construction had been begun in 1836. The road was completed to Michigan City in 1850, and, in May, 1852, reached Kensington, Ill. As at present constituted, the road (with its auxiliaries) forms an integral part of what is popularly known as the "Vanderbilt System." Only 35 miles of the entire line are operated in Illinois, of which 29 belong to the Joliet & Northern Indiana branch (which see). The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$18,738,000 and the funded debt, \$19,101,000. Earnings in Illinois the same year, \$184,002; total operating expenses, \$540,905; taxes, \$24,250.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. (See *Lake Michigan*.)

MIHALOTZY, Geza, soldier, a native of Hungary and compatriot of Kossuth in the Magyar struggle; came to Chicago in 1848, in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers (first "Hecker regiment"), and, on the resignation of Colonel Hecker, a few weeks later, was promoted to the Colonelcy. A trained soldier, he served with gallantry and distinction, but was fatally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 24, 1864, dying at Chattanooga, March 11, 1864.

MILAN, a town of Rock Island County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railway, six miles south of Rock Island. It is located on Rock River, has several mills, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 845; (1890), 692; (1900), 719.

MILBURN, (Rev.) William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1826. At the age of five years he almost totally lost sight in both eyes, as the result of an accident, and subsequent malpractice in their treatment. For a time he was able to decipher letters with difficulty, and thus learned to read. In the face of such obstacles he carried on his studies until 12 years of age, when he accompanied his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and, five years later, became an itinerant Methodist preacher. For a time he rode a circuit covering 200 miles, preaching, on an average, ten times a week, for \$100 per year. In 1845, while on a Mississippi steamboat, he publicly rebuked a number of Congressmen, who were his fellow passengers, for intemperance and gaming. This resulted in his being made Chaplain of the House of Representatives. From 1848 to 1850 he was pastor of a church at Montgomery, Ala., during which time he was tried for heresy, and later became pastor of a "Free Church." Again, in 1853, he was chosen Chap-

lain of Congress. While in Europe, in 1859, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, but returned to Methodism in 1871. He has since been twice Chaplain of the House (1885 and '87) and three times (1893, '95 and '97) elected to the same position in the Senate. He is generally known as "the blind preacher" and achieved considerable prominence by his eloquence as a lecturer on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." Among his published writings are, "Rifle, 'Axe and Saddlebags" (1856), "Ten Years of Preacher Life" (1858) and "Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley" (1860).

MILCHRIST, Thomas E., lawyer, was born in the Isle of Man in 1839, and, at the age of eight years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Peoria, Ill. Here he attended school and worked on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving until 1865, and being discharged with the rank of Captain. After the war he read law with John I. Bennett—then of Galena, but later Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago—was admitted to the bar in 1867, and, for a number of years, served as State's Attorney in Henry County. In 1888 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, and the following year was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Since retiring from office in 1893, Mr. Milchrist has been engaged in private practice in Chicago. In 1898 he was elected a State Senator for the Fifth District (city of Chicago) in the Forty-first General Assembly.

MILES, Nelson A., Major-General, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston. In October, 1861, he entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, in one of which he was wounded. In September, 1862, he was Colonel of the Sixty-first New York, which he led at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded. He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps in the Richmond campaign, and was made Brigadier-General, May 12, 1864, and Major-General, by brevet, for gallantry shown at Ream's Station, in December of the same year. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of

the Fortieth United States Infantry, and distinguished himself in campaigns against the Indians; became a Brigadier-General in 1880, and Major-General in 1890, in the interim being in command of the Department of the Columbia, and, after 1890, of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Here he did much to give efficiency and importance to the post at Fort Sheridan, and, in 1894, rendered valuable service in checking the strike riots about Chicago. Near the close of the year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and, on the retirement of General Schofield in 1895, was placed in command of the army, with headquarters in Washington. During the Spanish-American war (1898) General Miles gave attention to the fitting out of troops for the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and visited Santiago during the siege conducted by General Shafter, but took no active command in the field until the occupation of Porto Rico, which was conducted with rare discrimination and good judgment, and with comparatively little loss of life or suffering to the troops.

MILFORD, a prosperous village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 88 miles south of Chicago; is in a rich farming region; has water and sewerage systems, electric lights, two brick and tile works, three large grain elevators, flour mill, three churches, good schools, a public library and a weekly newspaper. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Population (1890), 957; (1900), 1,077.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. (See *Military Tract*.)

MILITARY TRACT, a popular name given to a section of the State, set apart under an act of Congress, passed, May 6, 1812, as bounty-lands for soldiers in the war with Great Britain commencing the same year. Similar reservations in the Territories of Michigan and Louisiana (now Arkansas) were provided for in the same act. The lands in Illinois embraced in this act were situated between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and extended from the junction of these streams due north, by the Fourth Principal Meridian, to the northern boundary of Township 15 north of the "Base Line." This "base line" started about opposite the present site of Beardstown, and extended to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. The northern border of the "Tract" was identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, which, extended eastward, reached the Illinois about the present village of De Pue, in the southeastern

part of Bureau County, where the Illinois makes a great bend towards the south, a few miles west of the city of Peru. The distance between the Illinois and the Mississippi, by this line, was about 90 miles, and the entire length of the "Tract," from its northern boundary to the junction of the two rivers, was computed at 169 miles,—consisting of 90 miles north of the "base line" and 79 miles south of it, to the junction of the rivers. The "Tract" was surveyed in 1815-16. It comprised 207 entire townships of six miles square, each, and 61 fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres, of which 3,500,000 acres—a little less than two-thirds—were appropriated to military bounties. The residue consisted partly of fractional sections bordering on rivers, partly of fractional quarter-sections bordering on township lines, and containing more or less than 160 acres, and partly of lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation. In addition to this, there were large reservations not coming within the above exceptions, being the overplus of lands after satisfying the military claims, and subject to entry and purchase on the same conditions as other Government lands. The "Tract" thus embraced the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall—or so much of them as was necessary to meet the demand for bounties. Immigration to this region set in quite actively about 1823, and the development of some portions, for a time, was very rapid; but later, its growth was retarded by the conflict of "tax-titles" and bounty-titles derived by purchase from the original holders. This led to a great deal of litigation, and called for considerable legislation; but since the adjustment of these questions, this region has kept pace with the most favored sections of the State, and it now includes some of the most important and prosperous towns and cities and many of the finest farms in Illinois.

MILITIA. Illinois, taught by the experiences of the War of 1812 and the necessity of providing for protection of its citizens against the incursions of Indians on its borders, began the adoption, at an early date, of such measures as were then common in the several States for the maintenance of a State militia. The Constitution of 1818 made the Governor "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State," and declared that the militia of the State should "consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mu-

lattoes and Indians excepted) resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years," and this classification was continued in the later constitutions, except that of 1870, which omits all reference to the subject of color. In each there is the same general provision exempting persons entertaining "conscientious scruples against bearing arms," although subject to payment of an equivalent for such exemption. The first law on the subject, enacted by the first General Assembly (1819), provided for the establishment of a general militia system for the State; and the fact that this was modified, amended or wholly changed by acts passed at the sessions of 1821, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '33, '37 and '39, shows the estimation in which the subject was held. While many of these acts were of a special character, providing for a particular class of organization, the general law did little except to require persons subject to military duty, at stated periods, to attend county musters, which were often conducted in a very informal manner, or made the occasion of a sort of periodical frolic. The act of July, 1833 (following the Black Hawk War), required an enrollment of "all free, white, male inhabitants of military age (except such as might be exempt under the Constitution or laws)"; divided the State into five divisions by counties, each division to be organized into a certain specified number of brigades. This act was quite elaborate, covering some twenty-four pages, and provided for regimental, battalion and company musters, defined the duties of officers, manner of election, etc. The act of 1837 encouraged the organization of volunteer companies. The Mexican War (1845-47) gave a new impetus to this class of legislation, as also did the War of the Rebellion (1861-65). While the office of Adjutant-General had existed from the first, its duties—except during the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars—were rather nominal, and were discharged without stated compensation, the incumbent being merely Chief-of-staff to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The War of the Rebellion at once brought it into prominence, as an important part of the State Government, which it has since maintained. The various measures passed, during this period, belong rather to the history of the late war than to the subject of this chapter. In 1865, however, the office was put on a different footing, and the important part it had played, during the preceding four years, was recognized by the passage of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay and prescribe the duties, of the Adjutant-General

of Illinois." During the next four years, its most important work was the publication of eight volumes of war records, containing a complete roster of the officers and men of the various regiments and other military organizations from Illinois, with an outline of their movements and a list of the battles in which they were engaged. To the Adjutant-General's office, as now administered, is entrusted the custody of the war-records, battle-flags and trophies of the late war. A further step was taken, in 1877, in the passage of an act formulating a military code and providing for more thorough organization. Modifying amendments to this act were adopted in 1879 and 1885. While, under these laws, "all able-bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45" (with certain specified exceptions), are declared "subject to military duty, and designated as the Illinois State Militia," provision is made for the organization of a body of "active militia," designated as the "Illinois National Guard," to consist of "not more than eighty-four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry," recruited by voluntary enlistments for a period of three years, with right to re-enlist for one or more years. The National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of three brigades, with a total force of about 9,000 men, organized into nine regiments, besides the batteries and cavalry already mentioned. Gatling guns are used by the artillery and breech-loading rifles by the infantry. Camps of instruction are held for the regiments, respectively—one or more regiments participating—each year, usually at "Camp Lincoln" near Springfield, when regimental and brigade drills, competitive rifle practice and mock battles are had. An act establishing the "Naval Militia of Illinois," to consist of "not more than eight divisions or companies," divided into two battalions of four divisions each, was passed by the General Assembly of 1893—the whole to be under the command of an officer with the rank of Commander. The commanding officer of each battalion is styled a "Lieutenant-Commander," and both the Commander and Lieutenant-Commanders have their respective staffs—their organization, in other respects, being conformable to the laws of the United States. A set of "Regulations," based upon these several laws, has been prepared by the Adjutant-General for the government of the various organizations. The Governor is authorized, by law, to call out the militia to resist invasion, or to suppress violence and enforce execution of the laws, when called upon by the civil author-

ities of any city, town or county. This authority, however, is exercised with great discretion, and only when the local authorities are deemed unable to cope with threatened resistance to law. The officers of the National Guard, when called into actual service for the suppression of riot or the enforcement of the laws, receive the same compensation paid to officers of the United States army of like grade, while the enlisted men receive \$2 per day. During the time they are at any encampment, the officers and men alike receive \$1 per day, with necessary subsistence and cost of transportation to and from the encampment. (For list of incumbents in Adjutant-General's office, see *Adjutants-General*; see, also, *Spanish-American War*.)

MILLER, James H., Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Ohio, May 29, 1843; in early life came to Toulon, Stark County, Ill., where he finally engaged in the practice of law. At the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, but before being mustered into the service, received an injury which rendered him a cripple for life. Though of feeble physical organization and a sufferer from ill-health, he was a man of decided ability and much influence. He served as State's Attorney of Stark County (1872-76) and, in 1884, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, at the following session being one of the most zealous supporters of Gen. John A. Logan, in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of the latter, for the third time, to the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he also served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, during the session of the latter being chosen Speaker of the House, as successor to A. C. Matthews, who had been appointed, during the session, First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington. In the early part of the summer of 1890, Mr. Miller visited Colorado for the benefit of his health, but, a week after his arrival at Maniton Springs, died suddenly, June 27, 1890.

MILLS, Benjamin, lawyer and early politician, was a native of Western Massachusetts, and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. The exact date of his arrival in Illinois cannot be determined with certainty, but he appears to have been in the "Lead Mine Region" about Galena, as early as 1826 or '27, and was notable as one of the first "Yankees" to locate in that section of the State. He was elected a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly (1832), his district embracing the

counties of Peoria, Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle and Cook, including all the State north of Sangamon (as it then stood), and extending from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy, which lasted two or three days. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that State, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testifies that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

MILLS, Henry A., State Senator, was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1827; located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1856, finally engaging in the banking business at that place. Having served in various local offices, he was, in 1874, chosen State Senator for the Eleventh District, but died at Galesburg before the expiration of his term, July 7, 1877.

MILLS, Luther Laflin, lawyer, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 3, 1848; brought to Chicago in infancy, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Michigan State University. In 1868 he began the study of law, was admitted to practice three years later, and, in 1876, was elected State's Attorney, being re-elected in 1880. While in this office he was connected with some of the most important cases ever brought before the Chicago courts. Although he has held no official position except that already mentioned, his abilities at the bar and on the rostrum are widely recognized, and his services, as an attorney and an orator, have been in frequent demand.

MILLSTADT, a town in St. Clair County, on branch of Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles south-southeast of St. Louis; has electric lights, churches, schools, bank, newspaper, coal mines, and manufactures flour, beer and butter. Population (1890), 1,186; (1900), 1,172.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (See *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*)

MINER, Orlin H., State Auditor, was born in Vermont, May 13, 1825; from 1834 to '51 he lived

in Ohio, the latter year coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of watch-maker. In 1855 he went to Central America and was with General William Walker at Greytown. Returning to Illinois, he resumed his trade at Springfield; in 1857 he was appointed, by Auditor Dubois, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Auditor as successor to his chief. Retiring from office in 1869, he gave attention to his private business. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Springfield Iron Company. Died in 1879.

MINIER, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 26 miles southeast of Peoria; is in fine farming district and has several grain elevators, some manufactures, two banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 664; (1900), 746.

MINONK, a city in Woodford County, 29 miles north of Bloomington and 53 miles northeast of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, though much coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has brick yards, tile factories, steam flouring-mills, several grain elevators, two private banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,913; (1890), 2,316; (1900), 2,546.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION, a method of choosing members of the General Assembly and other deliberative bodies, designed to secure representation, in such bodies, to minority parties. In Illinois, this method is limited to the election of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly—except as to private corporations, which may, at their option, apply it in the election of Trustees or Directors. In the apportionment of members of the General Assembly (see *Legislative Apportionment*), the State Constitution requires that the Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be identical in territory, each of such Districts being entitled to choose one Senator and three Representatives. The provisions of the Constitution, making specific application of the principle of "minority representation" (or "cumulative voting," as it is sometimes called), declares that, in the election of Representatives, "each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives, or (he) may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit." (State Constitution, Art. IV, sections 7 and 8.) In practice, this provision gives the voter power to cast three votes for one candidate, two

votes for one candidate and one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates, or he may distribute his vote equally among three candidates (giving one to each); but no other division is admissible without invalidating his ballot as to this office. Other forms of minority representation have been proposed by various writers, among whom Mr. Thomas Hare, John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Craig, of England, are most prominent; but that adopted in Illinois seems to be the simplest and most easy of application.

MINSHALL, William A., legislator and jurist, a native of Ohio who came to Rushville, Ill., at an early day, and entered upon the practice of law; served as Representative in the Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth General Assemblies, and as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, under the new Constitution, in 1848, and died in office, early in 1853, being succeeded by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker.

MISSIONARIES, EARLY. The earliest Christian missionaries in Illinois were of the Roman Catholic faith. As a rule, these accompanied the French explorers and did not a little toward the extension of French dominion. They were usually members of one of two orders—the "Recollects," founded by St. Francis, or the "Jesuits," founded by Loyola. Between these two bodies of ecclesiastics existed, at times, a strong rivalry; the former having been earlier in the field, but having been virtually subordinated to the latter by Cardinal Richelieu. The controversy between the two orders gradually involved the civil authorities, and continued until the suppression of the Jesuits, in France, in 1764. The most noted of the Jesuit missionaries were Fathers Allouez, Gravier, Marquette, Dablon, Pinet, Rasle, Lamooges, Binneteau and Marest. Of the Recollects, the most conspicuous were Fathers Membre, Douay, Le Clerq, Hennepin and Ribourde. Besides these, there were also Father Bergier and Montigny, who, belonging to no religious order, were called secular priests. The first Catholic mission, founded in Illinois, was probably that at the original Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in the present county of La Salle, where Father Marquette did missionary work in 1673, followed by Allouez in 1677. (See *Allouez, Claude Jean*.) The latter was succeeded, in 1688, by Father Gravier, who was followed, in 1692, by Father Sebastian Rasle, but who, returning in 1694, remained until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pinet and Binneteau. In 1700 Father Marest was

in charge of the mission, and the number of Indians among whom he labored was, that year, considerably diminished by the emigration of the Kaskaskias to the south. Father Gravier, about this time, labored among the Peorias, but was incapacitated by a wound received from the medicine man of the tribe, which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile, in 1706. The Peoria station remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by Father Deville. Another early Catholic mission in Illinois was that at Cahokia. While the precise date of its establishment cannot be fixed with certainty, there is evidence that it was in existence in 1700, being the earliest in that region. Among the early Fathers, who ministered to the savages there, were Pinet, St. Cosme, Bergier and Lamoeges. This mission was at first called the Tamaroa, and, later, the mission of St. Sulpice. It was probably the first permanent mission in the Illinois Country. Among those in charge, down to 1718, were Fathers de Montigny, Damon (probably), Varlet, de la Source, and le Mercier. In 1707, Father Mermet assisted Father Marest at Kaskaskia, and, in 1720, that mission became a regularly constituted parish, the incumbent being Father de Beaubois. Rev. Philip Boucher preached and administered the sacraments at Fort St. Louis, where he died in 1719, having been preceded by Fathers Membre and Ribourde in 1680, and by Fathers Douay and Le Clerq in 1687-88. The persecution and banishment of the early Jesuit missionaries, by the Superior Council of Louisiana (of which Illinois had formerly been a part), in 1763, is a curious chapter in State history. That body, following the example of some provincial legislative bodies in France, officially declared the order a dangerous nuisance, and decreed the confiscation of all its property, including plate and vestments, and the razing of its churches, as well as the banishment of its members. This decree the Louisiana Council undertook to enforce in Illinois, disregarding the fact that that territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. The Jesuits seem to have offered no resistance, either physical or legal, and all members of the order in Illinois were ruthlessly, and without a shadow of authority, carried to New Orleans and thence deported to France. Only one—Father Sebastian Louis Meurin—was allowed to return to Illinois; and he, only after promising to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of the Superior Council as supreme, and to hold no communication with Quebec or Rome. The labors of the missionaries, apart from spiritual results, were of great value. They

perpetuated the records of early discoveries, reduced the language, and even dialects, of the aborigines, to grammatical rules, and preserved the original traditions and described the customs of the savages. (Authorities: Shea and Kip's "Catholic Missions," "Magazine of Western History," Winsor's "America," and Shea's "Catholic Church in Colonial Days.")

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (Indian name, "Missi Sipi," the "Great Water.") Its head waters are in the northern part of Minnesota, 1,680 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1,575 feet higher than the sea, and which is fed by a stream having its source within one mile of the head waters of the Red River of the North. From this sheet of water to the mouth of the river, the distance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 3,160 miles. Lake Itasca is in lat. 47° 10' north and lon. 95° 20' west from Greenwich. The river at first runs northward, but soon turns toward the east and expands into a series of small lakes. Its course, as far as Crow Wing, is extremely sinuous, below which point it runs southward to St. Cloud, thence southeastward to Minneapolis, where occur the Falls of St. Anthony, establishing a complete barrier to navigation for the lower Mississippi. In less than a mile the river descends 66 feet, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, furnishing an immense water-power, which is utilized in operating flouring-mills and other manufacturing establishments. A few miles below St. Paul it reaches the western boundary of Wisconsin, where it expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by picturesque limestone bluffs, some 400 feet high. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, on the east. After many sinuous turnings in its southern course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by three principal passes, or mouths, at the southeastern extremity of Plaquemines Parish, La., in lat. 29° north and lon. 89° 12' west. Its principal affluents on the right are the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and, on the left, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The Missouri River is longer than that part of the Mississippi above the point of junction, the distance from its source to the delta of the latter being about 4,300 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The width of the stream at St. Louis is about 3,500 feet, at the mouth of the Ohio nearly 4,500

feet, and at New Orleans about 2,500 feet. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about five to five and one-half miles per hour. The average depth below Red River is said to be 121 feet, though, in the vicinity of New Orleans, the maximum is said to reach 150 feet. The principal rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony are at Rock Island and the Des Moines Rapids above Keokuk, the former having twenty-two feet fall and the latter twenty-four feet. A canal around the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, aids navigation. The alluvial banks which prevail on one or both shores of the lower Mississippi, often spread out into extensive "bottoms" which are of inexhaustible fertility. The most important of these above the mouth of the Ohio, is the "American Bottom," extending along the east bank from Alton to Chester. Immense sums have been spent in the construction of levees for the protection of the lands along the lower river from overflow, as also in the construction of a system of jetties at the mouth, to improve navigation by deepening the channel.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, THE, one of the best constructed railroad bridges in the West, spanning the Mississippi from Pike, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo. The construction company was chartered, April 25, 1872, and the bridge was ready for the passage of trains on Dec. 24, 1873. On Dec. 3, 1877, it was leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which holds all its stock and \$150,000 of its bonds as an investment, paying a rental of \$60,000 per annum, to be applied in the payment of 7 per cent interest on stock and 6 per cent on bonds. In 1894, \$71,000 was paid for rental, \$16,000 going toward a sinking fund.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. This company operates 160.6 miles of road in Illinois, of which 151.6 are leased from the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad*.)

MOLINE, a flourishing manufacturing city in Rock Island County, incorporated in 1872, on the Mississippi above Rock Island and opposite Davenport, Iowa; is 168 miles south of west from Chicago, and the intersecting point of three trunk lines of railway. Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are connected by steam and street railways, bridges and ferries. All three obtain water-power from the Mississippi. The region around Moline is rich in coal, and several productive mines are operated in the vicinity. It is an important manufacturing point, its chief outputs being agricultural implements, filters, malleable iron, steam engines, vehicles, lumber, organs

(pipe and reed), paper, lead-roofing, wind-mills, milling machinery, and furniture. The city has admirable water-works, several churches, good schools, gas and electric light plants, a public library, five banks, three daily and weekly papers. It also has an extensive electric power plant, electric street cars and interurban line. Population (1890), 12,000; (1900), 17,248.

MOLONEY, Maurice T., ex-Attorney-General, was born in Ireland, in 1849; came to America in 1867, and, after a course in the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels" at Niagara Falls, studied theology; then taught for a time in Virginia and studied law at the University of that State, graduating in 1871, finally locating at Ottawa, Ill., where he served three years as State's Attorney of La Salle County, and, in 1892, was nominated and elected Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket, serving until January, 1897.

MOMENCE, a town in Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 54 miles south of Chicago; has water power, a flouring mill, enameled brick factory, railway repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, five churches and two schools. Population (1890), 1,635; (1900), 2,026.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, 26 miles east of the Mississippi River; at point of intersection of two lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways. The Santa Fe enters Monmouth on the Iowa Central lines. The surrounding country is agricultural and coal yielding. The city has manufactories of agricultural implements, sewer-pipe, pottery, paving brick, and cigars. Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) was chartered in 1857, and the library of this institution, with that of Warren County (also located at Monmouth) aggregates 30,000 volumes. There are three national banks, two daily, three weekly and two other periodical publications. An appropriation was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of a Government building at Monmouth. Population (1890), 5,936; (1900), 7,460.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, an educational institution, controlled by the United Presbyterian denomination, but non-sectarian; located at Monmouth. It was founded in 1856, its first class graduating in 1858. Its Presidents have been Drs. D. A. Wallace (1856-78) and J. B. McMichael, the latter occupying the position from 1878 until 1897. In 1896 the faculty consisted of fifteen instructors and the number of students was 289.

The college campus covers ten acres, tastefully laid out. The institution confers four degrees—A.B., B.S., M.B., and B.L. For the conferring of the first three, four years' study is required; for the degree of B.L., three years.

MONROE, George D., State Senator, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1844, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1849. His father having been elected Sheriff of Will County in 1864, he became a resident of Joliet, serving as a deputy in his father's office. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising as the partner of his father, which was exchanged, some fifteen years later, for the wholesale grocery trade, and, finally, for the real-estate and mortgage-loan business, in which he is still employed. He has also been extensively engaged in the stone business some twenty years, being a large stockholder in the Western Stone Company and Vice-President of the concern. In 1894 Mr. Monroe was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and proving himself one of the most influential members of that body.

MONROE COUNTY, situated in the southwest part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi—named for President Monroe. Its area is about 380 square miles. It was organized in 1816 and included within its boundaries several of the French villages which constituted, for many years, a center of civilization in the West. American settlers, however, began to locate in the district as early as 1781. The county has a diversified surface and is heavily timbered. The soil is fertile, embracing both upland and river bottom. Agriculture and the manufacture and shipping of lumber constitute leading occupations of the citizens. Waterloo is the county-seat. Population (1890), 12,948; (1900), 13,847.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, an interior county, situated northeast of St. Louis and south of Springfield; area 702 square miles, population (1900), 30,836—derives its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlements by Americans were toward the close of 1816, county organization being effected five years later. The entire population, at that time, scarcely exceeded 100 families. The surface is undulating, well watered and timbered. The seat of county government is located at Hillsboro. Litchfield is an important town. Here are situated car-shops and some manufacturing establishments. Conspicuous in the county's history as pioneers were Harris Reavis, Henry Pratt, John Levi, Aaron Casey

John Tillson, Hiram Rountree, the Wrights (Joseph and Charles), the Hills (John and Henry), William McDavid and John Russell.

MONTICELLO, a city and the county-seat of Piatt County, on the Sangamon River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the Kankakee and Bloomington Division of the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railways. It lies within the "corn belt," and stock-raising is extensively carried on in the surrounding country. Among the city industries are a foundry and machine shops, steam flour and planing mills, broom, cigar and harness-making, and patent fence and tile works. The city is lighted by electricity, has several elevators, an excellent water system, numerous churches and good schools, with banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,982.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY, the second institution established in Illinois for the higher education of women—Jacksonville Female Seminary being the first. It was founded through the munificence of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who donated fifteen acres for a site, at Godfrey, Madison County, and gave \$53,000 toward erecting and equipping the buildings. The institution was opened on April 11, 1838, with sixteen young lady pupils, Rev. Theron Baldwin, one of the celebrated "Yale Band," being the first Principal. In 1845 he was succeeded by Miss Philena Fobes, and she, in turn, by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, in 1866, who still remains in charge. In November, 1883, the seminary building, with its contents, was burned; but the institution continued its sessions in temporary quarters until the erection of a new building, which was soon accomplished through the generosity of alumnae and friends of female education throughout the country. The new structure is of stone, three stories in height, and thoroughly modern. The average number of pupils is 150, with fourteen instructors, and the standard of the institution is of a high character.

MOORE, Clifton H., lawyer and financier, was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1817; after a brief season spent in two academies and one term in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, in 1839 he came west and engaged in teaching at Pekin, Ill., while giving his leisure to the study of law. He spent the next year at Tremont as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841, and located soon after at Clinton, DeWitt County, which has since been his home. In partnership with the late Judge David Davis,

of Bloomington, Mr. Moore, a few years later, began operating extensively in Illinois lands, and is now one of the largest land proprietors in the State, besides being interested in a number of manufacturing ventures and a local bank. The only official position of importance he has held is that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He is an enthusiastic collector of State historical and art treasures, of which he possesses one of the most valuable private collections in Illinois.

MOORE, Henry, pioneer lawyer, came to Chicago from Concord, Mass., in 1834, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar, also acting for a time as a clerk in the office of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who held pretty much all the county offices on the organization of Cook County. Mr. Moore was one of the original Trustees of Rush Medical College, and obtained from the Legislature the first charter for a gas company in Chicago. In 1838 he went to Havana, Cuba, for the benefit of his failing health, but subsequently returned to Concord, Mass., where he died some years afterward.

MOORE, James, pioneer, was born in the State of Maryland in 1750; was married in his native State, about 1772, to Miss Catherine Biggs, later removing to Virginia. In 1777 he came to the Illinois Country as a spy, preliminary to the contemplated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which captured Kaskaskia in July, 1778. After the Clark expedition (in which he served as Captain, by appointment of Gov. Patrick Henry), he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1781, when he organized a party of emigrants, which he accompanied to Illinois, spending the winter at Kaskaskia. The following year they located at a point in the northern part of Monroe County, which afterwards received the name of Bellefontaine. After his arrival in Illinois, he organized a company of "Minute Men," of which he was chosen Captain. He was a man of prominence and influence among the early settlers, but died in 1788. A numerous and influential family of his descendants have grown up in Southern Illinois.—**John** (Moore), son of the preceding, was born in Maryland in 1773, and brought by his father to Illinois eight years later. He married a sister of Gen. John D. Whiteside, who afterwards became State Treasurer, and also served as Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois under the internal improvement system. Moore was an officer of the State Militia, and served in a company of rangers during the War of 1812; was also the first County Treasurer of

Monroe County. Died, July 4, 1833.—**JAMES B. (Moore)**, the third son of Capt. James Moore, was born in 1780, and brought to Illinois by his parents; in his early manhood he followed the business of keel-boating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, visiting New Orleans, Pittsburg and other points; became a prominent Indian fighter during the War of 1812, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Edwards and authorized to raise a company of mounted rangers; also served as Sheriff of Monroe County, by appointment of Governor Edwards, in Territorial days; was Presidential Elector in 1820, and State Senator for Madison County in 1836-40, dying in the latter year.—**ENOCH (Moore)**, fourth son of Capt. James Moore, the pioneer, was born in the old block-house at Bellefontaine in 1782, being the first child born of American parents in Illinois; served as a "ranger" in the company of his brother, James B.; occupied the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterwards that of Judge of Probate of Monroe County during the Territorial period; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and served as Representative from Monroe County in the Second General Assembly, later filling various county offices for some twenty years. He died in 1848.

MOORE, Jesse H., clergyman, soldier and Congressman, born near Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., April 22, 1817, and graduated from McKendree College in 1842. For thirteen years he was a teacher, during portions of this period being successively at the head of three literary institutions in the West. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned pastorate duties in 1862, to take part in the War for the Union, organizing the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, also serving as brigade commander during the last year of the war, and being brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. After the war he re-entered the ministry, but, in 1868, while Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, being re-elected in 1870; afterwards served as Pension Agent at Springfield, and, in 1881, was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru, dying in office, in that city, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, Lieutenant-Governor (1842-46); was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 8, 1793; came to America and settled in Illinois in 1830, spending most of his life as a resident of Bloomington. In 1838 he was elected to the lower branch of the Eleventh General Assembly from

the McLean District, and, in 1840, to the Senate, but before the close of his term, in 1842, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Thomas Ford. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he took a conspicuous part in recruiting the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's), of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, serving gallantly throughout the struggle. In 1848 he was appointed State Treasurer, as successor of Milton Carpenter, who died in office. In 1850 he was elected to the same office, and continued to discharge its duties until 1857, when he was succeeded by James Miller. Died, Sept. 23, 1863.

MOORE, Risdon, pioneer, was born in Delaware in 1760; removed to North Carolina in 1789, and, a few years later, to Hancock County, Ga., where he served two terms in the Legislature. He emigrated from Georgia in 1812, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill.—besides a family of fifteen white persons, bringing with him eighteen colored people—the object of his removal being to get rid of slavery. He purchased a farm in what was known as the "Turkey Hill Settlement," about four miles east of Belleville, where he resided until his death in 1828. Mr. Moore became a prominent citizen, was elected to the Second Territorial House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker, serving as such for two sessions (1814-15). He was also Representative from St. Clair County in the First, Second and Third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In the last of these he was one of the most zealous opponents of the pro-slavery Convention scheme of 1822-24. He left a numerous and highly respected family of descendants, who were afterwards prominent in public affairs.—**WILLIAM (Moore)**, his son, served as a Captain in the War of 1812, and also commanded a company in the Black Hawk War. He represented St. Clair County in the lower branch of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies; was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and was President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College at the time of his death in 1849.—**RISDON (Moore), Jr.**, a cousin of the first named Risdon Moore, was a Representative from St. Clair County in the Fourth General Assembly and Senator in the Sixth, but died before the expiration of his term, being succeeded at the next session by Adam W. Snyder.

MOORE, Stephen Richey, lawyer, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1832; in 1851, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, graduating in 1856, and, having qualified

himself for the practice of law, located the following year at Kankakee, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1858 he was employed in defense of the late Father Chiniquy, who recently died in Montreal, in one of the celebrated suits begun against him by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moore is a man of striking appearance and great independence of character, a Methodist in religious belief and has generally acted politically in co-operation with the Democratic party, though strongly anti-slavery in his views. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and, in 1896, participated in the same way in the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Gen. John M. Palmer for the same office, in the following campaign giving the "Gold Democracy" a vigorous support.

MORAN, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1839; received his preliminary education in the district schools of Wisconsin (to which State his father's family had removed in 1846), and at an academy at Salem, Wis.; began reading law at Kenosha in 1859, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In May, 1865, he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and the same year commenced practice in Chicago, rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1885. At the expiration of his second term he resumed private practice. While on the bench he at first heard only common law cases, but later divided the business of the equity side of the court with Judge Tuley. In June, 1886, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he was, for a year, Chief Justice.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1810, and, at 16 years of age, went for a three years' trading voyage on the ship "Beverly." When thirty days out a mutiny arose, and shortly afterward the vessel was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits; aided in raising the "Quincy Grays" during the Mormon difficulties (1844-45); during the Mexican War commanded a company in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers; in 1861 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the three months' service, and Colonel on reorganization of the regiment for three years; was promoted Brigadier-General

in July, 1862, for meritorious service; commanded a brigade at Nashville, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., being mustered out, August 24, 1865. After the war he resumed business at Quincy, Ill., being President of the Quincy Gas Company and Vice-President of a bank; was also President, for some time, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Died, at Quincy, Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN COUNTY, a central county of the State, lying west of Sangamon, and bordering on the Illinois River—named for Gen. Daniel Morgan; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 35,006. The earliest American settlers were probably Elisha and Seymour Kellogg, who located on Mauvaisterre Creek in 1818. Dr. George Caldwell came in 1820, and was the first physician, and Dr. Ero Chandler settled on the present site of the city of Jacksonville in 1821. Immigrants began to arrive in large numbers about 1822, and, Jan. 31, 1823 the county was organized, the first election being held at the house of James G. Swinerton, six miles southwest of the present city of Jacksonville. Ohnstead's Mound was the first county-seat, but this choice was only temporary. Two years later, Jacksonville was selected, and has ever since so continued. (See *Jacksonville*.) Cass County was cut off from Morgan in 1837, and Scott County in 1839. About 1837 Morgan was the most populous county in the State. The county is nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie, and is well watered. Besides the Illinois River on its western border, there are several smaller streams, among them Indian, Apple, Sandy and Mauvaisterre Creeks. Bituminous coal underlies the eastern part of the county, and thin veins crop out along the Illinois River bluffs. Sandstone has also been quarried.

MORGAN PARK, a suburban village of Cook County, 13 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; is the seat of the Academy (a preparatory branch) of the University of Chicago and the Scandinavian Department of the Divinity School connected with the same institution. Population (1880), 187; (1890), 1,027; (1900), 2,329.

MORMONS, a religious sect, founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., August 6, 1830, styling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Membership in 1892 was estimated at 230,000, of whom some 20,000 were outside of the United States. Their religious teachings are peculiar. They avow faith in the Trinity and in the Bible (as by them

interpreted). They believe, however, that the "Book of Mormon"—assumed to be of divine origin and a direct revelation to Smith—is of equal authority with the Scriptures, if not superior to them. Among their ordinances are baptism and the laying-on of hands, and, in their church organization, they recognize various orders—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. They also believe in the restoration of the Ten Tribes and the literal re-assembling of Israel, the return and rule of Christ in person, and the rebuilding of Zion in America. Polygamy is encouraged and made an article of faith, though professedly not practiced under existing laws in the United States. The supreme power is vested in a President, who has authority in temporal and spiritual affairs alike; although there is less effort now than formerly, on the part of the priesthood, to interfere in temporalities. Driven from New York in 1831, Smith and his followers first settled at Kirtland, Ohio. There, for a time, the sect flourished and built a temple; but, within seven years, their doctrines and practices excited so much hostility that they were forced to make another removal. Their next settlement was at Far West, Mo.; but here the hatred toward them became so intense as to result in open war. From Missouri they recrossed the Mississippi and founded the city of Nauvoo, near Commerce, in Hancock County, Ill. The charter granted by the Legislature was an extraordinary instrument, and well-nigh made the city independent of the State. Nauvoo soon obtained commercial importance, in two years becoming a city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The Mormons rapidly became a powerful factor in State politics, when there broke out a more bitter public enmity than the sect had yet encountered. Internal dissensions also sprang up, and, in 1844, a discontented Mormon founded a newspaper at Nauvoo, in which he violently assailed the prophet and threatened him with exposure. Smith's answer to this was the destruction of the printing office, and the editor promptly secured a warrant for his arrest, returnable at Carthage. Smith went before a friendly justice at Nauvoo, who promptly discharged him, but he positively refused to appear before the Carthage magistrate. Thereupon the latter issued a second warrant, charging Smith with treason. This also was treated with contempt. The militia was called out to make the arrest, and the Mormons, who had formed a strong military organization, armed to defend their leader. After a few trifling clashes between the soldiers

and the "Saints," Smith was persuaded to surrender and go to Carthage, the county-seat, where he was incarcerated in the county jail. Within twenty-four hours (on Sunday, June 27, 1844), a mob attacked the prison. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed, and some of their adherents, who had accompanied them to jail were wounded. Brigham Young (then an apostle) at once assumed the leadership and, after several months of intense popular excitement, in the following year led his followers across the Mississippi, finally locating (1847) in Utah. (See also *Nauvoo*.) There their history has not been free from charges of crime; but, whatever may be the character of the leaders, they have succeeded in building up a prosperous community in a region which they found a virtual desert, a little more than forty years ago. The polity of the Church has been greatly modified in consequence of restrictions placed upon it by Congressional legislation, especially in reference to polygamy, and by contact with other communities. (See *Smith, Joseph*.)

MORRIS, a city and the county-seat of Grundy County, on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles southwest of Chicago. It is an extensive grain market, and the center of a region rich in bituminous coal. There is valuable water-power here, and much manufacturing is done, including builders' hardware, plows, iron specialties, paper car-wheels, brick and tile, flour and planing-mills, oatmeal and tanned leather. There are also a normal and scientific school, two national banks and three daily and weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,486; (1890), 3,653; (1900), 4,273.

MORRIS, Buckner Smith, early lawyer born at Augusta, Ky., August 19, 1800; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and, for seven years thereafter continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the Legislature of that State. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second Mayor in 1838. In 1840 he was a Whig candidate for Presidential Elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and, in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a Judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a re-nomination in 1855. In 1856 he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for Governor, and, in 1860, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or

Breckenridge to the Presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. A shadow was thrown across his life, in 1864, by his arrest and trial for alleged complicity in a rebel plot to burn and pillage Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. The trial, however, which was held at Cincinnati, resulted in his acquittal. Died, in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in the city of Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition, in spite of his opposition to the abolition of slavery—a fact which, no doubt, had much to do with his acquittal of the charge of complicity with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, as the evidence of his being in communication with the leading conspirators appears to have been conclusive. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

MORRIS, Freeman P., lawyer and politician, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1854, labored on a farm and attended the district school in his youth, but completed his education in Chicago, graduating from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, when he located at Watseka, Iroquois County. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from the Iroquois District, and has since been re-elected in 1888, '94, '96, being one of the most influential members of his party in that body. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Altgeld Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on his personal staff, but resigned in 1896.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1812; educated at Miami University, admitted to the bar in 1835, and the next year removed to Quincy, Ill.; was a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1842-43), served in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48); was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, and again in 1858, but opposed the admission of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution; in 1868 supported General Grant—who had been his friend in boyhood—for President, and, in 1870, was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission. Died, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRISON, a city, the county-seat of Whiteside County, founded in 1855; is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has good water-works, sewerage, electric lighting and several

manufactories, including carriage and refrigerator works; also has numerous churches, a large graded school, a public library and adequate banking facilities, and two weekly papers. Greenhouses for cultivation of vegetables for winter market are carried on. Pop. (1900), 2,308.

MORRISON, Isaac L., lawyer and legislator, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1826; was educated in the common schools and the Masonic Seminary of his native State; admitted to the bar, and came to Illinois in 1851, locating at Jacksonville, where he has become a leader of the bar and of the Republican party, which he assisted to organize as a member of its first State Convention at Bloomington, in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Mr. Morrison was three times elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1876, '78 and '82), and, by his clear judgment and incisive powers as a public speaker, took a high rank as a leader in that body. Of late years, he has given his attention solely to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville.

MORRISON, James Lowery Donaldson, politician, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., April 12, 1816; at the age of 16 was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, but leaving the service in 1836, read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Belleville. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from St. Clair County, in 1844, and to the State Senate in 1848, and again in '54. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Whig ticket, but, on the dissolution of that party, allied himself with the Democracy, and was, for many years, its leader in Southern Illinois. In 1855 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by James C. Allen. After that year he took no prominent part in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was among the first to raise a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment (Colonel Bissell's). For gallant services at Buena Vista, the Legislature presented him with a sword. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of railroads, and, it is claimed, drafted and introduced in the Legislature the charter of

the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1888.

MORRISON, William, pioneer merchant, came from Philadelphia, Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1790, as representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of Philadelphia, and finally established an extensive trade throughout the Mississippi Valley, supplying merchants at St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. He is also said to have sent an agent with a stock of goods across the plains, with a view to opening up trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fé, about 1804, but was defrauded by the agent, who appropriated the goods to his own benefit without accounting to his employer. He became the principal merchant in the Territory, doing a thriving business in early days, when Kaskaskia was the principal supply point for merchants throughout the valley. He is described as a public-spirited, enterprising man, to whom was due the chief part of the credit for securing construction of a bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the town of that name. He died at Kaskaskia in 1837, and was buried in the cemetery there.—**Robert** (Morrison), a brother of the preceding, came to Kaskaskia in 1793, was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, retaining the position for many years, besides holding other local offices. He was the father of Col. James L. D. Morrison, politician and soldier of the Mexican War, whose sketch is given elsewhere.—**Joseph** (Morrison), the oldest son of William Morrison, went to Ohio, residing there several years, but finally returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he died in 1845.—**James**, another son, went to Wisconsin; **William** located at Belleville, dying there in 1843; while **Lewis**, another son, settled at Covington, Washington County, Ill., where he practiced medicine up to 1851; then engaged in mercantile business at Chester, dying there in 1856.

MORRISON, William Ralls, ex-Congressman, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, was born, Sept. 14, 1825, in Monroe County, Ill., and educated at McKendree College; served as a private in the Mexican War, at its close studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1852 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, but resigned before the close of his term, accepting the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1854; was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1858, serving as Speaker of the House during the session of 1859. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was commis-

sioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson in February following, where he was severely wounded. While yet in the service, in 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, when he resigned his commission, but was defeated for re-election, in 1864, by Jehu Baker, as he was again in 1866. In 1870 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, two years later (1872), returned to Congress from the Belleville District, after which he served in that body, by successive re-elections, nine terms and until 1887, being for several terms Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and prominent in the tariff legislation of that period. In March, 1887, President Cleveland appointed him a member of the first Inter-State Commerce Commission for a period of five years; at the close of his term he was reappointed, by President Harrison, for a full term of six years, serving a part of the time as President of the Board, and retiring from office in 1898.

MORRISONVILLE, a town in Christian County, situated on the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southwest of Decatur and 20 miles north-northeast of Litchfield. Grain is extensively raised in the surrounding region, and Morrisonville, with its elevators and mill, is an important shipping-point. It has brick and tile works, electric lights, two banks, five churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 934; (1903, est.), 1,200.

MORTON, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 10 miles southeast of Peoria; has factories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 657; (1900), 894.

MORTON, Joseph, pioneer farmer and legislator, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1801; came to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and the following year to Morgan County, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He served as a member of the House in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He was a Democrat in politics, but, on questions of State and local policy, was non-partisan, faithfully representing the interests of his constituents. Died, at his home near Jacksonville, March 2, 1881.

MOSES, Adolph, lawyer, was born in Speyer, Germany, Feb. 27, 1837, and, until fifteen years of age, was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native country; in the latter part of 1852, came to America, locating in New Orleans, and, for some years, being a law student

in Louisiana University, under the preceptorship of Randall Hunt and other eminent lawyers of that State. In the early days of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving some two years as an officer of the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment. Coming north at the expiration of this period, he resided for a time in Quincy, Ill., but, in 1869, removed to Chicago, where he took a place in the front rank at the bar, and where he has resided ever since. Although in sympathy with the general principles of the Democratic party, Judge Moses is an independent voter, as shown by the fact that he voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and supported the leading measures of the Republican party in 1896. He is the editor and publisher of "The National Corporation Reporter," established in 1890, and which is devoted to the interests of business corporations.

MOSES, John, lawyer and author, was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. 18, 1825; came to Illinois in 1837, his family locating first at Naples, Scott County. He pursued the vocation of a teacher for a time, studied law, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Scott County in 1856, and served as County Judge from 1857 to 1861. The latter year he became the private secretary of Governor Yates, serving until 1863, during that period assisting in the organization of seventy-seven regiments of Illinois Volunteers. While serving in this capacity, in company with Governor Yates, he attended the famous conference of loyal Governors, held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and afterwards accompanied the Governors in their call upon President Lincoln, a few days after the issue of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Having received the appointment, from President Lincoln, of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District, he resigned the position of private secretary to Governor Yates. In 1874 he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the District composed of Scott, Pike and Calhoun Counties; served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for three years (1880-83). He was then appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in connection with the customs revenue at Chicago. In 1887 he was chosen Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, serving until 1893. While connected with the Chicago Historical Library he brought out the most complete History of Illinois yet published, in two

volumes, and also, in connection with the late Major Kirkland, edited a History of Chicago in two large volumes. Other literary work done by Judge Moses, includes "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," in the form of lectures or addresses. Died in Chicago, July 3, 1898.

MOULTON, Samuel W., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1822, where he was educated in the public schools. After spending some years in the South, he removed to Illinois (1845), where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at Shelbyville. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1857, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket, and was President of the State Board of Education from 1859 to 1876. In 1864 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in Congress for the State-at-large, being elected again, as a Democrat, from the Shelbyville District, in 1880 and '82. During the past few years (including the campaign of 1896) Mr. Moulton has acted in coöperation with the Republican party.

MOULTRIE COUNTY, a comparatively small county in the eastern section of the middle tier of the State—named for a revolutionary hero. Area, 340 square miles, and population (by the census of 1900), 15,224. Moultrie was one of the early "stamping grounds" of the Kickapoos, who were always friendly to English-speaking settlers. The earliest immigrants were from the Southwest, but arrivals from Northern States soon followed. County organization was effected in 1843, both Shelby and Macon Counties surrendering a portion of territory. A vein of good bituminous coal underlies the county, but agriculture is the more important industry. Sullivan is the county-seat, selected in 1845. In 1890 its population was about 1,700. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby (former Governor, Senator and a Major-General in the Civil War) began the practice of law here.

MOUND-BUILDERS, WORKS OF THE. One of the most conclusive evidences that the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a people different in customs, character and civilization from the Indians found occupying the soil when the first white explorers visited it, is the existence of certain artificial mounds and earthworks, of the origin and purposes of which the Indians seemed to have no knowledge or tradition. These works extend throughout the valley from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, being much more numerous, however, in some portions than

in others, and also varying greatly in form. This fact, with the remains found in some of them, has been regarded as evidence that the purposes of their construction were widely variant. They have consequently been classified by archæologists as sepulchral, religious, or defensive, while some seem to have had a purpose of which writers on the subject are unable to form any satisfactory conception, and which are, therefore, still regarded as an unsolved mystery. Some of the most elaborate of these works are found along the eastern border of the Mississippi Valley, especially in Ohio; and the fact that they appear to belong to the defensive class, has led to the conclusion that this region was occupied by a race practically homogeneous, and that these works were designed to prevent the encroachment of hostile races from beyond the Alleghenies. Illinois being in the center of the valley, comparatively few of these defensive works are found here, those of this character which do exist being referred to a different era and race. (See *Fortifications, Prehistoric*.) While these works are numerous in some portions of Illinois, their form and structure give evidence that they were erected by a peaceful people, however bloody may have been some of the rites performed on those designed for a religious purpose. Their numbers also imply a dense population. This is especially true of that portion of the American Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis, which is the seat of the most remarkable group of earth works of this character on the continent. The central, or principal structure of this group, is known, locally, as the great "Cahokia Mound," being situated near the creek of that name which empties into the Mississippi just below the city of East St. Louis. It is also called "Monks' Mound," from the fact that it was occupied early in the present century by a community of Monks of La Trappe, a portion of whom succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate, while the survivors returned to the original seat of their order. This mound, from its form and commanding size, has been supposed to belong to the class called "temple mounds," and has been described as "the monarch of all similar structures" and the "best representative of its class in North America." The late William McAdams, of Alton, who surveyed this group some years since, in his "Records of Ancient Races," gives the following description of this principal structure:

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earth-works there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers nearly sixteen acres of ground.

It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side, is an apron or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side, is another much smaller, on which are now growing some forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet the higher. . . . On the north, east and south, the structure still retains its straight side, that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance to-day the same as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace a well, eighty feet in depth, penetrates the base of the structure, which is plainly seen to be almost wholly composed of the black, sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound or hill, but a pyramid with straight sides." The approximate height of this mound is ninety feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound some ten feet in height, from which human remains and various relics were taken while being leveled for the site of a house. Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute (1848), estimate the contents of the structure at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

A Mr. Breckenridge, who visited these mounds in 1811 and published a description of them, estimates that the construction of this principal mound must have required the work of thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace, at the time of his visit, was occupied by the Trappists as a kitchen garden, and the top of the structure was sown in wheat. He also found numerous fragments of flint and earthen vessels, and concludes that "a populous city once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples or monuments to great men." According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two mounds of considerable size within two miles of the main structure, the group extending to the mouth of the Cahokia and embracing over one hundred in all. Most of these are square, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in height, a few are oval and one or two conical. Scattered among

the mounds are also a number of small lakes, evidently of artificial origin. From the fact that there were a number of conspicuous mounds on the Missouri side of the river, on the present site of the city of St. Louis and its environs, it is believed that they all belonged to the same system and had a common purpose; the Cahokia Mound, from its superior size, being the center of the group—and probably used for sacrificial purposes. The whole number of these structures in the American Bottom, whose outlines were still visible a few years ago, was estimated by Dr. J. W. Foster at nearly two hundred, and the presence of so large a number in close proximity, has been accepted as evidence of a large population in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. McAdams reports the finding of numerous specimens of pottery and artificial ornaments and implements in the Cahokia mounds and in caves and mounds between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, as well as on the latter some twenty-five miles from its mouth. Among the relics found in the Illinois River mounds was a burial vase, and Mr. McAdams says that, in thirty years, he has unearthed more than a thousand of these, many of which closely resemble those found in the mounds of Europe. Dr. Foster also makes mention of an ancient cemetery near Chester, in which "each grave, when explored, is found to contain a cist enclosing a skeleton, for the most part far gone in decay. These cists are built up and covered with slabs of limestone, which here abound."—Another noteworthy group of mounds—though far inferior to the Cahokia group—exists near Hutsonville in Crawford County. As described in the State Geological Survey, this group consists of fifty-five elevations, irregularly dispersed over an area of 1,000 by 1,400 to 1,500 feet, and varying from fourteen to fifty feet in diameter, the larger ones having a height of five to eight feet. From their form and arrangement these are believed to have been mounds of habitation. In the southern portion of this group are four mounds of peculiar construction and larger size, each surrounded by a low ridge or earthwork, with openings facing towards each other, indicating that they were defense-works. The location of this group—a few miles from a prehistoric fortification at Merom, on the Indiana side of the Wabash, to which the name of "Fort Aztlan" has been given—induces the belief that the two groups, like those in the American Bottom and at St. Louis, were parts of the same system.—Professor Engelman, in the part of the State Geological

Survey devoted to Massac County, alludes to a remarkable group of earthworks in the Black Bend of the Ohio, as an "extensive" system of "fortifications and mounds which probably belong to the same class as those in the Mississippi Bottom opposite St. Louis and at other points farther up the Ohio." In the report of Government survey by Dan W. Beckwith, in 1834, mention is made of a very large mound on the Kankakee River, near the mouth of Rock Creek, now a part of Kankakee County. This had a base diameter of about 100 feet, with a height of twenty feet, and contained the remains of a large number of Indians killed in a celebrated battle, in which the Illinois and Chippewas, and the Delawares and Shawnees took part. Near by were two other mounds, said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties. In this case, mounds of prehistoric origin had probably been utilized as burial places by the aborigines at a comparatively recent period. Related to the Kankakee mounds, in location if not in period of construction, is a group of nineteen in number on the site of the present city of Morris, in Grundy County. Within a circuit of three miles of Ottawa it has been estimated that there were 3,000 mounds—though many of these are believed to have been of Indian origin. Indeed, the whole Illinois Valley is full of these silent monuments of a prehistoric age, but they are not generally of the conspicuous character of those found in the vicinity of St. Louis and attributed to the Mound Builders.—A very large and numerous group of these monuments exists along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, in the western part of Rock Island and Mercer Counties, chiefly between Drury's Landing and New Boston. Mr. J. E. Stevenson, in "The American Antiquarian," a few years ago, estimated that there were 2,500 of these within a circuit of fifty miles, located in groups of two or three to 100, varying in diameter from fifteen to 150 feet, with an elevation of two to fifteen feet. There are also numerous burial and sacrificial mounds in the vicinity of Chilli-cothe, on the Illinois River, in the northeastern part of Peoria County.—There are but few specimens of the animal or effigy mounds, of which so many exist in Wisconsin, to be found in Illinois; and the fact that these are found chiefly on Rock River, leaves no doubt of a common origin with the Wisconsin groups. The most remarkable of these is the celebrated "Turtle Mound," within the present limits of the city of Rockford—though some regard it as having more resemblance to an alligator. This figure, which is maintained in a

good state of preservation by the citizens, has an extreme length of about 150 feet, by fifty in width at the front legs and thirty-nine at the hind legs, and an elevation equal to the height of a man. There are some smaller mounds in the vicinity, and some bird effigies on Rock River some six miles below Rockford. There is also an animal effigy near the village of Hanover, in Jo Daviess County, with a considerable group of round mounds and embankments in the immediate vicinity, besides a smaller effigy of a similar character on the north side of the Pecatonica in Stephenson County, some ten miles east of Freeport. The Rock River region seems to have been a favorite field for the operations of the mound-builders, as shown by the number and variety of these structures, extending from Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the Wisconsin State line. A large number of these were to be found in the vicinity of the Kishwaukee River in the southeastern part of Winnebago County. The famous prehistoric fortification on Rock River, just beyond the Wisconsin boundary—which seems to have been a sort of counterpart of the ancient Fort Azatlan on the Indiana side of the Wabash—appears to have had a close relation to the works of the mound-builders on the same stream in Illinois.

MOUND CITY, the county-seat of Pulaski County, on the Ohio River, seven miles north of Cairo; is on a branch line of the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The chief industries are lumbering and ship-building; also has furniture, canning and other factories. One of the United States National Cemeteries is located here. The town has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 2,550; (1900), 2,705; (1903, est.), 3,500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a city and the county-seat of Wabash County; is the point of junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Southern Railroads, 132 miles northeast of Cairo, and 24 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.; situated on the Wabash River, which supplies good water-power for saw mills, flouring mills, and some other manufactures. The town has railroad shops and two daily newspapers. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal pursuits of the people of the surrounding district. Population (1890), 3,376; (1900), 4,311.

MOUNT CARROLL, the county-seat of Carroll County, an incorporated city, founded in 1843; is 128 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Farming, stock-raising and mining are the principal indus-

tries. It has five churches, excellent schools, good libraries, two daily and two semi-weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,836; (1900), 1,965.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY, a young ladies' seminary, located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County; incorporated in 1852; had a faculty of thirteen members in 1896, with 126 pupils, property valued at \$100,000, and a library of 5,000 volumes.

MOUNT MORRIS, a town in Ogle County, situated on the Chicago & Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 108 miles west by north from Chicago, and 24 miles southwest of Rockford; is the seat of Mount Morris College and flourishing public school; has handsome stone and brick buildings, three churches and two newspapers. Population (1900), 1,048.

MOUNT OLIVE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 68 miles southwest of Decatur; in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Population (1880), 709; (1890), 1,986; (1900), 2,935.

MOUNT PULASKI, a village and railroad junction in Logan County, 21 miles northwest of Decatur and 24 miles northeast of Springfield. Agriculture, coal-mining and stock-raising are leading industries. It is also an important shipping point for grain, and contains several elevators and flouring mills. Population (1880), 1,125; (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,643.

MOUNT STERLING, a city, the county-seat of Brown County, midway between Quincy and Jacksonville, on the Wabash Railway. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has extensive deposits of clay and coal. It contains six churches and four schools (two large public, and two parochial). The town is lighted by electricity and has public water-works. Wagons, brick, tile and earthenware are manufactured here, and three weekly newspapers are published. Population (1880), 1,445; (1890), 1,635; (1900), 1,960.

MOUNT VERNON, a city and county-seat of Jefferson County, on three trunk lines of railroad, 77 miles east-southeast of St. Louis; is the center of a rich agricultural and coal region; has many flourishing manufactories, including car-works, a plow factory, flouring mills, pressed brick factory, canning factory, and is an important shipping-point for grain, vegetables and fruits. The Appellate Court for the Southern Grand Division is held here, and the city has nine churches, fine school buildings, a Carnegie library, two banks, heating plant, two daily and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 3,233; (1900), 5,216.

MOUNT VERNON & GRAYVILLE RAILROAD.
(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

MOWEAQUA, a village of Shelby County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles south of Decatur; is in rich agricultural and stock-raising section; has coal mine, three banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,478.

MUDD, (Col.) John J., soldier, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., Jan. 9, 1820; his father having died in 1833, his mother removed to Pike County, Ill., to free her children from the influence of slavery. In 1849, and again in 1850, he made the overland journey to California, each time returning by the Isthmus, his last visit extending into 1851. In 1854 he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Mudd & Hughes, but failed in the crash of 1857; then removed to Chicago, and, in 1861, was again in prosperous business. While on a business visit in New Orleans, in December, 1860, he had an opportunity of learning the growing spirit of secession, being advised by friends to leave the St. Charles Hotel in order to escape a mob. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry (Col. Silas Noble), and, in the next few months, was stationed successively at Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah, Ky., and, in February, 1862, led the advance of General McClelland's division in the attack on Fort Donelson. Here he was severely wounded; but, after a few weeks in hospital at St. Louis, was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment soon after the battle of Shiloh. Unable to perform cavalry duty, he was attached to the staff of General McClelland during the advance on Corinth, but, in October following, at the head of 400 men of his regiment, was transferred to the command of General McPherson. Early in 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after to a colonelcy, taking part in the movement against Vicksburg. June 13, he was again severely wounded, but, a few weeks later, was on duty at New Orleans, and subsequently participated in the operations in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. On May 1, 1864, he left Baton Rouge for Alexandria, as Chief of Staff to General McClelland, but two days later, while approaching Alexandria on board the steamer, was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a gallant soldier and greatly beloved by his troops.

MULBERRY GROVE, a village of Bond County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Greenville; has a local newspaper. Pop. (1890), 750; (1900), 632.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born of Irish parentage at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830; in 1836 accompanied his parents to Chicago, and, after graduating from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1850, began the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama, and on his return resumed his professional studies, at the same time editing "The Western Tablet," a weekly Catholic paper. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he recruited, and was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, known as the Irish Brigade. He served with great gallantry, first in the West and later in the East, being severely wounded and twice captured. He declined a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge at the battle of Winchester. While being carried off the field he noticed that the colors of his brigade were endangered. "Lay me down and save the flag," he ordered. His men hesitated, but he repeated the command until it was obeyed. Before they returned he had been borne away by the enemy, and died a prisoner, at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MUNN, Daniel W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1834; graduated at Thetford Academy in 1852, when he taught two years, meanwhile beginning the study of law. Removing to Coles County, Ill., in 1855, he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of Adjutant, but the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. Compelled to retire from the service on account of declining health, he returned to Cairo, Ill., where he became editor of "The Daily News"; in 1866 was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; served as Presidential Elector in 1868; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1870, and the following year was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District including the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Removing to Chicago, he began practice there in 1875, in which he has since been engaged. He has been prominently connected with a number of important cases before the Chicago courts.

MUNN, Sylvester W., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1818, and came from Ohio at thirty years of age, settling at Wilmington, Will County, afterwards removing to Joliet,

where he practiced law. During the War he served as Major of the Yates Phalanx (Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers); later, was State's Attorney for Will County and State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. Died, at Joliet, Sept. 11, 1888. He was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association from its organization.

MURPHY, Everett J., ex-Member of Congress, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852; in early youth removed to Sparta, where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a store; in 1877 was elected City Clerk of Sparta, but the next year resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk at Chester, remaining until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph County. In 1886 he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1889, was appointed, by Governor Fifer, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, but retired from this position in 1892, and removed to East St. Louis. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Twenty-first District, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority in 1896, by Jehu Baker, Democrat and Populist. In 1899 Mr. Murphy was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to succeed Col. R. W. McClaghry.

MURPHYSBORO, the county-seat of Jackson County, situated on the Big Muddy River and on main line of the Mobile & Ohio, the St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central, and a branch of the St. Louis Valley Railroads, 52 miles north of Cairo and 90 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal of a superior quality is extensively mined in the vicinity. The city has a foundry, machine shops, skewer factory, furniture factory, flour and saw mills, thirteen churches, four schools, three banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, city and rural free mail delivery. Population (1890), 3,380; (1900), 6,463; (1903, est.), 7,500.

MURPHYSBORO & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD. (See *Carbondale & Shawneetown, St. Louis Southern and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads.*)

NAPERVILLE, a city of Du Page County, on the west branch of the Du Page River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles west-southwest of Chicago, and 9 miles east of Aurora. It has three banks, a weekly newspaper, stone quarries, couch factory, and nine churches; is also the seat of the Northwestern College, an institution founded in 1861 by the Evangelical

Association; the college now has a normal school department. Population (1890), 2,216; (1900), 2,629.

NAPLES, a town of Scott County, on the Illinois River and the Hannibal and Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, 21 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 452; (1900), 398.

NASHVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Washington County, on the Centralia & Chester and the Louisville & Nashville Railways; is 120 miles south of Springfield and 50 miles east by south from St. Louis. It stands in a coal-producing and rich agricultural region. There are two coal mines within the corporate limits, and two large flouring mills do a considerable business. There are numerous churches, public schools, including a high school, a State bank, and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,222; (1890), 2,084; (1900), 2,184.

NAUVOO, a city in Hancock County, at the head of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, between Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and its early growth was rapid. After the expulsion of the "Saints" in 1846, it was settled by a colony of French Icarians, who introduced the culture of grapes on a large scale. They were a sort of communistic order, but their experiment did not prove a success, and in a few years they gave place to another class, the majority of the population now being of German extraction. The chief industries are agriculture and horticulture. Large quantities of grapes and strawberries are raised and shipped, and considerable native wine is produced. Population (1880), 1,402; (1890), 1,208; (per census 1900), 1,321. (See also *Mormons.*)

NAVIGABLE STREAMS (by Statute). Following the example of the French explorers, who chiefly followed the water-ways in their early explorations, the early permanent settlers of Illinois, not only settled, to a great extent, on the principal streams, but later took especial pains to maintain their navigable character by statute. This was, of course, partly due to the absence of improved highways, but also to the belief that, as the country developed, the streams would become extremely valuable, if not indispensable, especially in the transportation of heavy commodities. Accordingly, for the first quarter century after the organization of the State Government, one of the questions receiving the attention of the Legislature, at almost every session, was the enactment of laws affirming the navigability of certain streams now regarded as of little importance, or utterly insignificant, as channels of

transportation. Legislation of this character began with the first General Assembly (1819), and continued, at intervals, with reference to one or two of the more important interior rivers of the State, as late as 1867. Besides the Illinois and Wabash, still recognized as navigable streams, the following were made the subject of legislation of this character: Beaucoup Creek, a branch of the Big Muddy, in Perry and Jackson Counties (law of 1819); Big Bay, a tributary of the Ohio in Pope County (Acts of 1833); Big Muddy, to the junction of the East and West Forks in Jefferson County (1835), with various subsequent amendments; Big Vermilion, declared navigable (1831); Bon Pas, a branch of the Wabash, between Wabash and Edwards Counties (1831); Cache River, to main fork in Johnson County (1819); Des Plaines, declared navigable (1839); Embarras (1831), with various subsequent acts in reference to improvement; Fox River, declared navigable to the Wisconsin line (1840), and Fox River Navigation Company, incorporated (1855); Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation & Manufacturing Company, incorporated (1847), with various changes and amendments (1851-65); Kaskaskia (or Okaw), declared navigable to a point in Fayette County north of Vandalia (1819), with various modifying acts (1823-67); Macoupin Creek, to Carrollton and Alton road (1837); Piasa, declared navigable in Jersey and Madison Counties (1861); Rock River Navigation Company, incorporated (1841), with subsequent acts (1845-67); Sangamon River, declared navigable to Third Principal Meridian—east line of Sangamon County—(1822), and the North Fork of same to Champaign County (1845); Sny-Carty (a bayou of the Mississippi), declared navigable in Pike and Adams Counties (1859); Spoon River, navigable to Cameron's mill in Fulton County (1835), with various modifying acts (1845-53); Little Wabash Navigation Company, incorporated and river declared navigable to McCawley's bridge—probably in Clay County—(1826), with various subsequent acts making appropriations for its improvement; Skillet Fork (a branch of the Little Wabash), declared navigable to Slocum's Mill in Marion County (1837), and to Ridgway Mills (1846). Other acts passed at various times declared a number of unimportant streams navigable, including Big Creek in Fulton County, Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, Lusk's Creek in Pope County, McKee's Creek in Pike County, Seven Mile Creek in Ogle County, besides a number of others of similar character.

NEALE, THOMAS M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Fauquier County, Va., 1796; while yet a child removed with his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., and became a common soldier in the War of 1812; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1824, and began the practice of law; served as Colonel of a regiment raised in Sangamon and Morgan Counties for the Winnebago War (1827), and afterwards as Surveyor of Sangamon County, appointing Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, for a number of years, at Springfield. Died, August 7, 1840.

NEECE, William H., ex-Congressman, was born, Feb. 26, 1831, in what is now a part of Logan County, Ill., but which was then within the limits of Sangamon; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in McDonough County; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has been ever since engaged in practice. His political career began in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of Macomb. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1878, to the State Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he represented the Eleventh Illinois District in Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by William H. Gest, Republican.

NEGROES. (See *Slavery* and *Slave Laws*.)

NEOGA, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 20 miles southwest of Charleston; has a bank, two newspapers, some manufactories, and ships grain, hay, fruit and live-stock. Pop. (1890), 829; (1900), 1,126.

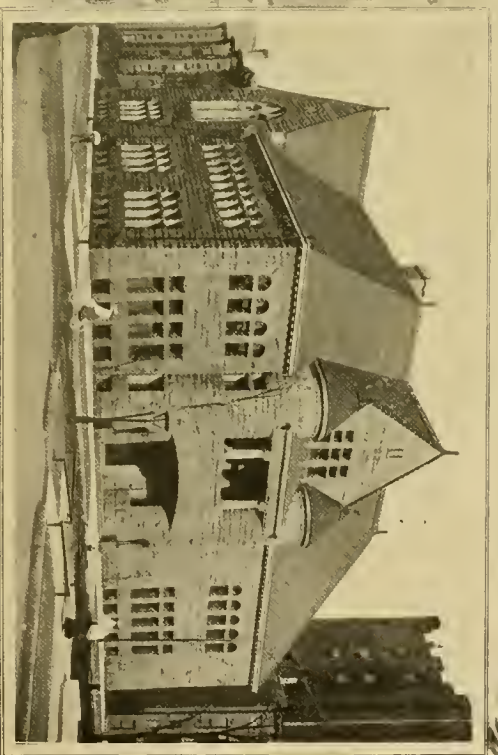
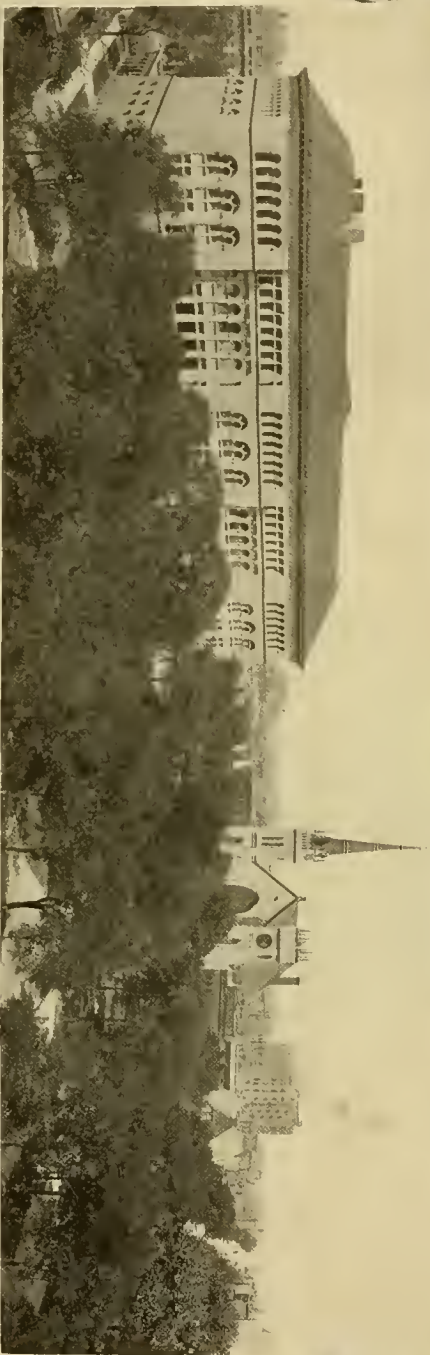
NEPONSET, a village and station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Bureau County, 4 miles southwest of Mendota. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 542; (1900), 516.

NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) *Railroad*.)

NEW ATHENS, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo "Short Line" (now Illinois Central) Railroad, at the crossing of the Kaskaskia River, 31 miles southeast of St. Louis; has one newspaper and considerable grain trade. Population (1880), 603; (1890), 624; (1900), 856.

NEW BERLIN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 17 miles west of Springfield. Population (1880), 403; (1900), 533.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, a large reference library, located in Chicago, endowed by Walter L.



Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The Newberry Library.

Chicago Historical Society.



Art Institute.

Public Library.

Court-House.

Armour Institute.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Newberry, an early business man of Chicago, who left half of his estate (aggregating over \$2,000,000) for the purpose. The property bequeathed was largely in real estate, which has since greatly increased in value. The library was established in temporary quarters in 1887, and the first section of a permanent building was opened in the autumn of 1893. By that time there had been accumulated about 160,000 books and pamphlets. A collection of nearly fifty portraits—chiefly of eminent Americans, including many citizens of Chicago—was presented to the library by G. P. A. Healy, a distinguished artist, since deceased. The site of the building occupies an entire block, and the original design contemplates a handsome front on each of the four streets, with a large rectangular court in the center. The section already completed is massive and imposing, and its interior is admirably adapted to the purposes of a library, and at the same time rich and beautiful. When completed, the building will have a capacity for four to six million volumes.

NEWBERRY, Walter C., ex-Congressman, was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private, and rose, step by step, to a colonelcy, and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress (1891-93). His home is in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter L., merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804, descended from English ancestry. He was President Jackson's personal appointee to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but was prevented from taking the examination by sickness. Subsequently he embarked in business at Buffalo, N. Y., going to Detroit in 1828, and settling at Chicago in 1833. After engaging in general merchandising for several years, he turned his attention to banking, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving several terms as President of the Board of Education, and being, for six years, the President of the Chicago Historical Society. He died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868, leaving a large estate, one-half of which he devoted, by will, to the founding of a free reference library in Chicago. (See *Newberry Library*.)

NEW BOSTON, a city of Mercer County, on the Mississippi River, at the western terminus of the Galva and New Boston Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Population (1890), 445; (1900), 703.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of St. Clair County and suburb of East St. Louis. Population (1890), 868.

NEW BURNSIDE, a village of Johnson County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 53 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1880), 650; (1890), 596; (1900), 468.

NEW DOUGLAS, a village in Madison County, on the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; in farming and fruit-growing region; has coal mine, flour mill and newspaper. Population (1900), 469.

NEWELL, John, Railway President, was born at West Newbury, Mass., March 31, 1830, being directly descended from "Pilgrim" stock. At the age of 16 he entered the employment of the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire. Eighteen months later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, and placed in charge of the construction of a 10-mile section of the line. His promotion was rapid, and, in 1850, he accepted a responsible position on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in making surveys for roads in Kentucky and New York, and, during the latter year, held the position of engineer of the Cairo City Company, of Cairo, Ill. In 1857 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as Division Engineer, where his remarkable success attracted the attention of the owners of the old Winona & St. Peter Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system), who tendered him the presidency. This he accepted, but, in 1864, was made President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Four years later, he accepted the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, but resigned, in 1869, to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1871 he was elevated to the presidency, but retired in September, 1874, to accept the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of which he was elected President, in May, 1883, and continued in office until the time of his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, August 25, 1894.

NEWHALL, (Dr.) Horatio, early physician and newspaper publisher, came from St. Louis, Mo., to Galena, Ill., in 1827, and engaged in mining and smelting, but abandoned this business, the following year, for the practice of his profession; soon afterward became interested in the publication of "The Miners' Journal," and still later in "The Galena Advertiser," with which Hooper Warren and Dr. Philleo were associated.

In 1830 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Winnebago, but retired from the service, in 1832, and returned to Galena. When the Black Hawk War broke out he volunteered his services, and, by order of General Scott, was placed in charge of a military hospital at Galena, of which he had control until the close of the war. The difficulties of the position were increased by the appearance of the Asiatic cholera among the troops, but he seems to have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the military authorities. He enjoyed a wide reputation for professional ability, and had an extensive practice. Died, Sept. 19, 1870.

NEWMAN, a village of Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, 52 miles east of Decatur; has a bank, a newspaper, canning factory, broom factory, electric lights, and large trade in agricultural products and livestock. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 1,166.

NEWSPAPERS, EARLY. The first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, of which the present State of Illinois, at the time, composed a part, was "The Centinel of the Northwest Territory," established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first issue appearing in November, 1793. This was also the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1796 it was sold to Edmund Freeman and assumed the name of "Freeman's Journal." Nathaniel Willis (grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet) established "The Scioto Gazette," at Chillicothe, in 1796. "The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette" was the third paper in Northwest Territory (also within the limits of Ohio), founded in 1799. Willis's paper became the organ of the Territorial Government on the removal of the capital to Chillicothe, in 1800.

The first newspaper in Indiana Territory (then including Illinois) was established by Elihu Stout at Vincennes, beginning publication, July 4, 1804. It took the name of "The Western Sun and General Advertiser," but is now known as "The Western Sun," having had a continuous existence for ninety-five years.

The first newspaper published in Illinois Territory was "The Illinois Herald," but, owing to the absence of early files and other specific records, the date of its establishment has been involved in some doubt. Its founder was Matthew Duncan (a brother of Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838), and its place of publication Kaskaskia, at that time the Territorial capital. Duncan, who was a native of Kentucky,

brought a press and a primitive printer's outfit with him from that State. Gov. John Reynolds, who came as a boy to the "Illinois Country" in 1800, while it was still a part of the "Northwest Territory," in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," has fixed the date of the first issue of this paper in 1809, the same year in which Illinois was severed from Indiana Territory and placed under a separate Territorial Government. There is good reason, however, for believing that the Governor was mistaken in this statement. If Duncan brought his press to Illinois in 1809—which is probable—it does not seem to have been employed at once in the publication of a newspaper, as Hooper Warren (the founder of the third paper established in Illinois) says it "was for years only used for the public printing." The earliest issue of "The Illinois Herald" known to be in existence, is No. 32 of Vol. II, and bears date, April 18, 1816. Calculating from these data, if the paper was issued continuously from its establishment, the date of the first issue would have been Sept. 6, 1814. Corroborative evidence of this is found in the fact that "The Missouri Gazette," the original of the old "Missouri Republican" (now "The St. Louis Republic"), which was established in 1808, makes no mention of the Kaskaskia paper before 1814, although communication between Kaskaskia and St. Louis was most intimate, and these two were, for several years, the only papers published west of Vincennes, Ind.

In August, 1817, "The Herald" was sold to Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell, and the name of the paper was changed to "The Illinois Intelligencer." Cook—who had previously been Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory, and afterwards became a Territorial Circuit Judge, the first Attorney-General under the new State Government, and, for eight years, served as the only Representative in Congress from Illinois—for a time officiated as editor of "The Intelligencer," while Blackwell (who had succeeded to the Auditorship) had charge of the publication. The size of the paper, which had been four pages of three wide columns to the page, was increased, by the new publishers, to four columns to the page. On the removal of the State capital to Vandalia, in 1820, "The Intelligencer" was removed thither also, and continued under its later name, afterwards becoming, after a change of management, an opponent of the scheme for the calling of a State Convention to revise the State Constitution with a view to making Illinois a slave State. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

The second paper established on Illinois soil was "The Shawnee Chief," which began publication at Shawneetown, Sept. 5, 1818, with Henry Eddy—who afterwards became a prominent lawyer of Southern Illinois—as its editor. The name of "The Chief" was soon afterwards changed to "The Illinois Emigrant," and some years later, became "The Shawneetown Gazette." Among others who were associated with the Shawneetown paper, in early days, was James Hall, afterwards a Circuit Judge and State Treasurer, and, without doubt, the most prolific and popular writer of his day in Illinois. Later, he established "The Illinois Magazine" at Vandalia, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and issued under the name of "The Western Monthly Magazine." He was also a frequent contributor to other magazines of that period, and author of several volumes, including "Legends of the West" and "Border Tales." During the contest over the slavery question, in 1823-24, "The Gazette" rendered valuable service to the anti-slavery party by the publication of articles in opposition to the Convention scheme, from the pen of Morris Birkbeck and others.

The third Illinois paper—and, in 1823-24, the strongest and most influential opponent of the scheme for establishing slavery in Illinois—was "The Edwardsville Spectator," which began publication at Edwardsville, Madison County, May 23, 1819. Hooper Warren was the publisher and responsible editor, though he received valuable aid from the pens of Governor Coles, George Churchill, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Morris Birkbeck and others. (See *Warren, Hooper*.) Warren sold "The Spectator" to Rev. Thomas Lippincott in 1825, and was afterwards associated with papers at Springfield, Galena, Chicago and elsewhere.

The agitation of the slavery question (in part, at least) led to the establishment of two new papers in 1822. The first of these was "The Republican Advocate," which began publication at Kaskaskia, in April of that year, under the management of Elias Kent Kane, then an aspirant to the United States Senatorship. After his election to that office in 1824, "The Advocate" passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who, after a period of suspension, established "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but, a year or two later, removed to Vandalia. "The Star of the West" was established at Edwardsville, as an opponent of Warren's "Spectator," the first issue making its appearance, Sept. 14, 1822, with Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme

Court, as its reputed editor. A few months later it passed into new hands, and, in August, 1823, assumed the name of "The Illinois Republican." Both "The Republican Advocate" and "The Illinois Republican" were zealous organs of the pro-slavery party.

With the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois, by the election of 1824, Illinois journalism may be said to have entered upon a new era. At the close of this first period there were only five papers published in the State—all established within a period of ten years; and one of these ("The Illinois Republican," at Edwardsville) promptly ceased publication on the settlement of the slavery question in opposition to the views which it had advocated. The next period of fifteen years (1825-40) was prolific in the establishment of new newspaper ventures, as might be expected from the rapid increase of the State in population, and the development in the art of printing during the same period. "The Western Sun," established at Belleville (according to one report, in December, 1825, and according to another, in the winter of 1827-28) by Dr. Joseph Green, appears to have been the first paper published in St. Clair County. This was followed by "The Pioneer," begun, April 25, 1829, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, with the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, author of "Peck's Gazetteer," as its editor. It was removed in 1836 to Upper Alton, when it took the name of "The Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner." Previous to this, however, Hooper Warren, having come into possession of the material upon which he had printed "The Edwardsville Spectator," removed it to Springfield, and, in the winter of 1826-27, began the publication of the first paper at the present State capital, which he named "The Sangamo Gazette." It had but a brief existence. During 1830, George Forquer, then Attorney-General of the State, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford (afterwards Governor), was engaged in the publication of a paper called "The Courier," at Springfield, which was continued only a short time. The earliest paper north of Springfield appears to have been "The Hennepin Journal," which began publication, Sept. 15, 1827. "The Sangamo Journal"—now "The Illinois State Journal," and the oldest paper of continuous existence in the State—was established at Springfield by Simeon and Josiah Francis (cousins from Connecticut), the first issue bearing date, Nov. 10, 1831. Before the close of the same year James G. Edwards, afterwards the founder of "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," began the

publication of "The Illinois Patriot" at Jacksonville. Another paper, established the same year, was "The Gazette" at Vandalia, then the State capital. (See *Forquer, George; Ford, Thomas; Francis, Simeon.*)

At this early date the development of the lead mines about Galena had made that place a center of great business activity. On July 8, 1828, James Jones commenced the issue of "The Miners' Journal," the first paper at Galena. Jones died of cholera in 1833, and his paper passed into other hands. July 29, 1829, "The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald" began publication, with Drs. Horatio Newhall and Addison Philleo as editors, and Hooper Warren as publisher, but appears to have been discontinued before the expiration of its first year. "The Galenian" was established as a Democratic paper by Philleo, in May, 1832, but ceased publication in September, 1836. "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," founded in November, 1834, by Loring and Bartlett (the last named afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig"), has had a continuous existence, being now known as "The Galena Advertiser." Benjamin Mills, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, was editor of this paper during a part of the first year of its publication.

Robert K. Fleming, who has already been mentioned as the successor of Elias Kent Kane in the publication of "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, later published a paper for a short time at Vandalia, but, in 1827, removed his establishment to Edwardsville, where he began the publication of "The Corrector." The latter was continued a little over a year, when it was suspended. He then resumed the publication of "The Recorder" at Kaskaskia. In December, 1833, he removed to Belleville and began the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," which afterwards passed, through various changes of owners, under the names of "The St. Clair Mercury" and "Representative and Gazette." This was succeeded, in 1839, by "The Belleville Advocate," which has been published continuously to the present time.

Samuel S. Brooks (the father of Austin Brooks, afterwards of "The Quincy Herald") at different times published papers at various points in the State. His first enterprise was "The Crisis" at Edwardsville, which he changed to "The Illinois Advocate," and, at the close of his first year, sold out to Judge John York Sawyer, who united it with "The Western Plowboy," which he had established a few

months previous. "The Advocate" was removed to Vandalia, and, on the death of the owner (who had been appointed State Printer), was consolidated with "The Illinois Register," which had been established in 1836. The new paper took the name of "The Illinois Register and People's Advocate," in 1839 was removed to Springfield, and is now known as "The Illinois State Register."

Other papers established between 1830 and 1840 include: "The Vandalia Whig" (1831); "The Alton Spectator," the first paper published in Alton (January, 1834); "The Chicago Democrat," by John Calhoun (Nov. 26, 1833); "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Advertiser," by Francis A. Arenz (July 29, 1833); "The Alton American" (1833); "The White County News," at Carmi (1833); "The Danville Enquirer" (1833); "The Illinois Champion," at Peoria (1834); "The Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate" (1834); "The Illinois State Gazette and Jacksonville News," at Jacksonville (1835); "The Illinois Argus and Bounty Land Register," at Quincy (1835); "The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser" (1835); "The Alton Telegraph" (1836); "The Alton Observer" (1836); "The Carthaginian," at Carthage (1836); "The Bloomington Observer" (1837); "The Backwoodsman," founded by Prof. John Russell, at Grafton, and the first paper published in Greene County (1837); "The Quincy Whig" (1838); "The Illinois Statesman," at Paris, Edgar County (1838); "The Peoria Register" (1838). The second paper to be established in Chicago was "The Chicago American," whose initial number was issued, June 8, 1835, with Thomas O. Davis as proprietor and editor. In July, 1837, it passed into the hands of William Stuart & Co., and, on April 9, 1839, its publishers began the issue of the first daily ever published in Chicago. "The Chicago Express" succeeded "The American" in 1842, and, in 1844, became the forerunner of "The Chicago Journal." The third Chicago paper was "The Commercial Advertiser," founded by Hooper Warren, in 1836. It lived only about a year. Zebina Eastman, who was afterwards associated with Warren, and became one of the most influential journalistic opponents of slavery, arrived in the State in 1839, and, in the latter part of that year, was associated with the celebrated Abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, in the preliminary steps for the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," projected by Lundy at Lowell, in La Salle County. Lundy's untimely death, in August, 1839, however, pre-

vented him from seeing the consummation of his plan, although Eastman lived to carry it out in part. A paper whose career, although extending only a little over one year, marked an era in Illinois journalism, was "The Alton Observer," its history closing with the assassination of its editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the night of Nov. 8, 1837, while unsuccessfully attempting to protect his press from destruction, for the fourth time, by a pro-slavery mob. Humiliating as was this crime to every law-abiding Illinoisan, it undoubtedly strengthened the cause of free speech and assisted in hastening the downfall of the institution in whose behalf it was committed.

That the development in the field of journalism, within the past sixty years, has more than kept pace with the growth in population, is shown by the fact that there is not a county in the State without its newspaper, while every town of a few hundred population has either one or more. According to statistics for 1898, there were 605 cities and towns in the State having periodical publications of some sort, making a total of 1,709, of which 174 were issued daily, 34 semi-weekly, 1,205 weekly, 28 semi-monthly, 238 monthly, and the remainder at various periods ranging from tri-weekly to eight times a year.

NEWTON, the county-seat of Jasper County, situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of subsidiary lines of the Illinois Central Railroad from Peoria and Effingham; is an incorporated city, was settled in 1828, and made the county-seat in 1836. Agriculture, coal-mining and dairy farming are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has water-power, which is utilized to some extent in manufacturing, but most of its factories are operated by steam. Among these establishments are flour and saw mills, and grain elevators. There are a half-dozen churches, a good public school system, including parochial school and high school, besides two banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,428; (1900), 1,630.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Nickel Plate), a line 522.47 miles in length, of which (1898) only 9.96 miles are operated in Illinois. It owns no track in Illinois, but uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad (9.96 miles in length), of which it has financial control, to enter the city of Chicago. The total capitalization of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, in 1898, is \$50,222,568, of which \$19,425,000 is in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was incorporated under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

Indiana and Illinois in 1881, construction begun immediately, and the road put in operation in 1882. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887, and reorganized by the consolidation of various eastern lines with the Fort Wayne & Illinois Railroad, forming the line under its present name. The road between Buffalo, N. Y., and the west line of Indiana is owned by the Company, but, for its line in Illinois, it uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad, of which it is the lessee, as well as the owner of its capital stock. The main line of the "Nickel Plate" is controlled by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which owns more than half of both the preferred and common stock.

NIANTIC, a town in Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 27 miles east of Springfield. Agriculture is the leading industry. The town has three elevators, three churches, school, coal mine, a newspaper and a bank. Pop. (1900), 654.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; at 6 years of age was brought to the United States, lived for a time in Cincinnati, attending the public schools there, and then came to Illinois; at 16 entered the office of "The Pike County Free Press" at Pittsfield, and, while still in his minority, became editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1857 he became Assistant Secretary of State under O. M. Hatch, the first Republican Secretary, but during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, in 1860, aided him as private secretary, also acting as a correspondent of "The St. Louis Democrat." After the election he was formally selected by Mr. Lincoln as his private secretary, accompanying him to Washington and remaining until Mr. Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, remaining until 1869; on his return for some time edited "The Chicago Republican"; was also Marshal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington from 1872 to 1887. Mr. Nicolay is author, in collaboration with John Hay, of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," first published serially in "The Century Magazine," and later issued in ten volumes; of "The Outbreak of the Rebellion" in "Campaigns of the Civil War," besides numerous magazine articles. He lives in Washington, D. C.

NICOLET, Jean, early French explorer, came from Cherbourg, France, in 1618, and, for several years, lived among the Algonquins, whose language he learned and for whom he acted as interpreter. On July 4, 1634, he discovered Lake Michigan, then called the "Lake of the Illinois,"

and visited the Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes, in the region about Green Bay, among whom he was received kindly. From the Mascoutins, on the Fox River (of Wisconsin), he learned of the Illinois Indians, some of whose northern villages he also visited. He subsequently returned to Quebec, where he was drowned, in October, 1642. He was probably the first Caucasian to visit Wisconsin and Illinois.

NILES, Nathaniel, lawyer, editor and soldier, born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1817; attended an academy at Albany, from 1830 to '34, was licensed to practice law and removed west in 1837, residing successively at Delphi and Frankfort, Ind., and at Owensburg, Ky., until 1842, when he settled in Belleville, Ill. In 1846 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Bissell's) for the Mexican War, but, after the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot. He was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session of 1849, and the same year was chosen County Judge of St. Clair County, serving until 1861. With the exception of brief periods from 1851 to '59, he was editor and part owner of "The Belleville Advocate," a paper originally Democratic, but which became Republican on the organization of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the completion of its organization having been delayed, he resigned, and, the following year, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, serving until May, 1864, when he resigned—in March, 1865, receiving the compliment of a brevet Brigadier-Generalship. During the winter of 1862-63 he was in command at Memphis, but later took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaigns on Red River and Bayou Teche. After the war he served as Representative in the General Assembly from St. Clair County (1865-66); as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; on the Commission for building the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and as Commissioner (by appointment of Governor Oglesby) for locating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. His later years have been spent chiefly in the practice of his profession, with occasional excursions into journalism. Originally an anti-slavery Democrat, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in Southern Illinois.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, Collector of Customs, was born in Wayne County, Ind., of

North Carolina and Quaker ancestry, early in 1832. In 1853 he graduated from Farmers' (now Belmont) College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After devoting two years to teaching, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (1855), graduating in 1859. For nine years thereafter he practiced law at Cincinnati, during which period he was thrice elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1868 he embarked on journalism, he and his older brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, with a few friends, founding "The Cincinnati Chronicle." A few years later "The Times" was purchased, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of "The Times-Chronicle." In May, 1872, having disposed of his interests in Cincinnati, he assumed the business management of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," then a new venture and struggling for a foothold. In 1875 he and his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, secured a controlling interest in the paper, when the former assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he continued to occupy until 1897, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the City of Chicago—a position which he now holds.

NOKOMIS, a city of Montgomery County, on the "Big Four" main line and "'Frisco" Railroads, 81 miles east by north from St. Louis and 52 miles west of Mattoon; in important grain-growing and hay-producing section; has waterworks, electric lights, three flour mills, two machine shops, wagon factory, creamery, seven churches, high school, two banks and three papers; is noted for shipments of poultry, butter and eggs. Population (1890), 1,305; (1900), 1,371.

NORMAL, a city in McLean County, 2 miles north of Bloomington and 124 southwest of Chicago; at intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. It lies in a rich coal and agricultural region, and has extensive fruit-tree nurseries, two canning factories, one bank, hospital, and four periodicals. It is the seat of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, founded in 1869, and the Illinois State Normal University, founded in 1857; has city and rural mail delivery. Pop. (1890), 3,459; (1900), 3,795.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES. (See *Southern Illinois Normal University*; *State Normal University*.)

NORTH ALTON, a village of Madison County and suburb of the city of Alton. Population (1880), 838; (1890), 762; (1900), 904.

NORTHCOTT, William A., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1854—the son of Gen. R. S. Northcott, whose loyalty to the Union, at the beginning of the

Rebellion, compelled him to leave his Southern home and seek safety for himself and family in the North. He went to West Virginia, was commissioned Colonel of a regiment and served through the war, being for some nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison. After acquiring his literary education in the public schools, the younger Northcott spent some time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after which he was engaged in teaching. Meanwhile, he was preparing for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, two years later coming to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1880, by appointment of President Hayes, he served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District; in 1882 was elected State's Attorney for Bond County and re-elected successively in '84 and '88; in 1890 was appointed on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and, by selection of the Board, delivered the annual address to the graduating class of that year. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the Eighteenth District, but was defeated in the general landslide of that year. In 1896 he was more fortunate, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by the vote of the State, receiving a plurality of over 137,000 over his Democratic opponent.

NORTH PEORIA, formerly a suburban village in Peoria County, 2 miles north of the city of Peoria; annexed to the city of Peoria in 1900.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION, THE.

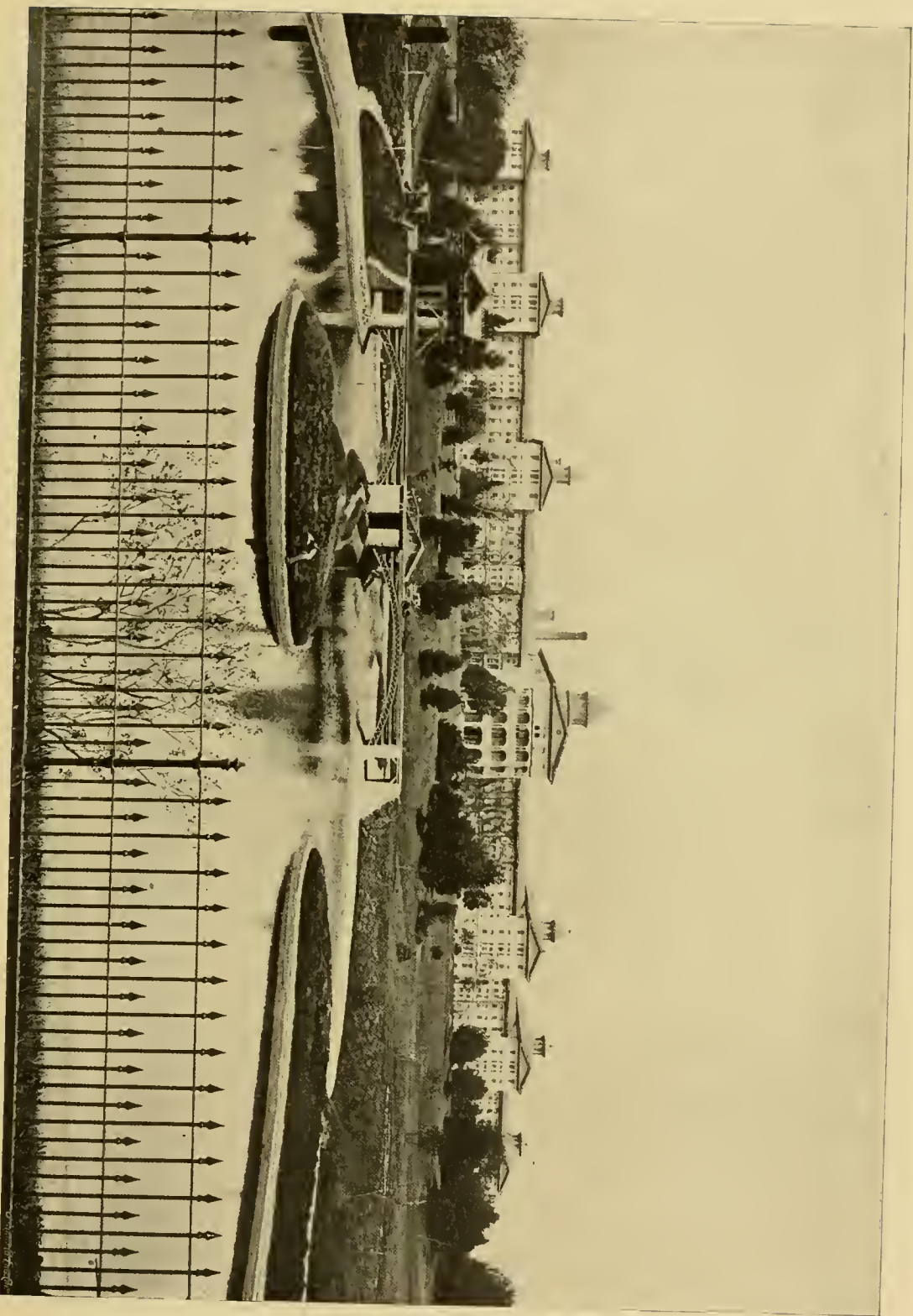
The Ordinance of 1787, making the first specific provision, by Congress, for the government of the country lying northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi (known as the Northwest Territory), provided, among other things (Art. V., Ordinance 1787), that "there shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States." It then proceeds to fix the boundaries of the proposed States, on the assumption that there shall be three in number, adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On the basis of this provision it has been claimed that the northern boundaries of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio should have been on the exact latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan, and that the

failure to establish this boundary was a violation of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the fourteenth section of the preamble thereto declares that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."—In the limited state of geographical knowledge, existing at the time of the adoption of the Ordinance, there seems to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan. The map of Mitchell (1755) had placed it on the parallel of 42° 20', while that of Thomas Hutchins (1778) fixed it at 41° 37'. It was officially established by Government survey, in 1835, at 41° 37' 07.9". As a matter of fact, the northern boundary of neither of the three States named was finally fixed on the line mentioned in the proviso above quoted from the Ordinance—that of Ohio, where it meets the shore of Lake Erie, being a little north of 41° 44'; that of Indiana at 41° 46' (some 10 miles north of the southern bend of the lake), and that of Illinois at 42° 30'—about 61 miles north of the same line. The boundary line between Ohio and Michigan was settled after a bitter controversy, on the admission of the latter State into the Union, in 1837, in the acceptance by her of certain conditions proposed by Congress. These included the annexation to Michigan of what is known as the "Upper Peninsula," lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, in lieu of a strip averaging six miles on her southern border, which she demanded from Ohio.—The establishment of the northern boundary of Illinois, in 1818, upon the line which now exists, is universally conceded to have been due to the action of Judge Nathaniel Pope, then the Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory. While it was then acquiesced in without question, it has since been the subject of considerable controversy and has been followed by almost incalculable results. The "enabling act," as originally introduced early in 1818, empowering the people of Illinois Territory to form a State Government, fixed the northern boundary of the proposed State at 41° 39', then the supposed latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. While the act was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope offered an amendment advancing the northern boundary to 42° 30'. The object of his amendment (as he explained) was to gain for the new State a coast line on Lake Michigan, bringing it into political and commercial relations with the States east of

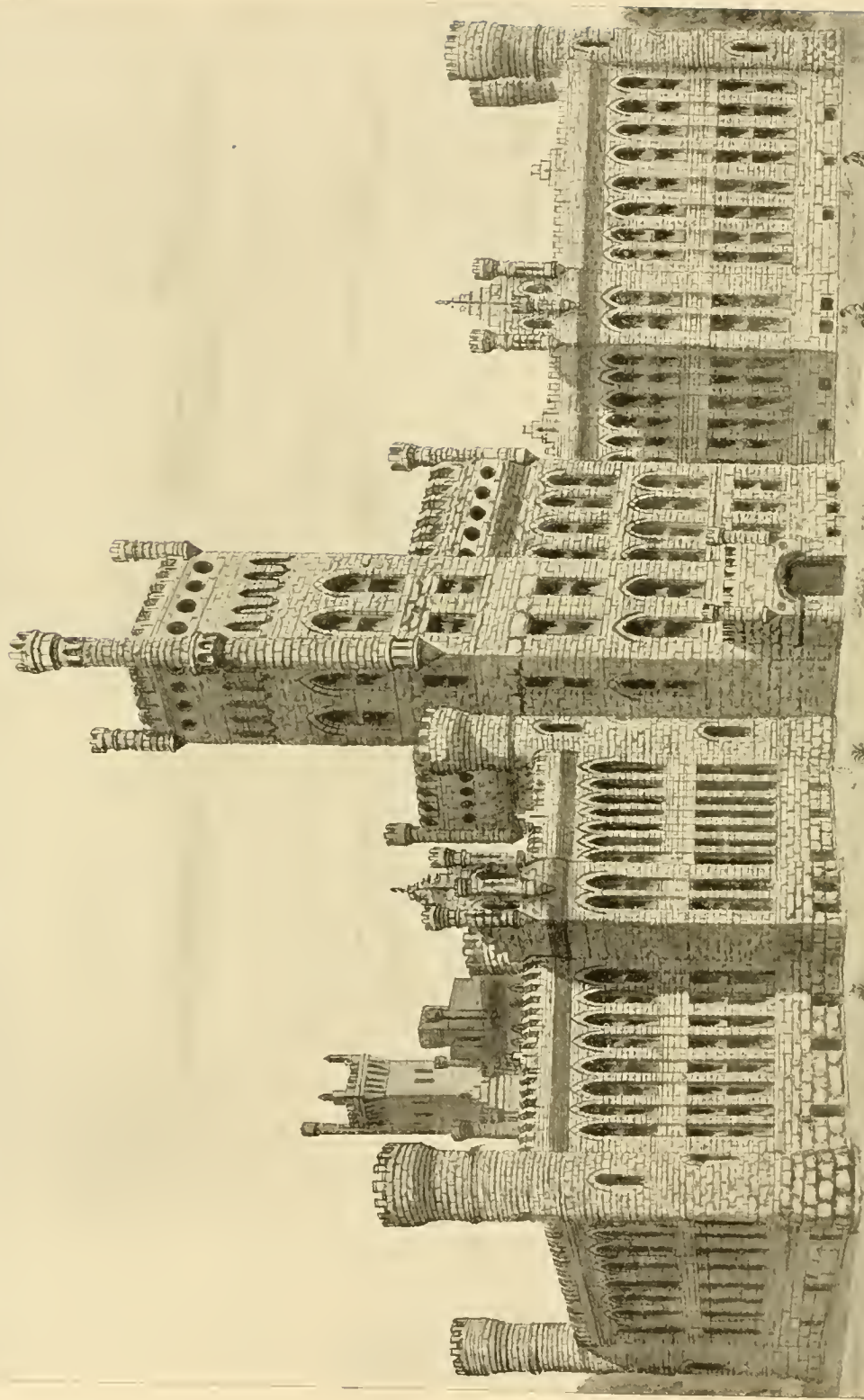
it—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—thus “affording additional security to the perpetuity of the Union.” He argued that the location of the State between the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Rivers—all flowing to the south—would bring it in intimate communication with the Southern States, and that, in the event of an attempted disruption of the Union, it was important that it should be identified with the commerce of the Lakes, instead of being left entirely to the waters of the south-flowing rivers. “Thus,” said he, “a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western or Southern Confederacy. Her interests would thus be balanced and her inclinations turned to the North.” He recognized Illinois as already “the key to the West,” and he evidently foresaw that the time might come when it would be the Keystone of the Union. While this evinced wonderful foresight, scarcely less convincing was his argument that, in time, a commercial emporium would grow up upon Lake Michigan, which would demand an outlet by means of a canal to the Illinois River—a work which was realized in the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal thirty years later, but which would scarcely have been accomplished had the State been practically cut off from the Lake and its chief emporium left to grow up in another commonwealth, or not at all. Judge Pope’s amendment was accepted without division, and, in this form, a few days later, the bill became a law.—The almost superhuman sagacity exhibited in Judge Pope’s argument, has been repeatedly illustrated in the commercial and political history of the State since, but never more significantly than in the commanding position which Illinois occupied during the late Civil War, with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and another leading its 250,000 citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union in battling for the perpetuity of the Republic—a position which more than fulfilled every prediction made for it.—The territory affected by this settlement of the northern boundary, includes all that part of the State north of the northern line of La Salle County, and embraces the greater portion of the fourteen counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside, with portions of Kendall, Will and Rock Island—estimated at 8,500 square miles, or more than one-seventh of the present area of the State. It has been argued that this territory belonged to the State of Wisconsin under the provisions of the Ordinance

of 1787, and there were repeated attempts made, on the part of the Wisconsin Legislature and its Territorial Governor (Doty), between 1839 and 1843, to induce the people of these counties to recognize this claim. These were, in a few instances, partially successful, although no official notice was taken of them by the authorities of Illinois. The reply made to the Wisconsin claim by Governor Ford—who wrote his “History of Illinois” when the subject was fresh in the public mind—was that, while the Ordinance of 1787 gave Congress power to organize a State north of the parallel running through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, “there is nothing in the Ordinance requiring such additional State to be organized of the territory north of that line.” In other words, that, when Congress, in 1818, authorized the organization of an additional State north of and in (i. e., within) the line named, it did not violate the Ordinance of 1787, but acted in accordance with it—in practically assuming that the new State “need not necessarily include the whole of the region north of that line.” The question was set at rest by Wisconsin herself in the action of her Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, in framing her first constitution, in form recognizing the northern boundary of Illinois as fixed by the enabling act of 1818.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, created by Act of the Legislature, approved, April 16, 1869. The Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer to fix its location consisted of August Adams, B. F. Shaw, W. R. Brown, M. L. Joslyn, D. S. Hammond and William Adams. After considering many offers and examining numerous sites, the Commissioners finally selected the Chisholm farm, consisting of about 155 acres, 1½ miles from Elgin, on the west side of Fox River, and overlooking that stream, as a site—this having been tendered as a donation by the citizens of Elgin. Plans were adopted in the latter part of 1869, the system of construction chosen conforming, in the main, to that of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. By January, 1872, the north wing and rear building were so far advanced as to permit the reception of sixty patients. The center building was ready for occupancy in April, 1873, and the south wing before the end of the following year. The total expenditures previous to 1876 had exceeded \$637,000, and since that date liberal appropriations have been made for additions, repairs and improvements, including the



NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.



WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN (Rock Island Co.)

addition of between 300 and 400 acres to the lands connected with the institution. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Charles N. Holden, Oliver Everett and Henry W. Sherman, with Dr. E. A. Kilbourne as the first Superintendent, and Dr. Richard A. Dewey (afterwards Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee) as his Assistant. Dr. Kilbourne remained at the head of the institution until his death, Feb. 27, 1890, covering a period of nineteen years. Dr. Kilbourne was succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Brooks, and he, by Dr. Loewy, in June, 1893, and the latter by Dr. John B. Hamilton (former Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service) in 1897. Dr. Hamilton died in December, 1898. (See *Hamilton, John B.*) The total value of State property, June 30, 1894, was \$882,745.66, of which \$701,330 was in land and buildings. Under the terms of the law establishing the hospital, provision is made for the care therein of the incurably insane, so that it is both a hospital and an asylum. The whole number of patients under treatment, for the two years preceding June 30, 1894, was 1,797, the number of inmates, on Dec. 1, 1897, 1,054, and the average daily attendance for treatment, for the year 1896, 1,296. The following counties comprise the district dependent upon the Elgin Hospital: Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution, incorporated in 1884, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., for the purpose of giving instruction in branches related to the art of teaching. Its last report claims a total of 1,639 pupils, of whom 885 were men and 744 women, receiving instruction from thirty-six teachers. The total value of property was estimated at more than \$200,000, of which \$160,000 was in real estate and \$45,000 in apparatus. Attendance on the institution has been affected by the establishment, under act of the Legislature of 1895, of the Northern State Normal School at DeKalb (which see).

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, an institution for the confinement of criminals of the State, located at Joliet, Will County. The site was purchased by the State in 1857, and comprises some seventy-two acres. Its erection was found necessary because of the inadequacy of the first penitentiary, at Alton. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The original plan contemplated a cell-house containing 1,000 cells, which, it was thought, would meet the public necessities for many years to come. Its estimated cost was

\$550,000; but, within ten years, there had been expended upon the institution the sum of \$934,000, and its capacity was taxed to the utmost. Subsequent enlargements have increased the cost to over \$1,600,000, but by 1877, the institution had become so overcrowded that the erection of another State penal institution became positively necessary. (See *Southern Penitentiary*.) The prison has always been conducted on "the Auburn system," which contemplates associate labor in silence, silent meals in a common refectory, and (as nearly as practicable) isolation at night. The system of labor has varied at different times, the "lessee system," the "contract system" and the "State account plan" being successively in force. (See *Convict Labor*.) The whole number of convicts in the institution, at the date of the official report of 1895, was 1,566. The total assets of the institution, Sept. 30, 1894, were reported at \$2,121,308.86, of which \$1,644,601.11 was in real estate.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution for the education of teachers of the common schools, authorized to be established by act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The institution was located at DeKalb, DeKalb County, in the spring of 1896, and the erection of buildings commenced soon after—Isaac F. Ellwood, of DeKalb, contributing \$20,000 in cash, and J. F. Glidden, a site of sixty-seven acres of land. Up to Dec. 1, 1897, the appropriations and contributions, in land and money, aggregated \$175,000. The school was expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the latter part of 1899, and, it is estimated, will accommodate 1,000 students.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The name formerly applied to that portion of the United States north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The claim of the Government to the land had been acquired partly through conquest, by the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark (which see), under the auspices of the State of Virginia in 1778; partly through treaties with the Indians, and partly through cessions from those of the original States laying claim thereto. The first plan for the government of this vast region was devised and formulated by Thomas Jefferson, in his proposed Ordinance of 1784, which failed

of ultimate passage. But three years later a broader scheme was evolved, and the famous Ordinance of 1787, with its clause prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Ohio River, passed the Continental Congress. This act has been sometimes termed "The American Magna Charta," because of its engrafting upon the organic law the principles of human freedom and equal rights. The plan for the establishment of a distinctive territorial civil government in a new Territory—the first of its kind in the new republic—was felt to be a tentative step, and too much power was not granted to the residents. All the officers were appointive, and each official was required to be a land-owner. The elective franchise (but only for members of the General Assembly) could first be exercised only after the population had reached 5,000. Even then, every elector must own fifty acres of land, and every Representative, 200 acres. More liberal provisions, however, were subsequently incorporated by amendment, in 1809. The first civil government in the Northwest Territory was established by act of the Virginia Legislature, in the organization of all the country west of the Ohio under the name "Illinois County," of which the Governor was authorized to appoint a "County Lieutenant" or "Commandant-in-Chief." The first "Commandant" appointed was Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, though he continued to discharge the duties for only a short period, being killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782. After that the Illinois Country was almost without the semblance of an organized civil government, until 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor of Northwest Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, serving until the separation of this region into the Territories of Ohio and Indiana in 1800, when William Henry Harrison became the Governor of the latter, embracing all that portion of the original Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio. During St. Clair's administration (1790) that part of the present State of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on the west, and a line extending north from about the site of old Fort Massac, on the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mackinaw River, in the present county of Tazewell, on the east, was erected into a county under the name of St. Clair, with three county-seats, viz.: Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. (See *St. Clair County*.) Between 1830 and 1834 the name Northwest Territory was applied to an unorganized region, embracing the present State of Wisconsin, attached to Michigan Territory for governmental

purposes. (See *Illinois County; St. Clair, Arthur; and Todd, John*.)

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, located at Naperville, Du Page County, and founded in 1865, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It maintains business, preparatory and collegiate departments, besides a theological school. In 1898 it had a faculty of nineteen professors and assistants, with some 360 students, less than one-third of the latter being females, though both sexes are admitted to the college on an equal footing. The institution owns property to the value of \$207,000, including an endowment of \$85,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway*.)

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., incorporated in 1884; in 1894 had a faculty of twelve teachers with 171 pupils, of whom ninety were male and eighty-one female.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, an important educational institution, established at Evanston, in Cook County, in 1851. In 1898 it reported 2,599 students (1,980 male and 619 female), and a faculty of 234 instructors. It embraces the following departments, all of which confer degrees: A College of Liberal Arts; two Medical Schools (one for women exclusively); a Law School; a School of Pharmacy and a Dental College. The Garrett Biblical Institute, at which no degrees are conferred, constitutes the theological department of the University. The charter of the institution requires a majority of the Trustees to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the University is the largest and wealthiest of the schools controlled by that denomination. The College of Liberal Arts and the Garrett Biblical Institute are at Evanston; the other departments (all professional) are located in Chicago. In the academic department (Liberal Arts School), provision is made for both graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical School was formerly known as the Chicago Medical College, and its Law Department was originally the Union College of Law, both of which have been absorbed by the University, as have also its schools of dentistry and pharmacy, which were formerly independent institutions. The property owned by the University is valued at \$4,870,000, of which \$1,100,000 is real estate, and \$2,250,000 in endowment funds. Its income from fees paid by students in 1898 was \$215,288, and total receipts from all sources, \$482,389. Co-education of the sexes pre-

vails in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is President.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, located in Chicago; was organized in 1859 as Medical School of the Lind (now Lake Forest) University. Three annual terms, of five months each, at first constituted a course, although attendance at two only was compulsory. The institution first opened in temporary quarters, Oct. 9, 1859, with thirteen professors and thirty-three students. By 1863 more ample accommodations were needed, and the Trustees of the Lind University being unable to provide a building, one was erected by the faculty. In 1864 the University relinquished all claim to the institution, which was thereupon incorporated as the Chicago Medical College. In 1868 the length of the annual terms was increased to six months, and additional requirements were imposed on candidates for both matriculation and graduation. The same year, the college building was sold, and the erection of a new and more commodious edifice, on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital, was commenced. This was completed in 1870, and the college became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The number of professorships had been increased to eighteen, and that of undergraduates to 107. Since that date new laboratory and clinical buildings have been erected, and the growth of the institution has been steady and substantial. Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, and the South Side Free Dispensary afford resources for clinical instruction. The teaching faculty, as constituted in 1898, consists of about fifty instructors, including professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, an institution for the professional education of women, located in Chicago. Its first corporate name was the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," and it was in close connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Later, it severed its connection with the hospital and took the name of the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago." Co-education of the sexes, in medicine and surgery, was experimentally tried from 1868 to 1870, but the experiment proved repugnant to the male students, who unanimously signed a protest against the continuance of the system. The result was the establishment of a separate school for women in 1870, with a faculty of sixteen professors. The requirements for graduation were fixed at four years of medical study, includ-

ing three annual graded college terms of six months each. The first term opened in the autumn of 1870, with an attendance of twenty students. The original location of the school was in the "North Division" of Chicago, in temporary quarters. After the fire of 1871 a removal was effected to the "West Division," where (in 1878-79) a modest, but well arranged building was erected. A larger structure was built in 1884, and, in 1891, the institution became a part of the Northwestern University. The college, in all its departments, is organized along the lines of the best medical schools of the country. In 1896 there were twenty-four professorships, all capably filled, and among the faculty are some of the best known specialists in the country.

NORTON, Jesse O., lawyer, Congressman and Judge, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 25, 1812, and graduated from Williams College in 1835. He settled at Joliet in 1839, and soon became prominent in the affairs of Will County. His first public office was that of City Attorney, after which he served as County Judge (1846-50). Meanwhile, he was chosen a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1852, to Congress, as a Whig. His vigorous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in his re-election as a Representative in 1854. At the expiration of his second term (1857) he was chosen Judge of the eleventh circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Randall, resigned. He was once more elected to Congress in 1863, but disagreed with his party as to the legal status of the States lately in rebellion. President Johnson appointed him United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which office he filled until 1869. Immediately upon his retirement he began private practice at Chicago, where he died, August 3, 1875.

NORWOOD PARK, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin Division), 11 miles northwest of Chicago. Incorporated in City of Chicago, 1893.

NOYES, George Clement, clergyman, was born at Landaff, N. H., August 4, 1833, brought by his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1844, and, at the age of 16, determined to devote his life to the ministry; in 1851, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating with first honors in the class of 1855. In the following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, and, having graduated in 1858, was ordained the same year, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Laporte, Ind. Here he remained

ten years, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., then a small organization which developed, during the twenty years of his pastorate, into one of the strongest and most influential churches in Evanston. For a number of years Dr. Noyes was an editorial writer and weekly correspondent of "The New York Evangelist," over the signature of "Clement." He was also, for several years, an active and very efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College. The liberal bent of his mind was illustrated in the fact that he acted as counsel for Prof. David Swing, during the celebrated trial of the latter for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery—his argument on that occasion winning encomiums from all classes of people. His death took place at Evanston, Jan. 14, 1889, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, and was deeply deplored, not only by his own church and denomination, but by the whole community. Some two weeks after it occurred a union meeting was held in one of the churches at Evanston, at which addresses in commemoration of his services were delivered by some dozen ministers of that village and of Chicago, while various social and literary organizations and the press bore testimony to his high character. He was a member of the Literary Society of Chicago, and, during the last year of his life, served as its President. Dr. Noyes was married, in 1858, to a daughter of David A. Smith, Esq., an honored citizen and able lawyer of Jacksonville.

OAKLAND, a city of Coles County on the Vandalia Line and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Charleston; is in grain center and broom-corn belt; the town has two banks and one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 995; (1900), 1,198.

OAK PARK, a village of Cook County, and popular residence suburb of Chicago, 9 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which it is located; is also upon the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The place has numerous churches, prosperous schools, a public library, telegraph and express offices, banks and two local papers. Population (1880), 1,888; (1890), 4,771.

OBERLY, John H., journalist and Civil Service Commissioner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837; spent part of his boyhood in Allegheny County, Pa., but, in 1853, began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Wooster (Ohio) Republican," completing it at Memphis, Tenn., and becoming a journeyman printer in

1857. He worked in various offices, including the Wooster paper, where he also began the study of law, but, in 1860, became part proprietor of "The Bulletin" job office at Memphis, in which he had been employed as an apprentice, and, later, as foreman. Having been notified to leave Memphis on account of his Union principles after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and conducted various papers there during the next four years, but, in 1865, came to Cairo, Ill., where he served for a time as foreman of "The Cairo Democrat," three years later establishing "The Cairo Bulletin." Although the latter paper was burned out a few months later, it was immediately re-established. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom the Democratic member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving four years, meanwhile (in 1880) being the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Other positions held by him included Mayor of the city of Cairo (1869); President of the National Typographical Union at Chicago (1865), and at Memphis (1866); delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore (1872), and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee (1882-84). After retiring from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, he united in founding "The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin," of which he was editor some three years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, being later transferred to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. He was subsequently connected in an editorial capacity with "The Washington Post," "The Richmond (Va.) State," "The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot" and "The Washington Times." While engaged in an attempt to reorganize "The People and Patriot," he died at Concord, N. H., April 15, 1899.

ODD FELLOWS. "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alton, June 11, 1836. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized, at Springfield, in 1842. S. C. Pierce was the first Grand Master, and Samuel L. Miller, Grand Secretary. Wildey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at Alton in 1838, and the Grand Encampment, at Peoria, in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch. In 1850 the subordinate branches of the Order numbered seventy-six, with 3,291 members, and \$25,392.87 revenue. In 1895 the Lodges numbered 838, the membership 50,544, with \$475,252.18 revenue, of which \$135,018.40

was expended for relief. The Encampment branch, in 1895, embraced 179 organizations with a membership of 6,812 and \$23,865.25 revenue, of which \$6,781.40 was paid out for relief. The Rebekah branch, for the same year, comprised 422 Lodges, with 22,000 members and \$43,215.65 revenue, of which \$3,122.79 was for relief. The total sum distributed for relief by the several organizations (1895) was \$144,972.59. The Order was especially liberal in its benefactions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871, an appeal to its members calling forth a generous response throughout the United States. (See *Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home*.)

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS' HOME, a benevolent institution, incorporated in 1889, erected at Lincoln, Ill., under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah (see *Odd Fellows*), and dedicated August 19, 1892. The building is four stories in height, has a capacity for the accommodation of fifty children, and cost \$36,524.76, exclusive of forty acres of land valued at \$8,000.

ODELL, a village of Livingston County, and station on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 82 miles south-southwest of Chicago. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Population (1880), 908; (1890), 800; (1900), 1,000.

ODIN, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railways, 244 miles south by west from Chicago; in fruit belt; has coal-mine, two fruit evaporators, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,180.

O'FALLON, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles east of St. Louis; has interurban railway, electric lights, water-works, factories, coal-mine, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,267.

OGDEN, William Butler, capitalist and Railway President, born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1834, and, the following year, removed to Chicago, where he established a land and trust agency. He took an active part in the various enterprises centering around Chicago, and, on the incorporation of the city, was elected its first Mayor. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and, in 1847, became its President. While visiting Europe in 1853, he made a careful study of the canals of Holland, which convinced him of the desirability of widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal and of constructing a ship canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan. In 1855 he became Presi-

dent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and effected its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago Union. Out of this consolidation sprang the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was elected President. In 1850 he presided over the National Pacific Railroad Convention, and, upon the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he became its President. He was largely connected with the inception of the Northern Pacific line, in the success of which he was a firm believer. He also controlled various other interests of public importance, among them the great lumbering establishments at Peshtigo, Wis., and, at the time of his death, was the owner of what was probably the largest plant of that description in the world. His benefactions were numerous, among the recipients being the Rush Medical College, of which he was President; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, the Astronomical Society, and many other educational and benevolent institutions and organizations in the Northwest. Died, in New York City, August 3, 1877. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*.)

OGLE, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1741, came to Illinois in 1785, settling in the American Bottom within the present County of Monroe, but afterwards removed to St. Clair County, about the site of the present town of O'Fallon, 8 miles north of Belleville; was selected by his neighbors to serve as Captain in their skirmishes with the Indians. Died, at his home in St. Clair County, in February, 1821. Captain Ogle had the reputation of being the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois. Ogle County, in Northern Illinois, was named in his honor.—**Jacob (Ogle)**, son of the preceding, also a native of Virginia, was born about 1772, came to Illinois with his father in 1785, and was a "Ranger" in the War of 1812. He served as a Representative from St. Clair County in the Third General Assembly (1822), and again in the Seventh (1830), in the former being an opponent of the pro-slavery convention scheme. Beyond two terms in the Legislature he seems to have held no public office except that of Justice of the Peace. Like his father, he was a zealous Methodist and highly respected. Died, in 1844, aged 72 years.

OGLE COUNTY, next to the "northern tier" of counties of the State and originally a part of Jo Daviess. It was separately organized in 1837, and Lee County was carved from its territory in

1839. In 1900 its area was 780 square miles, and its population 29,129. Before the Black Hawk War immigration was slow, and life primitive. Peoria was the nearest food market. New grain was "ground" on a grater, and old pounded with an extemporized pestle in a wooden mortar. Rock River flows across the county from northeast to southwest. A little oak timber grows along its banks, but, generally speaking, the surface is undulating prairie, with soil of a rich loam. Sandstone is in ample supply, and all the limestones abound. An extensive peat-bed has been discovered on the Killbuck Creek. Oregon, the county-seat, has fine water-power. The other principal towns are Rochelle, Polo, Forreston and Mount Morris.

OGLESBY, Richard James, Governor and United States Senator, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824; left an orphan at the age of 8 years; in 1836 accompanied an uncle to Decatur, Ill., where, until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope-making, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, in Moultrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment), and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he pursued a course of study at the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1848. He was a "forty-niner" in California, but returned to Decatur in 1851. In 1858 he made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the Decatur District. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 resigned his seat to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry (notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth) he rose to be Major-General, being severely wounded in the last-named battle. He resigned his commission on account of disability, in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor, as a Republican. In 1872 he was re-elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time—being the only man in the history of the State who (up to the present time—1899) has been thus honored. After the expiration of his last term as Governor, he devoted his attention to his private affairs at his home at Elkhart, in Logan County, where he died, April 24, 1899, deeply mourned by personal

and political friends in all parts of the Union, who admired his strict integrity and sterling patriotism.

OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

OHIO RIVER, an affluent of the Mississippi, formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at Pittsburg, Pa. At this point it becomes a navigable stream about 400 yards wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. The beauty of the scenery along its banks secured for it, from the early French explorers (of whom La Salle was one), the name of "La Belle Riviere." Its general course is to the southwest, but with many sinuosities, forming the southern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the western and northern boundary of West Virginia and Kentucky, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, in latitude 37° N., and about 1,200 miles above the mouth of the latter stream. The area which it drains is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is 268 feet above the level of the sea. The current is remarkably gentle and uniform, except near Louisville, where there is a descent of twenty-two feet within two miles, which is evaded by means of a canal around the falls. Large steamboats can navigate its whole length, except in low stages of water and when closed by ice in winter. Its largest affluents are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha and the Green Rivers, from the south, and the Wabash, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum from the north. The principal cities on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison and Cairo. It is crossed by bridges at Wheeling, Cincinnati and Cairo. The surface of the Ohio is subject to a variation of forty-two to fifty-one feet between high and low water. Its length is 975 miles, and its width varies from 400 to 1,000 yards. (See *Inundations, Remarkable*.)

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

OLNEY, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Richland County, 31 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 117 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Peoria Division of the Illinois Central and the Ohio River Division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; is in the center of the fruit belt and an important shipping point for farm produce and live-stock; has flour mills, a furniture factory and railroad repair shops, banks, a public library, churches and five

newspapers, one issuing daily and another semi-weekly editions. Population (1890), 3,831; (1900), 4,260.

OMELVENY, John, pioneer and head of a numerous family which became prominent in Southern Illinois; was a native of Ireland who came to America about 1798 or 1799. After residing in Kentucky a few years, he removed to Illinois, locating in what afterwards became Pope County, whither his oldest son, **Samuel**, had preceded him about 1797 or 1798. The latter for a time followed the occupation of flat-boating, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 from Pope County, being the colleague of Hamlet Ferguson. A year later he removed to Randolph County, where he served as a member of the County Court, but, in 1820-22, we find him a member of the Second General Assembly from Union County, having successfully contested the seat of Samuel Alexander, who had received the certificate of election. He died in 1828.—**Edward** (Omelveny), another member of this family, and grandson of the elder John Omelveny, represented Monroe County in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), and was Presidential Elector in 1852, but died sometime during the Civil War.—**Harvey K. S.** (Omelveny), the fifth son of William Omelveny and grandson of John, was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1823, came to Southern Illinois, in 1852, and engaged in the practice of law, being for a time the partner of Senator Thomas E. Merritt, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was elected a Justice of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Breese, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1861. He gained considerable notoriety by his intense hostility to the policy of the Government during the Civil War, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was named as a member of the Peace Commission proposed to be appointed by the General Assembly, in 1863, to secure terms of peace with the Southern Confederacy. He was also a leading spirit in the peace meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1863. In 1869 Mr. Omelveny removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home, and where he has carried on a lucrative law practice.

ONARGA, a town in Iroquois County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles south by west from Chicago, and 43 miles north by east from Champaign. It is a manufacturing town, flour, wagons, wire-fencing, stoves and tile being among the products. It has a bank, eight churches, a graded school, a commercial college,

and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,061; (1890), 994; (1900), 1,270.

ONEIDA, a city in Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Galesburg; has wagon, pump and furniture factories, two banks, electric lights, several churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. The surrounding country is rich prairie, where coal is mined about twenty feet below the surface. Pop. (1890), 699; (1900), 785.

OQUAWKA, the county-seat of Henderson County, situated on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles west of Galesburg. It is in a farming region, but has some manufactories. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and three newspapers. Population (1900), 1,010.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. This is the name given to the first organic act, passed by Congress, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first step in this direction was taken in the appointment, by Congress, on March 1, 1784, of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the region which had been acquired, by the capture of Kaskaskia, by Col. George Rogers Clark, nearly six years previous. The necessity for some step of this sort had grown all the more urgent, in consequence of the recognition of the right of the United States to this region by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and the surrender, by Virginia, of the title she had maintained thereto on account of Clark's conquest under her auspices—a right which she had exercised by furnishing whatever semblance of government so far existed northwest of the Ohio. The report submitted from Jefferson's committee proposed the division of the Territory into seven States, to which was added the proviso that, after the year 1800, "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This report failed of adoption, however, Congress contenting itself with the passage of a resolution providing for future organization of this territory into States by the people—the measures necessary for temporary government being left to future Congressional action. While the postponement, in the resolution as introduced by Jefferson, of the inhibition of slavery to the year 1800, has been criticised, its introduction was significant, as coming from a representative from a slave State,

and being the first proposition in Congress looking to restriction, of any character, on the subject of slavery. Congress having taken no further step under the resolution adopted in 1784, the condition of the country (thus left practically without a responsible government, while increasing in population) became constantly more deplorable. An appeal from the people about Kaskaskia for some better form of government, in 1786, aided by the influence of the newly organized "Ohio Company," who desired to encourage emigration to the lands which they were planning to secure from the General Government, at last brought about the desired result, in the passage of the famous "Ordinance," on the 13th day of July, 1787. While making provision for a mode of temporary self-government by the people, its most striking features are to be found in the six "articles"—a sort of "Bill of Rights"—with which the document closes. These assert: (1) the right of freedom of worship and religious opinion; (2) the right to the benefit of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to proportionate representation, and to protection in liberty and property; (3) that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; (4) that the States, formed within the territory referred to, "shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made"; (5) prescribe the boundaries of the States to be formed therein and the conditions of their admission into the Union; and (6—and most significant of all) repeat the prohibition regarding the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, as proposed by Jefferson, but without any qualification as to time. There has been considerable controversy regarding the authorship of this portion of the Ordinance, into which it is not necessary to enter here. While it has been characterized as a second and advanced Declaration of Independence—and probably no single act of Congress was ever fraught with more important and far-reaching results—it seems remarkable that a majority of the States supporting it and securing its adoption, were then, and long continued to be, slave States.

OREGON, the county-seat of Ogle County, situated on Rock River and the Minneapolis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 100 miles west from Chicago. The surrounding region is agricultural; the town has

water power and manufactures flour, pianos, steel tanks, street sprinklers, and iron castings. It has two banks, water-works supplied by flowing artesian wells, cereal mill, and two weekly newspapers; has also obtained some repute as a summer resort. Pop. (1880), 1,088; (1890), 1,566; (1900), 1,577.

ORION, a village of Henry County, at the intersection of the Rock Island Division of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 19 miles southeast of Rock Island. Pop. (1890), 624; (1900), 584.

OSBORN, William Henry, Railway President, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1820. After receiving a high school education in his native town, he entered the counting room of the East India house of Peele, Hubbell & Co.; was subsequently sent to represent the firm at Manila, finally engaging in business on his own account, during which he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1853, he took up his residence in New York, and, having married the daughter of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original incorporators and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad, he soon after became associated with that enterprise. In August, 1854, he was chosen a Director of the Company, and, on Dec. 1, 1855, became its third President, serving in the latter position nearly ten years (until July 11, 1865), and, as a Director, until 1877—in all, twenty-two years. After retiring from his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Osborn gave his attention largely to enterprises of an educational and benevolent character in aid of the unfortunate classes in the State of New York.

OSBORN, Thomas O., soldier and diplomatist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1832; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1854; studied law at Crawfordsville, Ind., with Gen. Lew Wallace, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Chicago. Early in the war for the Union he joined the "Yates Phalanx," which, after some delay on account of the quota being full, was mustered into the service, in August, 1861, as the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the subject of this sketch being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. His promotion to the colonelcy soon followed, the regiment being sent east to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it met the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Bermuda Hundreds, and Drury's Bluff, besides the sieges of Charleston and Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundreds Colonel Osborn was severely

wounded, losing the use of his right arm. He bore a conspicuous part in the operations about Richmond which resulted in the capture of the rebel capital, his services being recognized by promotion to the brevet rank of Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Chicago, but, in 1874, was appointed Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic, remaining in that position until June, 1885, when he resigned, resuming his residence in Chicago.

OSWEGO, a village in Kendall County, on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 6 miles south of Aurora. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 618.

OTTAWA, the county-seat and principal city of La Salle County, being incorporated as a village in 1838, and, as a city, in 1853. It is located at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is the intersecting point of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 98 miles east of Rock Island and 83 miles west-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region abounds in coal. Sand of a superior quality for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity and the place has extensive glass works. Other manufactured products are brick, drain-tile, sewer-pipe, tile-roofing, pottery, pianos, organs, cigars, wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, hay carriers, hay presses, sash, doors, blinds, cabinet work, saddlery and harness and pumps. The city has some handsome public buildings including the Appellate (formerly Supreme) Court House for the Northern Division. It also has several public parks, one of which (South Park) contains a medicinal spring. There are a dozen churches and numerous public school buildings, including a high school. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has electric street railways, good sewerage, and water-works supplied from over 150 artesian wells and numerous natural springs. It has one private and two national banks, five libraries, and eight weekly newspapers (three German), of which four issue daily editions. Pop. (1890), 9,985; (1900), 10,588.

OTTAWA, CHICAGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

OUTAGAMIES, a name given, by the French, to the Indian tribe known as the Foxes. (See *Sacs and Foxes.*)

OWEN, Thomas J. V., early legislator and Indian Agent, was born in Kentucky, April 5,

1801; came to Illinois at an early day, and, in 1830, was elected to the Seventh General Assembly from Randolph County; the following year was appointed Indian Agent at Chicago, as successor to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who had died in the latter part of 1830. Mr. Owen served as Indian Agent until 1833; was a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the village of Chicago, Commissioner of School Lands, and one of the Government Commissioners who conducted the treaty with the Pottawatomie and other tribes of Indians at Chicago, in September, 1833. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 15, 1835.

PADDOCK, Gaius, pioneer, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1758; at the age of 17 he entered the Colonial Army, serving until the close of the Revolutionary War, and being in Washington's command at the crossing of the Delaware. After the war he removed to Vermont; but, in 1815, went to Cincinnati, and, a year later, to St. Charles, Mo. Then, after having spent about a year at St. Louis, in 1818 he located in Madison County, Ill., at a point afterwards known as "Paddock's Grove," and which became one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of Southern Illinois. Died, in 1821.

PAINE, (Gen.) Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1839, and was assigned to the First Infantry, serving in the Florida War (1839-40), but resigned, Oct. 11, 1840. He then studied law and practiced at Painesville, Ohio, (1843-48), and at Moumouth, Ill., (1848-61), meanwhile serving in the lower branch of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-53). Before leaving Ohio, he had been Deputy United States Marshal and Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia, and, in Illinois, became Brigadier-General of Militia (1845-48). He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Illinois in April, 1861, and served through the war, being promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1861. The first duty performed by his regiment, after this date, was the occupation of Paducah, Ky., where he was in command. Later, it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, New Madrid and Corinth, and also in the various engagements in Northern Georgia and in the "march to the sea." From November, 1862, to May, 1864, General Paine was guarding railroad lines in Central Tennessee, and, during a part of 1864, in command of the Western District of Kentucky. He resigned, April 5, 1865, and died in Jersey City, Dec. 16,

1882. A sturdy Union man, he performed his duty as a soldier with great zeal and efficiency.

PALATINE, a village of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles northwest from Chicago. There are flour and planing mills here; dairying and farming are leading industries of the surrounding country. Population (1880), 731; (1890), 891; (1900), 1,020.

PALESTINE, a town in Crawford County, about 2 miles from the Wabash River, 7 miles east of Robinson, and 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute, on the Illinois Central Railway; has five churches, a graded school, a bank, weekly newspaper, flour mill, cold storage plant, canning factory, garment factory, and municipal light and power plant. Pop. (1890), 732; (1900), 979.

PALMER, Frank W., journalist, ex-Congressman and Public Printer, was born at Manchester, Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; learned the printer's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., afterwards edited "The Jamestown Journal," and served two terms in the New York Legislature; in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and edited "The Dubuque Times," was elected to Congress in 1860, and again in 1868 and 1872, meanwhile having purchased "The Des Moines Register," which he edited for several years. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became editor of "The Inter Ocean," remaining two years; in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving eight years. Shortly after the accession of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed Public Printer, continuing in office until the accession of President Cleveland in 1893, when he returned to newspaper work, but resumed his old place at the head of the Government Printing Bureau after the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897.

PALMER, John McAuley, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Ill., in 1831, and, four years later, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, as a student; later taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; after discharging the duties of Probate and County Judge, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, casting his vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator in 1855, but resigned his seat in 1856; was President of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in the latter year, and appointed a

delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1859, and chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860; served as a member of the National Peace Conference of 1861; entered the army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted Brigadier General, in November, 1861, taking part in the campaign in Tennessee up to Chickamauga, assuming the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of Major-General, but was relieved at his own request before Atlanta. In 1865 he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to command of the Military Department of Kentucky, but, in September, 1866, retired from the service, and, in 1867, became a citizen of Springfield. The following year he was elected Governor, as a Republican, but, in 1872, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since cooperated with the Democratic party. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate of his party for United States Senator, and was their nominee for Governor in 1888, but defeated. In 1890 he was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State Convention and elected in joint session of the Legislature, March 11, 1891, receiving on the 154th ballot 101 Democratic and two Farmers' Mutual Alliance votes. He became an important factor in the campaign of 1896 as candidate of the "Sound Money" Democracy for President, although receiving no electoral votes, proving his devotion to principle. His last years were occupied in preparation of a volume of personal recollections, which was completed, under the title of "The Story of an Earnest Life," a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his home in Springfield, September 25, 1900.

PALMER, Potter, merchant and capitalist, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1825; received an English education and became a junior clerk in a country store at Durham, Greene County, in that State, three years later being placed in charge of the business, and finally engaging in business on his own account. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he embarked in the dry-goods business on Lake Street, establishing the house which afterwards became Field, Leiter & Co. (now Marshall Field & Co.), from which he retired, in 1865, with the basis of an ample fortune, which has since been immensely increased by fortunate operations in real estate. Mr. Palmer was Second Vice-President of the first Board of Local Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891.—**Mrs. Bertha M. Honore** (Palmer), wife of the preceding, is the daughter of H. H.

Honore, formerly a prominent real-estate owner and operator of Chicago. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., where her girlhood was chiefly spent, though she was educated at a convent near Baltimore, Md. Later she came with her family to Chicago, and, in 1870, was married to Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has been a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, but won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill, exhibited as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PALMYRA, a village of Macoupin County, on the Springfield Division of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, 33 miles southwest from Springfield; has some local manufactories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1900), 813.

PANA, an important railway center and principal city of Christian County, situated in the southeastern part of the County, and at the intersecting point of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 35 miles south by west from Decatur, and 42 miles southeast of Springfield. It is an important shipping-point for grain and has two elevators. Its mechanical establishments include two flouring mills, a foundry, two machine shops and two planing mills. The surrounding region is rich in coal, which is extensively mined. Pana has banks, several churches, graded schools, and three papers issuing daily and weekly editions. Population (1890), 5,077; (1900), 5,530.

PANA, SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

PARIS, a handsome and flourishing city, the county-seat of Edgar County. It is an important railway center, situated on the "Big Four" and the Vandalia Line, 160 miles south of Chicago, and 170 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in the heart of a wealthy and populous agricultural region, and has a prosperous trade. Its industries include foundries, three elevators, flour, saw and planing mills, glass, broom, and corn product factories. The city has three banks, three daily and four weekly newspapers, a court house, ten churches, and graded schools. Pop. (1890), 4,996; (1900), 6,105.

PARIS & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARIS & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARKS, Gavion D. A., lawyer, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1817;

went to New York City in 1838, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, removing to Lockport, Ill., in 1842. Here he successively edited a paper, served as Master in Chancery and in an engineering corps on the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was elected County Judge in 1849, removed to Joliet, and, for a time, acted as an attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was also a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; was elected Representative in 1852, became a Republican and served on the first Republican State Central Committee (1856); the same year was elected to the State Senate, and was a Commissioner of the State Penitentiary in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Parks joined in the Liberal-Republican movement, was defeated for Congress, and afterwards acted with the Democratic party. Died, Dec. 28, 1895.

PARKS, Lawson A., journalist, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., April 15, 1813; learned the printing trade at Charlotte, in that State; came to St. Louis in 1833, and, in 1836, assisted in establishing "The Alton Telegraph," but sold his interest a few years later. Then, having officiated as pastor of Presbyterian churches for some years, in 1854 he again became associated with "The Telegraph," acting as its editor. Died at Alton, March 31, 1875.

PARK RIDGE, a suburban village on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 457; (1890), 987; (1900), 1,340.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Addison, journalist and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 8, 1843; came with his parents to Lake County, Ill., in 1844, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, with four terms in a high school at Burlington, Wis. At 16 he taught a winter district school near his boyhood home, and at 18 enlisted in what became Company C of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being mustered into the service as Eighth Corporal at Rockford. His regiment becoming attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated with it in the battles of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, as well as those of Franklin and Nashville, and has taken a just pride in the fact that he never fell out on the march, took medicine from a doctor or was absent from his regiment during its term of service, except for four months while recovering from a gun-shot

wound received at Chickamauga. He was promoted successively to Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his old company, of which his father was First Lieutenant for six months and until forced to resign on account of impaired health. Receiving his final discharge, June 28, 1865, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1869, in the meantime being married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, in 1866, and teaching school one winter. In 1869 he was elected County Treasurer of Lake County on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1871; in January of the latter year, purchased an interest in "The Waukegan Gazette," with which he remained associated some fifteen years, at first as the partner of Rev. A. K. Fox, and later of his younger brother, H. E. Partridge. In 1877 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Postmaster at Waukegan, serving four years; in 1886 was elected to the Legislature, serving (by successive elections) as Representative in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, being frequently called upon to occupy the Speaker's chair, and, especially during the long Senatorial contest of 1891, being recognized as a leader of the Republican minority. In 1888 he was called to the service of the Republican State Central Committee (of which he had previously been a member), as assistant to the veteran Secretary, the late Daniel Shepard, remaining until the death of his chief, when he succeeded to the secretaryship. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was associated with the late William J. Campbell, then the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, and was entrusted by him with many important and confidential missions. Without solicitation on his part, in 1894 he was again called to assume the secretaryship of the Republican State Central Committee, and bore a conspicuous and influential part in winning the brilliant success achieved by the party in the campaign of that year. From 1893 to 1895 he served as Mayor of Waukegan; in 1896 became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois—a position which he held in 1899 under Commander James S. Martin, and to which he has been re-appointed by successive Department Commanders up to the present time. Mr. Partridge's service in the various public positions held by him, has given him an acquaintance extending to every county in the State.

PATOKA, a village of Marion County, on the Western branch of the Illinois Central Railway,

15 miles south of Vandalia. There are flour and saw mills here; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 640.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1822, his father dying two years later; at 18 had had only nine months' schooling, but graduated at Illinois College in 1837; spent a year at Lane Theological Seminary, another as tutor in Illinois College, and then, after two years more at Lane Seminary and preaching in Chicago and at Monroe, Mich., in 1842 established the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he remained the pastor over thirty years. In 1850 he received a call to the chair of Didactic Theology at Lane Seminary, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, but it was declined, as was a similar call ten years later. Resigning his pastorate in 1873, he was, for several years, Professor of Christian Evidences and Ethics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest; in 1876-78 served as President of Lake Forest University (of which he was one of the founders), and, in 1880-83, as lecturer in Lane Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1854, that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.) at Wilmington, Del., in 1859. Died, at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1894.

PAVEY, Charles W., soldier and ex-State Auditor, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1859, settling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and, for a time, followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers for the Civil War, and became First Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, and, having been captured, was confined in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va., for a period of nearly two years, enduring great hardship and suffering. Having been exchanged, he served to the close of the war as Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Rousseau, in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the famous "306" who stood by General Grant in that struggle. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District, and, in 1888, was nominated and elected State Auditor on the Republican ticket, but was de-

feated for re-election in the "land-slide" of 1892. General Pavey has been prominent in "G. A. R." councils, and held the position of Junior Vice-Commander for the Department of Illinois in 1878, and that of Senior Vice-Commander in 1879. He also served as Brigadier-General of the National Guard, for Southern Illinois, during the railroad strike of 1877. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His home is at Mount Vernon, Jefferson County.

PAWNEE, a village of Sangamon County, at the eastern terminus of the Auburn & Pawnee Railroad, 19 miles south of Springfield. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 595; (1903, est.), 1,000.

PAWNEE RAILROAD, a short line in Sangamon County, extending from Pawnee to Auburn (9 miles), where it forms a junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The company was organized and procured a charter in December, 1888, and the road completed the following year. The cost was \$101,774. Capital stock authorized, \$100,000; funded debt (1895), \$50,000.

PAW PAW, a village of Lee County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 8 miles northwest of Earlville. The town is in a farming region, but has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 635; (1900), 765.

PAXTON, the county-seat of Ford County, is situated at the intersection of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 103 miles south by west from Chicago, and 49 miles east of Bloomington. It contains a court house, two schools, water-works, electric light and water-heating system, two banks, nine churches, and one daily newspaper. It is an important shipping-point for the farm products of the surrounding territory, which is a rich agricultural region. Besides brick and tile works and flour mills, factories for the manufacture of carriages, buggies, hardware, cigars, brooms, and plows are located here. Pop. (1890), 2,187; (1900), 3,036.

PAYSON, a village in Adams County, 15 miles southeast of Quincy; the nearest railroad station being Fall Creek, on the Quincy and Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has one newspaper. Population (1900), 465.

PAYSON, Lewis E., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840; came to Illinois at the age of 12, and, after passing through the common schools, attended

Lombard University, at Galesburg, for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1862, and, in 1865, took up his residence at Pontiac. From 1869 to 1873 he was Judge of the Livingston County Court, and, from 1881 to 1891, represented his District in Congress, being elected as a Republican, but, in 1890, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Herman W. Snow. Since retiring from Congress he has practiced his profession in Washington, D. C.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham County, Vt., August 20, 1829; after reaching 13 years of age, spent a year in a Boston Latin School, then engaged in various occupations, including teaching, until 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont, graduating third in his class in 1852; was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, in 1854, remaining three years, when he spent five years in Wisconsin, the last three as Superintendent of Schools at Racine. From 1865 to 1871 he was teacher of physical science in Chicago High School, also conducting night schools for working men; in 1871 became Professor of Physics and Engineering in Massachusetts Agricultural College, but returned to the Chicago High School in 1874; in 1876 took charge of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and, in 1878, entered the Illinois Industrial University (now University of Illinois), at Champaign, first as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1880 becoming President, but resigning in 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Professor Peabody was Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, and, on the expiration of his service there, assumed the position of Curator of the newly organized Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which he retired some two years later.

PEARL, a village of Pike County, on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles west of Roodhouse. Population (1890), 928; (1900), 722.

PEARSON, Isaac N., ex-Secretary of State, was born at Centreville, Pa., July 27, 1842; removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., in 1858, and has ever since resided there. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1876. Later he engaged in real-estate and banking business. He was a member of the lower house in the Thirty-third, and of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, General Assembly, but before the expiration of his term in the latter, was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, in 1888. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election,

but was defeated, although, next to Governor Fifer, he received the largest vote cast for any candidate for a political office on the Republican State ticket.

PEARSON, John M., ex-Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1832—the son of a ship-carpenter; was educated in his native State and came to Illinois in 1849, locating at the city of Alton, where he was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the first Railway and Warehouse Commission, serving four years; in 1878 was elected Representative in the Thirty-first General Assembly from Madison County, and was re-elected, successively, in 1880 and '82. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Live-Stock Commissioners in 1885, serving until 1893, for a considerable portion of the time as President of the Board. Mr. Pearson is a life-long Republican and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His present home is at Godfrey.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., M.D., real-estate operator and capitalist, was born at Bradfordton, Vt., April 14, 1820; began teaching at 16 years of age, and, at 21, entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He then studied medicine, and, after practicing a short time in his native State, removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained from 1843 to 1857. The latter year he came to Ogle County, Ill., and began operating in real estate, finally adding to this a loan business for Eastern parties, but discontinued this line in 1877. He owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Michigan, is a Director in the Chicago City Railway Company and American Exchange Bank, besides being interested in other financial institutions. He has been one of the most liberal supporters of the Chicago Historical Society, and a princely contributor to various benevolent and educational institutions, his gifts to colleges, in different parts of the country, aggregating over a million dollars.

PECATONICA, a town in Pecatonica Township, Winnebago County, on the Pecatonica River. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, midway between Freeport and Rockford, being 14 miles from each. It contains a carriage factory, machine shop, condensed milk factory, a bank, six churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,059; (1900), 1,045.

PECATONICA RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which rise in Iowa County, Wis. They unite a little north

of the Illinois State line, whence the river runs southeast to Freeport, then east and northeast, until it enters Rock River at Rockton. From the headwaters of either branch to the mouth of the river is about 50 miles.

PECK, Ebenezer, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament and made King's Counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also Clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), Reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, lawyer and financier, was born in Chicago, July 15, 1848—the son of Philip F. W. Peck, a pioneer and early merchant of the metropolis of Illinois; was educated in the public schools, the Chicago University and Union College of Law, graduating from both of the last named institutions, and being admitted to the bar in 1869. For a time he engaged in practice, but his father having died in 1871, the responsibility of caring for a large estate devolved upon him and has since occupied his time, though he has given much attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of his native city, and works of practical benevolence and public interest. He is one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, has been President and a member of the Board of Control of the Chicago Athenæum, member of the Board of Education, President of the Chicago Union League, and was an influential factor in securing the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, serving as First Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Directors, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of the Board of Reference and Control. Of late years, Mr. Peck has been connected with several important building enterprises of a semi-public character, which have added to the reputation of Chicago, including the Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building and others in which he is a leading stockholder, and in the erection of which he has been a chief promoter. In 1898 he was appointed, by President McKinley, the United States Commissioner to the International Expo-

sition at Paris of 1900, as successor to the late Maj. M. P. Handy, and the success which has followed his discharge of the duties of that position, has demonstrated the fitness of his selection.

PECK, George R., railway attorney, born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1843; was early taken to Wisconsin, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm; at 16 became a country school-teacher to aid in freeing the same farm from debt; enlisted at 19 in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, later becoming a Captain in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Returning home at the close of the war, he began the study of law at Janesville, spending six years there as a student, Clerk of the Circuit Court and in practice. From there he went to Kansas and, between 1871 and '74, practiced his profession at Independence, when he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Kansas District, but resigned this position, in 1879, to return to general practice. In 1881 he became General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, removing to Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he resigned his position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to accept a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which (1898) he still holds. Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the West, and, in 1897, was chosen to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the Logan equestrian statue in Lake Front Park, Chicago; has also officiated as orator on a number of other important public occasions, always acquitting himself with distinction.

PECK, John Mason, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789; removed to Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, where he united with the Baptist Church, the same year entering on pastoral work, while prosecuting his studies and supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he became pastor of a church at Amenia, N. Y., and, in 1817, was sent west as a missionary, arriving in St. Louis in the latter part of the same year. During the next nine years he traveled extensively through Missouri and Illinois, as an itinerant preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, where, in 1826, he established the Rock Spring Seminary for the education of teachers and ministers. Out of this grew Shurtleff College, founded at Upper Alton in 1835, in securing the endowment of which Dr. Peck traveled many thousands of miles and collected \$20,000, and of which he served as Trustee

for many years. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in the establishment of a theological institution at Covington, Ky., and, for two years following, was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Returning to the West, he served as pastor of several important churches in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. A man of indomitable will, unflagging industry and thoroughly upright in conduct, for a period of a quarter of a century, in the early history of the State, probably no man exerted a larger influence for good and the advancement of the cause of education, among the pioneer citizens of all classes, than Dr. Peck. Though giving his attention so constantly to preaching and teaching, he found time to write much, not only for the various publications with which he was, from time to time, connected, but also for other periodicals, besides publishing "A Guide for Emigrants" (1831), of which a new edition appeared in 1836, and a "Gazetteer of Illinois" (Jacksonville, 1834, and Boston, 1837), which continue to be valued for the information they contain of the condition of the country at that time. He was an industrious collector of historical records in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years before his death. In 1852 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. Died, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, March 15, 1858.

PECK, Philip F. W., pioneer merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, the son of a wholesale merchant who had lost his fortune by indorsing for a friend. After some years spent in a mercantile house in New York, he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour, in 1830; the following year brought a stock of goods to the embryo emporium of the Northwest—then a small backwoods hamlet—and, by trade and fortunate investments in real estate, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a large fortune. He died, Oct. 23, 1871, as the result of an accident occurring about the time of the great fire of two weeks previous, from which he was a heavy sufferer pecuniarily. Three of his sons, Walter L., Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are among Chicago's most substantial citizens.

PEKIN, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Tazewell County, and an important railway center, located on the Illinois River, 10 miles south of Peoria and 56 miles north of Springfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the chief occupations in the surrounding country, but the city itself is an important grain market with large

general shipping interests. It has several distilleries, besides grain elevators, malt-houses, brick and tile works, lumber yards, planing mills, marble works, plow and wagon works, and a factory for corn products. Its banking facilities are adequate, and its religious and educational advantages are excellent. The city has a public library, park, steam-heating plant, three daily and four weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 6,347; (1900), 8,420.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILROAD.

(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

PELL, Gilbert T., Representative in the Third Illinois General Assembly (1822) from Edwards County, and an opponent of the resolution for a State Convention adopted by the Legislature at that session, designed to open the door for the admission of slavery. Mr. Pell was a son-in-law of Morris Birkbeck, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the Convention scheme, and very naturally sympathized with his father-in-law. He was elected to the Legislature, for a second term, in 1828, but subsequently left the State, dying elsewhere, when his widow removed to Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. As to operations of this corporation in Illinois, see Calumet River; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. The whole number of miles owned, leased and operated by the Pennsylvania System, in 1898, was 1,987.21, of which only 61.34 miles were in Illinois. It owns, however, a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (which see).

PEORIA, the second largest city of the State and the county-seat of Peoria County, is 160 miles southwest of Chicago, and at the foot of an expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake. The site of the town occupies an elevated plateau, having a water frontage of four miles and extending back to a bluff, which rises 200 feet above the river level and about 120 feet above the highest point of the main site. It was settled in 1778 or '79, although, as generally believed, the French missionaries had a station there in 1711. There was certainly a settlement there as early as 1725, when Renanlt received a grant of lands at Pimiteoui, facing the lake then bearing the same name as the village. From that date until 1812, the place was continuously occupied as a French village, and is said to have been the most important point for trading in the Mississippi Valley. The original village was situated about a mile and

a half above the foot of the lake; but later, the present site was occupied, at first receiving the name of "La Ville de Maillet," from a French Canadian who resided in Peoria, from 1765 to 1801 (the time of his death), and who commanded a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary War. The population of the old town removed to the new site, and the present name was given to the place by American settlers, from the Peoria Indians, who were the occupants of the country when it was first discovered, but who had followed their cognate tribes of the Illinois family to Cahokia and Kaskaskia, about a century before American occupation of this region. In 1812 the town is estimated to have contained about seventy dwellings, with a population of between 200 and 300, made up largely of French traders, hunters and voyageurs, with a considerable admixture of half-breeds and Indians, and a few Americans. Among the latter were Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent and confidential adviser of Governor Edwards; Michael La Croix, son-in-law of Julian Dubuque, founder of the city of Dubuque; Antoine Le Claire, founder of Davenport, and for whom Le Claire, Iowa, is named; William Arndel, afterwards Recorder of St. Clair County, and Isaac Darnielle, the second lawyer in Illinois.—In November, 1812, about half the town was burned, by order of Capt. Thomas E. Craig, who had been directed, by Governor Edwards, to proceed up the river in boats with materials to build a fort at Peoria. At the same time, the Governor himself was at the head of a force marching against Black Partridge's village, which he destroyed. Edwards had no communication with Craig, who appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility. That the latter's action was utterly unjustifiable, there can now be little doubt. He alleged, by way of excuse, that his boats had been fired upon from the shore, at night, by Indians or others, who were harbored by the citizens. The testimony of the French, however, is to the effect that it was an unprovoked and cowardly assault, instigated by wine which the soldiers had stolen from the cellars of the inhabitants. The bulk of those who remained after the fire were taken by Craig to a point below Alton and put ashore. This occurred in the beginning of winter, and the people, being left in a destitute condition, were subjected to great suffering. A Congressional investigation followed, and the French, having satisfactorily established the fact that they were not hostile, were restored to their possessions.—In 1813 a fort, designed for permanent occupancy,

was erected and named Fort Clark, in honor of Col. George Rogers Clark. It had one (if not two) block-houses, with magazines and quarters for officers and men. It was finally evacuated in 1818, and was soon afterwards burned by the Indians. Although a trading-post had been maintained here, at intervals, after the affair of 1812, there was no attempt made to rebuild the town until 1819, when Americans began to arrive.—In 1824 a post of the American Fur Company was established here by John Hamlin, the company having already had, for five years, a station at Wesley City, three miles farther down the river. Hamlin also traded in pork and other products, and was the first to introduce keel-boats on the Illinois River. By transferring his cargo to lighter draft boats, when necessary, he made the trip from Peoria to Chicago entirely by water, going from the Des Plaines to Mud Lake, and thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, without unloading. In 1834 the town had but seven frame houses and twenty-one log cabins. It was incorporated as a town in 1835 (Rudolphus Rouse being the first President), and, as the City of Peoria, ten years later (Wm. Hale being the first Mayor).—Peoria is an important railway and business center, eleven railroad lines concentrating here. It presents many attractive features, such as handsome residences, fine views of river, bluff and valley scenery, with an elaborate system of parks and drives. An excellent school system is liberally supported, and its public buildings (national, county and city) are fine and costly. Its churches are elegant and well attended, the leading denominations being Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant and Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical and Roman Catholic. It is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a young and flourishing scientific school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and richly endowed through the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who devotes her whole estate, of at least a million dollars, to this object. Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, is erecting a handsome and costly building for the Spaulding Institute, a school for the higher education of young men.—At Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Illinois River valley for many miles, the State has located an asylum for the incurable insane. It is now in process of erection, and is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. Peoria lies in a corn and coal region, is noted for

the number and extent of its distilleries, and, in 1890, ranked eighth among the grain markets of the country. It also has an extensive commerce with Chicago, St. Louis and other important cities; was credited, by the census of 1890, with 554 manufacturing establishments, representing 90 different branches of industry, with a capital of \$15,072,567 and an estimated annual product of \$55,504,523. Its leading industries are the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, agricultural implements, glucose and machine-shop products. Its contributions to the internal revenue of the country are second only to those of the New York district. Population (1870), 22,849; (1880), 29,259; (1890), 41,024; (1900), 56,100.

PEORIA COUNTY, originally a part of Fulton County, but cut off in 1825. It took its name from the Peoria Indians, who occupied that region when it was first discovered. As first organized, it included the present counties of Jo Daviess and Cook, with many others in the northern part of the State. At that time there were less than 1,500 inhabitants in the entire region; and John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace, on his return from Green Bay (whither he had accompanied William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, with a drove of cattle for the fort there), solemnized, at Chicago, the marriage of Alexander Wolcott, then Indian Agent, with a daughter of John Kinzie. The original Peoria County has been subdivided into thirty counties, among them being some of the largest and richest in the State. The first county officer was Norman Hyde, who was elected Judge of the Probate Court by the Legislature in January, 1825. His commission from Governor Coles was dated on the eighteenth of that month, but he did not qualify until June 4, following, when he took the oath of office before John Dixon, Circuit Clerk, who founded the city that bears his name. Meanwhile, Mr. Hyde had been appointed the first Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and served in that capacity until entering upon his duties as Probate Judge. The first election of county officers was held, March 7, 1825, at the house of William Eads. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, and William Holland were chosen Commissioners; Samuel Fulton Sheriff, and William Phillips Coroner. The first County Treasurer was Aaron Hawley, and the first general election of officers took place in 1826. The first court house was a log cabin, and the first term of the Circuit Court began Nov. 14, 1825, John York Sawyer sitting on the bench, with John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; and John

Twiney, the Attorney-General, present. Peoria County is, at present, one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. Its soil is fertile and its manufactures numerous, especially at Peoria, the county-seat and principal city (which see). The area of the county is 615 square miles, and its population (1880), 55,353; (1890), 70,378; (1900), 88,608.

PEORIA LAKE, an expansion of the Illinois River, forming the eastern boundary of Peoria County, which it separates from the counties of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad at the widest part.

PEORIA, ATLANTA & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY. The total length of this line, extending from Peoria, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., is 330.87 miles, all owned by the company, of which 273 miles are in Illinois. It extends from Pekin, southeast to Grayville, on the Wabash River—is single track, unballasted, and of standard gauge. Between Pekin and Peoria the company uses the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, of which it is one-fourth owner. Between Hervey City and Midland Junction it has trackage privileges over the line owned jointly by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Terre Haute & Peoria Companies (7.5 miles). Between Midland Junction and Decatur (2.4 miles) the tracks of the Illinois Central are used, the two lines having terminal facilities at Decatur in common. The rails are of fifty-two and sixty-pound steel.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is the result of the consolidation of several lines built under separate charters. (1) The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1867, built in 1869-71, and operated the latter year, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, but sold to representatives of the bond-holders, on account of default on interest, in 1876, and reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. (2) The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, (projected from Decatur to Mattoon), was incorporated in 1871, completed from Mattoon to Hervey City, in 1872, and, the same year, consolidated with the Chicago & Great Southern; in January, 1874, the Decatur line passed into the hands of a receiver, and, in 1877, having been sold under foreclosure, was reorganized as the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad. In 1879 it was placed in the hands of trustees, but the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway having acquired a controlling interest during the same year, the two lines were con-

solidated under the name of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company. (3) The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, chartered in 1857, was consolidated in 1872 with the Mount Vernon & Grayville Railroad (projected), the new corporation taking the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern (already mentioned). In 1872 the latter corporation was consolidated with the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway. Both consolidations, however, were set aside by decree of the United States District Court, in 1876, and the partially graded road and franchises of the Grayville & Mattoon lines sold, under foreclosure, to the contractors for the construction; 20 miles of the line from Olney to Newton, were completed during the month of September of that year, and the entire line, from Grayville to Mattoon, in 1878. In 1880 this line was sold, under decree of foreclosure, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company, which had already acquired the Decatur & Mattoon Division—thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line under the name of the Evansville & Peoria Railroad, chartered in Indiana in 1880, was consolidated, the same year, with the Illinois corporation under the name of the latter, and completed from Grayville to Evansville in 1882. (4) The Chicago & Ohio River Railroad—chartered, in 1869, as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad—was constructed, as a narrow-gauge line, from Kansas to West Liberty, in 1878-81; in the latter year was changed to standard gauge and completed, in 1883, from Sidell to Olney (86 miles). The same year it went into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, in February, 1886, and reorganized, in May following, as the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad; was consolidated with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, in 1893, and used as the Chicago Division of that line. The property and franchises of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers in 1894, and are still (1898) under their management.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD, a short line, 46.7 miles in length, operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill. It was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1853, completed the following year, and leased to the Rock Island in perpetuity, April 14, 1854, the annual rental being \$125,000. The par value of the

capital stock is \$1,500,000. Annual dividends of 8 per cent are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. Of this line the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is the lessee. Its total length is 350½ miles, 132 of which lie in Illinois—123 being owned by the Company. That portion within this State extends east from Pekin to the Indiana State line, in addition to which the Company has trackage facilities over the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway (9 miles) to Peoria. The gauge is standard. The track is single, laid with sixty and sixty-seven-pound steel rails and ballasted almost wholly with gravel. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. In 1895 it had a bonded debt of \$13,603,000 and a floating debt of \$1,261,130, making a total capitalization of \$24,864,130.—(HISTORY.) The original of this corporation was the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which was consolidated, in July, 1869, with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad—the new corporation taking the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—and was opened to Pekin the same year. In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. The next change occurred in 1881, when it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation (the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railroad), again undergoing a slight change of name in its reorganization as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it again got into financial straits, was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee, and, in January, 1887, took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The final reorganization, under its present name, took place in February, 1890, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is operated. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

PEORIA & HANNIBAL RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILWAY. A line connecting the cities of Peoria and Pekin, which are only 8 miles apart. It was chartered in 1880, and acquired, by purchase, the tracks of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads, between the two cities named in

its title, giving it control of two lines, which are used by nearly all the railroads entering both cities from the east side of the Illinois River. The mileage, including both divisions, is 18.14 miles, second tracks and sidings increasing the total to nearly 60 miles. The track is of standard gauge, about two-thirds being laid with steel rails. The total cost of construction was \$4,350,987. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$4,177,763, including \$1,000,000 in stock, and a funded debt of \$2,904,000. The capital stock is held in equal amounts (each 2,500 shares) by the Wabash, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern companies, with 1,000 shares by the Lake Erie & Western. Terminal charges and annual rentals are also paid by the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Iowa Central Railways.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEOTONE, a village of Will County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles south-southwest from Chicago; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 717; (1900), 1,003.

PERCY, a village of Randolph County, at the intersection of the Wabash, Chesapeake & Western and the Mobile & Ohio Railways. Population (1890), 360; (1900), 660.

PERROT, Nicholas, a French explorer, who visited the valley of the Fox River (of Wisconsin) and the country around the great lakes, at various times between 1670 and 1690. He was present, as a guide and interpreter, at the celebrated conference held at Sault Ste. Marie, in 1671, which was attended by fifteen Frenchmen and representatives from seventeen Indian tribes, and at which the Sieur de Lussan took formal possession of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the surrounding region and "all the country southward to the sea," in the name of Louis XIV. of France. Perrot was the first to discover lead in the West, and, for several years, was Commandant in the Green Bay district. As a chronicler he was intelligent, interesting and accurate. His writings were not published until 1864, but have always been highly prized as authority.

PERRY, a town of Pike County; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 770; (1890), 705; (1900), 642.

PERRY COUNTY, lies in the southwest quarter of the State, with an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,830. It was organized as a county in 1827, and named for Com. Oliver H. Perry. The general surface is rolling,

although flat prairies occupy a considerable portion, interspersed with "post-oak flats." Limestone is found in the southern, and sandstone in the northern, sections, but the chief mineral wealth of the county is coal, which is abundant, and, at several points, easily mined, some of it being of a superior quality. Salt is manufactured, to some extent, and the chief agricultural output is wheat. Pinckneyville, the county-seat, has a central position and a population of about 1,300. Duquoin is the largest city. Beancoup Creek is the principal stream, and the county is crossed by several lines of railroad.

PERU, a city in La Salle County, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. It is distant 100 miles southwest from Chicago, and the same distance north-northeast from Springfield. It is connected by street cars with La Salle, one mile distant, which is the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is situated in a rich coal-mining region, is an important trade center, and has several manufacturing establishments, including zinc smelting works, rolling mills, nickeloïd factory, metal novelty works, gas engine factory, tile works, plow, scale and patent-pump factories, foundries and machine shops, flour and saw mills, clock factory, etc. Two national banks, with a combined capital of \$200,000, are located at Peru, and one daily and one weekly paper. Population (1870), 3,650; (1880), 4,682; (1890), 5,550; (1900), 6,863.

PESOTUM, a village in Champaign County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles south of Telono. Population (1890), 575.

PETERSBURG, a city of Menard County, and the county-seat, on the Sangamon River, at the intersection Chicago & Alton with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway; 23 miles northwest of Springfield and 28 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The town was surveyed and platted by Abraham Lincoln in 1837, and is the seat of the "Old Salem" Chautauqua. It has machine shops, two banks, two weekly papers and nine churches. The manufactures include woollen goods, brick and drain-tile, bed-springs, mattresses, and canned goods. Pop. (1890), 2,342, (1900), 2,807.

PETERS, Onslow, lawyer and jurist, was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native State until 1837, when he settled at Peoria, Ill. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected to the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. Died, Feb. 28, 1856.

PHILLIPS, David L., journalist and politician, was born where the town of Marion, Williamson County, Ill., now stands, Oct. 28, 1823; came to St. Clair County in childhood, his father settling near Belleville; began teaching at an early age, and, when about 18, joined the Baptist Church, and, after a brief course with the distinguished Dr. Peck, at his Rock Spring Seminary, two years later entered the ministry, serving churches in Washington and other Southern Illinois counties, finally taking charge of a church at Jonesboro. Though originally a Democrat, his advanced views on slavery led to a disagreement with his church, and he withdrew; then accepted a position as paymaster in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, finally being transferred to that of Land Agent for the Southern section, in this capacity visiting different parts of the State from one end of the main line to the other. About 1854 he became associated with the management of "The Jonesboro Gazette," a Democratic paper, which, during his connection with it (some two years), he made an earnest opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. At the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention (which see), held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, he was appointed a member of their State Central Committee, and, as such, joined in the call for the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in May following, where he served as Vice-President for his District, and was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket. Two years later (1858) he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern District, being defeated by John A. Logan; was again in the State Convention of 1860, and a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District in 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, but resigned after Andrew Johnson's defection in 1866. During 1862 Mr. Phillips became part proprietor of "The State Journal" at Springfield, retaining this relation until 1878, at intervals performing editorial service; also took a prominent part in organizing and equipping the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (sometimes called the "Phillips Regiment"), and, in 1865, was one of the committee of citizens sent to escort the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield. He joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati in 1872, but, in 1876, was in line with his former party associates, and served in that year as an unsuccessful candidate

for Congress, in the Springfield District, in opposition to William M. Springer, early the following year receiving the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield from President Hayes. Died, at Springfield, June 19, 1880.

PHILLIPS, George S., author, was born at Peterborough, England, in January, 1816; graduated at Cambridge, and came to the United States, engaging in journalism. In 1845 he returned to England, and, for a time, was editor of "The Leeds Times," still later being Principal of the People's College at Huddersfield. Returning to the United States, he came to Cook County, and, about 1866-68, was a writer of sketches over the *nom de plume* of "January Searle" for "The Chicago Republican"—later was literary editor of "The New York Sun" for several years. His mind becoming impaired, he was placed in an asylum at Trenton, N. J., finally dying at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1889. Mr. Phillips was the author of several volumes, chiefly sketches of travel and biography.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 22, 1837. Shortly after graduating from the Hillsboro Academy, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was attached to the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Phillips was successively advanced to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; resigned on account of disability, in August, 1864, but was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the war. His military record was exceptionally brilliant. He was wounded three times at Shiloh, and was personally thanked and complimented by Generals Grant and Oglesby for gallantry and efficient service. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Hillsboro and engaged in practice. In 1866, and again in 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was both times defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1885. In 1890 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and, in 1893, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice John M. Scholfield, his term expiring in 1897, when he was re-elected to succeed himself. Judge Phillips' present term will expire in 1906.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, early jurist, was born in Tennessee, received a classical and legal education, and served as a Captain in the War of

1812; in 1816 was appointed Secretary of Illinois Territory, serving until the admission of Illinois as a State, when he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until July, 1822, when he resigned, being succeeded on the bench by John Reynolds, afterwards Governor. In 1822 he was a candidate for Governor in the interest of the advocates of a pro-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, but was defeated by Edward Coles, the leader of the anti-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) He appears from the "Edwards Papers" to have been in Illinois as late as 1832, but is said eventually to have returned to Tennessee. The date of his death is unknown.

PIANKESHAWS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. Their name, like those of their brethren, underwent many mutations of orthography, the tribe being referred to, variously, as the "Pou-an-ke-kials," the "Pi-an-gie-shaws," the "Pi-an-qui-shaws," and the "Py-an-ke-shaws." They were less numerous than the Weas, their numerical strength ranking lowest among the bands of the Miamis. At the time La Salle planted his colony around Starved Rock, their warriors numbered 150. Subsequent to the dispersion of this colony they (alone of the Miamis) occupied portions of the present territory of Illinois, having villages on the Vermilion and Wabash Rivers. Their earliest inclinations toward the whites were friendly, the French traders having intermarried with women of the tribe soon after the advent of the first explorers. Col. George Rogers Clark experienced little difficulty in securing their allegiance to the new government which he proclaimed. In the sanguinary raids (usually followed by reprisals), which marked Western history during the years immediately succeeding the Revolution, the Piankeshaws took no part; yet the outrages, perpetrated upon peaceable colonists, had so stirred the settlers' blood, that all Indians were included in the general thirst for vengeance, and each was unceremoniously dispatched as soon as seen. The Piankeshaws appealed to Washington for protection, and the President issued a special proclamation in their behalf. After the cession of the last remnant of the Miami territory to the United States, the tribe was removed to a Kansas reservation, and its last remnant finally found a home in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis*; *Weas*.)

"PIASA BIRD," LEGEND OF THE. When the French explorers first descended the Upper Mississippi River, they found some remarkable figures depicted upon the face of the bluff, just

above the site of the present city of Alton, which excited their wonder and continued to attract interest long after the country was occupied by the whites. The account given of the discovery by Marquette, who descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in June, 1673, is as follows: "As we coasted along" (after passing the mouth of the Illinois) "rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this, they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." As the Indians could give no account of the origin of these figures, but had their terror even more excited at the sight of them than Marquette himself, they are supposed to have been the work of some prehistoric race occupying the country long before the arrival of the aborigines whom Marquette and his companions found in Illinois. There was a tradition that the figures were intended to represent a creature, part beast and part bird, which destroyed immense numbers of the inhabitants by swooping down upon them from its abode upon the rocks. At last a chief is said to have offered himself a victim for his people, and when the monster made its appearance, twenty of his warriors, concealed near by, discharged their arrows at it, killing it just before it reached its prey. In this manner the life of the chief was saved and his people were preserved from further depredations; and it was to commemorate this event that the figure of the bird was painted on the face of the cliff on whose summit the chief stood. This story, told in a paper by Mr. John Russell, a pioneer author of Illinois, obtained wide circulation in this country and in Europe, about the close of the first quarter of the present century, as the genuine "Legend of the Piasa Bird." It is said, however, that Mr. Russell, who was a popular writer of fiction, acknowledged that it was drawn largely from his imagination. Many prehistoric relics

and human remains are said, by the late William McAdams, the antiquarian of Alton, to have been found in caves in the vicinity, and it seems a well authenticated fact that the Indians, when passing the spot, were accustomed to discharge their arrows—and, later, their firearms—at the figure on the face of the cliff. Traces of this celebrated pictograph were visible as late as 1840 to 1845, but have since been entirely quarried away.

PIATT COUNTY, organized in 1841, consisting of parts of Macon and Dewitt Counties. Its area is 440 square miles; population (1900), 17,706. The first Commissioners were John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck. John Piatt, after whose family the county was named, was the first Sheriff. The North Fork of the Sangamon River flows centrally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several lines of railroad afford transportation for its products. Its resources and the occupation of the people are almost wholly agricultural, the surface being level prairie and the soil fertile. Monticello, the county-seat, has a population of about 1,700. Other leading towns are Cerro Gordo (939) and Bement (1,129).

PICKETT, Thomas Johnson, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821; spent six years (1830-36) in St. Louis, when his family removed to Peoria; learned the printer's trade in the latter city, and, in 1840, began the publication of "The Peoria News," then sold out and established "The Republican" (afterwards "The Transcript"); was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, serving on the Committee on Resolutions, and being appointed on the State Central Committee, which called the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May following, and was there appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Fremont for President. Later, he published papers at Pekin and Rock Island, at the latter place being one of the first to name Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; was elected State Senator in 1860, and, in 1862, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being transferred, as Colonel, to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois (100-days' men), and serving at Camp Douglas during the "Conspiracy" excitement. After the war, Colonel Pickett removed to Paducah, Ky., published a paper there called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and, later, Clerk of the United States District Court, and

was the Republican nominee for Congress, in that District, in 1874. Removing to Nebraska in 1879, he at different times conducted several papers in that State, residing for the most part at Lincoln. Died, at Ashland, Neb., Dec. 24, 1891.

PIERSON, David, pioneer banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., July 9, 1806; at the age of 13 removed west with his parents, arriving at St. Louis, June 3, 1820. The family soon after settled near Collinsville, Madison County, Ill., where the father having died, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene County, in 1821. Here they opened a farm, but, in 1827, Mr. Pierson went to the lead mines at Galena, where he remained a year, then returning to Carrollton. In 1834, having sold his farm, he began merchandising, still later being engaged in the pork and grain trade at Alton. In 1854 he added the banking business to his dry-goods trade at Carrollton, also engaged in milling, and, in 1862-63, erected a woolen factory, which was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1872. Originally an anti-slavery Clay Whig, Mr. Pierson became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1856, served for a time as Collector of Internal Revenue, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. Of high integrity and unswerving patriotism, Mr. Pierson was generous in his benefactions, being one of the most liberal contributors to the establishment of the Langston School for the Education of Freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., soon after the war. He died at Carrollton, May 8, 1891.—**Ornan** (Pierson), a son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County, and is present cashier of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton.

PIGGOTT, Isaac N., early politician, was born about 1792; served as an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri and Illinois, between 1819 and 1824, but finally located southwest of Jerseyville and obtained a license to run a ferry between Grafton and Alton; in 1828 ran as a candidate for the State Senate against Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor); removed to St. Louis in 1858, and died there in 1874.

PIKE COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the State, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, having an area of 795 square miles—named in honor of the explorer, Capt. Zebulon Pike. The first American settlers came about 1820, and, in 1821, the county was organized, at first embracing all the country north and

west of the Illinois River, including the present county of Cook. Out of this territory were finally organized about one fourth of the counties of the State. Coles' Grove (now Gilead, in Calhoun County) was the first county-seat, but the seat of justice was removed, in 1824, to Atlas, and to Pittsfield in 1833. The surface is undulating, in some portions is hilly, and diversified with prairies and hardwood timber. Live-stock, cereals and hay are the staple products, while coal and Niagara limestone are found in abundance. Population (1890), 31,000; (1900), 31,595.

PILLSBURY, Nathaniel Joy, lawyer and judge, was born in York County, Maine, Oct. 21, 1834; in 1855 removed to Illinois, and, in 1858, began farming in Livingston County. He began the study of law in 1863, and, after admission to the bar, commenced practice at Pontiac. He represented La Salle and Livingston Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1873, was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. He was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court in 1877, and again in 1879 and '85. He was severely wounded by a shot received from strikers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Chicago, in 1886, resulting in his being permanently disabled physically, in consequence of which he declined a re-election to the bench in 1891.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a city and the county-seat of Perry County, situated at the intersection of the Paducah Division Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railways, 10 miles west-northwest of Duquoin. Coal-mining is carried on in the immediate vicinity, and flour, carriages, plows and dressed lumber are among the manufactured products. Pinckneyville has two banks—one of which is national—two weekly newspapers, seven churches, a graded and a high school. Population (1880), 964; (1890), 1,298; (1900), 2,357.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, operating 1,403 miles of road, of which 1,090 miles are owned and the remainder leased—length of line in Illinois, 28 miles. The Company is the outgrowth of a consolidation, in 1890, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, the Cincinnati & Richmond and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the entire line through ownership of stock. Capital stock outstanding, in 1898, \$47,791,601;

funded debt, \$48,433,000; floating debt, \$2,214,703—total capital \$98,500,584.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, embracing the Illinois division of this line, was made up of various corporations organized under the laws of Illinois and Indiana. One of its component parts was the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway, organized, in 1865, by consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad (chartered in 1857), the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway of Indiana, the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line (organized 1860), and the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway. In 1869, the consolidated line was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and operated under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago, from 1869 until its consolidation, under the present name, in 1890. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. The total length of this line is nearly 470 miles, but only a little over 16 miles are within Illinois. It was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee. The entire capitalization in 1898 was \$52,549,990; and the earnings in Illinois, \$472,238.—(HISTORY.) The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is the result of the consolidation, August 1, 1856, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1859; was sold under foreclosure in 1861; reorganized under its present title, in 1862, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 999 years, from July 1, 1869. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSFIELD, the county-seat of Pike County, situated on the Hannibal & Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, about 40 miles southeast of Quincy, and about the same distance south of west from Jacksonville. Its public buildings include a handsome court house and graded and high school buildings. The city has an electric light plant, city water-works, a flour mill, a National and a State bank, nine churches, and four weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,293.

PLAINFIELD, a village of Will County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and an interurban electric line, 8 miles northwest of Joliet; is

in a dairying section; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 852; (1900), 920.

PLANO, a city in Kendall County, situated near the Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles west-southwest of Aurora. There are manufactories of agricultural implements and bedsteads. The city has banks, several churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,825; (1900), 1,634; (1903, est.), 2,250.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a village of Sangamon County, on Springfield Division Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railroad, 16 miles northwest of Springfield; in rich farming region; has coal-shaft, bank, five churches, college and two newspapers. Population (1890), 518; (1900), 575.

PLEASANTS, George Washington, jurist, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 24, 1823; received a classical education at Williams College, Mass., graduating in 1842; studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845, establishing himself in practice at Williamstown, Mass., where he remained until 1849. In 1851 he removed to Washington, D. C., and, after residing there two years, came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in January following, and, in 1867, was chosen Judge for the Sixth (now Tenth) Judicial Circuit, having served by successive re-elections until June, 1897, retiring at the close of his fifth term—a record for length of service seldom paralleled in the judicial history of the State. The last twenty years of this period were spent on the Appellate bench. For several years past Judge Pleasants has been a sufferer from failing eyesight, but has been faithful in attendance on his judicial duties. As a judicial officer and a man, his reputation stands among the highest.

PLUMB, Ralph, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 29, 1816. After leaving school he became a merchant's clerk, and was himself a merchant for eighteen years. From New York he removed to Ohio, where he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1855, later coming to Illinois. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union army as Captain and Quartermaster, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. He made his home at Streator, where he was elected Mayor (1881-1883). There he engaged in coal-mining and has been connected with several important enterprises. From 1885 to 1889 he

represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress, after which he retired to private life.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 41 miles northeast of Quincy; is trade center of rich farming district; has two banks, electric lights, water-works, and one paper. Pop. (1900), 854.

POINTE DE SAIBLE, Jean Baptiste, a negro and Indian-trader, reputed to have been the first settler on the present site of the city of Chicago. He is said to have been a native of San Domingo, but is described by his contemporaries as "well educated and handsome," though dissipated. He appears to have been at the present site of Chicago as early as 1794, his house being located on the north side near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River, where he carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. About 1796 he is said to have sold out to a French trader named Le Mai, and joined a countryman of his, named Glamorgan, at Peoria, where he died soon after. Glamorgan, who was the reputed owner of a large Spanish land-grant in the vicinity of St. Louis, is said to have been associated with Point de Saible in trade among the Peorias, before the latter came to Chicago.

POLO, a city in Ogle County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, 23 miles south of Freeport and 12 miles north of Dixon. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and Polo is a shipping point for large quantities of cattle and hogs. Agricultural implements (including harvesters) and buggies are manufactured here. The city has banks, one weekly and one semi-weekly paper, seven churches, a graded public and high school, and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,869.

PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, born on the Ottawa River, in Canada, about 1720. While yet a young man he became the principal Chief of the allied Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He was always a firm ally of the French, to whose interests he was devotedly attached, defending them at Detroit against an attack of the Northern tribes, and (it is generally believed) leading the Ottawas in the defeat of Braddock. He reluctantly acquiesced in the issue of the French and Indian War, although at first strongly disposed to dispute the progress of Major Rogers, the British officer sent to take possession of the western forts. In 1762 he dispatched emissaries to a large number of tribes, whom he desired to unite in a league for the extermination of the English. His proposals were favorably received,

and thus was organized what is commonly spoken of as the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He himself undertook to lead an assault upon Detroit. The garrison, however, was apprised of his intention, and made preparations accordingly. Pontiac thereupon laid siege to the fort, but was unable to prevent the ingress of provisions, the Canadian settlers furnishing supplies to both besieged and besiegers with absolute impartiality. Finally a boat-load of ammunition and supplies was landed at Detroit from Lake Erie, and the English made an unsuccessful sortie on July 31, 1763. After a desultory warfare, lasting for nearly three months, the Indians withdrew into Indiana, where Pontiac tried in vain to organize another movement. Although Detroit had not been taken, the Indians captured Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouiatanon, LeBoeuf and Venango, besides the posts of Mackinaw and Presque Isle. The garrisons at all these points were massacred and innumerable outrages perpetrated elsewhere. Additional British troops were sent west, and the Indians finally brought under control. Pontiac was present at Oswego when a treaty was signed with Sir William Johnson, but remained implacable. His end was tragic. Broken in heart, but still proud in spirit and relentless in purpose, he applied to the former (and last) French Governor of Illinois, the younger St. Ange, who was then at St. Louis, for co-operation and support in another raid against the British. Being refused aid or countenance, according to a story long popularly received, he returned to the vicinity of Cahokia, where, in 1769, he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in consideration of a barrel of liquor. N. Matson, author of several volumes bearing on early history in Illinois, citing Col. Joseph N. Bonrassa, an educated half-breed of Kansas, as authority for his statement, asserts that the Indian killed at Cahokia was an impostor, and that the true Pontiac was assassinated by Kineboo, the Head Chief of the Illinois, in a council held on the Des Plaines River, near the present site of Joliet. So well convinced, it is said, was Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis Indian trader, of the truth of this last story, that he caused a monument, which he had erected over the grave of the false Pontiac, to be removed. Out of the murder of Pontiac, whether occurring at Cahokia or Joliet, it is generally agreed, resulted the extermination of the Illinois and the tragedy of "Starved Rock." (See *Starved Rock*.)

PONTIAC, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Livingston County. It stands on the bank of the Vermillion River, and is also a point

of intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is 33 miles north-northeast from Bloomington and 93 miles south-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Pontiac has four banks and four weekly newspapers (two issuing daily editions), numerous churches and good schools. Various kinds of manufacturing are conducted, among the principal establishments being flouring mills, three shoe factories, straw paper and candy factories and a foundry. The State Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders is located here. Pop. (1890), 2,784; (1900), 4,266.

POOL, Orval, merchant and banker, was born in Union County, Ky., near Shawneetown, Ill., Feb. 17, 1809, but lived in Shawneetown from seven years of age; in boyhood learned the saddler's trade, but, in 1843, engaged in the dry-goods business, J. McKee Peeples and Thomas S. Ridgway becoming his partners in 1846. In 1850 he retired from the dry-goods trade and became an extensive dealer in produce, pork and tobacco. In 1871 he established the Gallatin County National Bank, of which he was the first President. Died, June 30, 1871.

POOLE, William Frederick, bibliographer, librarian and historical writer, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, at the close of his sophomore year, was appointed assistant librarian of his college society, which owned a library of 10,000 volumes. Here he prepared and published the first edition of his now famous "Index to Periodical Literature." A second and enlarged addition was published in 1853, and secured for its author wide fame, in both America and Europe. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, and, from 1856 to 1869, had charge of the Boston Athenæum, then one of the largest libraries in the United States, which he relinquished to engage in expert library work. He organized libraries in several New England cities and towns, at the United States Naval Academy, and the Cincinnati Public Library, finally becoming Librarian of the latter institution. In October, 1873, he assumed charge of the Chicago Public Library, then being organized, and, in 1887, became Librarian of the Newberry Library, organizing this institution and remaining at its head until his death, which occurred, March 1, 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Northwestern University in 1882. Dr. Poole took a prominent part in the organization of library associations, and was one of the Vice-

Presidents of the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1871. His advice was much sought in relation to library architecture and management. He wrote much on topics connected with his profession and on historical subjects, frequently contributing to "The North American Review." In 1874-75 he edited a literary paper at Chicago, called "The Owl," and was later a constant contributor to "The Dial." He was President of the American Historical Society and member of State Historical Societies and of other kindred associations.

POPE, Nathaniel, first Territorial Secretary of Illinois, Delegate in Congress and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1774; graduated with high honor from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., read law with his brother, Senator John Pope, and, in 1804, emigrated to New Orleans, later living, for a time, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1808 he became a resident of Kaskaskia and, the next year, was appointed the first Territorial Secretary of Illinois. His native judgment was strong and profound and his intellect quick and far-reaching, while both were thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. In 1816 he was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, and proved himself, not only devoted to the interests of his constituents, but also a shrewd tactician. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act authorizing the formation of a State government, and it was mainly through his efforts that the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at lat. 42° 30' north, instead of the southern bend of Lake Michigan. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, he was made United States Judge of the District, which then embraced the entire State. This office he filled with dignity, impartiality and acceptability until his death, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850. Pope County was named in his honor.—**Gen. John** (Pope), son of the preceding, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy, 1842, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; served in Florida (1842-44), on the northeast boundary survey, and in the Mexican War (1846-47), being promoted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey and Captain at Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted an exploring expedition in Minnesota, was in charge of topographical engineering service in New Mexico (1851-53), and of the survey of a route for the Union Pacific Railway (1853-59), meanwhile experimenting on the feasibility of artesian wells on the "Staked

Plains" in Northwestern Texas. He was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln in the political campaign of 1860, and was court-martialed for criticising the policy of President Buchanan, in a paper read before a literary society in Cincinnati, the proceedings being finally dropped on the recommendation of the (then) Secretary of War, Joseph Holt. In 1861 he was one of the officers detailed by the War Department to conduct Mr. Lincoln to the capital, and, in May following, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to command in Missouri, where he performed valuable service in protecting railroad communications and driving out guerrillas, gaining an important victory over Sterling Price at Blackwater, in December of that year; in 1862 had command of the land forces co-operating with Admiral Foote, in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, resulting in the capture of that stronghold with 6,500 prisoners, 125 cannon and 7,000 small arms, thereby winning a Major-General's commission. Later, having participated in the operations against Corinth, he was transferred to command of the Army of Virginia, and soon after commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army. Here, being forced to meet a greatly superior force under General Lee, he was subjected to reverses which led to his falling back on Washington and a request to be relieved of his command. For failure to give him proper support, Gen. Fitzjohn Porter was tried by court-martial, and, having been convicted, was cashiered and declared forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government—although this verdict was finally set aside and Porter restored to the army as Colonel, by act of Congress, in August, 1886. General Pope's subsequent service was performed chiefly against the Indians in the Northwest, until 1865, when he took command of the military division of Missouri, and, in June following, of the Department of the Missouri, including all the Northwestern States and Territories, from which he was relieved early in 1866. Later, he held command, under the Reconstruction Acts, in Georgia, Alabama and Florida (1867-68); the Department of the Lakes (1868-70); Department of the Missouri (1870-84); and Department of the Pacific, from 1884 to his retirement, March 16, 1886. General Pope published "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" and "Campaigns in Virginia" (1863). Died, at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept 23, 1892.

POPE COUNTY, lies on the southern border of the State, and contains an area of about 360

square miles—named in honor of Judge Nathaniel Pope. It was erected in 1816 (two years before the admission of Illinois as a State) from parts of Gallatin and Johnson Counties. The county-seat was first located at Sandsville, but later changed to Golconda. Robert Lacy, Benoni Lee and Thomas Ferguson were the first Commissioners; Hamlet Ferguson was chosen Sheriff; John Scott, Recorder; Thomas C. Browne, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Samuel Omelveney, Treasurer. The highest land in Southern Illinois is in the northeastern part of this county, reaching an elevation of 1,046 feet. The bluffs along the Ohio River are bold in outline, and the ridges are surmounted by a thick growth of timber, notably oak and hickory. Portions of the bottom lands are submerged, at times, during a part of the year and are covered with cypress timber. The remains of Indian mounds and fortifications are found, and some interesting relics have been exhumed. Sandstone is quarried in abundance, and coal is found here and there. Mineral springs (with copperas as the chief ingredient) are numerous. Iron is found in limited quantities, among the rocks toward the south, while spar and kaolin clay are found in the north. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, corn and tobacco. Population (1890), 14,016; (1900), 13,585.

PORT BYRON, a village of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 16 miles above Rock Island; has lime kilns, grain elevator, two banks, academy, public schools, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 732. The (Illinois) Western Hospital for the Insane is located at Watertown, twelve miles below Port Byron.

PORTER, (Rev.) Jeremiah, pioneer clergyman, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1804; graduated from Williams College in 1825, and studied theology at both Andover and Princeton seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1831. The same year he made the (then) long and perilous journey to Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he began his work as a missionary. In 1833 he came to Chicago, where he remained for two years, organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with a membership of twenty-six persons. Afterwards he had pastoral charge of churches at Peoria and Farmington. While in Chicago he was married to Miss Eliza Chappell, one of the earliest teachers in Chicago. From 1840 to '58 he was located at Green Bay, Wis., accepting a call from a Chicago Church in the year last named. In 1861 he was commissioned Chaplain in the volunteer service

by Governor Yates, and mustered out in 1865. The next five years were divided between labors at Brownsville, Tex., in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and a pastorate at Prairie du Chien. In 1870 he was commissioned Chaplain in the regular army, remaining in the service (with occasional leaves of absence) until 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of advanced age. His closing years were spent at the homes of his children in Detroit and Beloit; died at the latter city, July 25, 1893, at the age of 89 years.

POSEY, (Gen.) Thomas, Continental and Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; in 1774 took part in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians, and, later, in various engagements of the Revolutionary War, being part of the time under the immediate command of Washington; was with General Wayne in the assault on Stony Point and present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown; also served, after the war, with Wayne as a Brigadier-General in the Northwest Territory. Removing to Kentucky, he served in the State Senate, for a time being presiding officer and acting Lieutenant-Governor; later (1812), was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and, from 1813 to '16, served as Territorial Governor of Indiana. Died, at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph M. Street, at Shawneetown, Ill., March 18, 1818, where he lies buried. At the time of his death General Posey was serving as Indian Agent.

POST, Joel S., lawyer and soldier of the Mexican War; was born in Ontario (now Wayne) County, N. Y., April 27, 1816; in 1838 removed with his father to Washtenaw County, Mich., remaining there until 1839, when he came to Macon County, Ill. The following year, he commenced the study of law with Judge Charles Emmerson, of Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's); in 1856 was elected to the State Senate, and, at the following session, was a leading supporter of the measures which resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington. Capt. Post's later years were spent at Decatur, where he died, June 7, 1886.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and Congressman, was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833; at the age of 22 graduated from Union College, studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School, and, removing to Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil

War he enlisted, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a gallant, fearless soldier, and was repeatedly promoted for bravery and meritorious service, until he attained the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in many important battles and was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. In 1865 he was in command in Western Texas. After the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Consul-General to Austria-Hungary in 1874, but resigned in 1879, and returned to his home in Galesburg. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, during 1886, was Commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District on the Republican ticket in 1886, serving continuously by re-election until his death, which occurred in Washington, Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Truman Marcellus, D.D., clergyman, was born at Middlebury, Vt., June 3, 1810; graduated at Middlebury College in 1829, was Principal of Castleton Academy for a year, and a tutor at Middlebury two years, meanwhile studying law. After a winter spent in Washington, listening to the orators of the time in Congress and before the Supreme Court, including Clay, Webster, Wirt and their contemporaries, he went west in 1833, first visiting St. Louis, but finally settling at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after accepted the Professorship of Classical Languages in Illinois College, and later that of History; then began the study of theology, was ordained in 1840, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and, in 1851, to the First Congregational Church, of which the former furnished the nucleus. For a year or two after removing to St. Louis, he continued his lectures on history at Illinois College for a short period each year; also held the professorship of Ancient and Modern History in Washington University, in St. Louis; in 1873-75 was Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and, for several years, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary. His splendid diction and his noble style of oratory caused him to be much sought after as a public lecturer or platform speaker at college commencements, while his purity of life and refinement of character attracted to him all with whom he came in personal contact. He received the degree of

D.D. from Middlebury College in 1855; was a frequent contributor to "The Biblical Repository" and other religious publications, and, besides numerous addresses, sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of a volume entitled "The Skeptical Era in Modern History" (New York, 1856). He resigned his pastorate in January, 1882, but continued to be a frequent speaker, either in the pulpit or on the lecture platform, nearly to the period of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1886. For a quarter of a century he was one of the Trustees of Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., being, for a considerable portion of the time, President of the Board.

POTTAWATOMIES, THE, an Indian tribe, one of the three subdivisions of the Ojibwas (or Ojibbeways), who, in turn, constituted a numerous family of the Algonquins. The other branches were the Ottawa and the Chippewas. The latter, however, retained the family name, and hence some writers have regarded the "Ojibbeways" and the "Chippewas" as essentially identical. This interchanging of names has been a prolific source of error. Inherently, the distinction was analogous to that existing between genus and species, although a confusion of nomenclature has naturally resulted in errors more or less serious. These three tribes early separated, the Pottawatomies going south from Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The meaning of the name is, "we are making a fire," and the word is a translation into the Pottawatomie language of the name first given to the tribe by the Miamis. These Indians were tall, fierce and haughty, and the tribe was divided into four branches, or clans, called by names which signify, respectively, the golden carp, the tortoise, the crab and the frog. According to the "Jesuit Relations," the Pottawatomies were first met by the French, on the north of Lake Huron, in 1639-40. More than a quarter of a century later (1666) Father Allouez speaks of them as dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan. The same Father described them as idolatrous and polygamous, yet as possessing a rude civility and as being kindly disposed toward the French. This friendship continued unbroken until the expulsion of the latter from the Northwest. About 1678 they spread southward from Green Bay to the head of Lake Michigan, a portion of the tribe settling in Illinois as far south as the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, crowding the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes on the west, and advancing, on the east, into the country of the Miamis as far as the Wabash and the

Maumee. They fought on the side of the French in the French and Indian War, and later took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac to capture and reduce the British posts, and were so influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet that a considerable number of their warriors fought against General Harrison at Tippecanoe. During the War of 1812 they actively supported the British. They were also prominent at the Chicago massacre. Schoolcraft says of them, "They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, clamoring for the lion's share of all presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price paid for the sale of other lands than their own." The Pottawatomies were parties to the treaties at Chicago in 1832 and 1833, and were among the last of the tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, their final emigration not taking place until 1838. In 1846 the scattered fragments of this tribe coalesced with those of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and formed the Pottawatomie nation. They ceded all their lands, wherever located, to the United States, for \$850,000, agreeing to accept 576,000 acres in Kansas in lieu of \$87,000 of this amount. Through the rapacity and trespasses of white settlers, this reservation was soon dismembered, and the lands passed into other hands. In 1867, under an enabling act of Congress, 1,400 of the nation (then estimated at 2,500) became citizens. Their present location is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma.

POWELL, John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and anthropologist, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist itinerant preacher, passing his early life at various places in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; studied for a time in Illinois College (Jacksonville), and subsequently in Wheaton College, but, in 1854, began a special course at Oberlin, Ohio, teaching at intervals in public schools. Having a predilection for the natural sciences, he spent much time in making collections, which he placed in various Illinois institutions. Entering the army in 1861 as a private of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, he later became a Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, being finally promoted Major. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to his regiment as soon as sufficiently recovered, and continued in active service to the close of the war. In 1865 he became Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but resigned to accept a similar position in the State Normal University. In 1867 he began his

greatest work in connection with science by leading a class of pupils to the mountains of Colorado for the study of geology, which he followed, a year later, by a more thorough survey of the cañon of the Colorado River than had ever before been attempted. This led to provision by Congress, in 1870, for a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado and its tributaries, which was appropriately placed under his direction. Later, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, and, again in 1881, was assigned to the directorship of the United States Geological Survey, later becoming Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, in connection with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City, where (1899) he still remains. In 1886 Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard the same year. He is also a member of the leading scientific associations of the country, while his reports and addresses fill numerous volumes issued by the Government.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier and manufacturer, was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825; came to America in 1830, was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and (1856-61) was manager of a manufacturing company at Iron-ton, Ohio; in 1861, became Captain of a West Virginia cavalry company, and was advanced through the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded while leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., left on the field, captured and confined in Libby Prison six months. After exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah; was made Brigadier-General in October, 1864; after the war settled in West Virginia, and was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. He is now at the head of a nail mill and foundry in Belleville, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois during 1895-96.

PRAIRIE CITY, a village in McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 23 miles southwest from Galesburg and 17 miles northeast of Maconb; has a carriage factory, flour mill, elevators, lumber and stock yards, a nursery, a bank, four churches and two weekly papers. Pop (1890), 812; (1900), 818.

PRAIRIE DU PONT, (in English, Bridge Prairie), an early French settlement, one mile south of Cahokia. It was commenced about 1760, located on the banks of a creek, on which was the first mill, operated by water-power, in that section, having been erected by missionaries

from St. Sulpice, in 1754. In 1765 the village contained fourteen families. In 1844 it was inundated and nearly destroyed.

PRAIRIE du ROCHER, (in English, Prairie of the Rock), an early French village in what is now Monroe County, which began to spring up near Fort Chartres (see *Fort Chartres*), and by 1722 had grown to be a considerable settlement. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs, about four miles northeast of the fort. Like other French villages in Illinois, it had its church and priest, its common field and commons. Many of the houses were picturesque cottages built of limestone. The ancient village is now extinct: yet, near the outlet of a creek which runs through the bluff, may be seen the vestiges of a water mill, said to have been erected by the Jesuits during the days of French occupation.

PRENTICE, William S., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1819; licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1849, and filled pastorates at Paris, Danville, Carlinville, Springfield, Jacksonville and other places—the latter part of his life, serving as Presiding Elder; was a delegate to the General Conference of 1860, and regularly re-elected from 1872 to the end of his life. During the latter part of his life his home was in Springfield. Died, June 28, 1887.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, was born at Belleville, Wood County, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; in 1835 accompanied his parents to Missouri, and, in 1841, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned a trade, afterwards embarking in the commission business. In 1844-45 he was Lieutenant of a company sent against the Mormons at Nauvoo, later serving as Captain of Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress; at the outbreak of the Civil War tendered his services to Governor Yates, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was almost immediately promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command at Cairo, so continuing until relieved by General Grant, in September, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, in April following, he was captured with most of his command, after a most vigorous fight with a superior rebel force, but, in 1862, was exchanged and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, and, as commander at Helena, Ark., defeated the Confederate Generals Holmes and Price on July 3, 1863. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Pension Agent at Quincy, serving four

years. At present (1898) General Prentiss' residence is at Bethany, Mo., where he served as Postmaster, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley. Died Feb. 8, 1901.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. (See *Elections*.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, located at Chicago, was organized in 1883 by a number of wealthy and liberal Presbyterians, "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons, and to provide them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian Church." Rush Medical College offered a portion of its ground as a site (see *Rush Medical College*), and through generous subscriptions, a well-planned building was erected, capable of accommodating about 250 patients. A corridor connects the college and hospital buildings. The medical staff comprises eighteen of Chicago's best known physicians and surgeons.

PRESBYTERIANS, THE. The first Presbyterian society in Illinois was organized by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky, in 1816, at Sharon, White County. Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, also Presbyterians, had visited the State in 1814, as representatives of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, but had formed no society. The members of the Sharon church were almost all immigrants from the South, and were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. Two other churches were established in 1819—one at Shoal Creek, Bond County, and the other at Edwardsville. In 1825 there were but three Presbyterian ministers in Illinois—Revs. Stephen Bliss, John Brich and B. F. Spilman. Ten years later there were 80 churches, with a membership of 2,500 and 60 ministers. In 1880 the number of churches had increased to 487; but, in 1890, (as shown by the United States census) there were less. In the latter year there were 405 ministers and 52,945 members. The Synod of Illinois is the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination in the State, and, under its jurisdiction, the church maintains two seminaries: one (the McCormick) at Chicago, and the other (the Blackburn University) at Carlinville. The organ of the denomination is "The Interior," founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, and published weekly at Chicago, with William C. Gray as editor. The Illinois Synod embraced within its jurisdiction (1895) eleven Presbyteries, to which were attached 483 churches, 464 ministers and a membership of 63,247. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRICKETT, Abraham, pioneer merchant, was born near Lexington, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., in 1808; was employed for a time in the drug business in St. Louis, then opened a store at Edwardsville, where, in 1813, he received from the first County Court of Madison County, a license to retail merchandise. In 1818, he served as one of the three Delegates from Madison County to the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly; was also Postmaster of the town of Edwardsville for a number of years. In 1825 he removed to Adams County and laid out an addition to the city of Quincy; was also engaged there in trade with the Indians. In 1836, while engaged on a Government contract for the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of Red River, he died at Natchitoches, La. —**George W. (Prickett)** a son of the preceding, and afterwards a citizen of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.—**Isaac (Prickett)**, a brother of Abraham, came to St. Louis in 1815, and to Edwardsville in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and, later, on his own account. He held the offices of Postmaster, Public Administrator, Quartermaster-General of State Militia, Inspector of the State Penitentiary, and, from 1838 to '42, was Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, dying in 1844.

PRICKETT, David, pioneer lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Ga., Sept. 21, 1800; in early childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and from there to Edwardsville, Ill. He graduated from Transylvania University, and, in 1821, began the practice of law; was the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois, Judge of the Madison County Probate Court, Representative in the General Assembly (1826-28), Aid-de-Camp to General Whiteside in the Black Hawk War, State's Attorney for Springfield Judicial Circuit (1837), Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1840), Director of the State Bank of Illinois (1842), Clerk of the House of Representatives for ten sessions and Assistant Clerk of the same at the time of his death, March 1, 1847.

PRINCE, David, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., June 21, 1816; removed with his parents to Cauandaigua, N. Y., and was educated in the academy there; began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, finishing at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he was associated, for a year and a

half, with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Muzzy. In 1843 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and, for two years, was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Illinois College; later, spent five years practicing in St. Louis, and lecturing on surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, when, returning to Jacksonville in 1852, he established himself in practice there, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he had already won a wide reputation. During the latter part of the Civil War he served, for fourteen months, as Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and, on the capture of a portion of his brigade, voluntarily surrendered himself that he might attend the captives of his command in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he was employed for some months, by the Sanitary Commission, in writing a medical history of the war. He visited Europe twice, first in 1881 as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, and again as a member of the Copenhagen Congress of 1884—at each visit making careful inspection of the hospitals in London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1867 he established a Sanitarium in Jacksonville for the treatment of surgical cases and chronic diseases, to which he gave the closing years of his life. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, liberal, public-spirited and sagacious in the adoption of new methods, he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his death was mourned by large numbers who had received the benefit of his ministrations without money and without price. He was member of a number of leading professional associations, besides local literary and social organizations. Died, at Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1889.

PRINCE, Edward, lawyer, was born at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832; attended school at Payson, Ill., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating from the latter in 1852; studied law at Quincy, and after admission to the bar in 1853, began dealing in real estate. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Yates, was made Captain and Drill-master of cavalry and, a few months later, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, taking part, as second in command, in the celebrated "Grierson raid" through Mississippi, in 1863, serving until discharged with the rank of Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. After the war he gave considerable attention to engineering and the construction of a system of water-works for the city of Quincy, where he now resides.

PRINCE, George W., lawyer and Congressman, born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 4, 1854; was

educated in the public schools and at Knox College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg the following year; served as chairman of the Knox County Republican Central Committee in 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Representative in the General Assembly and re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket; at a special election, held in April, 1895, he was chosen Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Philip Sidney Post, which had occurred in January preceding. In common with a majority of his colleagues, Mr. Prince was re-elected in 1896, receiving a plurality of nearly 16,000 votes, and was elected for a third term in November, 1898.

PRINCETON, a city and the county-seat of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles west-southwest of Mendota, and 104 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has a court house, gas-works, electric lights, graded and high schools, numerous churches, three newspapers and several banks. Coal is mined five miles east, and the manufactures include flour, carriages and farm implements. Pop. (1890), 3,396; (1900), 4,023. Princeton is populated with one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the State. It was the home of Owen Lovejoy during the greater part of his life in Illinois.

PRINCETON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

PRINCEVILLE, a village of Peoria County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 22 miles northwest of Peoria; is a trade center for a prosperous agricultural region. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 735.

PROPHETSTOWN, a town in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Fulton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Mendota; has some manufactures, three banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 694; (1900), 1,143.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. (See *Minority Representation*.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pioneer Episcopal clergyman in this State was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835, and was the founder of Jubilee College. (See *Chase, Rev. Philander*.) The State at present is organized under the provincial

system, the province comprising the dioceses of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. At its head (1898) is the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. Rev. George F. Seymour of Springfield is Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, with C. R. Hale, Coadjutor at Cairo, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese, with residence at Peoria. The numerical strength of the church in Illinois is not great, although between 1880 and 1890 its membership was almost doubled. In 1840 there were but eighteen parishes, with thirteen clergymen and a membership of 267. By 1880 the number of parishes had increased to 89, there being 127 ministers and 9,842 communicants. The United States Census of 1890 showed the following figures: Parishes, 197; clergymen, 150, membership, 18,609. Total contributions (1890) for general church and mission work, \$373,798. The chief educational institution of the denomination in the West is the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRIOR, Joseph Everett, pioneer and early steamboat captain, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1787—the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1790 and settled near Louisville, which was then a fort with some twenty log cabins. In 1813 the son located where Golconda, Pope County, now stands, and early in life adopted the calling of a boatman, which he pursued some forty years. At this time he held a commission as a "Falls Pilot," and piloted the first steamer that ascended the Ohio River from New Orleans. During his long service no accident happened to any steamer for which he was responsible, although the Mississippi then bristled with snags. He owned and commanded the steamer *Telegraph*, which was sunk, in 1835, by collision with the *Duke of Orleans* on the Mississippi, but, owing to his presence of mind and the good discipline of his crew, no lives were lost. The salient features of his character were a boundless benevolence manifested to others, and his dauntless courage, displayed not only in the face of dangers met in his career as a boatman, but in his encounters with robbers who then infested portions of Southern Illinois. He had a reputation as a skillful pilot and popular commander not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He died, at his home in Pope County, Oct. 5, 1851, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia P. Bozman, of Cairo, Ill.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENTS OF. (See *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

PUGH, Isaac C., soldier, was born in Christian County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1805; came to Illinois, in 1821, with his father, who first settled in Shelby County, but, in 1829, removed to Macon County, where the subject of this sketch resided until his death, at Decatur, Nov. 14, 1874. General Pugh served in three wars—first in the Black Hawk War of 1832; then, with the rank of Captain and Field Officer in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) in the war with Mexico, and, during the Civil War, entering upon the latter as Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and being mustered out with the rank of full Brigadier-General in August, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the operations around Vicksburg, being wounded at the latter. In the year of his retirement from the army (1864) he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and, the following year, was chosen County-Clerk of Macon County, serving four years.

PUGH, Jonathan H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Bath County, Ky., came to Bond County, Ill., finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for Congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor), in 1831. Died, in 1833. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

PULASKI COUNTY, an extreme southern county and one of the smallest in the State, bordering on the Ohio River and having an area of 190 square miles and a population (1900), of 14,554. It was cut off from Alexander County in 1843, and named in honor of a Polish patriot who had aided the Americans during the Revolution. The soil is generally rich, and the surface varied with much low land along the Cache and the Ohio Rivers. Wheat, corn and fruit are the principal crops, while considerable timber is cut upon the bottom lands. Mound City is the county-seat and was conceded a population, by the census of 1890, of 2,550. Only the lowest, barren portion of the carboniferous formation extends under the soil, the coal measures being absent. Traces of iron have been found and sulphur and copperas springs abound.

PULLMAN, a former suburb (now a part of the South Division) of the city of Chicago, 13.8 miles south of the initial station of the Illinois

Central Railroad. The Pullman Palace Car Company began the erection of buildings here in 1880, and, on the 1st of January, 1881, the first family settled in the future manufacturing city. Within the next few years, it became the center of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, including the Pullman Car Works, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works and extensive steel forging works, employing thousands of mechanics. Large numbers of sleeping and dining cars, besides ordinary passenger coaches and freight cars, were manufactured here every year, not only for use on the railroads of the United States, but for foreign countries as well. The town was named for the late George M. Pullman, the founder of the car-works, and was regarded as a model city, made up of comfortable homes erected by the Palace Car Company for the use of its employés. It was well supplied with school-houses, and churches, and a public library was established there and opened to the public in 1883. The town was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1890.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his boyhood and, at fourteen years of age, obtained employment as a clerk, but a year later joined his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion. His father, who was a house-builder and house-mover, having died in 1853, young Pullman assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and, having secured a contract for raising a number of buildings along the Erie Canal, made necessary by the enlargement of that thoroughfare, in this way acquired some capital and experience which was most valuable to him in after years. Coming to Chicago in 1859, when the work of raising the grade of the streets in the business portion of the city had been in progress for a year or two, he found a new field for the exercise of his inventive skill, achieving some marvelous transformations in a number of the principal business blocks in that part of the city. As early as 1858, Mr. Pullman had had his attention turned to devising some means for increasing the comforts of night-travel upon railways, and, in 1859, he remodeled two old day-coaches into a species of sleeping-cars, which were used upon the Alton Road. From 1860 to 1863 he spent in Colorado devoting his engineering skill to mining; but returning to Chicago the latter year, entered upon his great work of developing the idea of the sleeping-car into practical reality. The first

car was completed and received the name of the "Pioneer." This car constituted a part of the funeral train which took the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination in April, 1865. The development of the "Pullman palace sleeping-car," the invention of the dining-car, and of vestibule trains, and the building up of the great industrial town which bears his name, and is now a part of the city of Chicago, constituted a work of gradual development which resulted in some of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the nineteenth century, both in a business sense and in promoting the comfort and safety of the traveling public, as well as in bettering the conditions of workingmen. He lived to see the results of his inventive genius and manufacturing skill in use upon the principal railroads of the United States and introduced upon a number of important lines in Europe also. Mr. Pullman was identified with a number of other enterprises more or less closely related to the transportation business, but the Pullman Palace Car Company was the one with which he was most closely connected, and by which he will be longest remembered. He was also associated with some of the leading educational and benevolent enterprises about the city of Chicago, to which he contributed in a liberal manner during his life and in his will. His death occurred suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1897.

PURPLE, Norman H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., read law and was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, Pa., settled at Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and the following year was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which then embraced the greater portion of the State east of Peoria. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and, in 1845, Governor Ford appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who had resigned. As required by law, he at the same time served as Circuit Judge, his district embracing all the counties west of Peoria, and his home being at Quincy. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he returned to Peoria and resumed practice. He compiled the Illinois Statutes relating to real property, and, in 1857, made a compilation of the general laws, generally known to the legal profession as the "Purple Statutes." He subsequently undertook to compile and arrange the laws passed from 1857 to '63, and was engaged on this work when overtaken by death, at Chicago, Aug. 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862,

and, during the last ten years of his life, prominent at the Chicago bar.

PUTERBAUGH, Sabin D., judge and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1834; at 8 years of age removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill.; settled in Pekin in 1853, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and took part in numerous engagements in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigning his commission in 1862, he took up his residence at Peoria, where he resumed practice and began the preparation of his first legal work—"Common Law Pleading and Practice." In 1864 he formed a partnership with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Circuit Court Judge. He retired from the bench in 1873 to resume private practice and pursue his work as an author. His first work, having already run through three editions, was followed by "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," the first edition of which appeared in 1874, and "Michigan Chancery Practice," which appeared in 1881. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Died, Sept. 25, 1892. **Leslie D.** (Puterbaugh), a son of Judge Puterbaugh, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the Peoria Circuit.

PUTNAM COUNTY, the smallest county in the State, both as to area and population, containing only 170 square miles; population (1900), 4,746. It lies near the center of the north half of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam. The first American to erect a cabin within its limits was Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was in business there, as a fur-trader, as early as 1825, but afterwards became a prominent citizen of Chicago. The county was created by act of the Legislature in 1825, although a local government was not organized until some years later. Since that date, Bureau, Marshall and Stark Counties have been erected therefrom. It is crossed and drained by the Illinois River. The surface is moderately undulating and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief staple, although wheat and oats are extensively cultivated. Coal is mined and exported. Hennepin is the county-seat.

QUINCY, the principal city of Western Illinois, and the county-seat of Adams County. It was founded in 1822—the late Gov. John Wood erecting the first log-cabin there—and was incorporated

in 1839. The site is naturally one of the most beautiful in the State, the principal part of the city being built on a limestone bluff having an elevation of 125 to 150 feet, and overlooking the Mississippi for a long distance. Its location is 112 miles west of Springfield and 264 miles southwest of Chicago. Besides being a principal shipping point for the river trade north of St. Louis, it is the converging point of several important railway lines, including the Wabash, four branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, giving east and west, as well as north and south, connections. At the present time (1904) several important lines, or extensions of railroads already constructed, are in contemplation, which, when completed, will add largely to the commercial importance of the city. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and being lighted with gas and electricity. Water is obtained from the Mississippi. There are several electric railway lines, four public parks, a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi, to which a wagon bridge has been added within the past two years; two fine railway depots, and several elegant public buildings, including a handsome county court-house, a Government building for the use of the Post-office and the United States District Court. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located here, embracing a large group of cottages occupied by veterans of the Civil War, besides hospital and administration buildings for the use of the officers. The city has more than thirty churches, three libraries (one free-public and two college), with excellent schools and other educational advantages. Among the higher institutions of learning are the Chaddock College (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic). There are two or three national banks, a State bank with a capital of \$300,000, beside two private banks, four or five daily papers, with several weekly and one or two monthly publications. Its advantages as a shipping point by river and railroad have made it one of the most important manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The census of 1890 showed a total of 374 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of \$6,187,845, employing 5,058 persons, and turning out an annual product valued at \$10,160,492. The cost of material used was \$5,597,990, and the wages paid \$2,383,571. The number of different industries reported aggregated seventy-six, the more important being foundries, carriage and wagon factories, agricultural implement works, cigar and

tobacco factories, flour-mills, breweries, brick-yards, lime works, saddle and harness shops, paper mills, furniture factories, organ works, and artificial-ice factories. Population (1880), 27,268; (1890), 31,494; (1900), 36,252.

QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

QUINCY & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

QUINCY & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

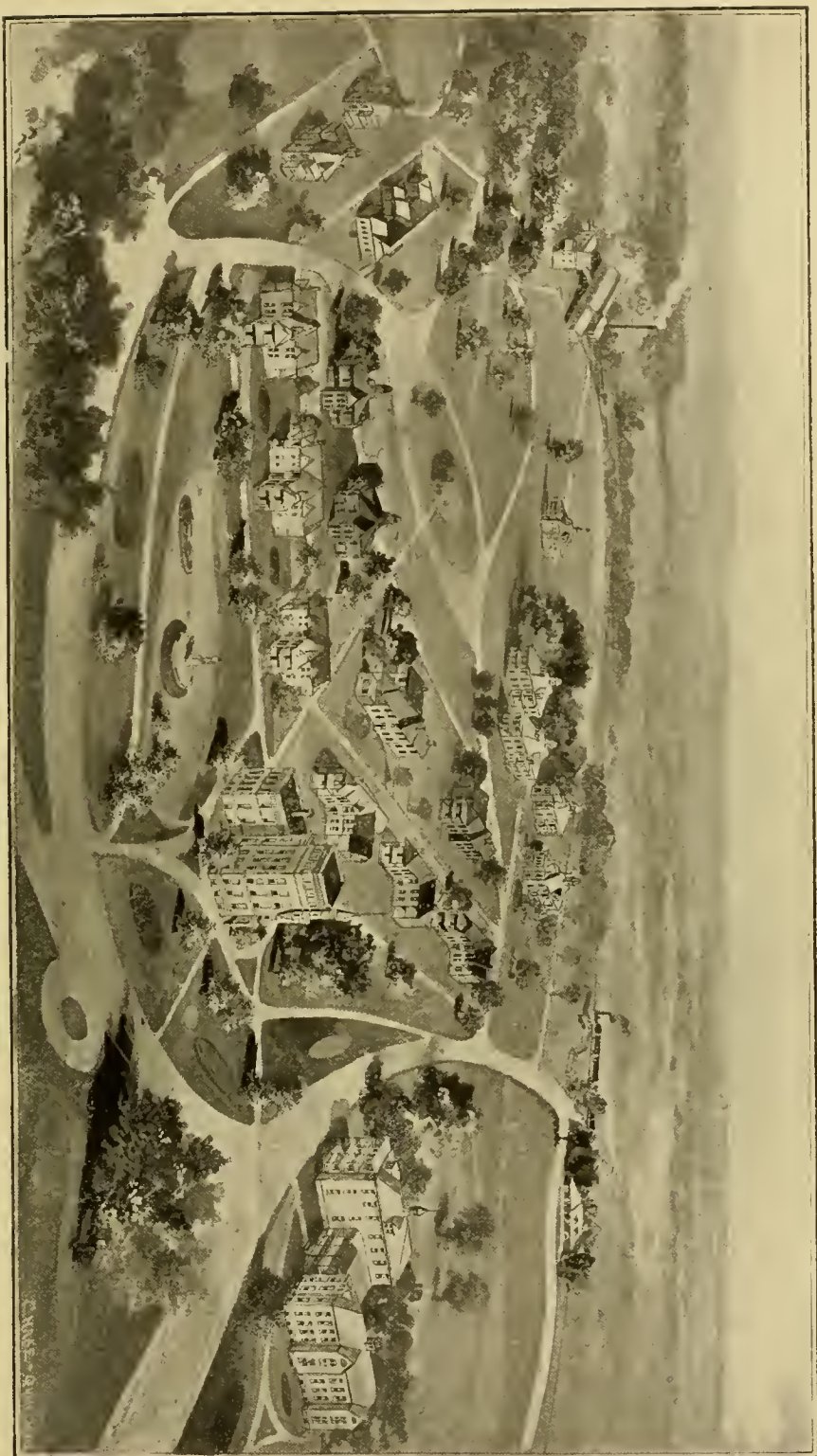
RAAB, Henry, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; learned the trade of a currier with his father and came to the United States in 1853, finally locating at Belleville, Ill., where, in 1857, he became a teacher in the public schools; in 1873 was made Superintendent of schools for that city, and, in 1882, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket, declined a renomination in 1886; was nominated a second time in 1890, and re-elected, but defeated by S. M. Inglis in 1894. In the administration of his office, Professor Raab showed a commendable freedom from partisanship. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed a position in connection with the public schools of Belleville.

RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, an early French traveler and trader, who is said to have reached the Upper Mississippi on his third voyage to the West in 1658-59. The period of his explorations extended from 1652 to 1684, of which he prepared a narrative which was published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1885, under the title of "Radisson's Voyages." He and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart, first conceived the idea of planting a settlement at Hudson's Bay. (See *Chouart, Medard*.)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the executive (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), under authority of an act approved, April 13, 1871, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to railroads and warehouses. The Commission's powers are partly judicial, partly executive. The following is a summary of its powers and duties: To establish a schedule of maximum rates, equitable to shipper and carrier alike; to require yearly reports from railroads and warehouses; to hear and pass upon complaints of extortion and

unjust discrimination, and (if necessary) enforce prosecutions therefor; to secure the safe condition of railway road-beds, bridges and trestles; to hear and decide all manner of complaints relative to intersections and to protect grade-crossings; to insure the adoption of a safe interlocking system, to be approved by the Commission; to enforce proper rules for the inspection and registration of grain throughout the State. The principal offices of the Commission are at the State capital, where monthly sessions are held. For the purpose of properly conducting the grain inspection department, monthly meetings are also held at Chicago, where the offices of a Grain Inspector, appointed by the Board, are located. Here all business relating to this department is discussed and necessary special meetings are held. The inspection department has no revenue outside of fees, but the latter are ample for its maintenance. Fees for inspection on arrival ("inspection in") are twenty-five cents per car-load, ten cents per wagon-load, and forty cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boat or vessels. For inspection from store ("inspected out") the fees are fifty cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; thirty-five cents per car-load, and ten cents per wagon-load to teams. While there are never wanting some cases of friction between the transportation companies and warehousemen on the one hand, and the Commission on the other, there can be no question that the formation of the latter has been of great value to the receivers, shippers, forwarders and tax-payers of the State generally. Similar regulations in regard to the inspection of grain in warehouses, at East St. Louis and Peoria, are also in force. The first Board, created under the act of 1871, consisted of Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan and David S. Hammond, holding office until 1873. Other Boards have been as follows: 1873-77—Henry D. Cook (deceased 1873, and succeeded by James Steele), David A. Brown and John M. Pearson; 1877-83—William M. Smith, George M. Bogue and John H. Oberly (retired 1881 and succeeded by William H. Robinson); 1883-85—Wm. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis and Charles T. Stratton; 1885-89—John I. Rinaker, Benjamin F. Marsh and Wm. T. Johnson (retired in 1887 and succeeded by Jason Rogers); 1889-93—John R. Wheeler, Isaac N. Phillips and W. S. Crim (succeeded, 1891, by John R. Tanner); 1893-97—W. S. Cantrell, Thomas F. Gahan and Charles F. Lape (succeeded, 1895, by George W. Fithian); 1897-99—Cicero J. Lindley, Charles S. Rannels and James E. Bidwell. (See also *Grain Inspection*.)

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.





SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

RAILROADS (IN GENERAL). The existing railroad system of Illinois had its inception in the mania for internal improvement which swept over the country in 1836-37, the basis of the plan adopted in Illinois (as in the Eastern States) being that the State should construct, maintain, own and operate an elaborate system. Lines were to be constructed from Cairo to Galena, from Alton to Mount Carmel, from Peoria to Warsaw, from Alton to the Central Railroad, from Belleville to Mount Carmel, from Bloomington to Mackinaw Town, and from Meredosia to Springfield. The experiment proved extremely unfortunate to the financial interests of the State, and laid the foundation of an immense debt under which it staggered for many years. The Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Meredosia to Springfield, was the only one so far completed as to be in operation. It was sold, in 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield for \$21,100, he being the highest bidder. This line formed a nucleus of the existing Wabash system. The first road to be operated by private parties (outside of a primitive tramway in St. Clair County, designed for the transportation of coal to St. Louis) was the Galena & Chicago Union, chartered in 1836. This was the second line completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago. The subsequent development of the railway system of Illinois was at first gradual, then steady and finally rapid. A succinct description of the various lines now in operation in the State may be found under appropriate headings. At present Illinois leads all the States of the Union in the extent of railways in operation, the total mileage (1897) of main track being 10,785.43—or 19 miles for each 100 square miles of territory and 25 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants—estimating the population (1898) at four and a quarter millions. Every one of the 102 counties of the State is traversed by at least one railroad except three—Calhoun, Hardin and Pope. The entire capitalization of the 111 companies doing business in the State in 1896, (including capital stock, funded debt and current liabilities), was \$2,669,164,142—equal to \$67,556 per mile. In 1894, fifteen owned and ten leased lines paid dividends of from four to eight per cent on common, and from four to ten per cent on preferred, stock—the total amount thus paid aggregating \$25,321,752. The total earnings and income, in Illinois, of all lines operated in the State, aggregated \$77,508,537, while the total expenditure within the State was \$71,463,367. Of the 58,263,860 tons of freight carried, 11,611,798 were of agricultural products and 17,179,366

mineral products. The number of passengers (earning revenue) carried during the year, was 83,281,655. The total number of railroad employés (of all classes) was 61,200. The entire amount of taxes paid by railroad companies for the year was \$3,846,379. From 1836, when the first special charter was granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, until 1869—after which all corporations of this character came under the general incorporation laws of the State in accordance with the Constitution of 1870—293 special charters for the construction of railroads were granted by the Legislature, besides numerous amendments of charters already in existence. (For the history of important individual lines see each road under its corporate name.)

RALSTON, Virgil Young, editor and soldier, was born, July 16, 1828, at Vanceburg, Ky.; was a student in Illinois College one year (1846-47), after which he studied law in Quincy and practiced for a time; also resided some time in California; 1855-57 was one of the editors of "The Quincy Whig," and represented that paper in the Editorial Convention at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) In 1861, he was commissioned a Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned on account of ill-health; later, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but died in hospital at St. Louis, from wounds and exposure, April 19, 1864.

RAMSAY, Rufus N., State Treasurer, was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ill., May 20, 1838; received a collegiate education at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, and at Indiana State University; studied law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but soon abandoned the law for banking, in which he was engaged both at Lebanon and Carlyle, limiting his business to the latter place about 1890. He served one term (from 1865) as County Clerk, and two terms (1889 and '91) as Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1892, was nominated as a Democrat and elected State Treasurer. Died in office, at Carlyle, Nov. 11, 1894.

RAMSEY, a village of Fayette County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 12 miles north of Vandalia; the district is agricultural; has one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 598; (1900), 747.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, lies in the southwest section of the State, and borders on the Mississippi River; area 560 square miles; named for Beverly Randolph. It was set off from St. Clair County in 1795, being the second county organ-

ized in the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois. From the earliest period of Illinois history, Randolph County has been a pivotal point. In the autumn of 1700 a French and Indian settlement was established at Kaskaskia, which subsequently became the center of French influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1722 Prairie du Rocher was founded by the French. It was in Randolph County that Fort Chartres was built, in 1720, and it was here that Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the seizure of the "Illinois Country" met with success in the capture of Kaskaskia. American immigration began with the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were the Cranes (Ichabod and George), Gen. John Edgar, the Dodge family, the Morrisons, and John Rice Jones. Toward the close of the century came Shadrach Bond (afterwards the first Governor of the State) with his uncle of the same name, and the Menards (Pierre and Hippolyte), the first of whom subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Bond, Shadrach; Menard, Pierre.*) In outline, Randolph County is triangular, while its surface is diversified. Timber and building stone are abundant, and coal underlies a considerable area. Chester, the county-seat, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, is a place of considerable trade and the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The county is crossed by several railroad lines, and transportation facilities are excellent. Population (1890), 25,049; (1900), 28,001.

RANSOM, (Gen.) Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; educated at Norwich University, an institution under charge of his father, who was later an officer of the Mexican War and killed at Chapultepec. Having learned civil engineering, he entered on his profession at Peru, Ill., in 1851; in 1855 became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co., Chicago, soon after removing to Fayette County, where he acted as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Under the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he organized a company, which having been incorporated in the Eleventh Illinois, he was elected Major, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in this capacity having command of his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded and won deserved promotion to a colonelcy, as successor to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards killed at Shiloh. Here Colonel Ransom again distinguished himself by his bravery, and though again wounded while

leading his regiment, remained in command through the day. His service was recognized by promotion as Brigadier-General. He bore a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign, and, later, commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the operations about Atlanta, but finally fell a victim to disease and his numerous wounds, dying in Chicago, Oct. 29, 1864, having previously received the brevet rank of Major-General. General Ransom was confessedly one of the most brilliant officers contributed by Illinois to the War for the Union, and was pronounced, by both Grant and Sherman, one of the ablest volunteer generals in their commands.

RANTOUL, a city in Champaign County, at the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with its West Lebanon and Leroy branch, 14 miles north-northeast of Champaign and 114 miles south by west of Chicago. It has a national bank, seven churches, opera house, graded school, two weekly papers, machine shops, flouring and flax mills, tile factories, and many handsome residences. Pop. (1900), 1,207.

RASLE, Sebastian, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, in 1658; at his own request was attached to the French missions in Canada in 1689, and, about 1691 or '92, was sent to the Illinois Country, where he labored for two years, traveling much and making a careful study of the Indian dialects. He left many manuscripts descriptive of his journeyings and of the mode of life and character of the aborigines. From Illinois he was transferred to Norridgewock, Maine, where he prepared a dictionary of the Abenaki language in three volumes, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard College. His influence over his Indian parishioners was great, and his use of it, during the French and Indian War, so incensed the English colonists in Massachusetts that the Governor set a price upon his head. On August 12, 1724, he was slain, with seven Indian chiefs who were seeking to aid his escape, during a night attack upon Norridgewock by a force of English soldiers from Fort Richmond, his mutilated body being interred the next day by the Indians. In 1833, the citizens of Norridgewock erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell.

RASTER, Herman, journalist, was born in Germany in 1828; entered journalism and came to America in 1851, being employed on German papers in Buffalo and New York City; in 1867 accepted the position of editor-in-chief of "*The Chicago Staats Zeitung*," which he continued to

ill until June, 1890, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, dying at Dresden, July 24, 1891. While employed on papers in this country during the Civil War, he acted as the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and other cities of Central Europe. He served as delegate to both State and National Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869, received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, but, during the later years of his life, coöperated with the Democratic party.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician and sanitary expert, born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849. The following year he removed to Iowa, settling at Burlington. He was an active member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and, in 1851, prepared and published a "Report on the Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa," and, later, made a collection of ichthyologic remains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri for Professor Agassiz. From 1857 to 1860 he filled the chair of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany at Rush Medical College, Chicago, occupying the same position in 1859 in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was one of the organizers. During the Civil War he served, until 1864, as Assistant Medical Director, first in the Army of the Potomac, and later in Louisiana, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the struggle. Returning to Chicago, he aided in reorganizing the city's health service, and, in 1867, was appointed a member of the new Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector, serving until 1876. The latter year he was chosen President of the American Public Health Association, and, in 1877, a member of the newly created State Board of Health of Illinois, and elected its first President. Later, he became Secretary, and continued in that office during his connection with the Board. In 1878-79 he devoted much attention to the yellow-fever epidemic, and was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi, and in securing the adoption of a system of river inspection by the National Board of Health. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and the author of numerous monographs and printed addresses, chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. Among them may be noticed "Intramural Interments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," "Sanitary Problems of Chicago," "Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North

America," and a series of reports as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Died, at Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, (Gen.) Green Berry, soldier and author, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, but, three years later, removed with his family to Kansas. His Free-State proclivities rendering him obnoxious to the pro-slavery party there, he returned to Illinois in 1857, settling at Harrisburg, Saline County. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a Major in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, later, advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, resigning his commission at the close of the war (May 6, 1865). He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Corinth, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He also rendered valuable service during the Atlanta campaign, keeping lines of communication open, re-enforcing Resaca and repulsing an attack by General Hood. He was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and with Hancock, in the Shenandoah Valley, when the war closed. In 1866 General Raum became President of the projected Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, an enterprise of which he had been an active promoter. He was elected to Congress in 1866 from the Southern Illinois District (then the Thirteenth), serving one term, and the same year presided over the Republican State Convention, as he did again in 1876 and in 1880—was also a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago the last two years just mentioned. From August 2, 1876, to May 31, 1883, General Raum served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in that time having superintended the collection of \$800,000,000 of revenue, and the disbursement of \$30,000,000. After retiring from the Commissionership, he resumed the practice of law in Washington. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, remaining to the close of President Harrison's administration, when he removed to Chicago and again engaged in practice. During the various political campaigns of the past thirty years, his services have been in frequent request as a campaign speaker, and he has canvassed a number of States in the interest of the Republican party. Besides his official reports, he is author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884), and a number of magazine articles.

RAUM, John, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Hummelstown, Pa., July 14, 1793, and died at Golconda, Ill., March 14, 1869. Having received a liberal education in his native State, the subject of this sketch settled at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1823, but removed to Golconda, Pope County, in 1826. He had previously served three years in the War of 1812, as First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and, while a resident of Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 as Brigade Major. He was also elected Senator from the District composed of Pope and Johnson Counties in the Eighth General Assembly (1833), as successor to Samuel Alexander, who had resigned. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pope County, and was also elected Clerk of the County Court the same year, holding both offices for many years, and retaining the County Clerkship up to his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was married March 22, 1827, to Juliet C. Field, and was father of Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, and Maj. John M. Raum, both of whom served in the volunteer army from Illinois during the Civil War.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, Secretary of War, was born at East Galena, Feb. 13, 1831, the son of a small farmer, who was also a charcoal-burner. The son, after irregular attendance on the district schools and a year passed at Mount Morris Academy, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Galena in 1854, and at once began practice. In 1857 he was elected City Attorney of Galena, and nominated on the Douglas electoral ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he favored, and publicly advocated, coercive measures, and it is said that it was partly through his influence that General Grant early tendered his services to the Government. He served on the staff of the latter from the time General Grant was given command of a brigade until the close of the war, most of the time being its chief, and rising in rank, step by step, until, in 1863, he became a Brigadier-General, and, in 1865, a Major-General. His long service on the staff of General Grant indicates the estimation in which he was held by his chief. Promptly on the assumption of the Presidency by General Grant, in March, 1869, he was appointed Secretary of War, but consumption had already obtained a hold upon his constitution, and he survived only six months, dying in office, Sept. 6, 1869.

RAY, Charles H., journalist, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., March 12, 1821;

came west in 1843, studied medicine and began practice at Muscatine, Iowa, afterwards locating in Tazewell County, Ill., also being associated, for a time, with the publication of a temperance paper at Springfield. In 1847 he removed to Galena, soon after becoming editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper, with which he remained until 1854. He took strong ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and, at the session of the Legislature of 1855, served as Secretary of the Senate, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Tribune"; a few months later became associated with Joseph Medill and John C. Vaughan in the purchase and management of "The Chicago Tribune," Dr. Ray assuming the position of editor-in-chief. Dr. Ray was one of the most trenchant and powerful writers ever connected with the Illinois press, and his articles exerted a wide influence during the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which he was an influential factor. He was a member of the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) At the State Republican Convention held at Bloomington, in May following, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for that year; was also Canal Trustee by appointment of Governor Bissell, serving from 1857 to 1861. In November, 1863, he severed his connection with "The Tribune" and engaged in oil speculations in Canada which proved financially disastrous. In 1865 he returned to the paper as an editorial writer, remaining only for a short time. In 1868 he assumed the management of "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he remained identified until his death, Sept. 23, 1870.

RAY, Lyman Beecher, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Crittenden County, Vt., August 17, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1852, and has since been engaged in mercantile business in this State. After filling several local offices he was elected to represent Grundy County in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872), and, ten years later, was chosen State Senator, serving from 1883 to 1887, and being one of the recognized party leaders on the floor. In 1888, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1893. His home is at Morris, Grundy County.

RAY, William H., Congressman, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1812; grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a limited

education; in 1834 removed to Rushville, Ill., engaging in business as a merchant and, later, as a banker; was a member of the first State Board of Equalization (1867-69), and, in 1872, was elected to Congress as a Republican, representing his District from 1873 to 1875. Died, Jan. 25, 1881.

RAYMOND, a village of Montgomery County, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railway, 50 miles southwest of Decatur; has electric lights, some manufactures and a weekly paper. Considerable coal is mined here and grain and fruit grown in the surrounding country. Population (1880), 543; (1890), 841; (1900), 906.

RAYMOND, (Rev.) **Miner, D.D.**, clergyman and educator, was born in New York City, August 29, 1811, being descended from a family of Huguenots (known by the name of "Raimonde"), who were expelled from France on account of their religion. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, at Rensselaerville, N. Y. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17, later taking a course in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1838 he joined the New England Conference and, three years later, began pastoral work at Worcester, subsequently occupying pulpits in Boston and Westfield. In 1848, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Allyn (afterwards President of McKendree College and of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale), Dr. Raymond succeeded to the principalship of the Academy at Wilbraham, remaining there until 1864, when he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., his connection with the latter institution continuing until 1895, when he resigned. For some three years of this period he served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. His death occurred, Nov. 25, 1897.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, journalist, was born in the Sangamon Bottom, Mason County, Ill., March 26, 1831; in 1855 entered the office of "The Beardstown Gazette," later purchased an interest in the paper and continued its publication under the name of "The Central Illinoian," until 1857, when he sold out and went to Nebraska. Returning, in 1860, he repurchased his old paper and conducted it until 1866, when he sold out for the last time. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, which he did by lectures and the publication of pamphlets and books on the subject; also published a "Life of Horace

Greeley," another of General Harney, and two or three other volumes. Died in St. Louis, April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, the name of a prominent and influential family who lived at Kaskaskia in Territorial days. According to Governor Reynolds, who has left the most detailed account of them in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," they consisted of nine brothers and four daughters, all of whom were born in Fauquier County, Va., some of them emigrating to Ohio, while others came to Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1806. Reynolds describes them as passionate and impulsive, but possessed of a high standard of integrity and a chivalrous and patriotic spirit.—**William**, the oldest brother, and regarded as the head of the family, became a Deputy Surveyor soon after coming to Illinois, and took part in the Indian campaigns between 1812 and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and afterwards removed to St. Louis.—**Stephen**, another of the brothers, was a Lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, while **Charles** commanded one of the two regiments organized by Governor Edwards, in 1812, for the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake.—**Nelson**, still another brother, served in the same expedition on the staff of Governor Edwards. Stephen, already mentioned, was a member of the expedition sent to strengthen Prairie du Chien in 1814, and showed great courage in a fight with the Indians at Rock Island. During the same year Nelson Rector and Captain Samuel Whiteside joined Col. Zachary Taylor (afterwards President) in an expedition on the Upper Mississippi, in which they came in conflict with the British and Indians at Rock Island, in which Captain Rector again displayed the courage so characteristic of his family. On the 1st of March, 1814, while in charge of a surveying party on Saline Creek, in Gallatin County, according to Reynolds, Nelson was ambushed by the Indians and, though severely wounded, was carried away by his horse, and recovered.—**Elias**, another member of the family, was Governor Edwards' first Adjutant-General, serving a few months in 1809, when he gave place to Robert Morrison, but was reappointed in 1810, serving for more than three years.—**Thomas**, one of the younger members, had a duel with Joshua Barton on "Bloody Island," sometime between 1812 and 1814, in which he killed his antagonist. (See *Duels*.) A portion of this historic family drifted into Arkansas, where they became prominent, one of their

descendants serving as Governor of that State during the Civil War period.

RED BUD, a city in Randolph County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some 37 miles south-southeast of St. Louis, and 21 miles south of Belleville; has a carriage factory and two flouring mills, electric lights, a hospital, two banks, five churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,176; (1900), 1,169.

REEVES, Owen T., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1829; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1850, afterwards serving as a tutor in that institution and as Principal of a High School at Chillicothe. In 1854 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and, as a member of the School Board, assisted in reorganizing the school system of that city; also has served continuously, for over 40 years, as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, being a part of the time President of the Board. In the meantime, he had begun the practice of law, served as City Attorney and member of the Board of Supervisors. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers (a 100-days' emergency regiment), was elected Colonel and mustered out, with his command, in October, 1862. Colonel Reeves was subsequently connected with the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central), and was also one of the founders of the Law Department of the Wesleyan University. In 1877 he was elected to the Circuit bench, serving continuously, by repeated re-elections, until 1891—during the latter part of his incumbency being upon the Appellate bench.

REEVES, Walter, Member of Congress and lawyer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; removed to Illinois at 8 years of age and was reared on a farm; later became a teacher and lawyer, following his profession at Streator; in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District for Congress, as successor to the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and was elected, receiving a majority over three competitors. Mr. Reeves was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898.

REFORMATORY, ILLINOIS STATE, a prison for the incarceration of male offenders under 21 years of age, who are believed to be susceptible of reformation. It is the successor of the "State Reform School," which was created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but not opened for the admission of inmates until 1871. It is located at Pontiac. The number of inmates, in 1872, was 165,

which was increased to 324 in 1890. The results, while moderately successful, were not altogether satisfactory. The appropriations made for construction, maintenance, etc., were not upon a scale adequate to accomplish what was desired, and, in 1891, a radical change was effected. Previous to that date the limit, as to age, was 16 years. The law establishing the present reformatory provides for a system of indeterminate sentences, and a release upon parole, of inmates who, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, may be safely granted conditional liberation. The inmates are divided into two classes. (1) those between the ages of 10 and 16, and (2) those between 16 and 21. The Board of Managers is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, their term of office to be for ten years. The course of treatment is educational (intellectually, morally and industrially), schools being conducted, trades taught, and the inmates constantly impressed with the conviction that, only through genuine and unmistakable evidence of improvement, can they regain their freedom. The reformatory influence of the institution may be best inferred from the results of one year's operation. Of 146 inmates paroled, 15 violated their parole and became fugitives, 6 were returned to the Reformatory, 1 died, and 124 remained in employment and regularly reporting. Among the industries carried on are painting and glazing, masonry and plastering, gardening, knitting, chair-caning, broom-making, carpentering, tailoring and blacksmithing. The grounds of the Reformatory contain a vein of excellent coal, which it is proposed to mine, utilizing the clay, thus obtained, in the manufacture of brick, which can be employed in the construction of additional needed buildings. The average number of inmates is about 800, and the crimes for which they are sentenced range, in gravity, from simple assault, or petit larceny, to the most serious offenses known to the criminal code, with the exception of homicide. The number of inmates, at the beginning of the year 1895, was 812. An institution of a similar character, for the confinement of juvenile female offenders, was established under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893, and located at Geneva, Kane County. (See *Home for Juvenile Female Offenders*.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The State constitution contains the familiar guaranty of absolute freedom of conscience. The chief denominations have grown in like ratio with the

population, as may be seen from figures given below. The earliest Christian services held were conducted by Catholic missionaries, who attested the sincerity of their convictions (in many instances) by the sacrifice of their lives, either through violence or exposure. The aborigines, however, were not easily Christianized; and, shortly after the cession of Illinois by France to Great Britain, the Catholic missions, being generally withdrawn, ceased to exert much influence upon the red men, although the French, who remained in the ceded territory, continued to adhere to their ancient faith. (See *Early Missionaries*.) One of the first Protestant sects to hold service in Illinois, was the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Joseph Lillard coming to Illinois in 1793, and Rev. Hosea Riggs settling in the American Bottom in 1796. (For history of Methodism in Illinois, see *Methodist Episcopal Church*.) The pioneer Protestant preacher, however, was a Baptist—Elder James Smith—who came to New Design in 1787. Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance followed him in 1796, and the first denominational association was formed in 1807. (As to inception and growth of this denomination in Illinois, see also *Baptists*.) In 1814 the Massachusetts Missionary Society sent two missionaries to Illinois—Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith. Two years later (1816), the First Presbyterian Church was organized at Sharon, by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky. (See also *Presbyterians*.) The Congregationalists began to arrive with the tide of immigration that set in from the Eastern States, early in the '30's. Four churches were organized in 1833, and the subsequent growth of the denomination in the State, if gradual, has been steady. (See *Congregationalists*.) About the same time came the Disciples of Christ (sometimes called, from their founder, "Campbellites"). They encouraged free discussion, were liberal and warm hearted, and did not require belief in any particular creed as a condition of membership. The sect grew rapidly in numerical strength. (See *Disciples of Christ*.) The Protestant Episcopalians obtained their first foothold in Illinois, in 1835, when Rev. Philander Chase (afterward consecrated Bishop) immigrated to the State from the East. (See *Protestant Episcopal Church*.) The Lutherans in Illinois are chiefly of German or Scandinavian birth or descent, as may be inferred from the fact that, out of sixty-four churches in Chicago under care of the Missouri Synod, only four use the English language. They are the only Protestant sect maintaining (when-

ever possible) a system of parochial schools. (See *Lutherans*.) There are twenty-six other religious bodies in the State, exclusive of the Jews, who have twelve synagogues and nine rabbis. According to the census statistics of 1890, these twenty-six sects, with their numerical strength, number of buildings, ministers, etc., are as follows: Anti-Mission Baptists, 2,800 members, 78 churches and 63 ministers; Church of God, 1,200 members, 39 churches, 34 ministers; Dunkards, 121,000 members, 155 churches, 83 ministers; Friends ("Quakers") 2,655 members, 25 churches; Free Methodists, 1,805 members, 38 churches, 84 ministers; Free-Will Baptists, 4,694 members, 107 churches, 72 ministers; Evangelical Association, 15,904 members, 143 churches, 152 ministers; Cumberland Presbyterians, 11,804 members, 198 churches, 149 ministers; Methodist Episcopal (South) 3,927 members, 34 churches, 33 ministers; Moravians, 720 members, 3 churches, 3 ministers; New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 662 members, 14 churches, 8 ministers; Primitive Methodist, 230 members, 2 churches, 2 ministers; Protestant Methodist, 5,000 members, 91 churches, 106 ministers; Reformed Church in United States, 4,100 members, 34 churches, 19 ministers; Reformed Church of America, 2,200 members, 24 churches, 23 ministers; Reformed Episcopalians, 2,150 members, 13 churches, 11 ministers; Reformed Presbyterians, 1,400 members, 7 churches, 6 ministers; Salvation Army, 1,980 members; Second Adventists, 4,500 members, 64 churches, 35 ministers; Seventh Day Baptists, 320 members, 7 churches, 11 ministers; Universalists, 3,160 members, 45 churches, 37 ministers; Unitarians, 1,225 members, 19 churches, 14 ministers; United Evangelical, 30,000 members, 129 churches, 108 ministers; United Brethren, 16,500 members, 275 churches, 260 ministers; United Presbyterians, 11,250 members, 203 churches, 199 ministers; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,100 members, 16 churches, 33 ministers. (See various Churches under their proper names; also *Roman Catholic Church*.)

REND, William Patrick, soldier, capitalist, and coal-operator, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840, brought to Lowell, Mass., in boyhood, and graduated from the high school there at 17; taught for a time near New York City and later in Maryland, where he began a course of classical study. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participating in the battles of the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill,

Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he came to Chicago and secured employment in a railway surveyor's office, later acting as foreman of the Northwestern freight depot, and finally embarking in the coal business, which was conducted with such success that he became the owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the country. Meanwhile he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of miners and other classes of laborers, and has

sought to promote arbitration and conciliation between employers and employed, as a means of averting disastrous strikes. He was especially active during the long strike of 1897, in efforts to bring about an understanding between the miners and the operators. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Illinois National Guard until compelled, by the demands of his private business, to tender his resignation.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table presents the names, residence, Districts represented, politics (except as to earlier ones), and length of term or terms of service of Illinois Representatives in the lower House of Congress, from the organization of Illinois as a Territory down to the present time; (D), Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; G-B, Greenback; P, Populist.

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Shadrach Bond..... | Kaskaskia..... | Territory..... | 1812-14..... | Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys. |
| Benjamin Stephenson..... | Edwardsville..... | Territory..... | 1814-16..... | Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys. |
| Nathaniel Pope..... | Kaskaskia..... | Territory..... | 1816-18..... | |
| John McLean..... | Shawneetown..... | State..... | 1818-19..... | Elected U. S. Senator, 1821 and '29. |
| Daniel P. Cook..... | Kaskaskia..... | State..... | 1819-27..... | |
| Joseph Duncan..... | Jackson & Morgan Cos..... | State..... | 1827-33..... | |
| Joseph Duncan..... | Jacksonville..... | Third..... | 1833-34..... | Elected Governor; resigned. |
| William L. May, D..... | Springfield..... | Third..... | 1834-39..... | To succeed Duncan. |
| Charles Slade..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1833-34..... | Died; term completed by Reynolds. |
| John Reynolds, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1834-37..... | One and one-half terms. |
| John Reynolds, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1839-43..... | |
| Zadoc Casey, D..... | Mt. Vernon..... | Second..... | 1833-43..... | |
| Adam W. Snyder, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1837-39..... | |
| John T. Stuart, W..... | Springfield..... | Third..... | 1839-43..... | |
| John T. Stuart, O. P..... | Springfield..... | Eighth..... | 1863-65..... | |
| Robert Smith, D..... | Alton..... | First..... | 1845-49..... | |
| John A. McClernand, D..... | Shawneetown..... | Second..... | 1843-51..... | |
| John A. McClernand, D..... | Springfield..... | Sixth..... | 1859-62..... | Resigned, Dec., '61; succeeded by A. L. Knapp. |
| Orlando B. Ficklin, D..... | Charleston..... | Third..... | 1843-49..... | |
| Orlando B. Ficklin, D..... | Charleston..... | Third..... | 1851-53..... | |
| John Wentworth, D..... | Chicago..... | Fourth..... | 1843-51..... | |
| John Wentworth, D..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1853-55..... | |
| John Wentworth, R..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1865-67..... | |
| Stephen A. Douglas, D..... | Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1843-47..... | El'd U. S. Sen., Apr., '47; suc. by W. A. Richardson. |
| William A. Richardson, D..... | Rushville and Quincy..... | Quincy..... | 1847-56..... | Res'd, Aug., '56; term filled by Jacob C. Davis. |
| William A. Richardson, D..... | Quincy..... | Quincy..... | 1861-63..... | |
| Joseph P. Hoge, D..... | Galena..... | Sixth..... | 1843-45..... | |
| John J. Hardin, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Seventh..... | 1843-45..... | |
| Edward D. Baker, W..... | Springfield..... | Seventh..... | 1845-46..... | Resigned, Dec., '46; succeeded by John Henry. |
| Edward D. Baker, W..... | Galena..... | Sixth..... | 1849-51..... | |
| John Henry, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Seventh..... | Feb. to Mar., 1847..... | Served Baker's unexpired term. |
| Thomas J. Turner, D..... | Freeport..... | Sixth..... | 1847-49..... | |
| Abraham Lincoln, W..... | Springfield..... | Seventh..... | 1847-49..... | |
| William H. Bissell, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1849-53..... | |
| William H. Bissell, D..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1853-55..... | |
| Timothy R. Young, D..... | Marshall..... | Third..... | 1849-51..... | |
| Thomas L. Harris, D..... | Petersburg..... | Seventh..... | 1849-51..... | |
| Thomas L. Harris, D..... | Petersburg..... | Sixth..... | 1855-58..... | Died, Nov. 24, '58; suc. by Chas. D. Hodges. |
| Willis Allen, D..... | Marion..... | Second..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Willis Allen, D..... | Marion..... | Ninth..... | 1853-55..... | |
| Richard S. Maloney, D..... | Belvidere..... | Fourth..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Thompson Campbell, D..... | Galena..... | Sixth..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Richard Yates, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Seventh..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Richard Yates, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Sixth..... | 1853-55..... | |
| E. B. Washburne, R..... | Galena..... | First..... | 1853-63..... | |
| E. B. Washburne, R..... | Galena..... | Third..... | 1863-69..... | Resigned, March 9, '69 to accept French mission; term filled by H. C. Burchard. |
| Jesse O. Norton, R..... | Joliet..... | Third..... | 1853-57..... | |
| Jesse O. Norton, R..... | Joliet..... | Sixth..... | 1863-65..... | |
| James Knox, R..... | Knoxville..... | Fourth..... | 1853-57..... | |
| James C. Allen, D..... | Palestine..... | Seventh..... | 1853-57..... | |
| James C. Allen, D..... | Palestine..... | State-at-large..... | 1863-65..... | |
| James H. Woodworth, R..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1855-57..... | |
| Jacob C. Davis, D..... | Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1856-57..... | To fill unexpired term of Richardson. |
| Lyman Trumbull, B..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1855..... | Chosen U. S. Senator; resigned. |
| J. L. D. Morrison, D..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1855-57..... | Filled Trumbull's unexpired term. |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D..... | McLeansboro..... | Ninth..... | 1855-59..... | |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D..... | McLeansboro..... | Eleventh..... | 1865-74..... | |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D..... | McLeansboro..... | Nineteenth..... | 1873-79..... | |
| John P. Farnsworth, R..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1857-61..... | |
| John P. Farnsworth, R..... | St. Charles..... | Second..... | 1863-73..... | |
| Owen Lovejoy, R..... | Princeton..... | Third..... | 1857-63..... | |
| Owen Lovejoy, R..... | Princeton..... | Fifth..... | 1863-65..... | Died, Mar., '64; term filled by E. C. Ingersoll. |
| William Kellogg, R..... | Canton..... | Fourth..... | 1857-64..... | |
| Isaac N. Morris, D..... | Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1857-61..... | |
| Charles D. Hodges, D..... | Carrollton..... | Sixth..... | Jan. to Mar., 1859..... | Filled unexpired term of Thos. L. Harris. |
| Aaron Shaw, D..... | Lawrenceville..... | Seventh..... | 1857-59..... | |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------|---|
| Aaron Shaw, D. | Lawrenceville | Sixteenth | 1883-85 | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Marshall | Seventh | 1859-63 | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Marshall | Eleventh | 1863-65 | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Springfield | Eighth | 1871-73 | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Springfield | Twelfth | 1873-75 | |
| Philip B. Fouke, D. | Belleville | Eighth | 1859-63 | |
| John A. Logan, R. | Benton | Ninth | 1859-62 | Res'd, Apr. '62; term filled by W. J. Allen. |
| John A. Logan, D. | Carbondale | State-at-large | 1869-71 | { Chosen U. S. Senator, 1871; resigned; term filled by John L. Beveridge. |
| Isaac N. Arnold, R. | Chicago | Second | 1861-63 | |
| Isaac N. Arnold, R. | Chicago | First | 1863-65 | |
| William J. Allen, D. | Marion | Ninth | 1862-63 | Served Logan's unexpired term. |
| William J. Allen, D. | Marion | Thirteenth | 1863-65 | |
| A. L. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville | Fifth | 1861-63 | Served McClernand's unexpired term. |
| A. L. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville | Tenth | 1863-65 | |
| Charles M. Harris, R. | Quakawka | Fourth | 1863-65 | |
| Ebou C. Ingersoll, R. | Peoria | Fifth | 1864-71 | |
| John R. Eden, D. | Sullivan | Seventh | 1863-65 | 1864-'65 filled Lovejoy's unexpired term. |
| John R. Eden, D. | Sullivan | Fifteenth | 1873-79 | |
| John R. Eden, D. | Sullivan | Seventeenth | 1885-87 | |
| Lewis W. Ross, D. | Lewistown | Ninth | 1863-69 | |
| William R. Morrison, D. | Waterloo | Twelfth | 1863-65 | |
| William R. Morrison, D. | Waterloo | Seventeenth | 1873-83 | |
| William R. Morrison, D. | Waterloo | Eighteenth | 1883-87 | |
| S. W. Moulton, D. | Shelbyville | State-at-large | 1865-67 | |
| S. W. Moulton, D. | Shelbyville | Fifteenth | 1881-83 | |
| S. W. Moulton, D. | Shelbyville | Seventeenth | 1883-85 | |
| Abner C. Harding, R. | Monmouth | Fourth | 1865-69 | |
| Barton C. Cook, R. | Ottawa | Sixth | 1865-71 | Re-elected, '70 but res'd before beginning of term. |
| H. P. H. Bromwell, R. | Charleston | Seventh | 1865-69 | |
| Shelby M. Cullom, R. | Springfield | Eighth | 1865-71 | |
| Anthony Thornton, D. | Shelbyville | Tenth | 1865-67 | |
| John Baker, R. | Belleville | Twelfth | 1865-69 | |
| John Baker, R. | Belleville | Eighteenth | 1887-89 | |
| John Baker, R. | Belleville | Twenty-first | 1897-99 | |
| A. J. Kaykendall, R. | Vienna | Thirteenth | 1865-67 | |
| Nathan B. Judd, R. | Chicago | First | 1867-71 | |
| Albert G. Burr, D. | Carrollton | Tenth | 1867-71 | |
| Green B. Rabin, R. | Metropolis | Thirteenth | 1867-69 | |
| Horatio C. Burchard, R. | Freeport | Thirteenth | 1869-73 | Filled unexpired term of Washburne. |
| Horatio C. Burchard, P. | Freeport | Fifth | 1873-79 | |
| John B. Hawley, R. | Rock Island | Fourth | 1869-73 | |
| John B. Hawley, R. | Rock Island | Sixth | 1873-75 | |
| Jesse H. Moore, R. | Decatur | Seventh | 1869-73 | |
| Thomas W. McNeely, D. | Petersburg | Ninth | 1869-73 | |
| John B. Hay, R. | Belleville | Twelfth | 1869-73 | |
| John M. Crebs, D. | Carmi | Thirteenth | 1869-73 | |
| John L. Beveridge, R. | Evansston | State-at-large | 1871-73 | Served unexpired term of Logan. |
| Charles B. Farwell, R. | Chicago | First | 1871-73 | |
| Charles B. Farwell, R. | Chicago | Third | 1873-76 | May, '76, seat awarded to J. V. Le Moyne. |
| Charles B. Farwell, R. | Chicago | Third | 1881-83 | |
| Brad. N. Stevens, R. | Princeton | Fifth | 1871-73 | |
| Henry Snapp, R. | Joliet | Sixth | 1871-73 | Filled unexpired term of B. C. Cook. |
| Edward V. Rice, D. | Hillsboro | Tenth | 1871-73 | |
| John B. Rice, R. | Chicago | First | 1873-74 | Died Dec., '74; succeeded by B. G. Caulfield. |
| B. G. Caulfield, D. | Chicago | First | 1874-77 | From 1874-75 served out Rice's term. |
| Jasper D. Ward, R. | Chicago | Second | 1873-75 | |
| Stephen A. Hurlbut, R. | Belvidere | Fourth | 1873-77 | |
| Franklin Corwin, R. | Perry | Seventh | 1873-75 | |
| Greenbury L. Fort, R. | Lacout | Eighth | 1873-75 | |
| Granville Barriere, R. | Canton | Ninth | 1873-75 | |
| William H. Ray, R. | Rushville | Tenth | 1873-75 | |
| Robert M. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville | Eleventh | 1873-75 | |
| Robert M. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville | Eleventh | 1877-79 | |
| John McNulta, R. | Bloomington | Thirteenth | 1873-75 | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Tuscola and Danville | Fourteenth | 1873-83 | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Danville | Fifteenth | 1883-91 | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Danville | Fifteenth | 1893-95 | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Danville | Sixteenth | 1895 | |
| James S. Martin, R. | Salen | Twelfth | 1873-75 | |
| Isaac Clements, R. | Carbondale | Eighteenth | 1873-75 | |
| Carter H. Harrison, D. | Chicago | Second | 1875-79 | |
| John V. Le Moyne, D. | Chicago | Third | 1876-77 | Awarded seat, vice Farwell. |
| T. J. Henderson, R. | Princeton & Geneseo | Sixth | 1875-83 | |
| T. J. Henderson, R. | Princeton | Seventh | 1883-95 | |
| Alexander Campbell, G.B. | La Salle | Seventh | 1875-77 | |
| Richard H. Whiting, R. | Peoria | Ninth | 1875-77 | |
| John C. Bagby, D. | Rushville | Tenth | 1875-77 | |
| Scott Wike, D. | Pittsfield | Eleventh | 1875-77 | |
| Scott Wike, D. | Pittsfield | Twelfth | 1889-93 | |
| William M. Springer, D. | Springfield | Twelfth | 1875-83 | |
| William M. Springer, D. | Springfield | Thirteenth | 1883-95 | |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, D. | Bloomington | Thirteenth | 1875-77 | |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, D. | Bloomington | Thirteenth | 1879-81 | |
| William A. J. Sparks, D. | Carlyle | Sixteenth | 1875-83 | |
| William Hartzell, D. | Chester | Eighteenth | 1875-79 | |
| William B. Anderson, D. | Mt. Vernon | Nineteenth | 1875-77 | |
| William Aldrich, R. | Chicago | First | 1877-83 | |
| Carter H. Harrison, D. | Chicago | Second | 1877-79 | |
| Lorenz Brentano, R. | Chicago | Third | 1877-79 | |
| William Lathrop, R. | Rockford | Fourth | 1877-79 | |
| Philip C. Hayes, R. | Morris | Seventh | 1877-81 | |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R. | Lewistown | Ninth | 1877-81 | |
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw | Tenth | 1877-83 | |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw | Eleventh | 1894-95. | |
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw | Fifteenth | 1895 | |
| Thomas F. Tipton, R. | Bloomington | Thirteenth | 1877-79. | |
| R. W. Townshend, D. | Shawneetown | Nineteenth | 1877-80. | |
| George R. Davis, R. | Chicago | Second | 1879-83. | |
| George R. Davis, R. | Chicago | Third | 1883-85. | |
| Hiram Barber, R. | Chicago | Third | 1879-81. | |
| John C. Sherwin, R. | Geneva and Elgin | Fourth | 1879-83. | |
| R. M. A. Hawk, R. | Mt. Carroll | Fifth | 1879-82. | Died, '82; succeeded by R. R. Hitt. |
| James W. Singleton, D. | Quincy | Eleventh | 1879-83. | |
| A. P. Forsythe, G. R. | Isabel | Fifteenth | 1879-81. | |
| John R. Thomas, R. | Metropolis | Eighteenth | 1879-83. | |
| John R. Thomas, R. | Metropolis | Twentieth | 1883-89. | |
| William Cullen, R. | Ottawa | Seventh | 1881-83. | |
| William Cullen, R. | Ottawa | Eighth | 1883-85. | |
| Lewis E. Payson, R. | Pontiac | Eighth | 1881-83. | |
| Lewis E. Payson, R. | Pontiac | Ninth | 1883-91. | |
| John H. Lewis, R. | Knoxville | Ninth | 1881-83. | |
| Dietrich C. Smith, R. | Chicago | Thirteenth | 1883-89. | |
| R. W. Dunham, R. | Chicago | First | 1883-85. | |
| John F. Finerty, R. | Chicago | Second | 1883-85. | |
| George E. Adams, R. | Chicago | Fourth | 1883-91. | |
| Reuben Ellwood, R. | Sycamore | Fifth | 1882-85. | |
| Robert R. Hitt, R. | Mt. Morris | Sixth | 1882-95. | Succeeded R. M. A. Hawk, deceased. |
| Robert R. Hitt, R. | Mt. Morris | Ninth | 1895 | |
| N. E. Worthington, D. | Peoria | Tenth | 1883-87. | |
| William H. Neece, D. | Macomb | Eleventh | 1883-87. | |
| James M. Riggs, D. | Winchester | Twelfth | 1883-87. | |
| Jonathan H. Rowell, R. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1883-91. | |
| Frank Lawler, D. | Chicago | Second | 1885-91. | |
| James H. Ward, D. | Chicago | Third | 1885-87. | |
| Albert J. Hopkins, R. | Aurora | Fifth | 1885-95. | |
| Albert J. Hopkins, R. | Aurora | Eighth | 1895 | |
| Ralph Plumb, R. | Streator | Eighth | 1885-89. | |
| Silas G. Landes, D. | Mt. Carmel | Sixteenth | 1885-89. | |
| William E. Mason, R. | Chicago | Third | 1887-91. | |
| Philip Sidney Post, R. | Galesburg | Tenth | 1887-91. | Died, Jan. 6, 1895. |
| William H. Gest, R. | Rock Island | Eleventh | 1887-89. | |
| George A. Anderson, D. | Quincy | Twelfth | 1887-89. | |
| Edward Lane, D. | Hillsboro | Seventeenth | 1887-95. | |
| Ahner Taylor, R. | Chicago | First | 1889-91. | |
| Charles A. Hill, R. | Joliet | Eighth | 1889-91. | |
| Geo. W. Fithian, D. | Newton | Sixteenth | 1889-95. | |
| William S. Forman, D. | Nashville | Eighteenth | 1889-95. | |
| James R. Williams, D. | Carmi | Eighteenth | 1889-95. | |
| James R. Williams, D. | Carmi | Nineteenth | 1899 | |
| George W. Smith, R. | Murphysboro | Twentieth | 1889-95. | |
| George W. Smith, R. | Murphysboro | Twenty-second | 1895 | |
| Lawrence E. McGann, D. | Chicago | Second | 1891-95. | |
| Allan C. Durbin, Jr., D. | Chicago | Third | 1891-95. | |
| Walter C. Newberry, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1891-93. | |
| Lewis Steward, Ind. | Chicago | Eighth | 1891-93. | |
| Herman W. Snow, R. | Chicago | Ninth | 1891-93. | |
| Benjamin T. Cable, D. | Rock Island | Eleventh | 1891-93. | |
| Owen Scott, D. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1891-93. | |
| Samuel T. Busey, D. | Urbana | Fifteenth | 1891-93. | |
| John C. Black, D. | Chicago | State-at-large | 1893-95. | |
| Andrew J. Hunter, D. | Paris | State-at-large | 1893-95. | |
| Andrew J. Hunter, D. | Paris | Nineteenth | 1897-99. | |
| J. Frank Aldrich, R. | Chicago | First | 1893-97. | |
| Julius Goldzier, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1893-95. | |
| Robert A. Childs, R. | Chicago | Eighth | 1893-95. | |
| Hamilton K. Wheeler, R. | Hinsdale | Ninth | 1893-95. | |
| John J. McDannold, D. | Kankakee | Twelfth | 1893-95. | |
| Benjamin F. Funk, R. | Mt. Sterling | Fourteenth | 1893-95. | |
| William Lorimer, R. | Bloomington | Second | 1895 | |
| Hugh R. Belknap, R. | Chicago | Third | 1895-99. | Awarded seat after con. with L. E. McGann. |
| Charles W. Woodman, R. | Chicago | Fourth | 1895-97. | |
| Geo. E. White, R. | Chicago | Fifth | 1895-99. | |
| Edward D. Cooke, R. | Chicago | Tenth | 1895-98. | Died, June 4, '98; suc'd. by Henry S. Boutell. |
| George B. Foss, R. | Chicago | Sixth | 1895 | |
| George W. Prince, R. | Chicago | Seventh | 1895 | |
| Walter Reeves, R. | Galesburg | Seventh | 1895 | |
| Vespasian Warner, R. | Streator | Eleventh | 1895 | |
| J. V. Graff, R. | Clinton | Thirteenth | 1895 | |
| Finis E. Downing, D. | Pekin | Fourteenth | 1895-97. | |
| James A. Connolly, R. | Virginia | Sixteenth | 1895-97. | |
| Frederick Remann, R. | Springfield | Seventeenth | 1895-99. | |
| Wm. F. L. Hadley, R. | Vandalia | Eighteenth | 1895 | Died, July 14, '95; suc'd. by W. F. L. Hadley. |
| Benson Wood, R. | Edwardsville | Eighteenth | 1895 | Elected to fill vacancy. |
| Orlando Burrell, R. | Edgingham | Nineteenth | 1895-97. | |
| Everett J. Murphy, R. | Carmi | Twentieth | 1895-97. | |
| James R. Mann, R. | East St. Louis | Twenty-first | 1897 | |
| Daniel W. Mills, R. | Chicago | First | 1897 | |
| Thomas M. Jett, D. | Chicago | Second | 1897 | |
| James R. Campbell, D. | Hillsboro | Eighteenth | 1897 | |
| George P. Foster, R. | McLeansboro | Twentieth | 1897-99. | |
| Thomas Cnsack, D. | Chicago | Third | 1899 | |
| Edgar T. Noonan, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1899 | |
| Henry S. Boutell, R. | Chicago | Fifth | 1899 | Succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased. |
| W. E. Williams, D. | Chicago | Sixth | 1899 | |
| B. F. Caldwell, D. | Pittsfield | Sixteenth | 1899 | |
| Joseph B. Crowley, D. | Chatham | Seventeenth | 1899 | |
| W. A. Rodenberg, R. | Robinson | Nineteenth | 1899 | |
| | East St. Louis | Twenty-first | 1899 | |

REYNOLDS, John, Justice of Supreme Court and fourth Governor of Illinois, was born of Irish ancestry, in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1789, and brought by his parents to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800, spending the first nine years of his life in Illinois on a farm. After receiving a common school education, and a two years' course of study in a college at Knoxville, Tenn., he studied law and began practice. In 1812-13 he served as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, winning for himself the title, in after life, of "The Old Ranger." Afterwards he removed to Cahokia, where he began the practice of law, and, in 1818, became Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the new State. Retiring from the bench in 1825, he served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Governor in 1830, in 1832 personally commanding the State volunteers called for service in the Black Hawk War. Two weeks before the expiration of his term (1834), he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of Charles Slade, who had died in office, and was again elected in 1838, always as a Democrat. He also served as Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly, and again in the Eighteenth (1852-54), being chosen Speaker of the latter. In 1858 he was the administration (or Buchanan) Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as opposed to the Republican and regular (or Douglas) Democratic candidates. For some years he edited a daily paper called "The Eagle," which was published at Belleville. While Governor Reynolds acquired some reputation as a "classical scholar," from the time spent in a Tennessee College at that early day, this was not sustained by either his colloquial or written style. He was an ardent champion of slavery, and, in the early days of the Rebellion, gained unfavorable notoriety in consequence of a letter written to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of "secession." Nevertheless, in spite of intense prejudice and bitter partisanship on some questions, he possessed many amiable qualities, as shown by his devotion to temperance, and his popularity among persons of opposite political opinions. Although at times crude in style, and not always reliable in his statement of historical facts and events, Governor Reynolds has rendered a valuable service to posterity by his writings relating to the early history of the State, especially those connected with his own times. His best known works are: "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1848); "A Glance at the Crystal

Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855). His death occurred at Belleville, May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, Secretary and President of State Board of Agriculture, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and graduated from the Miami University at the age of 18. In 1840 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and soon afterward began practice. He removed to Illinois in 1854, settling first in Winnebago County, later, successively in Marion County, in Springfield and in Chicago. From 1860 to 1870 he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and, upon the creation of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871, was elected its President, filling that position until 1888, when he resigned. He has also occupied numerous other posts of honor and of trust of a public or semi-public character, having been President of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, Chief Grain Inspector from 1878 to 1882, and Secretary of the Interstate Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago, from the date of its organization (1873) until its final dissolution. His most important public service, in recent years, was rendered as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier and legislator, was born at New Lenox, Ill., Dec. 3, 1839; at 17 years of age went to Chicago, was educated in the high school there, within a month after graduation enlisting as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. From the ranks he rose to a colonelcy through the gradations of Second-Lieutenant and Captain, and, in July, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier, and was thrice wounded. On his return home after nearly four years' service, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating therefrom and beginning practice in 1866. General Reynolds has been prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and having been a State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, in 1875, was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the order for the United States.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 4, 1812; after graduating at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1832, was connected with various institutions in that State, as well as President of Capital University at

Columbus, Ohio; then, coming to Illinois, was President of the Illinois State University at Springfield, 1857-60, after which he became Principal of a female seminary in Chicago. Previously a Lutheran, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and served several parishes until his death. In his early life he founded, and, for a time, conducted several religious publications at Gettysburg, Pa., besides issuing a number of printed addresses and other published works. Died at Oak Park, near Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876.

RHOADS, (Col.) Franklin Lawrence, soldier and steamboat captain, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824; brought to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1836, where he learned the printer's trade, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, enlisted, serving to the close. Returning home he engaged in the river trade, and, for fifteen years, commanded steamboats on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a company of three months' men attached to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, soon after being promoted to the colonelcy, as successor to Col. Richard J. Oglesby, who had been promoted Brigadier-General. After serving through the spring campaign of 1862 in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, he was compelled by rapidly declining health to resign, when he located in Shawneetown, retiring in 1874 to his farm near that city. During the latter years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, dying at Shawneetown, Jan. 6, 1879.

RHOADS, Joshua, M.D., A.M., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1806; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., also receiving the degree of A.M., from Princeton; after several years spent in practice as a physician, and as Principal in some of the public schools of Philadelphia, in 1839 he was elected Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and, in 1850, took charge of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., then in its infancy. Here he remained until 1874, when he retired. Died, February 1, 1876.

RICE, Edward Y., lawyer and jurist, born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, was educated in the common schools and at Shurtleff College, after which he read law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to practice, in 1845, at Hillsboro; in 1847 was elected County Recorder

of Montgomery County, and, in 1848, to the Sixteenth General Assembly, serving one term. Later he was elected County Judge of Montgomery County, was Master in Chancery from 1853 to 1857, and the latter year was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, being re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, at the election of the latter year, was chosen Representative in the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. Died, April 16, 1883.

RICE, John B., theatrical manager, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman, was born at Easton, Md., in 1809. By profession he was an actor, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, built and opened there the first theater. In 1857 he retired from the stage, and, in 1865, was elected Mayor of Chicago, the city of his adoption, and re-elected in 1867. He was also prominent in the early stages of the Civil War in the measures taken to raise troops in Chicago. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but, before the expiration of his term, died, at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 6, 1874. At a special election to fill the vacancy, Bernard G. Caulfield was chosen to succeed him.

RICHARDSON, William A., lawyer and politician, born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811, was educated at Transylvania University, came to the bar at 19, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., becoming State's Attorney in 1835; was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1836, to the Senate in 1838, and to the House again in 1844, from Adams County—the latter year being also chosen Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and, at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, serving as Speaker of the House. He entered the Mexican War as Captain, and won a Majority through gallantry at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1856 (when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor), he was a Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District; re-entered Congress in 1861, and, in 1863, was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, but after that retired to private life, acting, for a short time, as editor of "The Quincy Herald." Died, at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875.

RICHLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, and has an area of 361 square miles. It was organized from Edwards County in 1841. Among the early pioneers may be mentioned the Evans brothers, Thaddeus

Morehouse, Hugh Calhoun and son, Thomas Gardner, James Parker, Cornelius De Long, James Gilmore and Elijah Nelson. In 1820 there were but thirty families in the district. The first frame houses—the Nelson and Morehouse homesteads—were built in 1821, and, some years later, James Laws erected the first brick house. The pioneers traded at Vincennes, but, in 1825, a store was opened at Stringtown by Jacob May; and the same year the first school was opened at Watertown, taught by Isaac Chauncey. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1822, and services were conducted by William Martin, a Kentuckian. For a long time the mails were carried on horseback by Louis and James Beard, but, in 1824, Mills and Whetsell established a line of four-horse stages. The principal road, known as the "trace road," leading from Louisville to Cahokia, followed a buffalo and Indian trail about where the main street of Olney now is. Olney was selected as the county-seat upon the organization of the county, and a Mr. Lilly built the first house there. The chief branches of industry followed by the inhabitants are agriculture and fruit-growing. Population (1880), 15,545; (1890), 15,019; (1900), 16,391.

RIDGE FARM, a village of Vermillion County, at junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 174 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric light plant, planing mill, elevators, bank and two papers. Pop. (1900), 933; (1904), 1,300.

RIDGELY, a manufacturing and mining suburb of the city of Springfield. An extensive rolling mill is located there, and there are several coal-shafts in the vicinity. Population (1900), 1,169.

RIDGELY, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17, 1836; was educated in private schools and at Illinois College; after leaving college spent some time as a clerk in his father's bank at Springfield, finally becoming a member of the firm and successively Cashier and Vice-President. In 1870 he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but later has affiliated with the Republican party. About 1872 he became identified with the Springfield Iron Company, of which he has been President for many years; has also been President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis and, for some time, was a Director of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ridgely is also one of the Trustees of Illinois College.

RIDGELY, Nicholas H., early banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 27, 1800; after

leaving school was engaged, for a time, in the dry-goods trade, but, in 1829, came to St. Louis to assume a clerkship in the branch of the United States Bank just organized there. In 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established at Springfield, and Mr. Ridgely became its cashier, and, when it went into liquidation, was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs. He subsequently became President of the Clark's Exchange Bank in that city, but this having gone into liquidation a few years later, he went into the private banking business as head of the "Ridgely Bank," which, in 1866, became the "Ridgely National Bank," one of the strongest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago. After the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, Mr. Ridgely became one of the purchasers of the "Northern Cross Railroad" (now that part of the Wabash system extending from the Illinois river to Springfield), when it was sold by the State in 1847, paying therefor \$21,100. He was also one of the Springfield bankers to tender a loan to the State at the beginning of the war in 1861. He was one of the builders and principal owner of the Springfield gas-light system. His business career was an eminently successful one, leaving an estate at his death, Jan. 31, 1888, valued at over \$2,000,000.

RIDGWAY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 12 miles northwest of Shawneetown; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 523; (1900), 839; (1903, est.), 1,000.

RIDGWAY, Thomas S., merchant, banker and politician, was born at Carmi, Ill., August 30, 1826. His father having died when he was but 4 years old and his mother when he was 14, his education was largely acquired through contact with the world, apart from such as he received from his mother and during a year's attendance at a private school. When he was 6 years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, where he ever afterwards made his home. In 1845 he embarked in business as a merchant, and the firm of Peeples & Ridgway soon became one of the most prominent in Southern Illinois. In 1865 the partners closed out their business and organized the first National Bank of Shawneetown, of which, after the death of Mr. Peeples in 1875, Mr. Ridgway was President. He was one of the projectors of the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern Railway, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system, and, from 1867 to 1874, served as its President. He was an ardent and active Republican, and served as a delegate

to every State and National Convention of his party from 1868 to 1896. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the same ticket being defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for Governor. Three times he consented to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans as a candidate for Congress from an impregnable Democratic stronghold. For several years he was a Director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, and, for nineteen years, was a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, resigning in 1893. Died, at Shawneetown, Nov. 17, 1897.

RIGGS, James M., ex-Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 17, 1839, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a partial collegiate course. He is a practicing lawyer of Winchester. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, serving two years. In 1871-72 he represented Scott County in the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

RIGGS, Scott, pioneer, was born in North Carolina about 1790; removed to Crawford County, Ill., early in 1815, and represented that county in the First General Assembly (1818-20). In 1825 he removed to Scott County, where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 24, 1872.

RINAKER, John I., lawyer and Congressman, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1830. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to Illinois in 1836, and, for several years, lived on farms in Sangamon and Morgan Counties; was educated at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1851; in 1852 began reading law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In August, 1862, he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Four months later he was wounded in battle, but served with his regiment through the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Since 1858 he has been an active Republican; has twice (1872 and '76) served his party as a Presidential Elector—the latter year for the State-at-large—and, in 1874, accepted a nomination for Congress against William R. Morrison, largely reducing the normal Democratic major-

ity. At the State Republican Convention of 1880 he was a prominent, but unsuccessful, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1894 he made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District and, although his opponent was awarded the certificate of election, on a bare majority of 60 votes on the face of the returns, a re-count, ordered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, showed a majority for General Rinaker, and he was seated near the close of the first session. He was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but defeated in a strongly Democratic District.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, Railway President, was born in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, being related, on his mother's side, to the distinguished author, Dr. Edward Payson. After receiving his education in the high school of his native place, at the age of 17 he entered upon a commercial life, as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment in Boston. About the time he became of age, he entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office, but, a few years later, assumed a responsible position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, finally becoming General Agent for the business of that road east of Buffalo, though retaining his headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he removed to Chicago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, with which he remained twelve years, serving successively as General Traffic Manager and General Manager, until June 1, 1890, when he resigned to become Third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. This relation was continued until Jan. 1, 1896, when Mr. Ripley accepted the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which (1899) he now holds. Mr. Ripley was a prominent factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in April, 1891, was chosen one of the Directors of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means and Transportation, being Chairman of the latter.

RIVERSIDE, a suburban town on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles west of Chicago; has handsome parks, several churches, a bank, two local papers and numerous fine residences. Population (1890), 1,000; (1900), 1,551.

RIVERTON, a village in Clear Creek Township, Sangamon County, at the crossing of the

Wabash Railroad over the Sangamon River, 6½ miles east-northeast of Springfield. It has four churches, a nursery, and two coal mines. Population (1880), 705; (1890), 1,127; (1900), 1,511; (1903, est.), about 2,000.

RIVES, John Cook, early banker and journalist, was born in Franklin County, Va., May 21, 1795; in 1806 removed to Kentucky, where he grew up under care of an uncle, Samuel Casey. He received a good education and was a man of high character and attractive manners. In his early manhood he came to Illinois, and was connected, for a time, with the Branch State Bank at Edwardsville, but, about 1824, removed to Shawneetown and held a position in the bank there; also studied law and was admitted to practice. Finally, having accepted a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's Office in Washington, he removed to that city, and, in 1830, became associated with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in the establishment of "The Congressional Globe" (the predecessor of "The Congressional Record"), of which he finally became sole proprietor, so remaining until 1864. Like his partner, Blair, although a native of Virginia and a life-long Democrat, he was intensely loyal, and contributed liberally of his means for the equipment of soldiers from the District of Columbia, and for the support of their families, during the Civil War. His expenditures for these objects have been estimated at some \$30,000. Died, in Prince George's County, Md., April 10, 1864.

ROANOKE, a village of Woodford County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 26 miles northeast of Peoria; is in a coal district; has two banks, a coal mine, and one newspaper. Population (1880), 355; (1890), 831; (1900), 966.

ROBB, Thomas Patten, Sanitary Agent, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1819; came to Cook County, Ill., in 1838, and, after arriving at manhood, established the first exclusive wholesale grocery house in Chicago, remaining in the business until 1850. He then went to California, establishing himself in mercantile business at Sacramento, where he remained seven years, meanwhile being elected Mayor of that city. Returning to Chicago on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates with the rank of Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was instrumental in giving General Grant the first duty he performed in the office of the Adjutant-General after his arrival from Galena. Later, he was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Illinois troops with the rank of Colonel, having general charge of sanitary

affairs until the close of the war, when he was appointed Cotton Agent for the State of Georgia, and, still later, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. Other positions held by him were those of Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; he was also one of the publishers of "The New Era," a Republican paper at Atlanta, and a prominent actor in reconstruction affairs. Resigning the Collectorship, he was appointed by the President United States Commissioner to investigate Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border; was subsequently identified with Texas railroad interests as the President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, and one of the projectors of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway, being thus engaged until 1872. Later he returned to California, dying near Glenwood, in that State, April 10, 1895, aged 75 years and 10 months.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in a small village of Wales, England, Sept. 23, 1832; received his primary education in that country, but, removing to America during his minority, graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. After filling various pastorates in Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio, in 1881 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the next year being offered the Presidency of Rutgers College, which he declined. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, which he still retains. From 1859 to 1863 he was a Trustee of Lafayette College, and, in 1866, was elected to a trusteeship of his Alma Mater. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and was a member of the first and third councils of the Reformed Churches, held at Edinburgh and Belfast. Besides occasional sermons and frequent contributions to English, American, German and Welsh periodicals, Dr. Roberts has published a Welsh translation of the Westminster shorter catechism and a collection of letters on the great preachers of Wales, which appeared in Utica, 1868. He received the degree of D.D., from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D., from Princeton, in 1887.

ROBINSON, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Crawford County, 25 miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind., and 44 miles south of Paris, Ill.; is on two lines of railroad and in the heart of a fruit and agricultural region. The city has water-works, electric lights, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890) 1,387; (1900), 1,683; (1904), about 2,000.

ROBINSON, James C., lawyer and former Congressman, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1822, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as a private during the Mexican War, and, in 1858, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, as he was again in 1860, '62, '70 and '72. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was a fluent speaker, and attained considerable distinction as an advocate in criminal practice. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, John M., United States Senator, born in Kentucky in 1793, was liberally educated and became a lawyer by profession. In early life he settled at Carini, Ill., where he married. He was of fine physique, of engaging manners, and personally popular. Through his association with the State militia he earned the title of "General." In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. His immediate predecessor was David Jewett Baker, appointed by Governor Edwards, who served one month but failed of election by the Legislature. In 1834 Mr. Robinson was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to a seat upon the Illinois Supreme bench, but died at Ottawa, April 27, of the same year, within three months after his elevation.

ROCHELLE, a city of Ogle County and an intersecting point of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It is 75 miles west of Chicago, 27 miles south of Rockford, and 23 miles east by north of Dixon. It is in a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, rendering Rochelle an important shipping point. Among its industrial establishments are water-works, electric lights, a flouring mill and silk-underwear factory. The city has three banks, five churches and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,789; (1900), 2,073; (1903), 2,500.

ROCHESTER, a village and early settlement in Sangamon County, laid out in 1819; in rich agricultural district, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 7½ miles southeast of Springfield; has a bank, two churches, one school, and a newspaper. Population (1900), 365.

ROCK FALLS, a city in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; has excellent water-power, a good public school system with a high school, banks and a weekly newspaper. Agricultural implements, barbed wire, furniture, flour and paper are its chief manufactures. Water for the navigable feeder of the Hennepin Canal is taken from Rock River at this point. Pop. (1900), 2,176.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing manufacturing city, the county-seat of Winnebago County; lies on both sides of the Rock River, 92 miles west of Chicago. Four trunk lines of railroad—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—intersect here. Excellent water-power is secured by a dam across the river, and communication between the two divisions of the city is facilitated by three railway and three highway bridges. Water is provided from five artesian wells, a reserve main leading to the river. The city is wealthy, prosperous and progressive. The assessed valuation of property, in 1893, was \$6,531,235. Churches are numerous and schools, both public and private, are abundant and well conducted. The census of 1890 showed \$7,715,069 capital invested in 246 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,223 persons and turned out an annual product valued at \$8,888,904. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and furniture, though watches, silver-plated ware, paper, flour and grape sugar are among the other products. Pop. (1880), 13,129; (1890), 23,584; (1900), 31,051.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, located at Rockford, Ill., incorporated in 1847; in 1898 had a faculty of 21 instructors with 161 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, music and fine arts. It has a library of 6,150 volumes, funds and endowment aggregating \$50,880 and property valued at \$240,880, of which \$150,000 is real estate.

ROCK ISLAND, the principal city and county-seat of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, 182 miles west by south from Chicago; is the converging point of five lines of railroad, and the western terminus of the Hennepin Canal. The name is derived from an island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city, 3 miles long, which belongs to the United States Government and contains an arsenal and armory. The river channel north of the island is navigable, the southern channel having been dammed by the Government, thereby giving great water power to Rock Island and Moline. A combined railway and highway bridge spans the river from Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa, crossing the island, while a railway bridge connects the cities a mile below. The island was the site of Fort Armstrong during the Black Hawk War, and was also a place for the confinement of Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Rock Island is in a region of much picturesque scenery and has extensive manufactures of lumber, agricultural imple-

ments, iron, carriages and wagons and oilcloth; also five banks and three newspapers, two issuing daily editions. Pop. (1890), 13,634; (1900), 19,493.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, in the northwestern section of the State bordering upon the Mississippi River (which constitutes its northwestern boundary for more than 60 miles), and having an area of 440 square miles. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on Rock Island (an island in the Mississippi, 3 miles long and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), naming it Fort Armstrong. It has always remained a military post, and is now the seat of an extensive arsenal and work-shops. In the spring of 1828, settlements were made near Port Byron by John and Thomas Kinney, Archibald Allen and George Harlan. Other early settlers, near Rock Island and Rapids City, were J. W. Spencer, J. W. Barriels, Benjamin F. Pike and Conrad Leak; and among the pioneers were Wells and Michael Bartlett, Joel Thompson, the Simms brothers and George Davenport. The country was full of Indians, this being the headquarters of Black Hawk and the initial point of the Black Hawk War. (See *Black Hawk*, and *Black Hawk War*.) By 1829 settlers were increased in number and county organization was effected in 1835, Rock Island (then called Stephenson) being made the county-seat. Joseph Conway was the first County Clerk, and Joel Wells, Sr., the first Treasurer. The first court was held at the residence of John W. Barriels, in Farnhamsburg. The county is irregular in shape, and the soil and scenery greatly varied. Coal is abundant, the water-power inexhaustible, and the county's mining and manufacturing interests are very extensive. Several lines of railway cross the county, affording admirable transportation facilities to both eastern and western markets. Rock Island and Moline (which see) are the two principal cities in the county, though there are several other important points. Coal Valley is the center of large mining interests, and Milan is also a manufacturing center. Port Byron is one of the oldest towns in the county, and has considerable lime and lumber interests, while Watertown is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Population of the county (1880), 38,302; (1890), 41,917; (1900), 55,249.

ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILWAY, a standard-gauge road, laid with steel rails, extending from Rock Island to Peoria, 91 miles. It is lessee of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, running from Milan to Cable, Ill., giving it a total length of 118 miles—with Peoria Terminal,

121.10 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company is a reorganization (Oct. 9, 1877) of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure, April 4, 1877. The latter Road was the result of the consolidation, in 1869, of two corporations—the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Companies—the new organization taking the latter name. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1872, its sale under foreclosure and reorganization under its present name taking place, as already stated, in 1877. The Cable Branch was organized in 1876, as the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, and opened in December of the same year, sold under foreclosure in 1877, and leased to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, July 1, 1885, for 999 years, the rental for the entire period being commuted at \$450,000.—(FINANCIAL.) The cost of the entire road and equipment was \$2,654,487. The capital stock (1898) is \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$600,000; other forms of indebtedness increasing the total capital invested to \$2,181,066.

ROCK RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington County, Wis., and flows generally in a southerly direction, a part of its course being very sinuous. After crossing the northern boundary of Illinois, it runs southwestward, intersecting the counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island, and entering the Mississippi three miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long, but its navigation is partly obstructed by rapids, which, however, furnish abundant water-power. The principal towns on its banks are Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. Its valley is wide, and noted for its beauty and fertility.

ROCKTON, a village in Winnebago County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Rock River, 13 miles north of Rockford; has manufactures of paper and agricultural implements, a feed mill, and local paper. Pop. (1890), 892; (1900), 936.

ROE, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., physician, soldier and author, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 22, 1813; removed with his father, in 1819, to Cincinnati, and graduated at Louisville Medical Institute in 1842; began practice at Anderson, Ind., but soon removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he gave much attention to geological research and made some extensive natural history collections. From 1848 to '52 he resided at Jacksonville, lectured extensively on his favorite science, wrote for the press and, for two years (1850-52), edited "The Jacksonville Journal," still

later editing the newly established "Constitutionalist" for a few months. During a part of this period he was lecturer on natural science at Shurtleff College; also delivered a lecture before the State Legislature on the geology of Illinois, which was immediately followed by the passage of the act establishing the State Geological Department. A majority of both houses joined in a request for his appointment as State Geologist, but it was rejected on partisan grounds—he, then, being a Whig. Removing to Bloomington in 1852, Dr. Roe became prominent in educational matters, being the first Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal University, and also a Trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Having identified himself with the Democratic party at this time, he became its nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1860, but, on the inception of the war in 1861, he promptly espoused the cause of the Union, raised three companies (mostly Normal students) which were attached to the Thirty-third Illinois (Normal) Regiment; was elected Captain and successively promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Having been dangerously wounded in the assault at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, and compelled to return home, he was elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties, was re-elected four years later, became editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph" and, in 1870, was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, where he won distinction by a somewhat notable humorous speech in opposition to removing the State Capital to Peoria. In 1871 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving nine years. Dr. Roe was a somewhat prolific author, having produced more than a dozen works which have appeared in book form. One of these, "Virginia Rose; a Tale of Illinois in Early Days," first appeared as a prize serial in "The Alton Courier" in 1852. Others of his more noteworthy productions are: "The Gray and the Blue"; "Brought to Bay"; "From the Beaten Path"; "G. A. R.; or How She Married His Double"; "Dr. Caldwell; or the Trail of the Serpent"; and "Prairie-Land and Other Poems." He died in Chicago, Nov. 6, 1893.

ROGERS, George Clarke, soldier, was born in Grafton County, N. H., Nov. 22, 1838; but was educated in Vermont and Illinois, having removed to the latter State early in life. While teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was the first, in 1861, to raise a company in Lake County for the war, which was mustered into the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers;

was chosen Second-Lieutenant and later Captain; was wounded four times at Shiloh, but refused to leave the field, and led his regiment in the final charge; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and soon after commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Hatchie. At Champion Hills he received three wounds, from one of which he never fully recovered; took a prominent part in the operations at Allatoona and commanded a brigade nearly two years, including the Atlanta campaign, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Since the war has practiced law in Illinois and in Kansas.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, educator, lawyer and author, was born in Central New York in 1853; entered Hamilton College, but the following year became a student in Michigan University, graduating there in 1874, also receiving the degree of A.M., from the same institution, in 1877. In 1883 he was elected to a professorship in the Ann Arbor Law School, and, in 1885, was made Dean of the Faculty, succeeding Judge Cooley, at the age of 32. Five years later he was tendered, and accepted, the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, being the first layman chosen to the position, and succeeding a long line of Bishops and divines. The same year (1890), Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has served for a number of years on its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and was the first Chairman of the Section on Legal Education. President Rogers was the General Chairman of the Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1898. At the Congress held in 1893, as auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Jurisprudence, and was for a time associate editor of "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia. He is also the author of a treatise on "Expert Testimony," which has passed through two editions, and has edited a work entitled "Illinois Citations," besides doing much other valuable literary work of a similar character.

ROGERS, John Gorin, jurist, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818, of English and early Virginian ancestry; was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Transylvania University, graduating from the latter institution in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For sixteen years he practiced in his native town, and, in 1857, removed to Chicago, where he soon

attained professional prominence. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, continuing on the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Jan. 10, 1887, four years before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.

ROGERS PARK, a village and suburb 9 miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan and the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has a bank and two weekly newspapers; is reached by electric street-car line from Chicago, and is a popular residence suburb. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1893.

ROLL, John E., pioneer, was born in Green Village, N. J., June 4, 1814; came to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Sangamon County. He assisted Abraham Lincoln in the construction of the flat-boat with which the latter descended the Mississippi River to New Orleans, in 1831. Mr. Roll, who was a mechanic and contractor, built a number of houses in Springfield, where he has since continued to reside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The earliest Christians to establish places of worship in Illinois were priests of the Catholic faith. Early Catholic missionaries were explorers and historians as well as preachers. (See *Allouez; Bergier; Early Missionaries; Gravier; Marquette.*) The church went hand in hand with the representatives of the French Government, carrying in one hand the cross and in the other the flag of France, simultaneously disseminating the doctrines of Christianity and inculcating loyalty to the House of Bourbon. For nearly a hundred years, the self-sacrificing and devoted Catholic clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ministered to the spiritual wants of the early French settlers and the natives. They were not without factional jealousies, however, and a severe blow was dealt to a branch of them in the order for the banishment of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property. (See *Early Missionaries.*) The subsequent occupation of the country by the English, with the contemporaneous emigration of a considerable portion of the French west of the Mississippi, dissipated many congregations. Up to 1830 Illinois was included in the diocese of Missouri; but at that time it was constituted a separate diocese, under the episcopal control of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti. At that date there were few, if any, priests in Illinois. But Bishop Rosatti was a man of earnest purpose and rare administrative ability. New parishes were organized as rapidly as circumstances

would permit, and the growth of the church has been steady. By 1840 there were thirty-one parishes and twenty priests. In 1896 there are reported 698 parishes, 764 clergymen and a Catholic population exceeding 850,000. (See also *Religious Denominations.*)

ROODHOUSE, a city in Greene County, 21 miles south of Jacksonville, and at junction of three divisions of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; is in fertile agricultural and coal-mining region; city contains a flouring mill, grain-elevator, stock-yards, railway shops, water-works, electric light plant, two private banks, fine opera house, good school buildings, one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,360; (1900), 2,351.

ROODHOUSE, John, farmer and founder of the town of Roodhouse, in Greene County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, brought to America in childhood, his father settling in Greene County, Ill., in 1831. In his early manhood he opened a farm in Tazewell County, but finally returned to the paternal home in Greene County, where, on the location of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he laid out the town of Roodhouse, at the junction of the Louisiana and Kansas City branch with the main line.

ROOT, George Frederick, musical composer and author, was born at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1820. He was a natural musician, and, while employed on his father's farm, learned to play on various instruments. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he began his life-work. Besides teaching music in the public schools, he was employed to direct the musical service in two churches. From Boston he removed to New York, and, in 1850, went to Paris for purposes of musical study. In 1853 he made his first public essay as a composer in the song, "Hazel Dell," which became popular at once. From this time forward his success as a song-writer was assured. His music, while not of a high artistic character, captivated the popular ear and appealed strongly to the heart. In 1860 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he conducted a musical journal and wrote those "war songs" which created and perpetuated his fame. Among the best known are "Rally Round the Flag"; "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Other popular songs by him are "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower"; "A Hundred Years Ago"; and "The Old Folks are Gone." Besides songs he composed several cantatas and much sacred music, also publishing many books of instruction and numerous collections of vocal and instru-

mental music. In 1872 the University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. Died, near Portland, Maine, August 6, 1895.

ROOTS, Benajah Guernsey, civil engineer, and educator, was born in Onondaga County N. Y., April 20, 1811, and educated in the schools and academies of Central New York; began teaching in 1827, and, after spending a year at sea for the benefit of his health, took a course in law and civil engineering. He was employed as a civil engineer on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts until 1838, when he came to Illinois and obtained employment on the railroad projected from Alton to Shawneetown, under the "internal improvement system" of 1837. When that was suspended in 1839, he settled on a farm near the present site of Tamaroa, Perry County, and soon after opened a boarding school, continuing its management until 1846, when he became Principal of a seminary at Sparta. In 1851 he went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, later as land agent and attorney. He was prominent in the introduction of the graded school system in Illinois and in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the University of Illinois at Champaign; was a member of the State Board of Education from its organization, and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868. Died, at his home in Perry County, Ill., May 9, 1888.—**Philander Keep (Roots)**, son of the preceding, born in Tolland County, Conn., June 4, 1838, brought to Illinois the same year and educated in his father's school, and in an academy at Carrollton and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; at the age of 17 belonged to a corps of engineers employed on a Southern railroad, and, during the war, served as a civil engineer in the construction and repair of military roads. Later, he was Deputy Surveyor-General of Nebraska; in 1871 became Chief Engineer on the Cairo & Fulton (now a part of the Iron Mountain) Railway; then engaged in the banking business in Arkansas, first as cashier of a bank at Fort Smith and afterwards of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, of which his brother, Logan H., was President.—**Logan H. (Roots)**, another son, born near Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., March 22, 1841, was educated at home and at the State Normal at Bloomington, meanwhile serving as principal of a high school at Duquoin; in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and acting as Chief Commissary

for General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and participating in the great review in Washington, in May, 1865. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Arkansas District, was elected from that State to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1868 and 1870)—being, at the time, the youngest member in that body—and was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant. He finally became President of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, with which he remained nearly twenty years. Died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, May 30, 1893, leaving an estate valued at nearly one and a half millions, of which he gave a large share to charitable purposes and to the city of Little Rock, for the benefit of its hospitals and the improvement of its parks.

ROSE, James A., Secretary of State, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1850. The foundation of his education was secured in the public schools of his native place, and, after a term in the Normal University at Normal, Ill., at the age of 18 he took charge of a country school. Soon he was chosen Principal of the Golconda graded schools, was later made County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected for a second term. During his second term he was admitted to the bar, and, resigning the office of Superintendent, was elected State's Attorney without opposition, being re-elected for another term. In 1889, by appointment of Governor Fifer, he became one of the Trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory, serving until the next year, when he was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, which position he continued to occupy until 1893. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, his term extending to January, 1901.

ROSEVILLE, a village in Warren County, on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Bushnell; has water and electric-light plants, two banks, public library and one newspaper. Region agricultural and coal-mining. Pop. (1900), 1,014.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 18, 1823; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1845; the following year enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen-

eral Taylor. After the war he served six years as Probate Judge. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the war for the Union, and was chosen Colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, serving with it in Missouri and Kentucky; was commissioned Brigadier-General a few weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, and, after the evacuation of Corinth, was assigned to the command of a division with headquarters at Bolivar, Tenn. He resigned in July, 1863, and, in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District; has been three times a delegate to National Republican Conventions and twice defeated as a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District. Since the war he has devoted his attention largely to stock-raising, having a large stock-farm in Iowa. In his later years was President of a bank at Lewistown, Ill. Died Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, (Col.) William, pioneer, was born at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., April 24, 1792; removed with his father's family, in 1805, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until his twentieth year, when he was commissioned an Ensign in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, serving through the War of 1812-14, and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. During the latter part of his service he acted as drill-master at various points. Then, returning to Pittsfield, he carried on the business of blacksmithing as an employer, meanwhile filling some local offices. In 1820, a company consisting of himself and four brothers, with their families and a few others, started for the West, intending to settle in Illinois. Reaching the head-waters of the Allegheny overland, they transferred their wagons, teams and other property to flat-boats, descending that stream and the Ohio to Shawneetown, Ill. Here they disembarked and, crossing the State, reached Upper Alton, where they found only one house, that of Maj. Charles W. Hunter. Leaving their families at Upper Alton, the brothers proceeded north, crossing the Illinois River near its mouth, until they reached a point in the western part of the present county of Pike, where the town of Atlas was afterwards located. Here they erected four rough log-cabins, on a beautiful prairie not far from the Mississippi, removing their families thither a few weeks later. They suffered the usual privations incident to life in a new country, not excepting sickness and death of some of their number. At the next session of the Legislature (1820-21) Pike County was established, embracing all that part of the State west

and north of the Illinois, and including the present cities of Galena and Chicago. The Ross settlement became the nucleus of the town of Atlas, laid out by Colonel Ross and his associates in 1823, at an early day the rival of Quincy, and becoming the second county-seat of Pike County, so remaining from 1824 to 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During this period Colonel Ross was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding, simultaneously or successively, the offices of Probate Judge, Circuit and County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and others of a subordinate character. As Colonel of Militia, in 1832, he was ordered by Governor Reynolds to raise a company for the Black Hawk War, and, in four days, reported at Beardstown with twice the number of men called for. In 1834 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, also serving in the Senate during the three following sessions, a part of the time as President pro tem. of the last-named body. While in the General Assembly he was instrumental in securing legislation of great importance relating to Military Tract lands. The year following the establishment of the county-seat at Pittsfield (1834) he became a citizen of that place, which he had the privilege of naming for his early home. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President the first time. Beginning life poor he acquired considerable property; was liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, making a handsome donation to the first company organized in Pike County, for the suppression of the Rebellion. Died, at Pittsfield, May 31, 1873.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 19 miles north of Danville; has electric-light plant, water-works, tile and brick-works, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 879; (1900), 1,435.

ROUNDS, Sterling Parker, public printer, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 27, 1828; about 1840 began learning the printer's trade at Kenosha, Wis., and, in 1845, was foreman of the State printing office at Madison, afterward working in offices in Milwaukee, Racine and Buffalo, going to Chicago in 1851. Here he finally established a printer's warehouse, to which he later added an electrotype foundry and the manufacture of presses, also commencing the issue of "Round's Printers' Cabinet," a trade-paper, which was continued during his life. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Public Printer at

Washington, serving until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and was identified with "The Republican," of that city, until his death, Dec. 17, 1887.

ROUNTREE, Hiram, County Judge, born in Rutherford County, N. C., Dec. 23, 1794; was brought to Kentucky in infancy, where he grew to manhood and served as an Ensign in the War of 1812 under General Shelby. In 1817 he removed to Illinois Territory, first locating in Madison County, where he taught school for two years near Edwardsville, but removed to Fayette County about the time of the removal of the State capital to Vandalia. On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, he was appointed to office there and ever afterwards resided at Hillsboro. For a number of years in the early history of the county, he held (at the same time) the offices of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Master in Chancery and Judge of Probate, besides that of Postmaster for the town of Hillsboro. In 1826 he was elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and re-elected in 1830; served as Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. On retiring from the Senate (1852), he was elected County Judge without opposition, was re-elected to the same office in 1861, and again, in 1865, as the nominee of the Republicans. Judge Rountree was noted for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. Died, at Hillsboro, March 4, 1873.

ROUTT, John L., soldier and Governor, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 25, 1826, brought to Illinois in infancy and educated in the common schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected and served one term as Sheriff of McLean County; in 1862 enlisted and became Captain of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was appointed by President Grant, successively, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and Territorial Governor of Colorado. On the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected the first Governor under the State Government, and re-elected in 1890—serving, in all, three years. His home is in Denver. He has been extensively and successfully identified with mining enterprises in Colorado.

ROWELL, Jonathan H., ex-Congressman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 10, 1833. He is a

graduate of Eureka College and of the Law Department of the Chicago University. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years as company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1880, was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District and three times re-elected, serving until March, 1891. His home is at Bloomington.

ROWETT, Richard, soldier, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came to the United States in 1851, finally settling on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and becoming a breeder of thorough-bred horses. In 1861 he entered the service as a Captain in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers and was successively promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Allatoona, especially distinguishing himself at the latter and being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry. After the war he returned to his stock-farm, but later held the positions of Canal Commissioner, Penitentiary Commissioner, Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Quincy) District, until its consolidation with the Eighth District by President Cleveland. Died, in Chicago, July 13, 1887.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago; incorporated by act of March 2, 1837, the charter having been prepared the previous year by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue. The extreme financial depression of the following year prevented the organization of a faculty until 1843. The institution was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent practitioner, medical author and teacher of Philadelphia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first faculty consisted of four professors, and the first term opened on Dec. 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students. Three years' study was required for graduation, but only two annual terms of sixteen weeks each need be attended at the college itself. Instruction was given in a few rooms temporarily opened for that purpose. The next year a small building, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, was erected. This was rearranged and enlarged in 1855 at a cost of \$15,000. The constant and rapid growth of the college necessitated the erection of a new building in 1867, the cost of which was \$70,000. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and another, costing \$54,000, was erected in 1876 and a free dispensary

added. In 1844 the Presbyterian Hospital was located on a portion of the college lot, and the two institutions connected, thus insuring abundant and stable facilities for clinical instruction. Shortly afterwards, Rush College became the medical department of Lake Forest University. The present faculty (1898) consists of 95 professors, adjunct professors, lecturers and instructors of all grades, and over 600 students in attendance. The length of the annual terms is six months, and four years of study are required for graduation, attendance upon at least three college terms being compulsory.

RUSHVILLE, the county-seat of Schuyler County, 50 miles northeast of Quincy and 11 miles northwest of Beardstown; is the southern terminus of the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town was selected as the county-seat in 1826, the seat of justice being removed from a place called Beardstown, about five miles eastward (not the present Beardstown in Cass County), where it had been located at the time of the organization of Schuyler County, a year previous. At first the new seat of justice was called Rush-ton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but afterwards took its present name. It is a coal-mining, grain and fruit-growing region, and contains several manufactories, including flour-mills, brick and tile works; also has two banks (State and private) and a public library. Four periodicals (one daily) are published here. Population (1880), 1,662; (1890), 2,031; (1900), 2,292.

RUSSELL, John, pioneer teacher and author, was born at Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1793, and educated in the common schools of his native State and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1818—having obtained means to support himself, during his college course, by teaching and by the publication, before he had reached his 20th year, of a volume entitled "The Authentic History of Vermont State Prison." After graduation he taught for a short time in Georgia; but, early in the following year, joined his father on the way to Missouri. The next five years he spent in teaching in the "Bonhomie Bottom" on the Missouri River. During this period he published, anonymously, in "The St. Charles Missourian," a temperance allegory entitled "The Venomous Worm" (or "The Worm of the Still"), which gained a wide popularity and was early recognized by the compilers of school-readers as a sort of classic. Leaving this locality he taught a year in St. Louis, when he removed to Vandalia (then the capital of Illinois), after which he spent

two years teaching in the Seminary at Upper Alton, which afterwards became Shurtleff College. In 1828 he removed to Greene County, locating at a point near the Illinois River to which he gave the name of Bluffdale. Here he was licensed as a Baptist preacher, officiating in this capacity only occasionally, while pursuing his calling as a teacher or writer for the press, to which he was an almost constant contributor during the last twenty-five years of his life. About 1837 or 1838 he was editor of a paper called "The Backwoodsman" at Grafton—then a part of Greene County, but now in Jersey County—to which he afterwards continued to be a contributor some time longer, and, in 1841-42, was editor of "The Advertiser," at Louisville, Ky. He was also, for several years, Principal of the Spring Hill Academy in East Feliciana Parish, La., meanwhile serving for a portion of the time as Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the author of a number of stories and sketches, some of which went through several editions, and, at the time of his death, had in preparation a history of "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity" and a "History of Illinois." He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, besides having considerable familiarity with several other modern languages. In 1862 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. Died, Jan. 2, 1863, and was buried on the old homestead at Bluffdale.

RUSSELL, Martin J., politician and journalist, born in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1845. He was a nephew of Col. James A. Mulligan (see *Mulligan*, *James A.*) and served with credit as Adjutant-General on the staff of the latter in the Civil War. In 1870 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Post," and was advanced to the position of city editor. Subsequently he was connected with "The Times," and "The Telegram"; was also a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park before the annexation of that village to Chicago, and has been one of the South Park Commissioners of the city last named. After the purchase of "The Chicago Times" by Carter H. Harrison he remained for a time on the editorial staff. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed editorial work as editor-in-chief of "The Chronicle," the organ of the Democratic party in Chicago. Died June 25, 1900.

RUTHERFORD, Friend S., lawyer and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 25,

1820; studied law in Troy and removed to Illinois, settling at Edwardsville, and finally at Alton; was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1856, and, in 1860, a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the capture of Port Gibson and in the operations about Vicksburg—also leading in the attack on Arkansas Post, and subsequently serving in Louisiana, but died as the result of fatigue and exposure in the service, June 20, 1864, one week before his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.—**Reuben C.** (Rutherford), brother of the preceding, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1823, but grew up in Vermont and New Hampshire; received a degree in law when quite young, but afterwards fitted himself as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene, upon which he lectured extensively in Michigan, Illinois and other States after coming west in 1849. During 1854-55, in co-operation with Prof. J. B. Turner and others, he canvassed and lectured extensively throughout Illinois in support of the movement which resulted in the donation of public lands, by Congress, for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States. The establishment of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, was the outgrowth of this movement. In 1856 he located at Quincy, where he resided some thirty years; in 1861, served for several months as the first Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo; was later associated with the State Quartermaster's Department, finally entering the secret service of the War Department, in which he remained until 1867, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. In 1886, General Rutherford removed to New York City, where he died, June 24, 1895.—**George V.** (Rutherford), another brother, was born at Rutland, Vt., 1830; was first admitted to the bar, but afterwards took charge of the construction of telegraph lines in some of the Southern States; at the beginning of the Civil War became Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, under ex-Gov. John Wood, but subsequently entered the Quartermaster's service of the General Government in Washington, retiring after the war with the rank of Brigadier-General. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he engaged in manufacturing business at Northampton, Mass., but finally removed to California for the benefit of his failing health. Died, at St. Helena, Cal., August 28, 1872.

RUTLAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles south of La Salle; has a bank, five churches, school, and a newspaper, with coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1890), 509; (1900), 893; (1903), 1,093.

RUTLEDGE, (Rev.) **William J.**, clergyman, Army Chaplain, born in Augusta County, Va., June 24, 1820; was converted at the age of 12 years and, at 21, became a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving various churches in the central and western parts of the State—also acting, for a time, as Agent of the Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Returning from the war, he served as pastor of churches at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Quincy, Rushville, Springfield, Griggsville and other points; from 1881 to '84 was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Rutledge was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for many years as Chaplain of the order for the Department of Illinois. In connection with the ministry, he has occupied a supernumerary relation since 1885. Died in Jacksonville, April 14, 1900.

RUTZ, **Edward**, State Treasurer, was born in a village in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829; came to America in 1848, locating on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill.; went to California in 1857, and, early in 1861, enlisted in the Third United States Artillery at San Francisco, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his discharge in 1864, and taking part in every battle in which his command was engaged. After his return in 1865, he located in St. Clair County, and was elected County Surveyor, served three consecutive terms as County Treasurer, and was elected State Treasurer three times—1872, '76 and '80. About 1892 he removed to California, where he now resides.

RYAN, **Edward G.**, early editor and jurist, born at Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810; was educated for the priesthood, but turned his attention to law, and, in 1830, came to New York and engaged in teaching while prosecuting his legal studies; in 1836 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and was, for a time, associated in practice with Hugh T. Dickey. In April, 1840, Mr. Ryan assumed the editorship of a weekly paper in Chicago called "The Illinois Tribune," which he conducted for over a year, and which is remembered chiefly on account of its bitter assaults on Judge John Pearson of Danville, who had

aroused the hostility of some members of the Chicago bar by his rulings upon the bench. About 1842 Ryan removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was, for a time, a partner of Matthew H. Carpenter (afterwards United States Senator), and was connected with a number of celebrated trials before the courts of that State, including the Barstow-Bashford case, which ended with Bashford becoming the first Republican Governor of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin, serving until his death, which occurred at Madison, Oct. 19, 1880. He was a strong partisan, and, during the Civil War, was an intense opponent of the war policy of the Government. In spite of infirmities of temper, he appears to have been a man of much learning and recognized legal ability.

RYAN, James, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Ireland in 1848 and emigrated to America in childhood; was educated for the priesthood in Kentucky, and, after ordination, was made a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Bardstown, Ky. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, attaching himself to the diocese of Peoria, and having charge of parishes at Wataga and Danville. In 1881 he became rector of the Ottawa parish, within the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Chicago. In 1888 he was made Bishop of the see of Alton, the prior incumbent (Bishop Baltes) having died in 1886.

SACS AND FOXES, two confederated Indian tribes, who were among the most warlike and powerful of the aborigines of the Illinois Country. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-ha-kee, a name compounded of two words, signifying "those of red earth." The French called them Ou-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning of which was "Foxes," and which was bestowed upon them because their totem (or armorial device, as it may be called) was a fox. They seem to have been driven westward from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Niagara and Mackinac, to the region around Green Bay, Wis.—Concerning their allied brethren, the Sacs, less is known. The name is variously spelled in the Indian dialects—Ou-sa-kies, Sauks, etc.—and the term Sacs is unquestionably an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk belonged to this tribe. The Foxes and Sacs formed a confederation according to aboriginal tradition, on what is now known as the Sac River, near Green Bay, but the date of the alliance cannot be determined. The origin of the Sacs is equally

uncertain. Black Hawk claimed that his tribe originally dwelt around Quebec, but, as to the authenticity of this claim, historical authorities differ widely. Subsequent to 1670 the history of the allied tribes is tolerably well defined. Their characteristics, location and habits are described at some length by Father Allouez, who visited them in 1666-67. He says that they were numerous and warlike, but depicts them as "penurious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome." That they were cordially detested by their neighbors is certain, and Judge James Hall calls them "the Ishmaelites of the lakes." They were unfriendly to the French, who attached to themselves other tribes, and, through the aid of the latter, had well-nigh exterminated them, when the Sacs and Foxes sued for peace, which was granted on terms most humiliating to the vanquished. By 1718, however, they were virtually in possession of the region around Rock River in Illinois, and, four years later, through the aid of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, they had expelled the Illinois, driving the last of that ill-fated tribe across the Illinois River. They abstained from taking part in the border wars that marked the close of the Revolutionary War, and therefore did not participate in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. At that date, according to Judge Hall, they claimed the country as far west as Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as far north as Prairie du Chien. They offered to co-operate with the United States Government in the War of 1812, but this offer was declined, and a portion of the tribe, under the leadership of Black Hawk, enlisted on the side of the British. The Black Hawk War proved their political ruin. By the treaty of Rock Island they ceded vast tracts of land, including a large part of the eastern half of Iowa and a large body of land east of the Mississippi. (See *Black Hawk War*; *Indian Treaties*.) In 1842 the Government divided the nation into two bands, removing both to reservations in the farther West. One was located on the Osage River and the other on the south side of the Nee-ma-ha River, near the northwest corner of Kansas. From these reservations, there is little doubt, many of them have silently emigrated toward the Rocky Mountains, where the hoe might be laid aside for the rifle, the net and the spear of the hunter. A few years ago a part of these confederated tribes were located in the eastern part of Oklahoma.

SAILOR SPRINGS, a village and health resort in Clay County, 5 miles north of Clay City, has an academy and a local paper. Population (1900), 419; (1903, est.), 550.

SALEM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Marion County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Southern Railroads, 71 miles east of St. Louis, and 16 miles northeast of Centralia; in agricultural and coal district. A leading industry is the culture, evaporation and shipment of fruit. The city has flour-mills, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,493; (1900), 1,642.

SALINE COUNTY, a southeastern county, organized in 1847, having an area of 380 square miles. It derives its name from the salt springs which are found in every part of the county. The northern portion is rolling and yields an abundance of coal of a quality suitable for smithing. The bottoms are swampy, but heavily timbered, and saw-mills abound. Oak, hickory, sweet gum, mulberry, locust and sassafras are the prevailing varieties. Fruit and tobacco are extensively cultivated. The climate is mild and humid, and the vegetation varied. The soil of the low lands is rich, and, when drained, makes excellent farming lands. In some localities a good gray sandstone, soft enough to be worked, is quarried, and millstone grit is frequently found. In the southern half of the county are the Eagle Mountains, a line of hills having an altitude of some 450 to 500 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo, and believed by geologists to have been a part of the upheaval that gave birth to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. The highest land in the county is 864 feet above sea-level. Tradition says that these hills are rich in silver ore, but it has not been found in paying quantities. Springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found on the slopes. The county-seat was originally located at Raleigh, which was platted in 1848, but it was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, which was laid out in 1859. Population of the county (1880), 15,940; (1890), 19,342; (1900), 21,685.

SALINE RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which flow through portions of Saline County, uniting in Gallatin County. The North Fork rises in Hamilton County and runs nearly south, while the South Fork drains part of Williamson County, and runs east through Saline. The river (which is little more than a creek), thus formed, runs southeast, entering the Ohio ten miles below Shawneetown.

SALT MANUFACTURE. There is evidence going to show that the saline springs, in Gallatin County, were utilized by the aboriginal inhabit-

ants in the making of salt, long before the advent of white settlers. There have been discovered, at various points, what appear to be the remains of evaporating kettles, composed of hardened clay and pounded shells, varying in diameter from three to four feet. In 1812, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt from these springs, Congress granted to Illinois the use of 36 square miles, the fee still remaining in the United States. These lands were leased by the State to private parties, but the income derived from them was comparatively small and frequently difficult of collection. The workmen were mostly slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are especially referred to in Article VI., Section 2, of the Constitution of 1818. The salt made brought \$5 per 100 pounds, and was shipped in keel-boats to various points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, while many purchasers came hundreds of miles on horseback and carried it away on pack animals. In 1827, the State treasury being empty and the General Assembly having decided to erect a penitentiary at Alton, Congress was petitioned to donate these lands to the State in fee, and permission was granted "to sell 30,000 acres of the Ohio Salines in Gallatin County, and apply the proceeds to such purposes as the Legislature might by law direct." The sale was made, one-half of the proceeds set apart for the building of the penitentiary, and one-half to the improvement of roads and rivers in the eastern part of the State. The manufacture of salt was carried on, however—for a time by lessees and subsequently by owners—until 1873, about which time it was abandoned, chiefly because it had ceased to be profitable on account of competition with other districts possessing superior facilities. Some salt was manufactured in Vermilion County about 1824. The manufacture has been successfully carried on in recent years, from the product of artesian wells, at St. John, in Perry County.

SANDOVAL, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the western branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 6 miles north of Centralia. The town has coal mines and some manufactures, with banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 564; (1890), 834; (1900), 1,258.

SANDSTONE. The quantity of sandstone quarried in Illinois is comparatively insignificant, its value being less than one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the output of the entire country. In 1890 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the list of States producing this mineral, the total value

of the stone quarried being but \$17,896, representing 141,605 cubic feet, taken from ten quarries, which employed forty-six hands, and had an aggregate capital invested of \$49,400.

SANDWICH, a city in De Kalb County, incorporated in 1873, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 58 miles southwest of Chicago. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, hay-presses, corn-shell-ers, pumps and wind-mills. Sandwich has two private banks, two weekly and one semi-weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,516; (1900), 2,520; (1903), 2,865.

SANGAMON COUNTY, a central county, organized under act of June 30, 1821, from parts of Bond and Madison Counties, and embracing the present counties of Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Logan, and parts of Morgan, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. It was named for the river flowing through it. Though reduced in area somewhat, four years later, it extended to the Illinois River, but was reduced to its present limits by the setting apart of Menard, Logan and Dane (now Christian) Counties, in 1839. Henry Funderburk is believed to have been the first white settler, arriving there in 1817 and locating in what is now Cotton Hill Township, being followed, the next year, by William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy, Robert Pulliam and others. John Kelly located on the present site of the city of Springfield in 1818, and was there at the time of the selection of that place as the temporary seat of justice in 1821. Other settlements were made at Auburn, Island Grove, and elsewhere, and population began to flow in rapidly. Remnants of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians were still there, but soon moved north or west. County organization was effected in 1821, the first Board of County Commissioners being composed of William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee. John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) held the first term of Circuit Court, with John Taylor, Sheriff; Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles R. Matheny, Circuit Clerk. A United States Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823, with Pascal P. Enos as Receiver, the first sale of lands taking place the same year. The soil of Sangamon County is exuberantly fertile, with rich underlying deposits of bituminous coal, which is mined in large quantities. The chief towns are Springfield, Auburn, Riverton, Illiopolis and Pleasant Plains. The area of the county is 860 square miles. Population (1880), 52,894; (1890), 61,195; (1900), 71,593.

SANGAMON RIVER, formed by the union of the North and South Forks, of which the former is the longer, or main branch. The North Fork rises in the northern part of Champaign County, whence it runs southwest to the city of Decatur, thence westward through Sangamon County, forming the north boundary of Christian County, and emptying into the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork flows through Christian County, and joins the North Fork about 6 miles east of Springfield. In the early history of the State the Sangamon was regarded as a navigable stream, and its improvement was one of the measures advocated by Abraham Lincoln in 1832, when he was for the first time a candidate (though unsuccessfully) for the Legislature. In the spring of 1832 a small steamer from Cincinnati, called the "Talisman," ascended the river to a point near Springfield. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the people, but the vessel encountered so much difficulty in getting out of the river that the experiment was never repeated.

SANGAMON & MORGAN RAILROAD. (See *Habash Railroad*.)

SANGER, Lorenzo P., railway and canal contractor, was born at Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809; brought in childhood to Livingston County, N. Y., where his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, the son also being employed upon the same work. The latter subsequently became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal on his own account, being known as "the boy contractor." Then, after a brief experience in mercantile business, and a year spent in the construction of a canal in Indiana, in 1836 he came to Illinois, and soon after became an extensive contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, having charge of rock excavation at Lockport. He was also connected with the Rock River improvement scheme, and interested in a line of stages between Chicago and Galena, which, having been consolidated with the line managed by the firm of Fink & Walker, finally became the Northwestern Stage Company, extending its operations throughout Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri—Mr. Sanger having charge of the Western Division, for a time, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1851 he became the head of the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors for the construction of the Western (or Illinois) Division of the Ohio & Mississippi (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railway, upon which he

was employed for several years. Other works with which he was connected were the North Missouri Railroad and the construction of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, as member of the firm of Sanger & Casey, for a time, also lessees of convict labor. In 1862 Mr. Sanger received from Governor Yates, by request of President Lincoln, a commission as Colonel, and was assigned to staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the war he became largely interested in stone quarries adjacent to Joliet; also had an extensive contract, from the City of Chicago, for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Oakland, Cal., March 23, 1875, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.—**James Young (Sanger)**, brother of the preceding, was born at Sutton, Vt., March 14, 1814; in boyhood spent some time in a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pa., later being associated with his father and elder brother in contracts on the Erie Canal and similar works in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 22 he came with his father's family to St. Joseph, Mich., where they established a large supply store, and engaged in bridge-building and similar enterprises. At a later period, in connection with his father and his brother, L. P. Sanger, he was prominently connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the aqueduct at Ottawa and the locks at Peru being constructed by them. About 1850 the Construction Company, of which he and his brother, L. P. Sanger, were leading members, undertook the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., and were prominently identified with other railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois, Missouri and California. Died, July 3, 1867, when consummating arrangements for the performance of a large contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SANITARY COMMISSION. (See *Illinois Sanitary Commission*.)

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. (See *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

SAUGANASH, the Indian name of a half-breed known as Capt. Billy Caldwell, the son of a British officer and a Pottawatomie woman, born in Canada about 1780; received an education from the Jesuits at Detroit, and was able to speak and write English and French, besides several Indian dialects; was a friend of Tecumseh's and, during the latter part of his life, a devoted friend of the whites. He took up his residence in Chicago about 1820, and, in 1826, was a Justice of the Peace, while nominally a

subject of Great Britain and a Chief of the Ottawa and Pottawatomies. In 1828 the Government, in consideration of his services, built for him the first frame house ever erected in Chicago, which he occupied until his departure with his tribe for Council Bluffs in 1836. By a treaty, made Jan. 2, 1830, reservations were granted by the Government to Sauganash, Shabona and other friendly Indians (see *Shabona*), and 1,240 acres on the North Branch of Chicago River set apart for Caldwell, which he sold before leaving the country. Died, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841.

SAVAGE, George S. F., D.D., clergyman, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied theology at Andover and New Haven, graduating in 1847; was ordained a home missionary the same year and spent twelve years as pastor at St. Charles, Ill., for four years being corresponding editor of "The Prairie Herald" and "The Congregational Herald." For ten years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and, during the Civil War, was engaged in sanitary and religious work in the army. In 1870 he was appointed Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, remaining two years, after which he became Financial Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He has also been a Director of the institution since 1854, a Trustee of Beloit College since 1850, and, for several years, editor and publisher of "The Congregational Review."

SAVANNA, a city in Carroll County, situated on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; is 10 miles west of Mount Carroll and about 20 miles north of Clinton, Iowa. It is an important shipping-point and contains several manufactories of machinery, lumber, flour, etc. It has two State banks, a public library, churches, two graded schools, township high school, and two daily and weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 3,097; (1900), 3,325.

SAYBROOK, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 26 miles east of Bloomington; district agricultural; county fairs held here; the town has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 851; (1900), 879.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist and soldier, was born at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Jan. 18, 1808; was taken in infancy to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he resided until 1831, having meanwhile learned the printer's trade at Nashville and studied law at Louisville. In 1831 he removed to Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill.,

where, for a time, he was County Surveyor. In 1836, having been appointed Attorney-General, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government, but resigned at the close of the same year to accept the judgeship of the Third Judicial Circuit, and took up his residence at Shawneetown. In 1841 he was one of five new Judges added to the Supreme Court bench, the others being Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford and Samuel H. Treat. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, and, in January, 1847, resigned his seat upon the bench to resume practice. The same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In June, 1854, he again took a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, being chosen to succeed Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in May, 1857, and resumed practice in Chicago. In 1862 he volunteered in defense of the Union, received a Major's commission and was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClernand; was made, Assistant Adjutant-General and mustered out in January, 1866. In July, 1866, President Johnson appointed him Collector of Customs at Chicago, which position he filled until July 1, 1869, when he was removed by President Grant, during the same period, being ex-officio custodian of United States funds, the office of Assistant Treasurer not having been then created. Died, at Evanston, Oct. 26, 1886.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer and banker, was born at Whitefield, Maine, July 27, 1812; after graduating at Waterville (now Colby) University in 1831, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hallowell, in 1835 removing to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. After a year spent as deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, during which he prepared a revision of the Illinois statutes, he was appointed attorney for the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and, in 1839, became reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he held until 1845. In the meantime, he was associated with several prominent lawyers, his first legal firm being that of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was continued up to the fire of 1871. A large operator in real estate and identified with many enterprises of a public or benevolent character, his most important financial venture was in connection with the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which conducted an extensive banking business for many years, and of which he was the President and leading spirit. As a citizen he was progressive,

public-spirited and liberal. He was one of the main promoters and organizers of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, the first railroad to run west from Lake Michigan; was also prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago public school system, a Trustee of the (old) Chicago University, and one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society — being the first President of the latter body. He erected, at a cost of \$30,000, the Fort Dearborn Observatory, in which he caused to be placed the most powerful telescope which had at that time been brought to the West. He also maintained the observatory at his own expense. He was the pioneer of Swedenborgianism in Chicago, and, in politics, a staunch Whig, and, later, an ardent Republican. In 1844 he was one of the founders of "The Chicago American," a paper designed to advance the candidacy of Henry Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1872, when "The Chicago Tribune" espoused the Liberal Republican cause, he started "The Inter-Ocean" as a Republican organ, being, for some time, its sole proprietor and editor-in-chief. He was one of the first to encourage the adoption of the homeopathic system of medicine in Chicago, and was prominently connected with the founding of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, being a Trustee in both for many years. As a member of the General Assembly he secured the passage of many important measures, among them being legislation looking toward the bettering of the currency and the banking system. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost most of it by the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. Died, in Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCARRITT, Nathan, pioneer, was born in Connecticut, came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1820, and, in 1821, located in Scarritt's Prairie, Madison County. His sons afterward became influential in business and Methodist church circles. Died, Dec. 12, 1847.

SCENERY, NATURAL. Notwithstanding the uniformity of surface which characterizes a country containing no mountain ranges, but which is made up largely of natural prairies, there are a number of localities in Illinois where scenery of a picturesque, and even bold and rugged character, may be found. One of the most striking of these features is produced by a spur or low range of hills from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State from the vicinity of Grand

Tower in Jackson County, through the northern part of Union, and through portions of Williamson, Johnson, Saline, Pope and Hardin Counties. Grand Tower, the initial point in the western part of the State, is an isolated cliff of limestone, standing out in the channel of the Mississippi, and forming an island nearly 100 feet above low-water level. It has been a conspicuous landmark for navigators ever since the discovery of the Mississippi. "Fountain Bluff," a few miles above Grand Tower, is another conspicuous point immediately on the river bank, formed by some isolated hills about three miles long by a mile and a half wide, which have withstood the forces that excavated the valley now occupied by the Mississippi. About half a mile from the lower end of this hill, with a low valley between them, is a smaller eminence known as the "Devil's Bake Oven." The main chain of bluffs, known as the "Back Bone," is about five miles from the river, and rises to a height of nearly 700 feet above low-tide in the Gulf of Mexico, or more than 400 feet above the level of the river at Cairo. "Bald Knob" is a very prominent inland bluff promontory near Alta Pass on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the northern part of Union County, with an elevation above tide-water of 985 feet. The highest point in this range of hills is reached in the northeastern part of Pope County—the elevation at that point (as ascertained by Prof. Rolfe of the State University at Champaign) being 1,046 feet.—There is some striking scenery in the neighborhood of Grafton between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois, as well as some distance up the latter stream—though the landscape along the middle section of the Illinois is generally monotonous or only gently undulating, except at Peoria and a few other points, where bluffs rise to a considerable height. On the Upper Illinois, beginning at Peru, the scenery again becomes picturesque, including the celebrated "Starved Rock," the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis (which see). This rock rises to a perpendicular height of about 125 feet from the surface of the river at the ordinary stage. On the opposite side of the river, about four miles below Ottawa, is "Buffalo Rock," an isolated ridge of rock about two miles long by forty to sixty rods wide, evidently once an island at a period when the Illinois River occupied the whole valley. Additional interest is given to both these localities by their association with early history. Deer Park, on the Vermilion River—some two miles from where it empties into the Illinois, just below "Starved

Rock"—is a peculiar grotto-like formation, caused by a ravine which enters the Vermilion at this point. Ascending this ravine from its mouth, for a quarter of a mile, between almost perpendicular walls, the road terminates abruptly at a dome-like overhanging rock which widens at this point to about 150 feet in diameter at the base, with a height of about 75 feet. A clear spring of water gushes from the base of the cliff, and, at certain seasons of the year, a beautiful water-fall pours from the cliffs into a little lake at the bottom of the chasm. There is much other striking scenery higher up, on both the Illinois and Fox Rivers.—A point which arrested the attention of the earliest explorers in this region was Mount Joliet, near the city of that name. It is first mentioned by St. Cosme in 1698, and has been variously known as Monjolly, Mont Jolie, Mount Juliet, and Mount Joliet. It had an elevation, in early times, of about 30 feet with a level top 1,300 by 225 feet. Prof. O. H. Marshall, in "The American Antiquarian," expresses the opinion that, originally, it was an island in the river, which, at a remote period, swept down the valley of the Des Plaines. Mount Joliet was a favorite rallying point of Illinois Indians, who were accustomed to hold their councils at its base.—The scenery along Rock River is not striking from its boldness, but it attracted the attention of early explorers by the picturesque beauty of its groves, undulating plains and sheets of water. The highest and most abrupt elevations are met with in Jo Daviess County, near the Wisconsin State line. Pilot Knob, a natural mound about three miles south of Galena and two miles from the Mississippi, has been a landmark well known to tourists and river men ever since the Upper Mississippi began to be navigated. Towering above the surrounding bluffs, it reaches an altitude of some 430 feet above the ordinary level of Fever River. A chain of some half dozen of these mounds extends some four or five miles in a northeasterly direction from Pilot Knob, Waddel's and Jackson's Mounds being conspicuous among them. There are also some castellated rocks around the city of Galena which are very striking. Charles Mound, belonging to the system already referred to, is believed to be the highest elevation in the State. It stands near the Wisconsin State line, and, according to Prof. Rolfe, has an altitude of 314 feet above the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales' Mound Station, and, 1,257 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

SCHAUMBERG, a village in Schaumburg Township, Cook County. Population, 573.

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirmasens, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1823. Being sentenced to death for his participation in the attempted rebellion of 1848, he escaped to America in 1849, going from New York to Cleveland, and afterwards to St. Louis. There, in connection with his brother, he established a German daily—"The New Era"—which was intensely anti-slavery and exerted a decided political influence, especially among persons of German birth. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he became editor of "The Staats Zeitung," in which he vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on its introduction by Senator Douglas. His attitude and articles gave such offense to the partisan friends of this measure, that "The Zeitung" was threatened with destruction by a mob in 1855. He early took advanced ground in opposition to slavery, and was a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur in 1856, and of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington the same year, as well as of the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, participating in the nomination of both John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago Union Defense Committee, and was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Consul-General at Elsinore, Denmark. Returning to America in 1862, he disposed of his interest in "The Staats Zeitung" and was appointed the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District. On retiring from this office he engaged in banking, subsequently becoming President of the National Bank of Illinois, with which he was associated for a quarter of a century. In 1877 President Hayes tendered him the ministry to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, also serving for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, Major-General, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; brought to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, and, two years later, removed to Freeport; graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1853, as classmate of Generals McPherson and Sheridan; was assigned to the artillery service and served two years in Florida, after which he spent five years (1855-60) as an instructor at West Point. At the beginning of the Civil War he was on leave of absence, acting as Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, but, waiving his leave, he at once returned to duty and was appointed mustering officer;

then, by permission of the War Department, entered the First Missouri Volunteers as Major, serving as Chief of Staff to General Lyon in the early battles in Missouri, including Wilson's Creek. His subsequent career included the organization of the Missouri State Militia (1862), command of the Army of the Frontier in Southwest Missouri, command of the Department of the Missouri and Ohio, participation in the Atlanta campaign and co-operation with Sherman in the capture of the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina—his army having been transferred for this purpose, from Tennessee by way of Washington. After the close of the war he went on a special mission to Mexico to investigate the French occupation of that country; was commander of the Department of the Potomac, and served as Secretary of War, by appointment of President Johnson, from June, 1868, to March, 1869. On retiring from the Cabinet he was commissioned a full Major-General and held various Division and Department commands until 1886, when, on the death of General Sherman, he succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington. He was retired under the age limit, Sept. 29, 1895. His present home is in Washington.

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1834; acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during boyhood, meanwhile gaining some knowledge of the higher branches through toilsome application to text-books without a preceptor. At the age of 20 he entered the law school at Louisville, Ky., graduating two years later, and beginning practice at Marshall, Ill. He defrayed his expenses at the law school from the proceeds of the sale of a small piece of land to which he had fallen heir. In 1856 he was elected State's Attorney, and, in 1860, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. After serving one term he returned to his professional career and succeeded in building up a profitable practice. In 1869-70 he represented Clark and Cumberland Counties in the Constitutional Convention, and, in 1870, became Solicitor for the Vandalia Railroad. In 1873 he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State for the Middle Grand Division, caused by the resignation of Judge Anthony Thornton, and re-elected without opposition in 1879 and 1888. Died, in office, Feb. 13, 1893. It has been claimed that President Cleveland would have tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, had he not insistently declined to accept the honor.

SCHOOL-HOUSES, EARLY. The primitive school-houses of Illinois were built of logs, and were extremely rude, as regards both structure and furnishing. Indeed, the earliest pioneers rarely erected a special building to be used as a school-house. An old smoke-house, an abandoned dwelling, an old block-house, or the loft or one end of a settler's cabin not unfrequently answered the purpose, and the church and the court-house were often made to accommodate the school. When a school-house, as such, was to be built, the men of the district gathered at the site selected, bringing their axes and a few other tools, with their ox-teams, and devoted four or five days to constructing a house into which, perhaps, not a nail was driven. Trees were cut from the public lands, and, without hewing, fashioned into a cabin. Sixteen feet square was usually considered the proper dimensions. In the walls were cut two holes, one for a door to admit light and air, and the other for the open fireplace, from which rose a chimney, usually built of sticks and mud, on the outside. Danger of fire was averted by thickly lining the inside of the chimney with clay mortar. Sometimes, but only with great labor, stone was substituted for mortar made from the clay soil. The chimneys were always wide, seldom less than six feet, and sometimes extending across one entire end of the building. The fuel used was wood cut directly from the forest, frequently in its green state, dragged to the spot in the form of logs or entire trees to be cut by the older pupils in lengths suited to the width of the chimney. Occasionally there was no chimney, the fire, in some of the most primitive structures, being built on the earth and the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. In such houses a long board was set up on the windward side, and shifted from side to side as the wind varied. Stones or logs answered for andirons, clapboards served as shovels, and no one complained of the lack of tongs. Roofs were made of roughly split clapboards, held in place by "weight poles" laid on the boards, and by supports starting from "eaves poles." The space between the logs, which constituted the walls of the building, was filled in with blocks of wood or "chinking," and the crevices, both exterior and interior, daubed over with clay mortar, in which straw was sometimes mixed to increase its adhesiveness. On one side of the structure one or two logs were sometimes cut out to allow the admission of light; and, as glass could not always be procured, rain and snow were excluded and light admitted by the use of greased paper. Over

this space a board, attached to the outer wall by leather hinges, was sometimes suspended to keep out the storms. The placing of a glass window in a country school-house at Edwardsville, in 1824, was considered an important event. Ordinarily the floor was of the natural earth, although this was sometimes covered with a layer of clay, firmly packed down. Only the more pretentious school-houses had "puncheon floors"; i. e., floors made of split logs roughly hewn. Few had "ceilings" (so-called), the latter being usually made of clapboards, sometimes of bark, on which was spread earth, to keep out the cold. The seats were also of puncheons (without backs) supported on four legs made of pieces of poles inserted through augur holes. No one had a desk, except the advanced pupils who were learning to write. For their convenience a broader and smoother puncheon was fastened into the wall by wooden pins, in such a way that it would slope downward toward the pupil, the front being supported by a brace extending from the wall. When a pupil was writing he faced the wall. When he had finished this task, he "reversed himself" and faced the teacher and his schoolmates. These adjuncts completed the furnishings, with the exception of a split-bottomed chair for the teacher (who seldom had a desk) and a pail, or "piggin," of water, with a gourd for a drinking cup. Rough and uncouth as these structures were, they were evidences of public spirit and of appreciation of the advantages of education. They were built and maintained by mutual aid and sacrifice, and, in them, some of the great men of the State and Nation obtained that primary training which formed the foundation of their subsequent careers. (See *Education*.)

SCHUYLER COUNTY, located in the western portion of the State, has an area of 430 square miles, and was named for Gen. Philip Schuyler. The first American settlers arrived in 1823, and, among the earliest pioneers, were Calvin Hobart, William H. Taylor and Orris McCartney. The county was organized from a portion of Pike County, in 1825, the first Commissioners being Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee and Samuel Horney. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, selected a site in the eastern part of the county about one mile west of the present village of Pleasant View, to which the name of Beardstown was given, and where the earliest court was held, Judge John York Sawyer presiding, with Hart Fellows as Clerk, and Orris McCartney, Sheriff. This location, however, proving unsatisfactory, new Commissioners were ap-

pointed, who, in the early part of 1826, selected the present site of the city of Rushville, some five miles west of the point originally chosen. The new seat of justice was first called Rushton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but the name was afterwards changed to Rushville. Ephraim Eggleston was the pioneer of Rushville. The surface of the county is rolling, and the region contains excellent farming land, which is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous creeks. Population (1890), 16,013; (1900), 16,129.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, Arctic explorer, was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1871, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, serving on the frontier until 1877, meantime studying law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1875, and graduating in medicine in 1876. Having his interest excited by reports of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, found by the Esquimaux, he obtained leave of absence in 1878, and, with Wm. H. Gilder as second in command, sailed from New York in the "Eothen," June 19, for King William's Land. The party returned, Sept. 22, 1880, having found and buried the skeletons of many of Franklin's party, besides discovering relics which tended to clear up the mystery of their fate. During this period he made a sledge journey of 3,251 miles. Again, in 1883, he headed an exploring expedition up the Yukon River. After a brief return to army duty he tendered his resignation in 1885, and the next year led a special expedition to Alaska, under the auspices of "The New York Times," later making a voyage of discovery among the Aleutian Islands. In 1889 he conducted an expedition to Northern Mexico, where he found many interesting relics of Aztec civilization and of the cliff and cave-dwellers. He received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris, and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia; also published several volumes relating to his researches, under the titles, "Along Alaska's Great River"; "The Franklin Search Under Lieutenant Schwatka"; "Nimrod of the North"; and "Children of the Cold." Died, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth County, Wis., June 26, 1849, the son of a printer, editor and publisher. While a boy he accompanied his father to Galena, where the latter established a newspaper, and where he learned the printer's trade. After graduating from the Galena high school, he entered Beloit

College, but left at the end of his sophomore year. Going to New York, he became interested in floriculture, at the same time contributing short articles to horticultural periodicals. Later he was a compositor in Washington. His first newspaper venture was the publication of a weekly newspaper in Maryland in 1872. Returning to Illinois, conjointly with his father he started "The Industrial Press" at Galena, but, in 1875, removed to Chicago. There he purchased "The Daily National Hotel Reporter," from which he withdrew a few years later. In May, 1881, in conjunction with others, he organized The Chicago Herald Company, in which he ultimately secured a controlling interest. His journalistic and executive capability soon brought additional responsibilities. He was chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of the Chicago Press Club, and of the United Press—the latter being an organization for the collection and dissemination of telegraphic news to journals throughout the United States and Canada. He was also conspicuously connected with the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Press Committee. In 1893 he started an evening paper at Chicago, which he named "The Post." Early in 1895 he purchased "The Chicago Times," intending to consolidate it with "The Herald," but before the final consummation of his plans, he died suddenly, while on a business visit in New York, April 14, 1895.

SCOTT, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 1, 1824; his father being of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a Virginian. His attendance upon district schools was supplemented by private tuition, and his early education was the best that the comparatively new country afforded. He read law at Belleville, was admitted to the bar in 1848, removed to McLean County, which continued to be his home for nearly fifty years. He served as County School Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and, in the latter year, was elected County Judge. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the State Senate, frequently speaking from the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed David Davis on the elevation of the latter to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1870, a new judicial election being rendered necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Scott was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court

for a term of nine years; was re-elected in 1879, but declined a renomination in 1888. The latter years of his life were devoted to his private affairs. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1898. Shortly before his death Judge Scott published a volume containing a History of the Illinois Supreme Court, including brief sketches of the early occupants of the Supreme Court bench and early lawyers of the State.

SCOTT, Matthew Thompson, agriculturist and real-estate operator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1828; graduated at Centre College in 1846, then spent several years looking after his father's landed interests in Ohio, when he came to Illinois and invested largely in lands for himself and others. He laid out the town of Chenoa in 1856; lived in Springfield in 1870-72, when he removed to Bloomington, where he organized the McLean County Coal Company, remaining as its head until his death; was also the founder of "The Bloomington Bulletin," in 1878. Died, at Bloomington, May 21, 1891.

SCOTT, Owen, journalist and ex-Congressman, was born in Jackson Township, Effingham County, Ill., July 6, 1848, reared on a farm, and, after receiving a thorough common-school education, became a teacher, and was, for eight years, Superintendent of Schools for his native county. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, but abandoned practice, ten years later, to engage in newspaper work. His first publication was "The Effingham Democrat," which he left to become proprietor and manager of "The Bloomington Bulletin." He was also publisher of "The Illinois Freemason," a monthly periodical. Before removing to Bloomington he filled the offices of City Attorney and Mayor of Effingham, and also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat from the Fourteenth Illinois District to the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Funk. During the past few years, Mr. Scott has been editor of "The Bloomington Leader."

SCOTT COUNTY, lies in the western part of the State adjoining the Illinois River, and has an area of 248 square miles. The region was originally owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who ceded it to the Government by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819. Six months later (in January, 1820) a party of Kentuckians settled near Lynnville (now in Morgan County), their names being Thomas Stevens, James Scott, Alfred Miller, Thomas Allen, John Scott and

Adam Miller. Allen erected the first house in the county, John Scott the second and Adam Miller the third. About the same time came Stephen M. Umpstead, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. Other pioneers were Jedediah Webster, Stephen Pierce, Joseph Densmore, Jesse Roberts, and Samuel Bogard. The country was rough and the conveniences of civilization few and remote. Settlers took their corn to Edwardsville to be ground, and went to Alton for their mail. Turbulence early showed itself, and, in 1822, a band of "Regulators" was organized from the best citizens, who meted out a rough and ready sort of justice, until 1830, occasionally shooting a desperado at his cabin door. Scott County was cut off from Morgan and organized in 1839. It contains good farming land, much of it being originally timbered, and it is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous small streams. Winchester is the county-seat. Population of the county (1880), 10,741; (1890), 10,304; (1900), 10,455.

SCRIPPS, John L., journalist, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 18, 1818; was taken to Rushville, Ill., in childhood, and educated at McKendree College; studied law and came to Chicago in 1847, with the intention of practicing, but, a year or so later, bought a third interest in "The Chicago Tribune," which had been established during the previous year. In 1852 he withdrew from "The Tribune," and, in conjunction with William Bross (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor), established "The Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in July, 1858, under the name of "The Press and Tribune," Mr. Scripps remaining one of the editors of the new concern. In 1861 he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1865, when, having sold his interest in "The Tribune," he engaged in the banking business as a member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. His health, however, soon showed signs of failure, and he died, Sept. 21, 1866, at Minneapolis, Minn., whither he had gone in hopes of restoration. Mr. Scripps was a finished and able writer who did much to elevate the standard of Chicago journalism.

SCROGGS, George, journalist, was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1842—the son of Dr. John W. Scroggs, who came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1851, and, in 1858, took charge of "The Central Illinois Gazette." In 1865-67 Dr. Scroggs was active in securing the location of the State University at Champaign, afterwards serving as a member of the first Board

of Trustees of that institution. The son, at the age of 15, became an apprentice in his father's printing office, continuing until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted through the positions of Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant, and finally serving on the staffs of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Gen. James D. Morgan, but declining a commission as Adjutant of the Sixtieth Illinois. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the march with Sherman to the sea, in the latter being severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C. He remained in the service until July, 1865, when he resigned; then entered the University at Champaign, later studied law, meanwhile writing for "The Champaign Gazette and Union," of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1877 he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, and, the following year, was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, but, before the close of the session (1879), received the appointment of United States Consul to Hamburg, Germany. He was compelled to surrender this position, a year later, on account of ill-health, and, returning home, died, Oct. 15, 1880.

SEATONVILLE, a village in Hall Township, Bureau County. Population (1900), 909.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State of Illinois from its admission into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent: Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824 to January, 1825 (failed of confirmation by the Senate); George Forquer, 1825-28; Alexander Pope Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-41 (served three months—resigned to take a seat on the Supreme bench); Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alexander Starne, 1853-57; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-69; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-89; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893-97; James A. Rose, 1897—. Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Phillips were the only Secretaries of Illinois during the Territorial period, the former serving from 1809 to 1816, and the latter from 1816 to 1818. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of the Secretary of State was filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, but without limitation as to term of office. By the Constitution of 1848, and again by that of 1870, that officer was made elective by the people at the same time as the Governor, for a term of four years.

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES. Early in the War of the Rebellion there sprang up, at various points in the Northwest, organizations of persons disaffected toward the National Government. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At first they were known by such titles as "Circles of Honor," "Mutual Protective Associations," etc. But they had kindred aims and their members were soon united in one organization, styled "Knights of the Golden Circle." Its secrets having been partially disclosed, this body ceased to exist—or, it would be more correct to say, changed its name—being soon succeeded (1863) by an organization of similar character, called the "American Knights." These societies, as first formed, were rather political than military. The "American Knights" had more forcible aims, but this, in turn, was also exposed, and the order was re-organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty." The last named order started in Indiana, and, owing to its more perfect organization, rapidly spread over the Northwest, acquiring much more strength and influence than its predecessors had done. The ultimate authority of the organization was vested in a Supreme Council, whose officers were a "supreme commander," "secretary of state," and "treasurer." Each State represented formed a division, under a "deputy grand commander." States were divided into military districts, under "major-generals." County lodges were termed "temples." The order was virtually an officered army, and its aims were aggressive. It had its commander-in-chief, its brigades and its regiments. Three degrees were recognized, and the oaths of secrecy taken at each initiation surpassed, in binding force, either the oath of allegiance or an oath taken in a court of justice. The maintenance of slavery, and forcible opposition to a coercive policy by the Government in dealing with secession, were the pivotal doctrines of the order. Its methods and purposes were to discourage enlistments and resist a draft; to aid and protect deserters; to disseminate treasonable literature; to aid the Confederates in destroying Government property. Clement L. Vallandigham, the expatriated traitor, was at its head, and, in 1864, claimed that it had a numerical strength of 400,000, of whom 65,000 were in Illinois. Many overt

acts were committed, but the organization, having been exposed and defeated in its objects, disbanded in 1865. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

SELBY, Paul, editor, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 20, 1825; removed with his parents, in 1837, to Van Buren County, Iowa, but, at the age of 19, went to Southern Illinois, where he spent four years teaching, chiefly in Madison County. In 1848 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but left the institution during his junior year to assume the editorship of "The Morgan Journal," at Jacksonville, with which he remained until the fall of 1858, covering the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which "The Journal" took an active part. He was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as Republican) State Convention, which met at Springfield, in October, 1854 (the first ever held in the State), and, on Feb. 22, 1856, attended and presided over a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State at Decatur, called to devise a line of policy for the newly organizing Republican party. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) This body appointed the first Republican State Central Committee and designated the date of the Bloomington Convention of May 29, following, which put in nomination the first Republican State ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected in the following November. (See *Bloomington Convention*.) In 1859 he prepared a pamphlet giving a history of the celebrated Canal scrip fraud, which was widely circulated. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.) Going South in the fall of 1859, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana until the last of June, 1861. Just two weeks before the fall of Fort Sumter he was denounced to his Southern neighbors as an "abolitionist" and falsely charged with having been connected with the "underground railroad," in letters from secession sympathizers in the North, whose personal and political enmity he had incurred while conducting a Republican paper in Illinois, some of whom referred to Jefferson Davis, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, and other Southern leaders as vouchers for their characters. He at once invited an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the institution, of which he was the Principal, when that body—although composed, for the most part, of Southern men—on the basis of testimonials from prominent citizens of Jacksonville, and other evidence, adopted resolutions declaring the charges prompted by personal hostility, and delivered the letters of his accusers into

his hands. Returning North with his family in July, 1861, he spent some nine months in the commissary and transportation branches of the service at Cairo and at Paducah, Ky. In July, 1862, he became associate editor of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, remaining until November, 1865. The next six months were spent as Assistant Deputy Collector in the Custom House at New Orleans, but, returning North in June, 1866, he soon after became identified with the Chicago press, serving, first upon the staff of "The Evening Journal" and, later, on "The Republican." In May, 1868, he assumed the editorship of "The Quincy Whig," ultimately becoming part proprietor of that paper, but, in January, 1874, resumed his old place on "The State Journal," four years later becoming one of its proprietors. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes Postmaster of Springfield, was reappointed by Arthur in 1884, but resigned in 1886. Meanwhile he had sold his interest in "The Journal," but the following year organized a new company for its purchase, when he resumed his former position as editor. In 1889 he disposed of his holding in "The Journal," finally removing to Chicago, where he has been employed in literary work. In all he has been engaged in editorial work over thirty-five years, of which eighteen were spent upon "The State Journal." In 1860 Mr. Selby was complimented by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of A. M. He has been twice married, first to Miss Erra Post, of Springfield, who died in November, 1865, leaving two daughters, and, in 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

SEMPLE, James, United States Senator, was born in Green County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798, of Scotch descent; after learning the tanner's trade, studied law and emigrated to Illinois in 1818, removing to Missouri four years later, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Illinois in 1828, he began practice at Edwardsville, but later became a citizen of Alton. During the Black Hawk War he served as Brigadier-General. He was thrice elected to the lower house of the Legislature (1832, '34 and '36), and was Speaker during the last two terms. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, but served only until the following year, and, in 1837, was appointed Minister to Granada, South America. In 1843 he was appointed, and afterwards elected, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel McRoberts, at the expiration of his term (1847) retiring to private

life. He laid out the town of Elsau, in Jersey County, just south of which he owned a large estate on the Mississippi bluffs, where he died. Dec. 20, 1866.

SENECA (formerly Crotty), a village of La Salle County, situated on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 13 miles east of Ottawa. It has a graded school, several churches, a bank, some manufactures, grain warehouses, coal mines, telephone system and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,190; (1900), 1,036.

SENN, (Dr.) Nicholas, physician and surgeon, was born in the Canton of St. Gaul, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844; was brought to America at 8 years of age, his parents settling at Washington, Wis. He received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, and, in 1864, began the study of medicine, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in 1868. After some eighteen months spent as resident physician in the Cook County Hospital, he began practice at Ashford, Wis., but removed to Milwaukee in 1874, where he became attending physician of the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe, graduated the following year from the University of Munich, and, on his return, became Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College in Chicago—also has held the chair of the Practice of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Senn has achieved great success and won an international reputation in the treatment of difficult cases of abdominal surgery. He is the author of a number of volumes on different branches of surgery which are recognized as standard authorities. A few years ago he purchased the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery in the University of Gottingen, which he presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago. In 1893, Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, and has also been President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, besides being identified with various other medical bodies. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed, by President McKinley, a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Colonel, and rendered most efficient aid in the military branch of the service at Camp Chickamauga and in the Santiago campaign.

SEXTON, (Col.) James A., Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844; in April,

1861, being then only a little over 17, enlisted as a private soldier under the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln; at the close of his term was appointed a Sergeant, with authority to recruit a company which afterwards was attached to the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry. Later, he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh with the rank of Lieutenant, and, a few months after, to the Seventy-second with a commission as Captain of Company D, which he had recruited. As commander of his regiment, then constituting a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, he participated in the battles of Columbia, Duck Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and in the Nashville campaign. Both at Nashville and Franklin he was wounded, and again, at Spanish Fort, by a piece of shell which broke his leg. His regiment took part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, and, while it went out 967 strong in officers and men, it returned with only 332, all told, although it had been recruited by 234 men. He was known as "The boy Captain," being only 18 years old when he received his first commission, and 21 when, after participating in the Mobile campaign, he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the South, purchasing a plantation in Lowndes County, Ala., but, in 1867, returned to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cribben, Sexton & Co., stove manufacturers, from which he retired in 1898. In 1884 he served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for the Fourth District, and, in 1889, was appointed, by President Harrison, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving over five years. In 1888 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, and, ten years later, to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, which he held at the time of his death. He had also been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and, during most of the time, President of the Board. Towards the close of the year 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American War, but, before the Commission had concluded its labors, was taken with "the grip," which developed into pneumonia, from which he died in Washington, Feb. 5, 1899.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1829; graduated from Columbia College in 1850, and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1854. He received both minor

and major orders at the hands of Bishop Potter, being made deacon in 1854 and ordained priest in 1855. For several years he was engaged in missionary work. During this period he was prominently identified with the founding of St. Stephen's College. After serving as rector in various parishes, in 1865 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New York Seminary, and, ten years later, was chosen Dean of the institution, still retaining his professorship. Racine College conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D., in 1867, and Columbia that of LL.D. in 1878. In 1874 he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed of confirmation in the House of Deputies. Upon the erection of the new diocese of Springfield (1877) he accepted and was consecrated Bishop at Trinity Church, N. Y., June 11, 1878. He was a prominent member of the Third Pan-Anglican Council (London, 1885), and has done much to foster the growth and extend the influence of his church in his diocese.

SHABBONA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles west of Aurora. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 587.

SHABONA (or Shabbona), an Ottawa Chief, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about 1775, and served under Tecumseh from 1807 to the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1810 he accompanied Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell (see *Sauganash*) to the homes of the Pottawatomies and other tribes within the present limits of Illinois and Wisconsin, to secure their co-operation in driving the white settlers out of the country. At the battle of the Thames, he was by the side of Tecumseh when he fell, and both he and Caldwell, losing faith in their British allies, soon after submitted to the United States through General Cass at Detroit. Shabona was opposed to Black Hawk in 1832, and did much to thwart the plans of the latter and aid the whites. Having married a daughter of a Pottawatomic chief, who had a village on the Illinois River east of the present city of Ottawa, he lived there for some time, but finally removed 25 miles north to Shabona's Grove in De Kalb County. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Western Missonri. Black Hawk's followers having a reservation near by, hostilities began between them, in which a son and nephew of Shabona were killed. He finally returned to his old home in Illinois, but found it occupied by whites, who drove him from the grove that bore his name. Some friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, where he

died, July 27, 1859. He is described as a noble specimen of his race. A life of him has been published by N. Matson (Chicago, 1878).

SHANNON, a village of Carroll County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 18 miles southwest of Freeport. It is an important trade center, has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 591; (1900), 678.

SHAW, Aaron, former Congressman, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1811; was educated at the Montgomery Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Goshen in that State. In 1833 he removed to Lawrence County, Ill. He has held various important public offices. He was a member of the first Internal Improvement Convention of the State; was chosen State's Attorney by the Legislature, in which body he served two terms; served four years as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, and to the Forty-eighth in 1882, as a Democrat.

SHAW, James, lawyer, jurist, was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, brought to this country in infancy and grew up on a farm in Cass County, Ill.; graduated from Illinois College in 1857, and, after admission to the bar, began practice at Mount Carroll. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1872, '76 and '78. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1877, and one of the Republican leaders on the floor during the succeeding session. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1891, to a seat on the Circuit bench from the Thirteenth Circuit, and, in 1897 was re-elected for the Fifteenth Circuit.

SHAWNEETOWN, a city and the county-seat of Gallatin County, on the Ohio River 120 miles from its mouth and at the terminus of the Shawneetown Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads; is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1808, and noted for the number of prominent men who resided there at an early day. Coal is extensively mined in that section, and Shawneetown is one of the largest shipping points for lumber, coal and farm products between Cairo and Louisville, navigation being open the year round. Some manufacturing is done here; the city has several mills, a foundry and machine shop, two or three banks, several churches, good schools and two weekly papers. Since the disastrous floods of 1884 and 1898, Shawneetown has reconstructed its levee system on a substantial scale, which is now believed to furnish

ample protection against the recurrence of similar disaster. Pop. (1900), 1,698; (1903, est.), 2,200.

SHEAHAN, James W., journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., spent his early life, after reaching manhood, in Washington City as a Congressional Reporter, and, in 1847, reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention at Springfield. Through the influence of Senator Douglas he was induced, in 1854, to accept the editorship of "The Young America" newspaper at Chicago, which was soon after changed to "The Chicago Times." Here he remained until the fall of 1860, when, "The Times" having been sold and consolidated with "The Herald," a Buchanan-Breckenridge organ, he established a new paper called "The Morning Post." This he made representative of the views of the "War Democrats" as against "The Times," which was opposed to the war. In May, 1865, he sold the plant of "The Post" and it became "The Chicago Republican" — now "Inter Ocean." A few months later, Mr. Sheahan accepted a position as chief writer on the editorial staff of "The Chicago Tribune," which he retained until his death, June 17, 1883.

SHEFFIELD, a prosperous village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles east of Rock Island; has valuable coal mines, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 993; (1900), 1,265.

SHELBY COUNTY, lies south of the center of the State, and contains an area of 776 square miles. The tide of immigration to this county was at first from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, although later it began to set in from the Northern States. The first cabin in the county was built by Simeon Wakefield on what is now the site of Williamsburg, first called Cold Spring. Joseph Daniel was the earliest settler in what is now Shelbyville, pre-empting ten acres, which he soon afterward sold to Joseph Oliver, the pioneer merchant of the county, and father of the first white child born within its limits. Other pioneers were Shimei Wakefield, Levi Casey and Samuel Hall. In lieu of hats the early settlers wore caps made of squirrel or coon skin, with the tails dangling at the backs, and he was regarded as well dressed who boasted a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers, with moccasins. The county was formed in 1827, and Shelbyville made the county-seat. Both county and town are named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. County Judge Joseph Oliver held the first court in the cabin of Barnett Bone, and Judge Theophilus W. Smith presided over the

first Circuit Court in 1828. Coal is abundant, and limestone and sandstone are also found. The surface is somewhat rolling and well wooded. The Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the central and southeastern portions. The county lies in the very heart of the great corn belt of the State, and has excellent transportation facilities, being penetrated by four lines of railway. Population (1880), 30,270; (1890), 31,191; (1900), 32,126.

SHELBYVILLE, the county-seat and an incorporated city of Shelby County, on the Kaskaskia River and two lines of railway, 32 miles southeast of Decatur. Agriculture is carried on extensively, and there is considerable coal mining in the immediate vicinity. The city has two flouring mills, a handle factory, a creamery, one National and one State bank, one daily and four weekly papers and one monthly periodical, an Orphans' Home, ten churches, two graded schools, and a public library. Population (1890), 3,162; (1900), 3,546.

SHELDON, a village of Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 9 miles east of Watseka; has two banks and a newspaper. The region is agricultural. Pop. (1890), 910; (1900), 1,103.

SHELDON, Benjamin R., jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, graduated from Williams College in 1831, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1836. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam County, but soon removed to Galena, and finally to Rockford. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which afterwards being divided, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Circuit, remaining until 1870, when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding as Chief Justice in 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, but retired in 1888, being succeeded by the late Justice Bailey. Died, April 13, 1897.

SHEPPARD, Nathan, author and lecturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1834; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859; during the Civil War was special correspondent of "The New York World" and "The Chicago Journal" and "Tribune," and, during the Franco-German War, of "The Cincinnati Gazette;" also served as special American correspondent of "The London Times," and was a contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" and "Temple Bar." In 1873 he became a lecturer on Modern English Literature and Rhetoric in Chicago University and,

four years later, accepted a similar position in Allegheny College; also spent four years in Europe, lecturing in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1884 he founded the "Athenaeum" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of which he was President until his death, early in 1888. "The Dickens Reader," "Character Readings from George Eliot" and "Essays of George Eliot" were among the volumes issued by him between 1881 and 1887. Died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1888.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith, early Chicago Mayor, was born at Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, remaining there until 1836, when he came to Chicago and began business as a contractor and builder. Several years later he opened the first stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. Mr. Sherman spent many years in the service of Chicago as a public official. From 1840 to 1842 he was Captain of a company of militia; for two years served as Chief of the Fire Department, and was elected Alderman in 1842, serving again in 1846. In 1844, he was chosen Mayor, his administration being marked by the first extensive public improvements made in Chicago. After his term as Mayor he did much to secure a better water supply for the city. He was especially interested in promoting common school education, being for several years a member of the City School Board. He was Vice-President of the first Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Retired from active pursuits, Mr. Sherman is now (1899) spending a serene old age at Waukegan, Ill.—**Oren** (Sherman) brother of the preceding and early Chicago merchant, was born at Barre, Vt., March 5, 1816. After spending several years in a mercantile house in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of twenty he came west, first to New Buffalo, Mich., and, in 1836, to Chicago, opening a dry-goods store there the next spring. With various partners Mr. Sherman continued in a general mercantile business until 1853, at the same time being extensively engaged in the provision trade, one-half the entire transactions in pork in the city passing through his hands. Next he engaged in developing stone quarries at Lemont, Ill.; also became extensively interested in the marble business, continuing in this until a few years after the panic of 1873, when he retired in consequence of a shock of paralysis. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 15, 1898.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832—his family being distantly related to Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the late Gen. W. T. Sherman; gained his education in the

common schools and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1860; began teaching, but soon after enlisted as a private in the war for the Union; received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until captured on the eve of the battle at Antietam, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, awaiting exchange. During this period he commenced reading law and, having resigned his commission, graduated from the law department of Chicago University in 1864. In 1876 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1878, and the following year appointed Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, a position which he still occupies. He has repeatedly been called upon to deliver addresses on political, literary and patriotic occasions, one of these being before the alumni of his alma mater, in 1884, when he was complimented with the degree of LL.D.

SHELDS, James, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Ireland in 1810, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1832. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and State Auditor in 1839. In 1843 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, was made Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1846, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Mexican War gaining the brevet of Major-General at Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded at Chapultepec, and mustered out in 1848. The same year he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature elected him Senator, and he resigned his office in Oregon. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, and, in 1858, was chosen United States Senator from that State, his term expiring in 1859, when he established a residence in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War (1861) he was superintending a mine in Mexico, but at once hastened to Washington to tender his services to the Government. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, and served with distinction until March, 1863, when the effect of numerous wounds caused him to resign. He subsequently removed to Missouri, practicing law at Carrollton and serving in the Legislature of that State in 1874 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Boggy, who had died in office—serving only six weeks, but being the only man in the history of the country who filled the office of United States Senator from three differ-

ent States. Died, at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHIPMAN, a town of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 19 miles north-northeast of Alton and 14 miles southwest of Carlinville. Population (1890), 410; (1900), 396.

SHIPMAN, George E., M.D., physician and philanthropist, born in New York City, March 4, 1820; graduated at the University of New York in 1839, and took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practiced for a time at Peoria, Ill., but, in 1846, located in Chicago, where he assisted in organizing the first Homeopathic Hospital in that city, and, in 1855, was one of the first Trustees of Hahnemann College. In 1871 he established, in Chicago, the Foundlings' Home at his own expense, giving to it the latter years of his life. Died, Jan. 20, 1893.

SHOREY, Daniel Lewis, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Jonesborough, Washington County, Maine, Jan. 31, 1824; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851; taught two years in Washington City, meanwhile reading law, afterwards taking a course at Dane Law School, Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, the next year locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he prosecuted his profession until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Shorey was prominent in the establishment of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the first Library Board; was also a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club, and was a Director in the new University of Chicago and deeply interested in its prosperity. Died, in Chicago, March 4, 1899.

SHORT, (Rev.) William F., clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio in 1829, brought to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood, and lived upon a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered McKendree College, spending his senior year, however, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had meanwhile accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Mo.; where he remained three years, when he returned to Illinois, serving churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District. In 1875 he was elected President of Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at the same place, but resigned early in 1897. Dr. Short received

the degree of D.D., conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University.

SHOUP, George L., United States Senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836; came to Illinois in 1852, his father locating on a stock-farm near Galesburg; in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of scouts, being advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant to the Colonelcy of the Third Colorado Cavalry, meanwhile serving as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. Retiring to private life, he again engaged in mercantile and mining business, first in Nevada and then in Idaho; served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of the latter, was appointed Territorial Governor in 1889 and, in 1890, was chosen the first Governor of the State, in October of the same year being elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1895 for a second term, which ends in 1901. Senator Shoup is one of the few Western Senators who remained faithful to the regular Republican organization, during the political campaign of 1896.

SHOWALTER, John W., jurist, was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844; resided some years in Scott County in that State, and was educated in the local schools, at Maysville and Ohio University, finally graduating at Yale College in 1867; came to Chicago in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He returned to Kentucky after the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, again came to Chicago and entered the employment of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, with whom he had been before the fire. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter (later, Oliver & Showalter), where he remained until his appointment as United States Circuit Judge, in March, 1895. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1898.

SHUMAN, Andrew, journalist and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Manor, Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1830. His father dying in 1837, he was reared by an uncle. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of "The Lancaster Union and Sentinel." A year later he accompanied his employer to Auburn, N. Y., working for two years on "The Daily Advertiser" of that city, then known as Governor Seward's "home organ." At the age of 18 he edited, published and distributed—during his leisure hours—a small weekly paper called "The Auburnian." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he was employed, for a year or two, in editing and publishing "The Cayuga Chief," a temperance journal.

In 1851 he entered Hamilton College, but, before the completion of his junior year, consented, at the solicitation of friends of William H. Seward, to assume editorial control of "The Syracuse Daily Journal." In July, 1856, he came to Chicago, to accept an editorial position on "The Evening Journal" of that city, later becoming editor-in-chief and President of the Journal Company. From 1865 to 1870 (first by executive appointment and afterward by popular election) he was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, resigning the office four years before the expiration of his term. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Owing to declining health, he abandoned active journalistic work in 1888, dying in Chicago, May 5, 1890. His home during the latter years of his life was at Evanston. Governor Shuman was author of a romance entitled "Loves of a Lawyer," besides numerous addresses before literary, commercial and scientific associations.

SHUMWAY, Dorice Dwight, merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, descended from French Huguenot ancestry; came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1841; married a daughter of Hiram Rountree, an early resident of Hillsboro, and, in 1843, located in Christian County; was engaged for a time in merchandising at Taylorville, but retired in 1858, thereafter giving his attention to a large landed estate. In 1846 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and four years as County Judge of Christian County. Died, May 9, 1870.—**Hiram P.** (Shumway), eldest son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June, 1842; spent his boyhood on a farm in Christian County and in his father's store at Taylorville; took an academy course and, in 1864, engaged in mercantile business; was Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, afterwards removing to Springfield, where he engaged in the stone business.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, an institution located at Upper Alton, and the third established in Illinois. It was originally incorporated as the "Alton College" in 1831, under a special charter which was not accepted, but re-incorporated in 1835, in an "omnibus bill" with Illinois and McKendree Colleges. (See *Early Colleges*.) Its primal origin was a school at Rock Spring in St. Clair County, founded about 1824,

by Rev. John M. Peck. This became the "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827, and, about 1831, was united with an academy at Upper Alton. This was the nucleus of "Alton" (afterward "Shurtleff") College. As far as its denominational control is concerned, it has always been dominated by Baptist influence. Dr. Peck's original idea was to found a school for teaching theology and Biblical literature, but this project was at first inhibited by the State. Hubbard Loomis and John Russell were among the first instructors. Later, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff donated the college \$10,000, and the institution was named in his honor. College classes were not organized until 1840, and several years elapsed before a class graduated. Its endowment in 1898 was over \$126,000, in addition to \$125,000 worth of real and personal property. About 255 students were in attendance. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, the college also maintains a theological school. It has a faculty of twenty instructors and is co-educational.

SIBLEY, a village of Ford County, on the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railway, 105 miles south-southwest of Chicago; has banks and a weekly newspaper. The district is agricultural. Population (1890), 404; (1900), 444.

SIBLEY, Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1818; learned the trade of a whip-maker and afterwards engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon admission to the bar, came west, finally settling at Nauvoo, Hancock County. He maintained a neutral attitude during the Mormon troubles, thus giving offense to a section of the community. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, but was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Warsaw, and, in 1855, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1861, '67 and '73, being assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Second District, in 1877. His residence, after 1865, was at Quincy, where he died, June 18, 1897.

SIDELL, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads; has a bank, electric light plant and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 776.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, at the junction of a branch to Champaign, 48 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is in a farming district; has a bank and a newspaper. Population, (1900), 564.

SIM, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to

America in early manhood, and was the first physician to settle at Golconda, in Pope County, which he represented in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1824 and '28). He married a Miss Elizabeth Jack of Philadelphia, making the journey from Golconda to Philadelphia for that purpose on horseback. He had a family of five children, one son, Dr. Francis L. Sim, rising to distinction as a physician, and, for a time, being President of a Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. The elder Dr. Sim died at Golconda, in 1868.

SIMS, James, early legislator and Methodist preacher, was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky in early manhood, thence to St. Clair County, Ill., and, in 1820, to Sangamon County, where he was elected, in 1822, as the first Representative from that county in the Third General Assembly. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution designed to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave State. Mr. Sims resided for a time in Menard County, but finally removed to Morgan.

SINGER, Horace M., capitalist, was born in Schnectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823; came to Chicago in 1836 and found employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as superintendent of repairs upon the Canal until 1853. While thus employed he became one of the proprietors of the stone-quarries at Lemont, managed by the firm of Singer & Talcott until about 1890, when they became the property of the Western Stone Company. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly (1867) for Cook County, was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1880. He was also associated with several financial institutions, being a director of the First National Bank and of the Auditorium Company of Chicago, and a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. Died, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, 1896.

SINGLETON, James W., Congressman, born at Paxton, Va., Nov. 23, 1811; was educated at the Winchester (Va.) Academy, and removed to Illinois in 1833, settling first at Mount Sterling, Brown County, and, some twenty years later, near Quincy. By profession he was a lawyer, and was prominent in political and commercial affairs. In his later years he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Illinois militia in 1844,

being identified to some extent with the "Mormon War"; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, served six terms in the Legislature, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to Congress in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1882 he ran as an independent Democrat, but was defeated by the regular nominee of his party, James M. Riggs. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the "peace party." He constructed the Quincy & Toledo (now part of the Wabash) and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis (now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railways, being President of both companies. His death occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892.

SINNET, John S., pioneer, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1796; at three years of age, taken by his parents to Missouri; enlisted in the War of 1812, but, soon after the war, came to Illinois, and, about 1818, settled in what is now Christian County, locating on land constituting a part of the present city of Taylorville. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, dying there, Jan. 13, 1872.

SKINNER, Mark, jurist, was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813; graduated from Middlebury College in 1833, studied law, and, in 1836, came to Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1839, became City Attorney in 1840, later Master in Chancery for Cook County, and finally United States District Attorney under President Tyler. As member of the House Finance Committee in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), he aided influentially in securing the adoption of measures for refunding and paying the State debt. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court) of Cook County, but declined a re-election in 1853. Originally a Democrat, Judge Skinner was an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and a liberal supporter of the Government policy during the rebellion. He liberally aided the United States Sanitary Commission and was identified with all the leading charities of the city. Among the great business enterprises with which he was officially associated were the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways (in each of which he was a Director), the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Gas-Light and Coke Company and others. Died, Sept. 16, 1887. Judge Skinner's only surviving son was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, the last year of the Civil War.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, clergyman and author, was born at Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807;

taught for some time, became a Universalist minister, serving churches in Baltimore, Boston and New York between 1831 and 1857; then came to Elgin, Ill., was elected President of Lombard University at Galesburg, but the following year took charge of a church at Joliet. Died, at Naperville, Sept. 18, 1861. He wrote several volumes on religious topics, and, at different times, edited religious periodicals at Baltimore, Haverhill, Mass., and Boston.

SKINNER, Ozias C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817; in 1836, removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he began the study of law at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1840. Eighteen months later he returned to Illinois, and began practice at Carthage, Hancock County, removing to Quincy in 1844. During the "Mormon War" he served as Aid-de-camp to Governor Ford. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly, and, for a short time, served as Prosecuting Attorney for the district including Adams and Brown Counties. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the (then) Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1855, succeeded Judge S. H. Treat on the Supreme bench, resigning this position in April, 1858, two months before the expiration of his term. He was a large land owner and had extensive agricultural interests. He built, and was the first President of the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Died in 1877.

SLADE, Charles, early Congressman; his early history, including date and place of birth, are unknown. In 1820 he was elected Representative from Washington County in the Second General Assembly, and, in 1826, was re-elected to the same body for Clinton and Washington. In 1832 he was elected one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, representing the First District. After attending the first session of the Twenty-third Congress, while on his way home, he was attacked with cholera, dying near Vincennes, Ind., July 11, 1831.

SLADE, James P., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837, and spent his boyhood with his parents on a farm, except while absent at school; in 1856 removed to Belleville, Ill., where he soon became connected with the public schools, serving for a number of years as

Principal of the Belleville High School. While connected with the Belleville schools, he was elected County Superintendent, remaining in office some ten years; later had charge of Almira College at Greenville, Bond County, served six years as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis and, in 1878, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the nominee of the Republican party. On retirement from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed his place at the head of Almira College, but, for the past few years, has been Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis.

SLAVERY AGITATION OF 1823-24. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAWS. African slaves were first brought into the Illinois country by a Frenchman named Pierre F. Renault, about 1722. At that time the present State formed a part of Louisiana, and the traffic in slaves was regulated by French royal edicts. When Great Britain acquired the territory, at the close of the French and Indian War, the former subjects of France were guaranteed security for their persons "and effects," and no interference with slavery was attempted. Upon the conquest of Illinois by Virginia (see *Clark, George Rogers*), the French very generally professed allegiance to that commonwealth, and, in her deed of cession to the United States, Virginia expressly stipulated for the protection of the "rights and liberties" of the French citizens. This was construed as recognizing the right of property in negro slaves. Even the Ordinance of 1787, while prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, preserved to the settlers (reference being especially made to the French and Canadians) "of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, their laws and customs, now (then) in force, relative to the descent and conveyance of property." A conservative construction of this clause was, that while it prohibited the extension of slavery and the importation of slaves, the status of those who were at that time in involuntary servitude, and of their descendants, was left unchanged. There were those, however, who denied the constitutionality of the Ordinance in toto, on the ground that Congress had exceeded its powers in its passage. There was also a party which claimed that all children of slaves, born after 1787, were free from birth. In 1794 a convention was held at Vincennes, pursuant to a call from Governor Harrison, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, praying for the repeal—or, at least a modification—of the sixth clause of the

Ordinance of 1787. The first Congressional Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported adversely upon it; but a second committee recommended the suspension of the operation of the clause in question for ten years. But no action was taken by the National Legislature, and, in 1807, a counter petition, extensively signed, was forwarded to that body, and Congress left the matter in statu quo. It is worthy of note that some of the most earnest opponents of the measure were Representatives from Southern Slave States, John Randolph, of Virginia, being one of them. The pro-slavery party in the State then prepared what is popularly known as the "Indenture Law," which was one of the first acts adopted by Governor Edwards and his Council, and was re-enacted by the first Territorial Legislature in 1812. It was entitled, "An Act relating to the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory," and gave permission to bring slaves above 15 years of age into the State, when they might be registered and kept in servitude within certain limitations. Slaves under that age might also be brought in, registered, and held in bondage until they reached the age of 35, if males, and 30, if females. The issue of registered slaves were to serve their mother's master until the age of 30 or 28, according to sex. The effect of this legislation was rapidly to increase the number of slaves. The Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery thereafter—that is to say, after its adoption. In 1822 the slave-holding party, with their supporters, began to agitate the question of so amending the organic law as to make Illinois a slave State. To effect such a change the calling of a convention was necessary, and, for eighteen months, the struggle between "conventionists" and their opponents was bitter and fierce. The question was submitted to a popular vote on August 2, 1824, the result of the count showing 4,972 votes for such convention and 6,640 against. This decisive result settled the question of slave-holding in Illinois for all future time, though the existence of slavery in the State continued to be recognized by the National Census until 1840. The number, according to the census of 1810, was 168; in 1820 they had increased to 917. Then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and, in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held in bondage), it was 331.

Hooper Warren—who has been mentioned elsewhere as editor of "The Edwardsville Spectator," and a leading factor in securing the defeat of the

scheme to make Illinois a slave State in 1822—in an article in the first number of "The Genius of Liberty" (January, 1841), speaking of that contest, says there were, at its beginning, only three papers in the State—"The Intelligencer" at Vandalia, "The Gazette" at Shawneetown, and "The Spectator" at Edwardsville. The first two of these, at the outset, favored the Convention scheme, while "The Spectator" opposed it. The management of the campaign on the part of the pro-slavery party was assigned to Emanuel J. West, Theophilus W. Smith and Oliver L. Kelly, and a paper was established by the name of "The Illinois Republican," with Smith as editor. Among the active opponents of the measure were George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel D. Lockwood, Henry Starr (afterwards of Cincinnati), Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair County. Others who contributed to the cause were Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, Dr. Hugh Steel and — Burton of Jackson County, Dr. Henry Perrine of Bond; William Leggett of Edwardsville (afterwards editor of "The New York Evening Post"), Benjamin Lundy (then of Missouri), David Blackwell and Rev. John Dew, of St. Clair County. Still others were Nathaniel Pope (Judge of the United States District Court), William B. Archer, William H. Brown and Benjamin Mills (of Vandalia), John Tillson, Dr. Horatio Newhall, George Forquer, Col. Thomas Mather, Thomas Ford, Judge David J. Baker, Charles W. Hunter and Henry H. Snow (of Alton). This testimony is of interest as coming from one who probably had more to do with defeating the scheme, with the exception of Gov. Edward Coles. Outside of the more elaborate Histories of Illinois, the most accurate and detailed accounts of this particular period are to be found in "Sketch of Edward Coles" by the late E. B. Washburne, and "Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," an address before the Chicago Historical Society (1864), by Hon. William H. Brown, of Chicago. (See also, *Coles, Edward; Warren, Hooper; Brown, William H.; Churchill, George; Lippincott, Thomas; and Newspapers, Early*, elsewhere in this volume.)

SLOAN, Wesley, legislator and jurist, was born in Dorchester County, Md., Feb. 20., 1806. At the age of 17, having received a fair academic education, he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where, for a year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. His father dying, he returned to Maryland and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law, and being admitted to

the bar in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, going first to Chicago, and afterward to Kaskaskia, finally settling at Golconda in 1839, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1850, '52, and '56, serving three times as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Education, created by Act of Feb. 18, 1857, and took a prominent part in the founding and organization of the State educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1861, but declined a re-election for a third term. Died, Jan. 15, 1887.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., August 4, 1843, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts Colony about 1630; was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, Vt., graduating from the latter in 1866. After graduation he spent a year as a teacher in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., coming to Chicago in 1867, and entering upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. The next twenty-five years were spent in the practice of his profession in Chicago, within that time serving as the attorney of several important corporations. In 1893 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected in 1897, his term of service continuing until 1903.

SMITH, (Dr.) Charles Gilman, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 4, 1828, received his early education at Phillips Academy, in his native place, finally graduating from Harvard University in 1847. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. After two years spent as attending physician of the Alms House in South Boston, Mass., in 1853 he came to Chicago, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. During the Civil War he was one of six physicians employed by the Government for the treatment of prisoners of war in hospital at Camp Douglas. In 1868 he visited Europe for the purpose of observing the management of hospitals in Germany, France and England, on his return being invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, and also becoming consulting physician in the Women's and Children's Hospital, as well as in the Presbyterian Hospital—a position which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life, gaining a wide reputation in the treat-

ment of women's and children's diseases. Died, Jan. 10, 1894.

SMITH, David Allen, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1809; removed with his father, at an early day, to Pulaski, Tenn.; at 17 went to Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala., where he studied law with Judge Brunlette and began practice. His father, dying about 1831, left him the owner of a number of slaves whom, in 1837, he brought to Carlinville, Ill., and emancipated, giving bond that they should not become a charge to the State. In 1839 he removed to Jacksonville, where he practiced law until his death. Col. John J. Hardin was his partner at the time of his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Mr. Smith was a Trustee and generous patron of Illinois College, for a quarter of a century, but never held any political office. As a lawyer he was conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients; as a citizen, liberal, public-spirited and patriotic. He contributed liberally to the support of the Government during the war for the Union. Died, at Anoka, Minn., July 13, 1865, where he had gone to accompany an invalid son. — **Thomas William (Smith)**, eldest son of the preceding, born at Courtland, Ala., Sept. 27, 1832; died at Clearwater, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865. He graduated at Illinois College in 1852, studied law and served as Captain in the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, until, broken in health, he returned home to die.

SMITH, Dietrich C., ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, April 4, 1840, in boyhood came to the United States, and, since 1849, has been a resident of Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and, while so serving, was severely wounded at Shiloh. Later, he was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of service as Captain of Company C of that regiment. His business is that of banker and manufacturer, besides which he has had considerable experience in the construction and management of railroads. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and, in 1880, was elected Representative in Congress from what was then the Thirteenth District, on the Republican ticket, defeating Adlai E. Stevenson, afterwards Vice-President. In 1882, his county (Tazewell) having been attached to the district for many years represented by Wm. M. Springer, he was defeated by the latter as a candidate for re-election.

SMITH, George, one of Chicago's pioneers and early bankers, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 8, 1808. It was his early intention to study medicine, and he entered Aberdeen College with this end in view, but was forced to quit the institution at the end of two years, because of impaired vision. In 1833 he came to America, and, in 1834, settled in Chicago, where he resided until 1861, meanwhile spending one year in Scotland. He invested largely in real estate in Chicago and Wisconsin, at one time owning a considerable portion of the present site of Milwaukee. In 1837 he secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Milwaukee. He was really the owner of the company, although Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was its Secretary. Under this charter Mr. Smith was able to issue \$1,500,000 in certificates, which circulated freely as currency. In 1839 he founded Chicago's first private banking house. About 1843 he was interested in a storage and commission business in Chicago, with a Mr. Webster as partner. He was a Director in the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and aided it, while in course of construction, by loans of money; was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848. In 1854, the State of Wisconsin having prohibited the circulation of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance certificates above mentioned, Mr. Smith sold out the company to his partner, Mitchell, and bought two Georgia bank charters, which, together, empowered him to issue \$3,000,000 in currency. The notes were duly issued in Georgia, and put into circulation in Illinois, over the counter of George Smith & Co.'s Chicago bank. About 1856 Mr. Smith began winding up his affairs in Chicago, meanwhile spending most of his time in Scotland, but, returning in 1860, made extensive investments in railroad and other American securities, which netted him large profits. The amount of capital which he is reputed to have taken with him to his native land has been estimated at \$10,000,000, though he retained considerable tracts of valuable lands in Wisconsin and about Chicago. Among those who were associated with him in business, either as employes or otherwise, and who have since been prominently identified with Chicago business affairs, were Hon. Charles B. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham (afterwards a prominent banker of Chicago), E. W. Willard, now of Newport, R. I., and others. Mr. Smith made several visits, during the last forty

years, to the United States, but divided his time chiefly between Scotland (where he was the owner of a castle) and London. Died Oct. 7, 1899.

SMITH, George W., soldier, lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. It was his intention to acquire a collegiate education, but his father's business embarrassments having compelled the abandonment of his studies, at 17 of years age he went to Arkansas and taught school for two years. In 1856 he returned to Albany and began the study of law, graduating from the law school in 1858. In October of that year he removed to Chicago, where he remained continuously in practice, with the exception of the years 1862-65, when he was serving in the Union army, and 1867-68, when he filled the office of State Treasurer. He was mustered into service, August 27, 1862, as a Captain in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry—the second Board of Trade regiment. At Stone River, he was seriously wounded and captured. After four days' confinement, he was aided by a negro to escape. He made his way to the Union lines, but was granted leave of absence, being incapacitated for service. On his return to duty he joined his regiment in the Chattanooga campaign, and was officially complimented for his bravery at Gordon's Mills. At Mission Ridge he was again severely wounded, and was once more personally complimented in the official report. At Kenesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864), Capt. Smith commanded the regiment after the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for bravery on the field. He led the charge at Franklin, and was brevetted Colonel, and thanked by the commander for his gallant service. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and, in June following, was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and, after the expiration of his term, in January, 1869, held no public office. General Smith was, for many years, a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Board. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 16, 1898.

SMITH, George W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846. When he was four years old, his father removed to Wayne County, Ill., settling on a farm. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, in 1868. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but

later determined to study law. After reading for a time at Fairfield, Ill., he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington (Ind.) University, graduating there in 1870. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and has since practiced at Murphysboro. In 1880 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and, in 1888, was elected a Republican Representative to Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, and has been continuously re-elected, now (1899) serving his sixth consecutive term as Representative from the Twenty-second District.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, and Assistant Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1829; engaged in dry-goods business in Cincinnati and Bloomington, Ill., in 1861 being proprietor of a hotel in the latter place; became a Captain in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, was engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1862; led his regiment on the first attack on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded at Arkansas Post; was promoted Brigadier-General in August, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct; led a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as also in the Atlanta campaign, and a division of the Seventeenth Corps in the "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Lee he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, became Major-General in 1865, and resigned in 1866, having declined a commission as Colonel in the regular army; about 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned on account of failing health in 1872. Died, at Bloomington, Nov. 8, 1876. General Smith was one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SMITH, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1820; at 16 joined two brothers who had located at Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carriage-maker. In December, 1837, he arrived at Decatur, Ill., but soon after located at Springfield, where he resided some six years. Then, returning to Decatur, he devoted his attention to carriage manufacture, doing a large business with the South, but losing heavily as the result of the war. An original Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig party, but early took ground in favor of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter; was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the same time assisting Governor

Yates in the selection of Camp Butler as a camp of recruiting and instruction. Having been assigned to duty in Missouri, in the summer of 1861, he proceeded to Jefferson City, joined Fremont at Carthage in that State, and made a forced march to Springfield, afterwards taking part in the campaign in Arkansas and in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had a horse shot under him and was severely (and, it was supposed, fatally) wounded, not recovering until 1868. Being compelled to return home, he received authority to raise an independent brigade, but was unable to accompany it to the field. In September, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, "for meritorious conduct," but was unable to enter into active service on account of his wound. Later, he was assigned to the command of a convalescent camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1864 he took part in securing the second election of President Lincoln, and, in the early part of 1865, was commissioned by Governor Oglesby Colonel of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois), but, on account of his wounds, was assigned to court-martial duty, remaining in the service until January, 1866, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. During the second year of his service he was presented with a magnificent sword by the rank and file of his regiment (the Thirty-fifth), for brave and gallant conduct at Pea Ridge. After retiring from the army, he engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, but was not successful; in 1868, canvassed Alabama for General Grant for President, but declined a nomination in his own favor for Congress. In 1870 he was appointed, by General Grant, United States Collection and Disbursing Agent for the District of New Mexico, where he continued to reside.

SMITH, John Corson, soldier, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1832. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade, for a time, but soon removed to Galena, where he finally engaged in business as a contractor. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, but, having received authority from Governor Yates, raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was incorporated in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. Of this regiment he was soon elected Major. After a short service about Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., the Ninety-

sixth was sent to the front, and took part (among other battles) in the second engagement at Fort Donelson and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tenn. Later, Major Smith was assigned to staff duty under Generals Baird and Steedman, serving through the Tullahoma campaign, and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he rejoined his regiment, and was given command of a brigade. In the Atlanta campaign he served gallantly, taking a conspicuous part in its long series of bloody engagements, and being severely wounded at Kennesaw Mountain. In February, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel, and, in June, 1865, Brigadier-General. Soon after his return to Galena he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, but was legislated out of office in 1872. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and embarked in business. In 1874-76 he was a member (and Secretary) of the Illinois Board of Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain-Inspector at Chicago, and held the office for several years. In 1872 and '76 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and, in 1878, was elected State Treasurer, as he was again in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving until 1889. He is a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, as well as a distinguished member of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was prominently connected with the erection of the "Masonic Temple Building" in Chicago.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1816, the son of an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after the downfall of the latter, emigrated to Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and became a jeweler; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was promoted a Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and placed in command of a division in the Sixteenth Army Corps; led the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, later being transferred to the Fifteenth, and taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns of 1864-65. He received the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers in January, 1865, and, on his muster-out from the volunteer service, became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, being transferred,

in 1870, to the Fourteenth. In 1867 his services at Vicksburg and Savannah were further recognized by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1881, he was retired, afterwards residing in Chicago, where he died, Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon sect, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and still later to Manchester. He early showed a dreamy mental cast, and claimed to be able to locate stolen articles by means of a magic stone. In 1820 he claimed to have seen a vision, but his pretensions were ridiculed by his acquaintances. His story of the revelation of the golden plates by the angel Moroni, and of the latter's instructions to him, is well known. With the aid of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery he prepared the "Book of Mormon," alleging that he had deciphered it from heaven-sent characters, through the aid of miraculous spectacles. This was published in 1830. In later years Smith claimed to have received supplementary revelations, which so taxed the credulity of his followers that some of them apostatized. He also claimed supernatural power, such as exorcism, etc. He soon gained followers in considerable numbers, whom, in 1832, he led west, a part settling at Kirtland, Ohio, and the remainder in Jackson County, Mo. Driven out of Ohio five years later, the bulk of the sect found the way to their friends in Missouri, whence they were finally expelled after many conflicts with the authorities. Smith, with the other refugees, fled to Hancock County, Ill., founding the city of Nauvoo, which was incorporated in 1840. Here was begun, in the following year, the erection of a great temple, but again he aroused the hostility of the authorities, although soon wielding considerable political power. After various unsuccessful attempts to arrest him in 1844, Smith and a number of his followers were induced to surrender themselves under the promise of protection from violence and a fair trial. Having been taken to Carthage, the county-seat, all were discharged under recognizance to appear at court except Smith and his brother Hyrum, who were held under the new charge of "treason," and were placed in jail. So intense had been the feeling against the Mormons, that Governor Ford called out the militia to preserve the peace; but it is evident that the feeling among the latter was in sympathy with that of the populace. Most of the militia were disbanded after Smith's arrest, one company being left on duty at Carthage,

from whom only eight men were detailed to guard the jail. In this condition of affairs a mob of 150 disguised men, alleged to be from Warsaw, appeared before the jail on the evening of June 27, and, forcing the guards—who made only a feeble resistance,—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both shot down, while a friend, who had remained with them, was wounded. The fate of Smith undoubtedly went far to win for him the reputation of martyr, and give a new impulse to the Mormon faith. (See *Mormons; Nauvoo*.)

SMITH, Justin Almerin, D.D., clergyman and editor, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819, educated at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1843; served a year as Principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., followed by four years of pastoral work, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then (1853) he removed to Chicago to assume the editorship of "The Christian Times" (now "The Standard"), with which he was associated for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he assisted in organizing three Baptist churches in Chicago, serving two of them as pastor for a considerable period; made an extended tour of Europe in 1869, attending the Vatican Council at Rome; was a Trustee and one of the founders of the old Chicago University, and Trustee and Lecturer of the Baptist Theological Seminary; was also the author of several religious works. Died, at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Feb. 4, 1896.

SMITH, Perry H., lawyer and politician, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., March 18, 1828; entered Hamilton College at the age of 14 and graduated, second in his class, at 18; began reading law and was admitted to the bar on coming of age in 1849. Then, removing to Appleton, Wis., when 23 years of age he was elected a Judge, served later in both branches of the Legislature, and, in 1857, became Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, retaining the same position in the reorganized corporation when it became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Chicago and resided there till his death, on Palm Sunday of 1885. He was prominent in railway circles and in the councils of the Democratic party, being the recognized representative of Mr. Tilden's interests in the Northwest in the campaign of 1876.

SMITH, Robert, Congressman and lawyer, was born at Petersborough, N. H., June 12, 1802;

was educated and admitted to the bar in his native town, settled at Alton, Ill., in 1832, and engaged in practice. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly from Madison County, and re-elected in 1838. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected, serving three successive terms. During the Civil War he was commissioned Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. He was largely interested in the construction of water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and also in railroad enterprises in Illinois. He was a prominent Mason and a public-spirited citizen. Died, at Alton, Dec. 20, 1867.

SMITH, Samuel Lisle, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and, belonging to a wealthy family, enjoyed superior educational advantages, taking a course in the Yale Law School at an age too early to admit of his receiving a degree. In 1836 he came to Illinois, to look after some landed interests of his father's in the vicinity of Peru. Returning east within the next two years, he obtained his diploma, and, again coming west, located in Chicago in 1838, and, for a time, occupied an office with the well-known law firm of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was elected City Attorney and, at the great Whig meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was one of the principal speakers, establishing a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the West. As an admirer of Henry Clay, he was active in the Presidential campaign of 1844, and was also a prominent speaker at the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847. With a keen sense of humor, brilliant, witty and a master of repartee and invective, he achieved popularity, both at the bar and on the lecture platform, and had the promise of future success, which was unfortunately marred by his convivial habits. Died of cholera, in Chicago, July 30, 1854. Mr. Smith married the daughter of Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Sidney, jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Albion, in that State, in 1851; came to Chicago in 1856 and entered into partnership with Grant Goodrich and William W. Farwell, both of whom were afterwards elected to places on the bench—the first in the Superior, and the latter in the Circuit Court. In 1879 Judge Smith was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County, serving until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was the Republican candidate for

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1898.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington, Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel D. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1823 he was one of the leaders of the "Conventionist" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 26, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction (on a part of the charges) to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist, he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that

State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters, at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press, he was engaged upon a "History of American Politics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 800 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War, and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department, serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other

streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SMITHBORO, a village and railroad junction in Bond County, 3 miles east of Greenville. Population, 393; (1900), 314.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1836, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1840 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit); in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments; was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer, and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and re-elected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he, in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but, in May preceding, he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H. (Snyder)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature; in 1855 was appointed, by Governor Matteson, State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856, and, in 1857, was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Cir-

cuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution, founded by act of the Legislature in 1885, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about \$350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,813; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was \$393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State \$100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was \$135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1895, appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SOREXTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural and mining. Pop. (1890), 538; (1900), 1,000.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling, who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district. — **Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soulard), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants have maintained their connection with the

army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soular was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survive her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad*.)

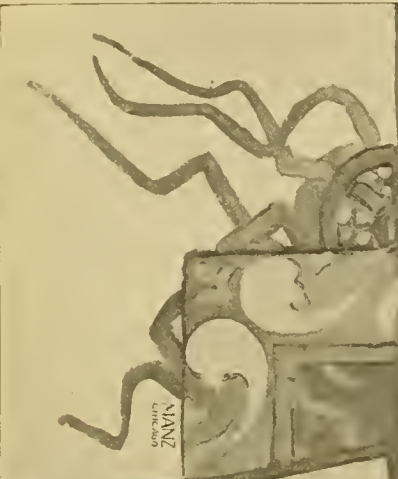
SOUTH DANVILLE, a suburb of the city of Danville, Vermilion County. Population (1890), 799; (1900), 898.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad*.)

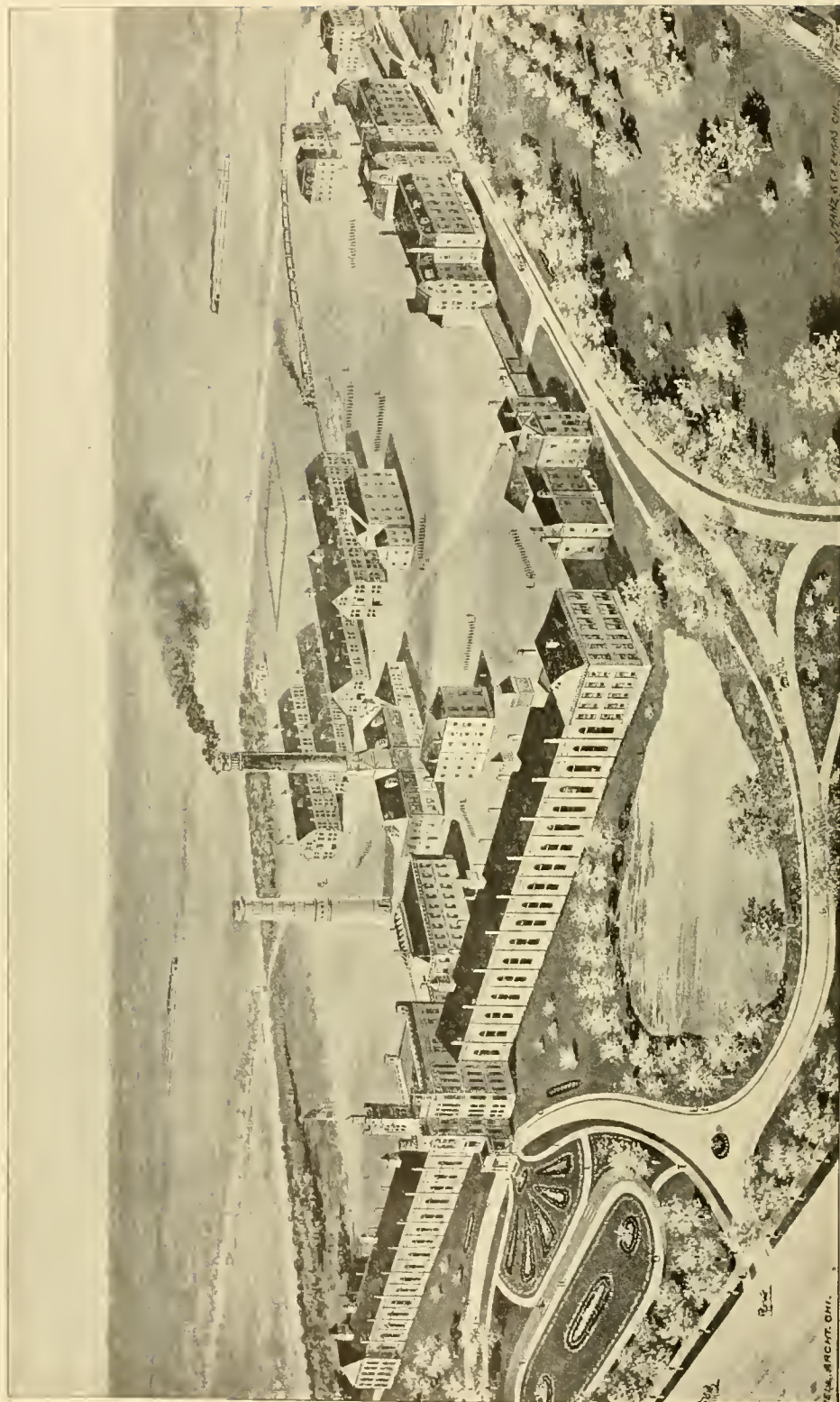
SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Population (1900), 515.

SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at \$16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than \$22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly \$635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at \$738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at \$833,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of \$175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.



Entrance to Penitentiary.
View of Penitentiary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located, after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of \$229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to \$75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was \$265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of \$150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, of whom five were ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary*.) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation, with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of \$200,000, and \$300,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,200 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH GROVE, a village of De Kalb County. Population (1890), 730.

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1833; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he has carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale ever since. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He has also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved no little fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was created, in 1877, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop, on May 1 of that year, by Cardinal McCloskey at New York. His

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 350 and a party of Spanish allies,

pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton, of which he became the principal owner in 1881, and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828, at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois, and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, remaining until 1856, when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1863-64, served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. His home is at Carlyle.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD.
(See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant, and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., after which he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store, when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to

accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1851 he removed to Louisville, where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real-estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he heartily embraced the cause of the Union, and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government, by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**James (Speed)**, an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky, and, after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1864 he was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866, when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887, at the age of 75 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox, and to the south and southeast, through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev.) Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain, born in Franklin County, Pa., March 19, 1810; was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school; in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but, in September, 1861, resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry; by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1890-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1858. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States District Judge for Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Hies and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the

same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, and as a city, April 6, 1840; and re-incorporated, under the general law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire-department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,072. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—population by census (1900), 34,159. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactories of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State Fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications. Pop. (1900), 34,159.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has two banks, electric street and interurban railways, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 3,837; (1900), 6,214.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL, an institution for young ladies, at Springfield, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889. It has a faculty of eight teachers giving instruction in the preparatory and higher branches, including music and fine arts. It reported fifty-five pupils in 1894, and real estate valued at \$15,000.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers, with forty-five pupils, and property valued at \$61,100, of which \$54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 60 miles south of Chicago. The town has two banks, tile and brick factory, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,000.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on both sides of Fox River, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; 38 miles west of Chicago and 10 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water-power, which is being utilized by a number of important manufacturing enterprises. The city is connected with Chicago and many towns in the Fox River valley by interurban electric trolley lines; is also the seat of the State Home for Boys. Pop. (1890), 1,690; (1900), 2,675.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisburg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at

Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory (including the present State of Illinois) from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease, he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois*; also *Clark, George Rogers*.) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790—more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillmackanack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackanack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekin, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair*, Arthur; also *Illinois Country*.) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off

in 1895, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry, Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personneau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571; (1900), 86,685.

ST. JOHN, an incorporated village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, one mile north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population about 500.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign; has inter-urban railroad connection. Pop. (1900), 637.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1869, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicians and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851, work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed, March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinoistown branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title, in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinoistown) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarrassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (14.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.40 miles); Belleville & Eldorado, (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (17.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.50 miles). All these have been leased, since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. (For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, (Bluff Line), a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis), 102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886, and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$318,815, operating expenses, \$373,270; total capitalization, \$4,853,526, of which, \$1,500,000 was in the form of stock and \$1,235,000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD, a railroad line 90 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow-gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Bloomfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having made default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders, by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in whose name the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were \$65,583 and the expenditures \$69,112. Its capital stock was \$740,900; bonded debt, \$978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to \$1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (3) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North

& South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 980 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of \$32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways—the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was \$3,924,058, the bonded debt, \$4,496,000, and the floating debt, \$218,480.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1870 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865, and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name, Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD (of Illinois). (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators, in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of \$20,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care, gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1858, in 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at \$130,500, of which \$100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825; at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West, and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September, 1868, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A.M., in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph.D. from Knox College, in 1883, of LL.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1859, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds' staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and

Eastmans came from New England; the Thomases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio; the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McClanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbells and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Population (1880), 11,207; (1890), 9,982; (1900), 10,186.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac. Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Elmer Baldwin, in his History of La Salle County (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." (See *La Salle, Robert Cavalier; Tonty; Fort St. Louis.*)

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having, in the meanwhile, disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years, when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system). He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being, with his sons, extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. He died at Springfield, March 31, 1886.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The

experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stock-holder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

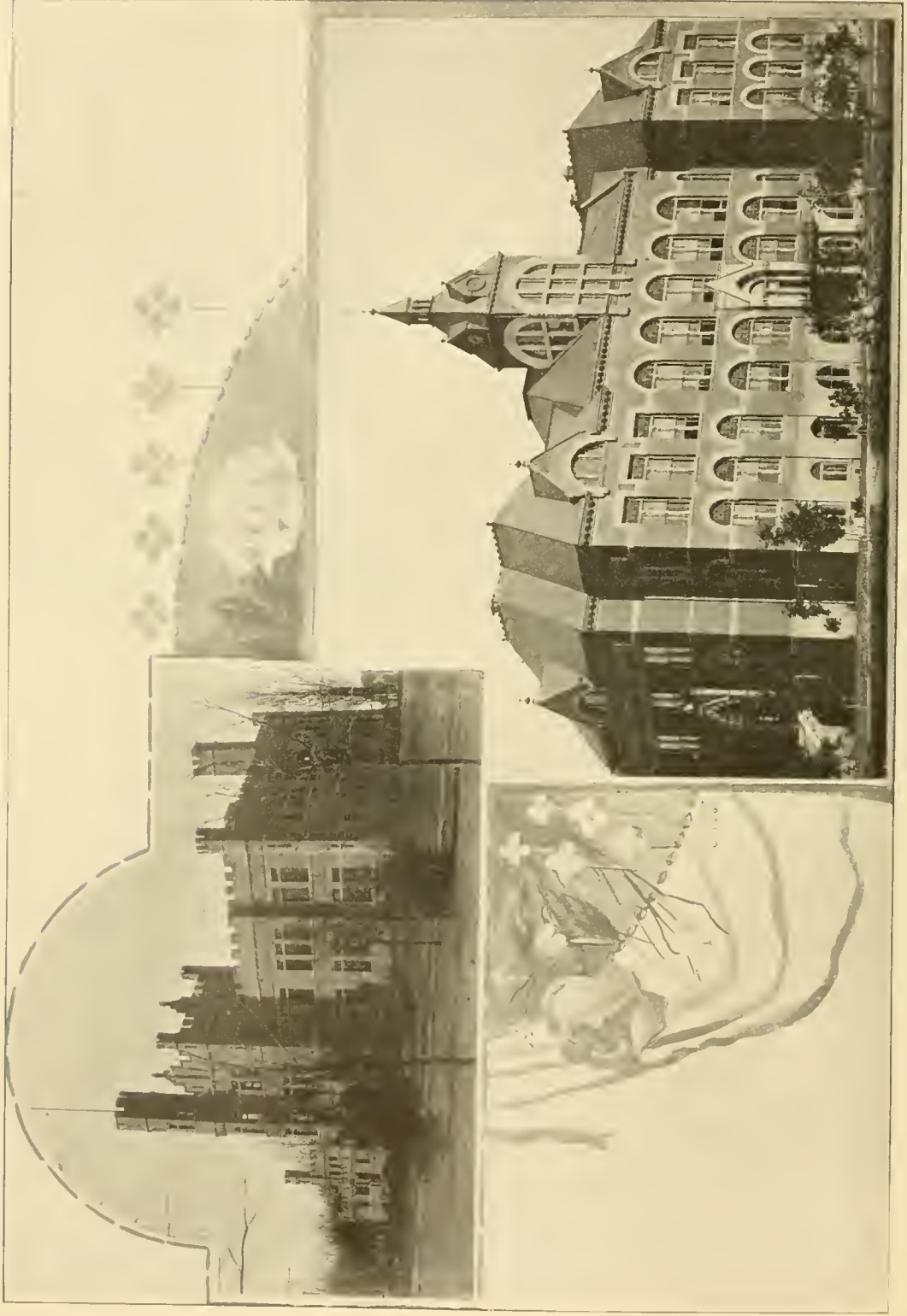
tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Psychic School.

Main Building.
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Library and Gymnasium Building. Main Building.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the northwestern part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard, County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop. (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford K., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop., 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives to-day under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. •This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (Gen.) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employees, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin, came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kaue County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1851-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Eiter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825; was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat *Carondelet*, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton.

III. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated “Long Nine” who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of “Colonel,” by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated “Peace Convention” at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TEXTURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess** (Thomas), Jr., nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas)** third, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but, defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinchler & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinchler was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirtieth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49½

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Recorders of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling-mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school, and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at nought a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Petit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old.*) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000; a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and 97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

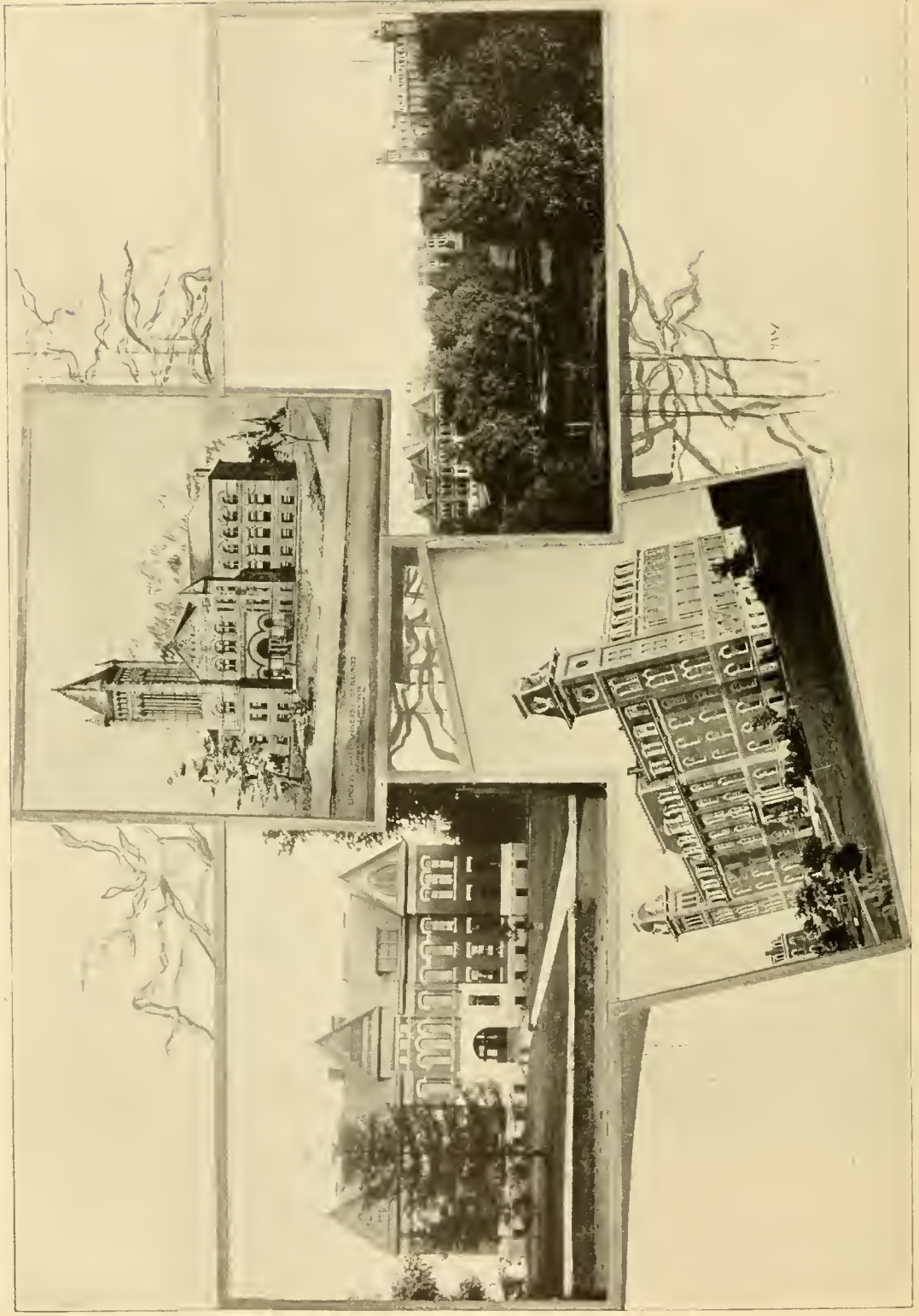
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land-scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The land-scrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University; a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



Military Hall,
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall,
Chemical Laboratory.



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1889, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (256 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audobon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways; 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stave and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its round-house, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2,600 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguiette; French Governors of Illinois.*)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

YOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,-250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-elder-ship of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 37,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generals. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced, at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 446, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Tuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Medan Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. These members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly organized in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kanakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and for merly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Aversboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centuria, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldsville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Harts-ville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing, also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (*See Eleventh Infantry.*)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago. June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn.), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnoissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner *St. Louis*, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport *Obdam*, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French Ouinebegoutz, Ouimbegouc, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman, Zebina*, and *Lundy, Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURN, Elisha Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill. Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambushade, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1874 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evanville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again chosen to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of Aesthetics in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad*.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1833-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a lifelong Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—

Richard Lush (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends", and "Appleton's Cyclopedic of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 289 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests, see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1838. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a re-organization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jonett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS !
No. 1.

} The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A.D.C. and Chief of Staff.

Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.

Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Inter-State Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members; with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

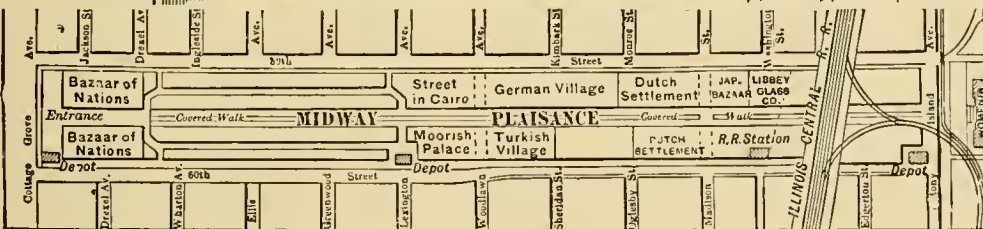
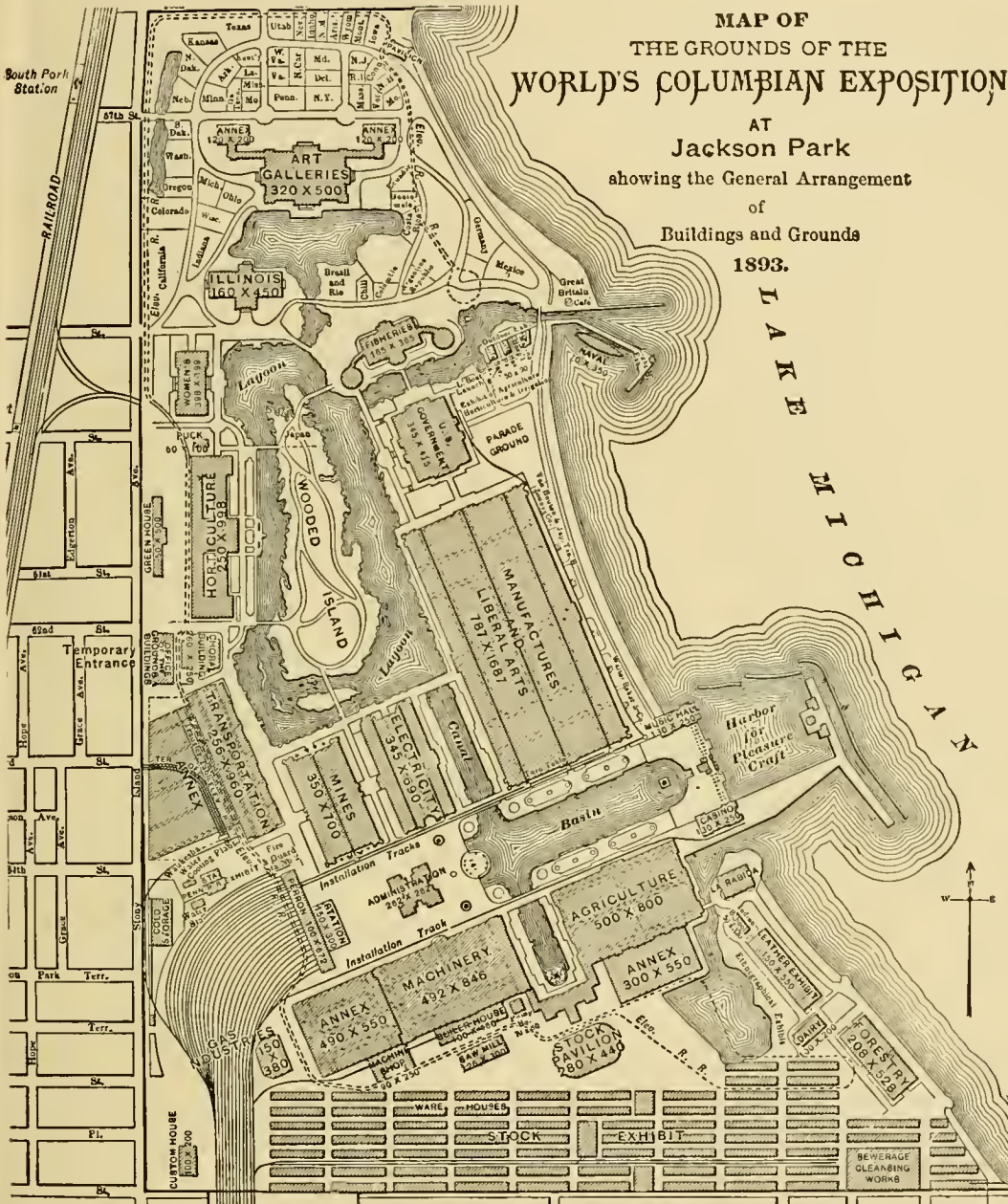
The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and vendors, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

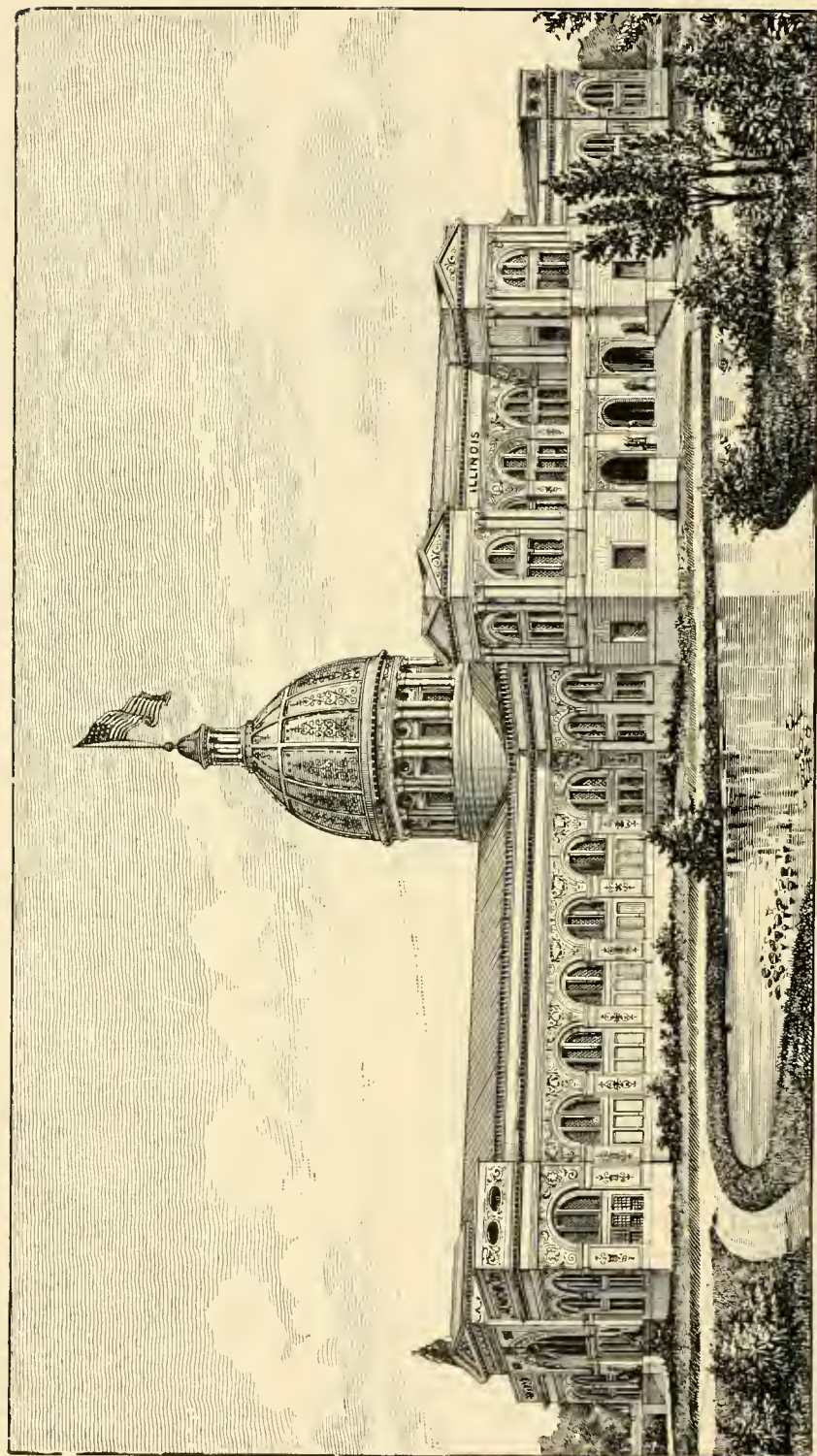
The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.

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ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687x787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280x380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890) 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Peristyle.

Administration Building.

German Building,
The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship *Raleigh*, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the *Raleigh*) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Monlton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence V., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunncliffe and D. G. Tunncliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiakiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Quawwka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to cooperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia," to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnel, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. 'His ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next day and night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of Black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender, but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL.) The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

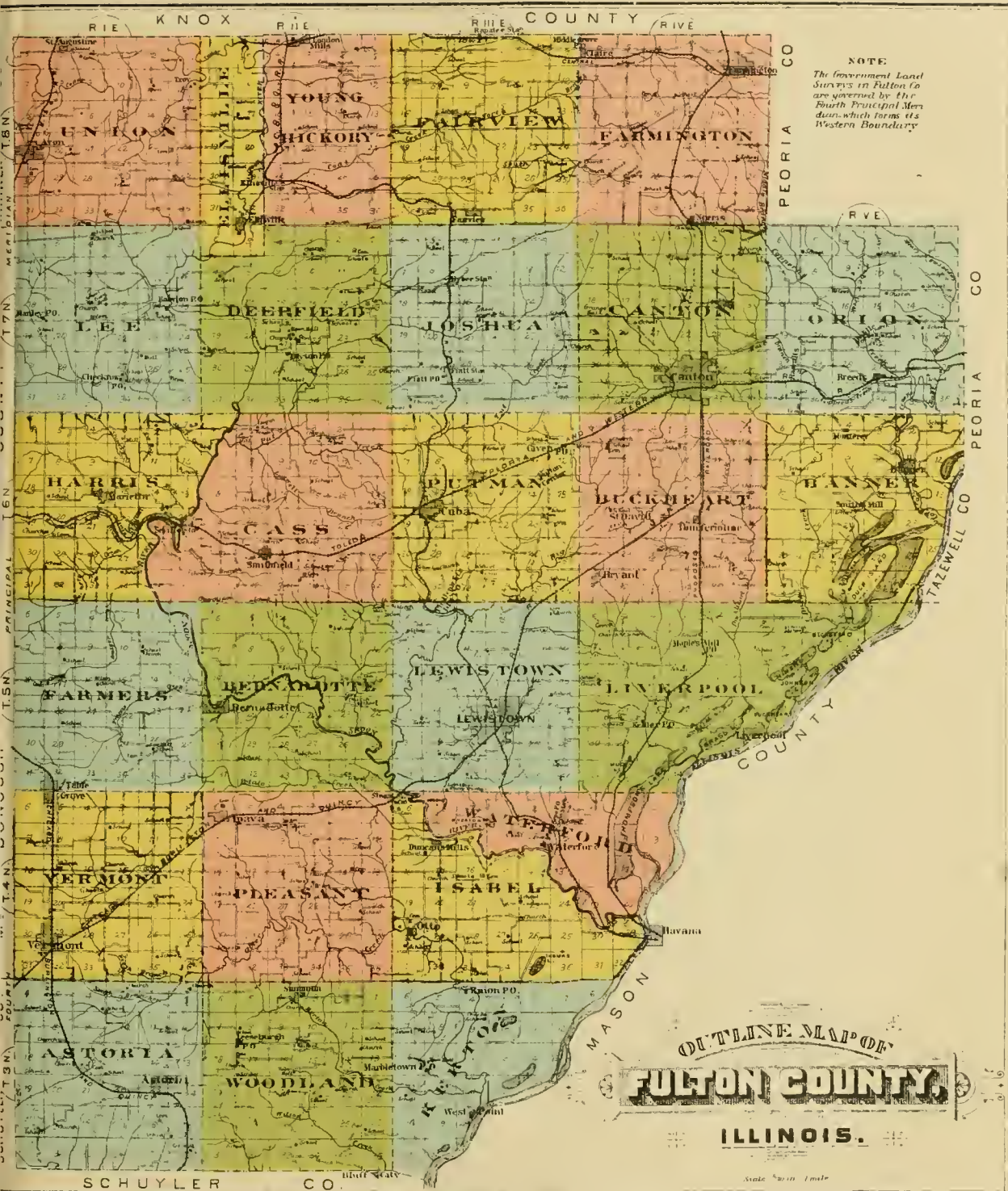
SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

FULTON COUNTY



NOTE
The Government Land
Surveys in Fulton Co
are governed by the
Fourth Principal Meri-
dian, which forms its
Western Boundary

OUTLINE MAP OF
FULTON COUNTY
ILLINOIS.



Jesse Heylin

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

FIRST WHITE VISITORS TO FULTON COUNTY SOIL—
COMING OF JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—SEARCH FOR
AN OUTLET TO THE SOUTH SEA—PLANTING OF
EUROPEAN COLONIES IN THE "NEW WORLD"—
JOLIET AND MARQUETTE'S TRIP DOWN THE MISSIS-
SIPPI AND UP THE ILLINOIS IN 1673—INDIAN
TRIBES CONSTITUTING THE ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY
—SECOND VISIT OF MARQUETTE IN 1675—HIS
DEATH—ARRIVAL OF LA SALLE AND TONTI—BUILD-
ING OF FORT CREVE-COEUR—PERIOD OF FRENCH OC-
CUPATION—FUR TRADING STATIONS ON THE ILLI-
NOIS—REGION WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF
FULTON COUNTY KNOWN TO WHITE MEN IN THE
LATTER PART OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In the latter days of the month of July, in the year of 1673, two birch-bark canoes passed up the slow-flowing Illinois River along the east and south-by-east boundary of that portion of the earth's surface which geographically constitutes, at the present time, the political division, known as Fulton County, State of Illinois, United States of America. These canoes contained, between them, seven Frenchmen. Aside from the personal effects and equipment of the several individual voyageurs, the cargo in the canoes consisted of some bags of corn meal, some dried beef, seven blankets and a quantity of beads, crosses and other articles of a religious character, and possibly some bright trinkets for Indian trading purposes. The names of five of the men with this little expedition are buried in oblivion—being mere assistants their names are nowhere recorded—but the other two, Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette, have their names written among the im-

mortals. Louis XIV., the grand Monarch, was on the throne of France and it was to advance his temporal glory that the expedition was initiated. Carrying the gospel to the benighted Indians, whose habitat was the Mississippi Valley, was a secondary matter.

It was the ambition of King Louis and the Government of France to find a new and shorter passage to China, Japan and the Indies by way of the Pacific Ocean, then known as the South Sea. While Spain had been planting settlements in Florida and on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and the English were doing likewise along the shores of the Atlantic, France established colonies along the St. Lawrence and around the Great Lakes, and French fur traders and missionaries had established stations or trading posts at many points in the far Northwest. The remotest western outpost in 1673 was Portage on the Fox River in what is now the State of Wisconsin. France was rejoicing in the splendor of the prosperous reign of the Grand Monarch. Colbert was her Minister of Marine and Frontenac was Governor of the French possessions in the New World. Territorial and commercial aggrandizement was the theme of the King and his Ministers, and the dream and hope of the people of France. The missionaries who had visited tribes of Indians, as they wandered to and fro up and down the valley of the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, carried home with them to France marvelous stories of the vast country in the valley to the South, which for richness and fertility is unsurpassed. It was thought that by following the Mississippi to its outlet it would be found that it emptied into what was then known as the South Sea, but now known as the Pacific Ocean. It was decided by the Government of France, on the suggestion of the resident officials of the New France, to send out an exploring party with the two-fold purpose of discovering the new and shorter passage to the Orient, and to explore and attach the terri-

tory of the lower Mississippi Valley to the dominion of France and people it with French occupants.

The local French Government selected as the leader of this expedition Louis Joliet, son of an artisan, educated for the priesthood but turned merchant and adventurer. Joliet was not a mere novice as an explorer of a new country. He had just returned from an exploring expedition in the Superior Lake country in search of copper mines, when he was commissioned to explore the lower Mississippi. As with all such expeditions, there was attached to the expedition to "discover the South Sea by the Mascoutins' country and the great river Mississippi," a missionary whose purpose was to carry the gospel to the heathen in every land. This missionary was Jacques Marquette and he was one of the brothers of the Jesuit Order. Joliet was only twenty-eight years of age. Marquette was thirty-six; was highly educated, of course, in the languages, history and philosophy, and was also skilled in mathematics and was able to determine by use of instruments the latitude with reasonable accuracy. From contact with the Indians in serving them in a religious way, he was able to converse to a limited degree, at least, with the members of the various Indian tribes who inhabited the territory which was to be the objective point of the exploring party. On the 13th day of May, 1673, these seven men started on the memorable journey which was to become a great historical event. Starting from St. Ignace on the Straits of Mackinack, they skirted the foot of Lake Michigan and entered Green Bay, then known as Fetid Bay. Thence they proceeded southward to the mouth of the Fox River (Wisconsin). With them from this point they took two Indians as guides. The party slowly advanced up the Fox River until Portage was reached on the 7th day of June. Crossing from this point to the Wisconsin River, carrying canoes, provisions, etc., the exploring party proceeded down that river to the Mississippi. After assisting in getting the party afloat on the Wisconsin River, the two Indians who acted as guides returned to their tribal village at the mouth of Fox River. Therefore, only Frenchmen made up the personnel of the expedition. Within ten days, after leaving Portage, that is to say on the 17th day of June, the wonderful river, of which such marvelous tales had

been told them by the Indians, lay spread out in all its magnificence before them. In honor of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception, Marquette's spiritual guide and mentor, as conceived by him, the river was named, or rather attempted to be re-named, "The River Conception." But the Indian name, Mississippi, "The Father of Waters," was never to be replaced by another. Journeying down the Mississippi, the party first stopped and made the acquaintance of a tribe of Indians, which was one of the branches of the Illini confederacy and who had a village on the Iowa side near the mouth of the Des Moines River. Marquette had often heard of the Illini Indians and they had also heard of the Frenchmen and reckoned them as friends. Much information was elicited from these Indians by Marquette and Joliet relating to the country to the south. Passing down the great river, the party passed the mouth of the Illinois, the Missouri and the Ohio, and reached a point below the last named. Determining that the River Conception (Mississippi) did not flow into the South Sea (Pacific Ocean), but into the Gulf of Mexico, and having had a slight altercation with some Indians who had evidently been on friendly terms with the natural enemies of the French—namely: the Spaniards, who had established settlements in Florida and had made explorations across the Mississippi River, for they were supplied with weapons of steel and iron of European manufacture—the little party decided to retrace their steps to St. Ignace. But when the explorers arrived at the mouth of the Illinois River, they were informed by friendly Indians that a much shorter way to reach the starting point was by way of this slow-flowing river. They ascended it. It was on the 17th day of July, one month after the party first reached the Mississippi River, that the journey up the Illinois River began.

Just what the day that the east-by-south shores of Fulton County dawned upon the vision of those seven Frenchmen, the reader will have to determine by the use of his mathematics and imagination as best he may. These were undoubtedly the first white men whose eyes rested upon a Fulton County landscape. Imagination might depict these voyageurs tying up at the mouth of Spoon River, and eating their frugal meal on this county's hospitable shores; but it must remain pure speculation, as to whether the white man's footprints were



A. D. Abernethy

made on Old Fulton domain in July, 1673, or at a much later day. Nothing authentic can be determined on this point. The first landing place of the party definitely fixed was at an Indian village near the present city of Peoria. The party remained with the Indians at this village for three days, and it is recorded that Father Marquette busied himself with the spiritual welfare of the members of the tribe, and so great was the effect of his teaching and preaching that, after a sojourn of only three or four days, when he and the party came to depart, an Indian babe with life slowly ebbing away was brought to him to be baptized. From this Indian village the party proceeded up the Illinois and next stopping place recorded was near the present village of Utica in La Salle County, on the upper Illinois. Here was the principal village of the Illini Indian confederacy and the seat of Government, so to speak, of this Indian confederacy made up of the various branches of the Illini Indians. It was called, in the Indian language, Cascasshia or Kaskaskia.

The Illini Indians, which comprised the Illinois confederacy, was composed of five principal tribes, namely; The Mitchigamis, Kaskaskias, The Peorias, The Kahokias and Tamarois.

The Mitchigamis originally belonged west of the Mississippi River, and were really a part of the Illini by adoption. However, their name has impressed itself upon the Great Lake and the State of Michigan. The Kaskaskias inhabited that part of Illinois north of Lake Peoria and south of the southern end of Lake Michigan. But after the year 1700, owing to on-slaughts made on them by more powerful eastern Indian tribes, led by Father Marest, the Recollect missionary, they emigrated to southern Illinois, and settled near the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers. This accounts for the Indian settlement on the Illinois River near the present village of Utica, La Salle County, being called Kaskaskia, and afterwards the city of old Kaskaskia being located farther down the State at the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers. The Peorias inhabited the region around Lake Peoria, and this included Fulton County in their hunting domain. The Kahokias were in the region of the Great American Bottom extending from Alton to Chester. The Tamarois inhabited Eastern Illinois. Favorite hunting and fishing locations for In-

dians existed in many parts of Fulton County, and especially was this true along either shore of Spoon River. This river abounded in food fish, and was adapted to the crude methods of catching them prevailing among the Indians. Also, the adjoining territory was the rendezvous of all sorts of native game. Mute evidences of Indian villages are yet discernible, and there is scarcely a "timber quarter" in the county from the surface of which some collection of Indian relics has not a spear or arrow head or a stone axe. Some of the most perfect specimens of this character in existence are from Fulton County, and it is said that no single county in the United States, certainly not in the State of Illinois, has been so prolific a producer of Indian spear and arrow heads and stone axes. Joliet and Marquette and their party remained in the Indian village of Kaskaskia for a short time, and were then escorted by one of the principal chiefs and some of the young men of the tribe to Lake Michigan, and thence they proceeded to Green Bay, arriving there in September, whence they had set out at the beginning of June. It will thus be seen that it required a little over three months to make the journey.

It may be of interest to know what became of these two important individuals. Joliet returned to Quebec, but unfortunately for future history he met with an accident on the St. Lawrence, and lost his journal of the journey and explorations, together with his instruments and all his papers. Therefore, history must rely upon a narrative of the journey furnished by Marquette written two or three years afterward, largely from memory. Joliet never returned to the Illinois country. His report of his explorations excited wonderful interest among the French of the new world, and in France itself. It is said that jealousy and influence exerted by La Salle and other influential personages deprived Joliet of a second intended journey to the Illinois Country. Joliet died in Canada in 1700. When departing on the homeward journey, Marquette promised the Indians at Kaskaskia that he would return to them and instruct them spiritually. In October of the next year, 1674, true to his promise, he set out for the Illinois Country, and proceeded to a point some distance from the present city of Chicago where there was a portage, and was compelled to remain at this point owing to ill

health until the following March. Resuming his journey in March he reached Kaskaskia the 8th of April, 1675, and proceeded at once to establish a mission. His health became much worse. He remained only a short time, and then started to return to St. Ignace, where at his old mission, he desired to end his career. But unfortunately his strength was not sufficient to permit him reaching his desired goal. Before the voyage was completed he died May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which is on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. But his remains are buried at his beloved mission at St. Ignace. It is to this man we owe the greater part of the information that we have about the first visit of a white man to this section of the world; and it might be well, in passing, to call attention to the fact that he also was the first to explain the phenomena of lake tides.

The next visit of the white man to the vicinity of Fulton County was in 1680. The party was led by Robert Cavalier Sieur De La Salle; with him were Henry De Tonti, an Italian soldier with one arm, who acted as his Lieutenant and historian; thirty mechanics and marines; also, three Recollect Monks, namely: Father Gabriel Ribourdi, Father Zenobius Membre and Father Louis Hennepin. The glowing accounts as reported by Joliet and Marquette had excited La Salle's cupidity and desire for adventure. Like Joliet, he had been educated as a Jesuit priest, but feeling that he had mistaken his calling he came to the New World in 1666. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the Great Lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michigan, and erecting a fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois River, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, at which place he arrived January 3d. At this place he built a fort called Creve-Couer. He did not at this time go farther south, but he dispatched Father Hennepin, with two companions by the way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. It will thus be seen that these three men were the next to view the soil of Fulton County, as they proceeded down the river, starting from Fort Creve-Couer February 29, 1680, a little less than seven years after Joliet and Marquette passed up. It seems that according to the journal kept by Father Hennepin, from which he prepared a history of the journey and explorations, that there had been a

great thaw on the 15th day of January and this might account for the possibility of these men passing down the Illinois River in canoes in the month of February or 1st of March. The two men with Father Hennepin were Michael Accault and Anthony Anguel. Fort Creve-Couer was left in command of Tonti by La Salle, and he was instructed to build a fort further up the river at Kaskaskia, the Indian village. In the absence of Tonti at Kaskaskia the men left at Creve-Couer deserted the fort and took everything with them that they could carry away. History does not record whither these deserters went, but it is quite probable that they went up the river as the shortest way to Canada, rather than down the river. When La Salle returned in the fall he learned of the desertion of his men, and found that Tonti had remaining with him only three Frenchmen, aside from the two monks, Membre and Ribourdi. La Salle again returned to Canada and organized an expedition and this time he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, accompanied by Tonti, and reached the Gulf of Mexico April 9, 1682. Therefore, the third view of the soil of Fulton County by white men was made by La Salle and Tonti and their party. From this time on at infrequent intervals French missionaries and Frenchmen, fired by zeal for glory of God or the desire for adventure, passed up and down the Illinois River, thus making the acquaintance of the eastern shore of Fulton County. With slight interruptions there was always a settlement of white men, at or near the present location of the city of Peoria, from the time Fort Creve-Couer was built by La Salle in 1680, more than 200 years ago. It is possible, and quite probable, that occasional excursions in pursuit of game or otherwise, were made by Frenchmen from Fort Creve-Couer to the land within the confines of Fulton County, and certainly some of the missionaries from the fort visited the Indian settlements in the county. The business of trapping was conducted along the Illinois River and its tributaries. And there were fur-trading stations at Wesley City, in the present Tazewell County, and elsewhere along the Illinois River in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Spoon River was used as a location for traps by men connected with the furtrading stations, and in all probability many of the minor streams flowing across the bosom of Fulton



K. F. ANN ABERNATHY

County and emptying into the Illinois River, were used likewise. Certain it is, that the Indians from whom pelts were obtained, made large captures of animals along Spoon River in Fulton County; and undoubtedly the dealers visited various sections of the county to barter for these pelts. Therefore, that which is now Fulton County was not entirely unknown to white man as far back as the latter part of the seventeenth century.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL HISTORY.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF FULTON COUNTY—
SURFACE CONDITIONS—VARIETIES OF SOIL—GEO-
LOGIC STRATA FOUND IN THE COUNTY—MINERAL
RESOURCES—COAL AREA AND PRODUCTS—EXTENT
OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS—OTHER MINERAL PRO-
DUCTS—FIRE CLAY AND IRON—SAND AND LIME-
STONE—COPPER AND GRANITE SPECIMENS.

(By W. S. STRODE, M. D.)

The diversified natural features of Fulton County, embracing a number of rich prairies, much level timber land, beautiful hills and valleys, rivers and lakes with many tributaries, and a rich and varied soil, make it capable of producing all the natural history features found elsewhere in the State. There is a wealth of trees and plants, animals, birds, fishes, land and water shells, all of economic and scientific interest. The surface soil is rich and fertile and will produce almost everything from lichens to great trees. Beneath the surface there are vast deposits of coal, many kinds of clays, shales, stone, gravel, mineral waters, etc.

In many sections of the State there is no outcropping of rock, or any surface indication of mineral richness. Not so with Fulton County. With the Illinois River bordering it on the one side and the classic Spoon River meandering through the central part, there are shown many outcroppings of coal, rock, shales and clays. The bluffs of the Illinois range from one hun-

dred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet in height, while those of Spoon River are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. The valley of the Illinois is from four to five miles wide. It is one of the slowest running streams in the world. Scientists believe that, at one time in the misty past, it was one of the outlets of the Great Lakes, and that it carried a volume of water greater than the Mississippi at the present time. The valley of Spoon River rarely exceeds one mile in width. The surface soil of the county is black or clay loam, rich in vegetable decay, in which there is more or less of the animal. The underlying strata consist of disintegrated shales, sandstone and limestone. The river bottoms are of drift or alluvial sediment, composed largely of sand and siliceous deposits. This deposit is still going on. The river terraces, thirty to fifty feet higher, mark the former river level. Many towns and residences are built on these terraces. The city of Havana, in Mason County, is built on a river terrace. The upper bluffs, when composed of sand, gravel and clay, also include deposits formed by the sifting action of waves. This is called the loess, and is often forty to fifty feet in thickness. It sometimes extends back from the river bluffs four or five miles. There are some good examples of it around Lewistown. The usual formation, as found in the first seventy-five to one hundred feet, will be about as follows:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Black Soil or Clay Loam..... | 2 feet |
| Yellow Clay | 10 to 12 feet |
| Blue Clay | 2 to 30 feet |
| Gravel and Sand..... | 3 to 6 feet |
| Black soil, containing sticks and wood. | 2 to 10 feet |

Sometimes this black, mucky soil extends down a hundred feet, and in other localities not more than twenty feet, and it always contains woods, often in a good state of preservation. Just below, both land and river shells are found. Scientists estimate that a vast period of time, probably covering many millions of years, was consumed in the Mesozoic formation, and the accumulation of deposits of sand and gravel over such portions of the earth as were yet under the waters of the ocean. The Post-pleiocene period, the one in which we are now living, covers the latest formation of the drifts. It was at this time, or about at the close of the carboniferous age,

that there was a great wearing down of the Paleozoic rocks, and the taking place of a number of submergences and elevations of the land above and below the ocean level. Great valleys were scooped out, and they were then partly filled in with deposits of clay, gravel and sand, and a soil was formed. The succeeding elevations and submergences of the land were followed by the deposits of boulder clay, marshy soil, locustrine deposits of loess, etc. It was at this time that the huge extinct mammals were in existence and, soon after that, the earth emerged from the waters and remained as we find it at the present time.

The boring of an artesian well at Canton, some years ago, furnishes an illustration of the various geological strata, as found in the county:

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Drift, Clay, etc..... | 92 feet |
| Coal Measures, Shales, etc..... | 208 feet |
| Lower Carboniferous Limestone..... | 299 feet |
| Kinkerhook Shales | 171 feet |
| Limestone (Devonian) | 64 feet |
| Limestone (Upper Silurian)..... | 150 feet |
| Shales (Cincinnati Group)..... | 150 feet |
| Trenton Limestone | 280 feet |
| St. Peter's Sandstone | 273 feet |
| Calcareous Limestone | 100 feet |
| Potsdam Sandstone | 545 feet |
| Total..... | 2,332 feet |

Several other borings have been made in the county in search of oil, gas, and artesian water. Traces of oil and a little gas have been found, but not enough to be of economical value. A flow of water at Vermont and at Canton was obtained, but the wells were abandoned after a time. The Depler Mineral well, near Lewistown, was sunk in the hope of finding oil or gas. None was found, though the boring was continued to a depth of about twenty-five hundred feet. At ten hundred and fifty feet a wonderful flow of water was struck of which an analysis showed it to be of much medicinal value. The flow is said to be fifteen hundred gallons a minute, and it has not abated in the least in a year's time.

Of all the mineral resources of Illinois, coal stands at the head. It has been estimated that the State contains nearly one-fifth of all the coal of the country. Fulton County is probably the leader in the State in the amount of coal that can be mined. The geographical area of the coal fields in the State is, in round numbers, about thirty-five thousand square miles. The late John Wolf, of Canton, estimated that

seams Nos. 4 and 6 alone, in seven townships, contained not less than 2,268,000 tons of coal. Sixteen coal seams are found in the State, of which seven are in this county. The rest are up in the air. Coal vein No. 1 (which is the lowest) is usually from two to three feet in thickness. It is of fine quality and a favorite with workers in iron and steel. It is not much mined, but more so at Seaville than elsewhere in the county. At a very low stage of water it may be seen in the bed of the river at Bernadotte, and it is mined to some extent at the foot of the bluffs at Duncan Mills, ten miles below. At Seaville it is a half-block coal, while at Avon it develops into a fine cannel coal.

COAL MEASURE No. 2 is a persistent vein of good quality, ranging from two to three feet in thickness, though elsewhere in the State it is found attaining a thickness of four to five feet. It is found and mined all about Lewistown, and everywhere in the bluffs of Spoon River and the little streams that flow into that stream. It is also in the Otter Creek hills west of Vermont. It lies forty to eighty feet above coal bed No 1. This vein, as well as No. 1, is sometimes divided by a seam of clay or shale.

COAL No. 3.—This is a coal of good quality but very erratic, in many places where it should be, not being found at all, or its place filled by bituminous shale. It is usually about three feet in thickness and its horizon is forty or more feet above No. 2.

COAL No. 4.—This seam is from four and one-half to five feet in thickness, and is worked at Astoria, Breeds, Canton, St. David, Fairview and at the Pickering bank in Farmers Township.

No. 5 is worked near Cuba and on Big Creek north of Lewistown, where the lower two feet of the seam is extremely hard, and is a fine steam coal.

No. 6.—This seam is irregular in its horizon, but it is an excellent coal. It ranges from four feet to five feet in thickness, and is mined near Canton, north of Farmington, near Norris, and also north of Fairview. Possibly one of the seams worked near Cuba may belong to this vein. It contains many slips, or horsebacks, which are the bane of the miner.

No. 7 is mostly of a soft shale variety in this county and often divided by a foot or two of clay and shale.

FIRE CLAY.—A fine seam of fire clay, rang-

ing from two to three feet in thickness, can be found outcropping on Spoon River and nearly all the little streams that flow into it throughout its entire course in the county. Much of this clay has been shipped from near Bernadotte for use in the Macomb pottery works.

IRON ORE.—There is more or less iron ore throughout the county, mainly of the carbonate variety. At Seaville there is a seam containing much limonite above the limestone roof of Coal Seam No. 1. These ores may, in time, be considered of sufficient importance to be smelted, especially as the coal is nearby to do it with.

SAND AND LIMESTONE.—There are some good veins of sandstone in the county, and in some quarries along Spoon River it attains a thickness of from four to eight feet. The limestone that is found in connection with No. 7 coal is of the purest carbonate, and is destined to become of much economic value where the ledge is of sufficient thickness as it is in the vicinity of Farmington. The St. Louis limestone outcrops in the bed of Spoon River from Seaville to Bernadotte, and was formerly much burned for lime. It is the same as the Alton limestone, so extensively used for lime.

BRICK CLAY.—There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest brick clay to be found throughout the county.

In addition to the foregoing various other minerals are found in small quantities. Boulders of pure copper are occasionally found in the shales. These are merely adventitious, or brought down from the north by means of glaziers or drift action.

Boulders of pure granite are often met with, and occasionally specimens containing much zinc are found. On Sister Creek, in Liverpool Township, there is a six-incl. vein of almost pure silica, while not far away on the Redding Wilcoxon farm, there is a deposit of Gipsite. This is in diamond shaped cubes. In the north end of Thompson's Lake there is to be found not a little red Jasper.

CHAPTER III.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(Continued.)

ANIMAL AND BIRD LIFE—ANIMALS WHICH HAVE BECOME EXTINCT—DESTRUCTION OF THE WILD TURKEY—LIST OF PRINCIPAL MAMMALS STILL IN EXISTENCE—FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—BIRDS THAT HAVE DISAPPEARED OR ARE DECREASING IN NUMBERS—SOME SPECIES THAT ARE HOLDING THEIR OWN—CLASSIFIED LIST OF BIRDS STILL IN EXISTENCE.

(BY W. S. STRODE, M. D.)

Some of the animals formerly found in Fulton County and in the State are now extinct. These include the buffalo, elk, black bear, panther, lynx, catamount, badger, beaver, otter, and the prairie and timber wolf. The latter may doubtfully, occasionally visit us, but makes his stay short. The deer disappeared in the early 'seventies and no amount of protection will ever bring them back. The turkey, America's noblest game bird, disappeared about ten years later. The writer reflects with regret that he did his part to destroy this majestic bird. Between 1861 and 1883 no less than three hundred of these magnificent feathered creatures fell victims to his gun. The last otter found in the county that we have personal knowledge of was shot on Island No. 1, in Spoon River, four miles above Bernadotte, in 1860. Others may have existed later on the Illinois. The following list will include about all the animals now found in the county:

Opossum.—Formerly very common, now becoming scarce—the only marsupial found on the American continent. It should be in Australia, where the rest of its kind are. One species only is found in North America; but many in South America, from the size of a rat up.

Muskrat or Musquash.—The largest of the mouse family, still numerous along our rivers and lakes; considered by many in the north as a delicate article of food.

Meadow or Short-Tailed Mouse.—Fur species; destructive to meadows.

Harvest Mouse.—A very dainty and delicate little animal, often building its oval nest in the reeds above the ground.

Red Mouse.

Deer or White-Footed Mouse.—Another handsome and retiring little animal; keeps to the woods.

Jumping or Kangaroo Mouse.—Rare.

Brown or Norway Rat.—Introduced into America in 1775; very destructive and a great nuisance.

Gray or Common Rabbit.—Common everywhere in the county.

Pouched Gopher.—Common; of no good use.

Woodchuck or Ground Hog.—Common; does but little harm.

Gray Gopher or Prairie Gray Squirrel.

Chipmunk or Ground Squirrel.—A gay, saucy little fellow; does but little harm.

Gray Squirrel.—A beautiful animal; farther south it is often black. The writer once secured a black one in the big timber below the Elrod Bridge on Spoon River; not nearly so common as the following, and with which it does not like to associate.

Fox or Red Squirrel.—The largest and most common species, where protected increasing in numbers.

Common Shrew.—Rather common in suitable localities, but so retiring that it is not often seen.

Common Mole.—Plentiful and destructive to vegetation.

Red Bat.—Not common.

Hoary Bat.—The largest species.

Little Brown Bat.—The most common.

Red or Virginia Deer.—Formerly common; none in the county now, unless an escape.

Common Raccoon.—The only plantigrade; common.

Common Skunk or Polecat.—Belongs to the weasel family; still plentiful.

Common Mink.—The finest fur-bearing animal.

Common Weasel or Ermine.—Often snow-white in the winter.

Gray Fox.—Varies in color in the far north to silver or black.

Red Fox.—Not so common as the preceding.

Wolf.—The gray and the black are one species; color varying as to locality. In Florida they are reddish, in Texas black, while farther north gray predominates.

Coyote or Prairie Wolf.—Probably not now found in the county; formerly not uncommon.

The number of species of animals, as compared with the birds, is small; but their economical value is of no little importance. Many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are secured by trappers every winter within the county, and put on the market. These are derived mainly from the raccoon, mink, skunk or muskrat, with a few of the fox.

The mole is seldom trapped for its fur in this country. In the old world it is trapped extensively.

BIRDS.—It is not claimed that the following list of birds includes all that may have visited the county at some time. Only those observed by the writer have been included. Some have become extinct. The wild turkey, the passenger pigeon and parrot are seen no more. The swans and cranes may be gone forever. Pelicans are becoming very rare. The trumpet-like notes of the pileated woodpecker are rarely heard in the big woods. The prairie hen and the pheasant are on the verge of extinction. It has been many years since the writer has seen a swallow-tailed kite. The osprey, the two eagles, the Arctic owls, the hawk-owl and the pigeon hawk visit us in greatly diminished numbers. All the ducks, geese, coots, mudhens, gallinules, rails, snipe and bob-whites are gradually decreasing. The black birds, swallows, robins, thrushes, larks, swifts, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, wrens, chickadees, cuckoos, kingfishers, hummers, kinglets and many of the warblers are holding their own or increasing in numbers. The big owls are having a strenuous time of it, and we will wake up some morning to hear their hoots and weird calls for the last time. The beautiful and useful little sparrowhawk holds his own, while his big cousin, the redtail, will soon be a memory. The big blue heron formerly nested in colonies in the giant sycamores; now it is a rare occurrence to find a nest in the more secluded timber tracts yet remaining on the Illinois.

The prothonotary warbler, the gem of the desolate swamp regions, is increasing in numbers and his green moss nest can be found in almost every cavity over the water around the lakes. The floating nests among the lily pods and rushes of the coots and dabchicks are becoming scarcer each season.

The whippoorwill and his relative, the night-



R. W. Anderson

Mrs. R. W. Anderson

hawk, are still seen, but they are few in number. The former no longer visits our back yard in the gloaming to utter his weird complaint and pat his foot as formerly.

Following will be found a classified list of the bird species:

DIVERS.—Pied-billed grebe, common, nests here; American eared grebe, not common; loon, occasionally seen or heard.

LONG-WINGED SWIMMERS.—Kittiwake gull, seen in water; American herring gull, common; ring-billed gull, throughout all North America; Bonaparte's gull; Caspian tern; Forster's tern, common; common tern; black tern; double-crested cormorant; American white pelican, becoming scarce.

SWIMMERS.—American merganser; red-breasted merganser; hooded merganser.

RIVER DUCKS.—Mallard, common; black mallard, not common; gadwall, cosmopolitan; widgeon, occasional; baldpate, green-winged teal, and blue-winged teal, common; cinnamon teal, casual; shoveler, pintail, wood duck, redhead and canvasback, common; American scaup duck, lesser scaup duck, American golden eye, Barrow's golden eye, occasional; bufflehead, old squaw, American scoter, white-winged scoter, surf scoter, ruddy duck, occasional.

GEESE.—Lesser snow goose, greater snow goose, American white-fronted goose, casual; Canada goose, common; brant, whistling swan, rare; trumpeter swan, casual.

WADERS.—American bittern, least bittern and great blue heron, common; American egret and little blue heron, casual; green heron, common; black-crowned night heron.

CRANES.—Whooping crane, sandhill crane, rarely seen.

RAILS, COOTS, ETC.—King rail, Virginia rail, occasional; yellow rail, Florida gallinule and American coot, common.

SHORE BIRDS.—Wilson's phalarope; American woodcock; Wilson's snipe; stilt sandpiper; knot; purple sandpiper; pectoral sandpiper; Baird's sandpiper; least sandpiper; sanderling; godwit; greater yellow-legs; spotted sandpiper; Hudsonian curlew; killdeer; Wilson's plover; turnstone.

The least sandpiper, killdeer, yellow-legs, Wilson's snipe, and woodcock may be seen in considerable numbers every year, while the others are somewhat rare visitors.

GAME BIRDS.—Bobwhite, common, but becoming more scarce each year; ruffed grouse, scarce; prairie hen, formerly common, but now rare; wild turkey, formerly common, now probably extinct in the county. (The writer killed the last one he ever saw on Christmas Day, 1883.)

PIGEONS.—Passenger pigeons, formerly common, now practically extinct; mourning dove, common, but becoming scarce since made a game bird.

BIRDS OF PREY.—The following comprises a list of the principal birds of prey:

Turkey-buzzard (or vulture), common, nests in hollow trees and stumps; swallow-tailed kite, occasionally seen; Mississippi kite, a rare straggler; marsh hawk, common; sharp-shinned hawk, occasional; Cooper's hawk, common; American goshawk, rare; red-tailed hawk, common, nests; red-shouldered hawk, rare; broad-winged hawk, not common; American rough-legged hawk, common in winter; golden eagle and bald eagle—both these birds are occasionally seen in the county, the golden the more common; duck hawk, seen in the fall; pigeon hawk, seen occasionally; American sparrow hawk, common, nesting in woodpecker holes; American osprey, comes up our rivers occasionally.

OWLS.—American barn owl or monkey-face, casual; American long-eared owl, common; short-eared owl, rare; barred owl, common; great gray owl, or snowy owl, a wanderer from the north in the winter season; saw-whet owl (the writer has the only one ever reported in the county, found on Big Creek); screech owl, common, gray and red varieties, but same species; great horned owl, common; snowy owl and American hawk owl, occasional visitors; Carolina parakeet, formerly found on the river bottoms, now extinct; yellow-billed and black-billed cuckoo, both species common; belted kingfisher, common, builds nests in banks of streams of bones, fish-scales, etc.

WOODPECKERS.—(A red-headed family)—Hairy woodpecker, common; downy woodpecker, common; yellow-bellied sapsucker, not plentiful; pileated woodpecker, rare; red-headed woodpecker, common; red-bellied woodpecker, common; flicker, common. All these species are somewhat common except the pileated or log-cock and the yellow-bellied.

NIGHT BIRDS.—Whippoorwill, night hawk, chimney swift, common.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMING BIRD.—Our only species, common.

SONGLESS PERCHING BIRDS.—Kingbird, crested flycatcher, Phoebe and wood pence, common; Traill's flycatcher, somewhat scarce.

SONG BIRDS.—Horned lark, blue jay, American crow, common; bobolink, rare, sometimes nests here; cowbird, common; yellow-headed blackbird, rare; red-winged blackbird, meadow lark, orchard oriole, Baltimore oriole, purple grackle, bronzed grackle, all these several species are common; evening grosbeak, rare; purple finch, common in winter; redpoll, casual visitor in winter; American goldfinch, common; snowflake, winter visitor; Smith's longspur, vesper sparrow, grasshopper sparrow and lark sparrow, rare; white-crowned sparrow, the most beautiful of its species; white-throated sparrow, seen occasionally; tree sparrow, common in winter; chipping sparrow, common; slate-colored junco, common in winter; song sparrow, common; swamp sparrow, fox sparrow, migrant; towhee, cardinal, rose-breasted cardinal, indigo bunting, dickcissel, lark bunting, scarlet tanager, purple martin, cliff swallow, tree swallow and bank swallow, common; rough-winged swallow, rare; cedar waxwing, common; northern shrike, common in winter; white-rumped shrike, common in summer; red-eyed vireo, not common; warbling vireo, white-eyed vireo, common; black and white warbler, prothonotary warbler, common; Nashville warbler; orange-crowned warbler; parula warbler; Cape May warbler; yellow warbler, common; black-throated blue warbler; magnolia warbler; cerulean warbler; chestnut-sided warbler; black-poll warbler; blackburnian warbler; black-throated green warbler; prairie warbler; water thrush; Kentucky warbler; mourning warbler; Maryland yellow-throat, common; pine warbler; Kirtland's warbler; yellow-breasted chat, common; American redstart; mocking bird, rare, have seen but two in three years; catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, short-billed marsh wren, common; brown creeper; white-breasted nuthatch, tufted titmouse, chickadee, common; golden-crowned and ruby-crowned kinglets (next to the humming bird these two are the smallest species of birds); blue-gray gnatcatcher; wood thrush and Wilson's thrush, common; olive-backed thrush; American robin and bluebird, common.

CHAPTER IV.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(Continued.)

FISHES, REPTILES AND SHELL-BEARING ANIMALS—
FISHING INDUSTRY AND COMMERCIAL VALUE OF
ITS PRODUCTS—CLASSIFIED LIST OF REPTILES
AND RELATED SPECIES—MUSSEL-SHELL SPECIES
FOUND IN FULTON COUNTY WATERS—THEIR
VALUES FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—LIST OF
LAND AND WATER SHELLS.

(By W. S. STRODE, M. D.)

As the lowest order of vertebrates, fishes are of great economic value. More than ten thousand species are known, many of them very beautiful, and some very active, swift and graceful, while others are slow, sluggish and unattractive. Some of these are an important and wholesome article of food and the catching of them furnishes employment for a vast army of men. They are thus of great interest to the sportsman, the naturalist and to a still larger class, as a means of livelihood. The Illinois River, bordering the county on the southeast furnishes employment for hundreds of men engaged in its fisheries, and with its lakes is the greatest fish-producing stream in the world.

DARTERS.—These are fish of small size; thirty or more kinds being closely related to the perches. Some are very beautiful and the rainbow darters are the most brilliantly colored of all fresh water fishes. They are plentiful in Spoon River, Big Creek and other small streams of the county and of much scientific interest, but of little economic value. The largest one of the family is but six inches long.

Space will permit of only the mere mention of names of the many kinds of fishes found in the waters of the county. These include the Wall-Eyed Pike, Gray Pike, Striped Lake Bass, Short Striped Bass, Black Bass, Small-Mouthed Black Bass, Crappies, Goggle Eyes, Black Sun Fish, Big-Mouthed Sun Fish, Punkin Seed, Grunter or Drum Fish, Stickleback, River Silver Side, one or two Killifish, Top Minnows and Mud Minnows, Pike or Pickerel, one or two



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varieties of Lake Trout, Moon Eye, one or two Shads, Yellow Perch, Ringed Perch, Chub Sucker, Striped Sucker, Red Horse, Quillback, Buffalo Carp, Buffalo, Black Horse, Channel Cat, Horned Pout, Brown Cat Fish, Great Yellow Cat Fish, Mud Cats, one or two Stone Cats, Long Nosed Gar, Short Nosed Gar, Great Gar, Duck or Spoon-Billed Cat, Shovel-Nosed Sturgeon, Small Black Lamprey, and Common River Eel.

The Minnows, Dace, Shiners and other similar varieties will be passed over, as, although numerous and of many kinds, they are of little economic value except as bait or food for other fishes.

This is perhaps not a complete list of the fishes found in the waters of the county, as introductions of new varieties are being made by the Fish Commission, and the opening of the Drainage Canal lets the lake fish down into the Illinois. The German Carp is one of these introductions.

REPTILES.—The Copperhead and the Black Snake and the Yellow Rattlers are the only venomous reptiles found in the county or the State. In common with all the other species of reptiles they are fast disappearing and, in many regions are already extinct. However, in a few restricted localities they are yet found in numbers too numerous for safety or comfort. On the old Nate farm, three miles west of Lewistown, many Copperheads are killed every season. Three years ago two persons were bitten by them and thirty-five of the pests were killed in one summer. The old Millison farm, just south of Bernadotte, is also badly infested with them. Big Creek and Sister Creek Hills are still the home of many rattlesnakes.

Black Snakes, Water Snakes, Adders, Milk Snakes are not uncommon in certain localities. The true Water-Moccasin is not found in the county. It is the Water Copperhead, and is rarely seen North of the Ohio River. The Hoop-Snake is a myth and the so-called Joint-Snake is a Lizard.

The writer has collected statistics of fifty cases of bites by venomous reptiles in the county with two deaths resulting. One case was that of a young lady bitten severely just above the ankle by a huge Yellow Rattler. The fangs penetrated a blood vessel, and probably a half spoonful or more of venom was injected into the wound. This being carried to the heart, paralyzed that organ and death followed

in a few moments. Another instance was that of a ten-year-old lad, also bitten by a rattler. He was made to swallow nearly a quart of whisky and death resulted in a few hours, possibly from acute alcoholism. The author was once deeply bitten in the hand by a forty-inch Copperhead. The venom was at once sucked out, and the wound cauterized with a burning match. There was something doing in a doctor's internal and external economy for an hour or two, but with the exception of a feeling of lassitude and weakness, lasting about two days, no bad results followed.

The following is a list of batrachia (or frog-like animals), Reptiles, etc., compiled by Dr. Strode:

TURTLES.—Painted or Mud Turtle; Map Turtle; Le Sueur's Map Turtle; Yellow-bellied Terrapin; Elegant Terrapin; Common Snapping Turtle; Soft-Shelled Turtle.

LIZARDS.—Glass or Joint Snake; Six-Lined Lizard; Blue Tails; Ground Lizard.

SNAKES.—Blowing Viper; Hog-Nosed Snake; Holbrook's Water Snake; Kirtland's Snake; Red-Bellied Snake; Common Garter Snake; Black Snake or Blue Racer; Pine or Bull Snake; Pilot Snake; Summer Green Snake; Ring-Necked Snake (now quite rare); King Snake; Milk or House Snake; Red-Bellied Horn Snake; Ground Snake; Bauder Yellow or Northern Rattlesnake; Massaugua or Prairie Rattlesnake; Copperhead.

FROGS AND TOADS.—Common or Leopard Frog; Green Frog; Bull Frog; Common Tree Frogs; American Toad.

SALAMANDERS AND MUD PUPPIES.—Four-toed Salamander; Large-Spotted Salamander; Jefferson Salamander; Mud Puppy or Water Dog.

LAND AND WATER SHELLS.—The following is a systematic catalogue of the land and water shells as found in Fulton County and compiled by Dr. Strode:

The Unionidæ, or Pearly Fresh Water Mussels, are the most important of shell-bearing species of the county or State. Our rivers and lakes are densely occupied by them and they are destined, at no distant day, to become of some commercial importance as well as of scientific interest. Factories for the manufacturing of pearl buttons and ornaments have been established on the Mississippi River for a number of years, and there is one or more on the Illinois. More will follow, as the Illinois River and its

tributaries, especially Spoon River, are very rich in these pearly mussels. In many localities on the greater river the supply has been nearly exhausted, and as it takes about four years for a new crop to be produced, new fields will have to be sought where the shells are more plentiful. In addition to the economic use to which the shells are put, there are occasionally found in some of the species valuable pearls. All our fresh-water shells are harmless. They are the scavengers of our water-courses, and do much good in purifying the streams. They furnish much of the food of many fishes and waterfowl, and should not be wantonly destroyed.

Some of the mussels are very clannish in their habits, associating only with their kind and remaining in certain localities or beds during their lifetime. Others are great travelers and wander far and near in search of food and their kind, plowing little furrows in the sand or mud as they go. The different species vary greatly in size, as well as in configuration or architecture of shell. Some are so small, as the *donaciformis*, that scores of them could be put into a pint measure, while the *heras*, the giant of the family, attains a weight of two or three pounds and a length of shell from eight to ten inches. As an article of food they do not appeal to the tastes of an epicurean, but in a case of emergency they would keep off starvation. Some of the peasants from the old world do not disdain them as an article of food.

About twelve hundred species of mussels are found in the world. Of these six hundred are found in North America and about one hundred in Illinois and, up to date, over sixty of these are accredited to Fulton County. In time, with a more thorough research of the waters of the Illinois and Spoon River, the full hundred or more will be found in the County. The finest specimens in the world are to be found in the Spoon. This is owing to the purity and the abundance of lime in the water. From the ancient bridge at Bernadotte down the river for a mile, nearly all the species are found and of a size and beauty that are wonderful.

A half mile above Liverpool on the Mason County side of the Illinois the bed of the stream is almost paved with them for a long distance. From the mouth of Spoon River down the Illinois, for a mile or two, there are simply tons of them, while at the sand-bar five miles below Havana, they are so plentiful that one sweep of

the dredge net will bring up fifteen or twenty kinds.

Some years ago the writer sent a consignment of Spoon River shells to a naturalist in France. In due course of time an acknowledgment was received, in which much surprise was expressed at their great size as compared with the depauperate species which are found in Europe, and the writer added that his native city of Bonn was but a small walled town and he feared he would not be able to get them into it.

In the following catalogue of the shells found in Fulton County, I have consulted the lists here named: The Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History; the late John Wolf, of Canton; Charles A. Hart, of Urbana; J. H. Ferris, of Joliet; Frank C. Baker, of Chicago Academy of Science; Mason, of Algonquin; Professor Kelly, of Iowa, and my own Cabinet.

FAMILY UNIONIDAE, OR PEARLY FRESH WATER MUSSELS.

Truncilla triquetra, Rafinesque.
Lampsilis ventricosa, Barnes.
Lampsilis Copax, Green.
Lampsilis lutcola, Lamarck.
Lampsilis ligamentina, Lamarck.
Lampsilis orbiculata, Hildreth.
Lampsilis Higginsii, Lea.
Lampsilis anadontoides, Lea.
Lampsilis fallaciosa, Simpson.
Lampsilis recta, Lamarck.
Lampsilis iris, Lea.
Lampsilis ellipsiformis, Conrad.
Lampsilis parva, Barnes.
Lampsilis alata, Say.
Lampsilis gracilis, Barnes.
Lampsilis lavissima, Lea.
Lampsilis leptodon, Rafinesque.
Obovaria retusa, Lamarck.
Obovaria ellipsis, Lea.
Plagiola securis, Lea.
Plagiola elegans, Lea.
Plagiola donaciformis, Lea.
Tritozonia tuberculata, Barnes.
Obliquaria reflexa, Rafinesque.
Strophitus edentulus, Say.
Anodonta imbecilis, Say.
Anodonta suborbiculata, Say.
Anodonta grandis, Say.

Anodonta grandis gigantia, Lea.
Anodonta corpulenta, Cooper.
Anodonta marginata, Say.
Anodontoides ferussacianus, Lea.
Anodontoides ferussacianus subcylindræcus

Lea.

Arcideus confragosa, Say.
Symphynota costata, Rafinesque.
Symphynota complanata, Barnes.
Alasmidonta calceola, Lea.
Alasmidonta marginata, Say.
Hemilastena ambigua, Say.
Margaritana margaritifera, Linne.
Margaritana monodonta, Say.
Unio gibbosus, Barnes.
Unio crassidews, Lea.
Unio tetralasmus, Say.
Pleurobema æsopus, Green.
Quadrula plicata, Say.
Quadrula undulata, Barnes.
Quadrula heras, Say.
Quadrula metanevra, Rafinesque.
Quadrula metanevra wardii, Lea.
Quadrula lachrymasa, Lea.
Quadrula fragosa, Conrad.
Quadrula pustulasa, Lea.
Quadrula pustulata, Lea.
Quadrula rubiginosa, Lea.
Quadrula trigona, Lea.
Quadrula obliqua, Lamarek.
Quadrula coccinea, Conrad.
Quadrula solida, Lea.
Quadrula pyramidata, Lea.
Quadrula subratunda, Lea.
Quadrula ebena, Lea.
Quadrula tuberculata, Rafinesque.
Quadrula granifua, Lea.

FAMILY SPHÆRIIDÆ.

Sphærium vermontanum, Prime.
Sphærium solidulum, Prime.
Sphærium stamineum, Conrad.
Sphærium stamineum forbesi, Baker.
Sphærium striaterium, Lamarek.
Sphærium occidentale, Prime.
Musculium transversum, Say.
Musculium truncatum, Linsley.
Musculium partumeium, Say.
Musculium jayanum, Prime.
Corneocyclas abdita, Haldeman.
Corneocyclas æquilateralis, Prime.
Corneocyclas compressa, Prime.
Corneocyclas peralata, Sterki.

Corneocyclas polita, Sterki.
Corneocyclas variabilis, Prime.

FAMILY HELICINIDÆ.

Vivipara contextoides, Binney.
Vivipara subpurpurea, Say.
Vivipara intertexta, Say.
Lioplax subcarinata, Say.
Campeloma decisum, Say.
Campeloma integrum, DeKay.
Campeloma integrum Obesum, Lewis.
Campeloma rufum, Haldeman.
Campeloma subsoledum, Anthony.

FAMILY VALVATIDÆ.

Valvata tricarinata, Say.
Valvata tricarinata Confusa, Walker.
Valvata bicarinata, Lea.
Valvata bicarinata normalis, Walker.

FAMILY AMNICOLIDÆ.

Amnicola limosa, Say.
Amnicola limosa porata, Say.
Amnicola limosa parva, Lea.
Amnicola lustrica, Pilsbry.
Amnicola cincinnatiensis, Lea.
Amnicola emarginata, Kiister.
Somatogyrus subglobasus, Say.
Tomatiopsis lapidaria, Say.

FAMILY PLEUROCERIDÆ.

Pleurocera elevatum, Say.
Pleurocera elevatum, Jewisii.
Pleurocera ponderosum, Anthony.
Pleurocera subulare, Lea.
Goniobasis livesceus, Menke.
Goniobasis pulchella, Anthony.

FAMILY PHYSIDÆ.

Physa heterastrophia, Say.
Physa gyrina, Say.
Physa gyrina oleacea, Tryon.
Physa gyrina heldrethiana, Lea.
Physa integra, Haldeman.
Aplexa hypnorum, Linne.

FAMILY ANCYLIDÆ.

Ancylus deaphanus, Haldeman.
Ancylus fuscus euglyptus, Pilsbry.
Ancylus Kirklandi, Walker.
Ancylus tardus, Say.
Ancylus haldemani, Bourguignat.

FAMILY LYMNÆIDAE.

Lymnæa obrussa, Say.
Lymnæa obrussa modicella, Say.
Lymnæa sterkii, Baker.
Lymnæa humilis, Say.
Lymnæa parva, Lea.
Lymnæa caperata, Say.
Lymnæa palustris, Muller.
Lymnæa palustris michiganensis, Walker.
Lymnæa reflexa, Say.
Planorbis bicarinatus, Say.
Planorbis trivolvus, Say.
Planorbis campanulatus, Say.
Planorbis exacuus, Say.
Planorbis defectus, Say.
Planorbis parvus, Say.
Segmentina armigera, Say.
Carychium exiguum, Say.

FAMILY VALLONIIDAE.

Vallonia pulchella, Muller.

FAMILY PUPIDAE.

Strobellops labyrinthica, Say.
Pupoides marginata, Say.
Bifidaria corticaria, Say.
Bifidaria procera, Gould.
Bifidaria armifera, Say.
Bifidaria contracta, Say.
Bifidaria tappaniana, Adams.
Vertigo melium, Gould.
Vertigo ovata, Say.
Vertigo tridentata, Wolf.

FAMILY SUCCINEIDAE.

Succinea ovalis, Say.
Succinea retusa, Lea.
Succinea avara, Say.
Succinea nuttalliana, Lea.
Succinea Grosvenorii, Lea.
Succinea illinoensis, Wolf.

FAMILY HELICIDAE.

Polygyra profunda, Say.
Polygyra albolabris, Say.
Polygyra multilneata, Say.
Polygyra multilneata rubra, Witter.
Polygyra multilneata, alba, Witter.
Polygyra appressa, Say.
Polygyra elevata, Say.
Polygyra pennsylvanica, Green.
Polygyra thyroides, Say.

Polygyra clausa, Say.
Polygyra mitchelliana, Say.
Polygyra hirsuta, Say.
Polygyra monodon, Rackett.
Polygyra monodon fraterna, Say.

FAMILY CIRCINARIIDAE.

Circinaria concava, Say.

FAMILY ZONITIDAE.

Vitrea hammonis, Strom.
Vitrea indentata, Say.
Euconulus chersinus, Say.
Zonitoides arboreus, Say.
Zonitoides minusculus, Binney.

FAMILY LIMACIDAE.

Agriolimax campestris, Binney.

FAMILY PHILOMYCIDAE.

Philomycus casolinensis, Bosc.

FAMILY ENDODONTIDAE.

Pyramidula alternata, Say.
Pyramidula solitaria, Say.
Pyramidula striatella, Anthony.
Pyramidula perspectiva, Say.
Helicodiscus lineatus, Say.
Sphyradium edentulum, Draparnand.

The preceding list includes 180 species of land and water shells.

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CHAPTER V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(Concluded.)

FLORA OF FULTON COUNTY—TOTAL OF INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL IN ILLINOIS—RESTRICTIVE INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-FEEDING.—PROMINENT LOCAL BOTANISTS—LISTS OF NATIVE TREES, FRUIT-BEARING SHRUBS, GRASSES AND OTHER NATIVE PRODUCTS—SOURCES FROM WHICH THE LISTS HAVE BEEN COMPILED.

(By W. S. STRODE, M. D.)

The botany of Fulton County will be found to contain nearly all the species existing in the middle and northern parts of the State. A catalogue of the flora of Cook County and vicinity, issued in 1891, gave the number of native species as 1,033 and of introduced species as 177—Total, 1,210. Fulton County, with its varied topography, should have nearly as many.

The following list is not claimed to be complete, and there may be some errors in the way of identification. It is possible that some plants found in the earlier days may now be extinct, or very rare. Agriculture and pasturage (stock-raising) have greatly restricted and, in many localities, probably destroyed, species that were once common. However, having once existed here, it is more than possible that they are yet to be found in some locality. By means of the railroads and other agencies many new species have been introduced.

I have freely consulted the lists of the late John Wolf, of Canton, who spent his lifetime in scientific research, and who probably knew more of the flora of the county than any other individual, living or dead.

William Jones, of Lewistown, the best living botanist of the county, has also given me some

valued assistance. I have adhered to the nomenclature of Britton and Brown in their "Flora of the Northern States and Canada," published in 1896. As in the other departments of natural history in this work, I have adhered, as far as possible, to the common names of all species, and the arrangement is from the lower to the higher species, or from the simple to the more complex.

HORSETAIL FAMILY.—Smooth scouring rush.

CLUB MOSS FAMILY.—Rock selaginella; creeping selaginella.

FERNS.—Clayton's fern; sensitive fern; ostrich fern; oak fern; lady fern; maiden hair fern; brake; common polypody; narrow-leaved spleenwort; broad beach fern; brittle fern; Christmas fern; male fern; beech fern; silvery spleenwort.

GRASS FAMILY.—*Brachyletrum erectum*; timothy; rough rush grass; sheathed rush grass; northern dropseed; sand dropseed; wood reed grass; herd's grass, or redtop; white bent grass; rough hair grass; blue joint grass; long-leaved reed grass; velvet grass; tufted hair grass; marsh false oat; common wild oat grass; *shedonnardus paniculatus*; mesquite grass; hairy mesquite grass; crab grass, or wire grass; tall redtop grass; sand grass; capillary eragrostis; tufted eragrostis; Frank's eragrostis; purple eragrostis; hairlike eragrostis; creeping eragrostis; blunt-scaled *Eatonia*; Pennsylvania *Eatonia*; *koleria cristata*; tall melic grass; American *korycarpus*; broad-leaved spike grass; dog's tail grass; gama grass; beard grass; spiral-awed grass; brown beard grass; Virginia beard grass; Indian grass; slender *paspalum*; crab grass *paspalum*; finger grass; small crab grass; cockspur grass; beaked panicum; Scribner's panicum; forked panicum; starved panicum; millet (introduced); tumble weed; diffuse panicum; wood panicum; foxtail grass; Hungarian grass (introduced); bur grass; wild rice; white grass; rice cut grass; catch-fly grass; reed canary grass; few-flowered aristida; purple aristida; sea-beach aristida; porcupine grass; black-fruited mountain rice; drop-seed grass; meadow *muhlenbergia*; rock *muhlenbergia*; marsh *muhlenbergia*; wood *muhlenbergia*; slender *muhlenbergia*; annual meadow grass; wire grass (introduced); Kentucky blue grass; false redtop; sylvan spear grass; grove meadow grass; Wolf's spear grass; slender fescue grass; nodding fescue grass;

fringed brome grass, or chess or cheat; rye grass; couch grass; meadow barley; Virginia wild rye; nodding wild rye; smooth wild rye; bottle-brush grass.

TAPE GRASS FAMILY.—Water weed, or ditch moss; tape grass, or eel grass; wild celery; frog's bit.

SEDGE FAMILY.—Low cyperus; cyperus infexus; cyperus Schweinitzii; yellow nut grass; red-rooted cyperus; Michaux's cyperus; Engleman's cyperus; straw-colored cyperus; globose cyperus; slender cyperus; dulichium arundinaceum; Engleman's spike rush; creeping spike rush; needle spike rush; Wolf's spike rush; matted spike rush; marsh fimbriatylis; slender fimbriatylis; three-square rush; great bulrush; reddish bulrush; white-beaked rush; Gray's sedge; hop sedge; hop-like sedge; button sedge; sallow sedge; Schweinetz's sedge; porcupine sedge; squarrose sedge; hairy-fruited sedge; river-bank sedge; Short's sedge; woolly sedge; brown sedge; tussock sedge; Hayden's sedge; mud sedge; downy green sedge; hirsute sedge; Davis sedge; long-beaked sedge; gray sedge; meadow sedge; few-fruited sedge; Hitchcock's sedge; Wood's sedge; Mead's sedge; loose-flowered sedge; slender wood sedge; white bear sedge; livid sedge; Richardson's sedge; Pennsylvania sedge; pubescent sedge; bristle-stalked sedge; soft fox sedge; awl-fruited sedge; lesser panicled sedge; fox-tailed sedge; fox sedge; stellate sedge; bur-reed sedge; oval-headed sedge; Muhlenberg's sedge; little prickly sedge; dry-spiked sedge; Muskingum sedge; blunt broom sedge; pointed broom sedge; straw sedge.

CAT TAIL FAMILY.—Broad-leaved cat tail; broad-fruited bur-reed; pond weed; common floating pond weed; Illinois pond weed; small pond weed; fennel-leaved pond weed; Zannechia pond weed; nalis flexilis pond weed; spotted pond weed; Nuttall's pond weed; spatulated-leaved pond weed; eel grass pond weed.

WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY.—Water plantain; upright bur-head; creeping bur-head; lophotocarpus calycinus; broad-leaved arrowhead; arum-leaved arrowhead; sessile-fruited arrowhead; grass-leaved sagittaria.

ARUM FAMILY.—Jack-in-the-pulpit; green dragon; green arrow arum; skunk cabbage; sweet flag.

DUCKWEED FAMILY.—Greater duckweed; ivy-leaved duckweed; lesser duckweed; Columbia wolfia.

YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY.—Slender yellow-eyed grass.

SPIDERWORT FAMILY.—Virginia day flower; spiderwort; zigzag spiderwort.

PICKEREL / WEED FAMILY.—Pickerel weed; water star grass.

RUSH FAMILY.—Common rush, or bog rush; Torrey's rush; short-fruited rush; stout rush; sharp-fruited rush; common wood rush.

BUNCH FLOWER FAMILY.—Bunch flower; American white hellebore; large-flowered bellwort; perfoliate bellwort.

LILY FAMILY.—Yellow day lily, an escape; wild leek; chives; wild onion; red lily; Turk's-cap lily; wild yellow lily; tiger lily, an escape; wild hyacinth; star grass.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY FAMILY.—Asparagus wild spikenard; greater Solomon's seal; lesser Solomon's seal; lily-of-the-valley; wake-robin; prairie wake-robin.

SMILAX FAMILY.—Smilax flower; carrion flower; greenbrier; hispid greenbrier.

BLOODWORT FAMILY.—Colic root.

AMARYLLIS FAMILY.—Star grass.

YAM FAMILY.—Wild yam root.

IRIS FAMILY.—Larger blue flag; blackberry lily; pointed blue-eyed grass.

ORCHID FAMILY.—Showy lady's slipper; small white lady's slipper; large yellow lady's slipper; small yellow lady's slipper; showy orchis; tubercled orchis; adder's mouth; coral root; large tway blade; fen orchis; Adam and Eve, or puttyroot; grass pink.

LIZARD'S TAIL FAMILY.—Lizard's tail.

WALNUT FAMILY.—Black walnut; butternut; pecan; shagbark; big shagbark; mocker nut; pignut hickory; small-fruited hickory.

WILLOW FAMILY.—Silver-leaf poplar; cottonwood; American aspen; black willow; shining willow; weeping willow, sometimes escapes; prairie willow; glaucous willow; silky willow; hoary willow; osier willow, an escape; heart-leaved willow; slender willow; peach-leaved willow; bog willow; sandbar willow.

BIRCH FAMILY.—American hornbeam; hop hornbeam; hazelnut; paper, or canoe, birch; river birch; smooth alder.

BEECH FAMILY.—Red oak; swamp oak; scarlet oak; black oak; shingle oak; white oak; post oak; mossy cup, or burr oak; swamp white oak; chestnut oak; yellow chestnut oak; water oak.



EDWARD STEWART BARBER

ELM FAMILY.—White, or water elm; slippery or red elm; winged elm; wahoo; hackberry.

MULBERRY FAMILY.—Red mulberry; white mulberry, an escape; osage orange, an escape; hop; hemp.

NETTLE FAMILY.—Stinging nettle; false nettle; clearweed; Pennsylvania pellitory.

SAGOALWOOD FAMILY.—Bastard toad-flax.

BIRTHWORT FAMILY.—Wild ginger; Virginia snakeroot.

BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.—Sheep sorrel; swamp dock; great water dock; curled, or yellow, dock; broad-leaved dock; buckwheat; slender pink persicaria; Pennsylvania persicaria; lady's thumb; water pepper, or smart weed; water persicaria; prince's feather, an escape; Virginia knotweed; knot grass; shore knot weed; bushy knot weed; slender knot weed; black bind weed; climbing false buckwheat; arrow-leaved tear-thumb.

GOOSEFOOT FAMILY.—Lamb's quarters; maple-leaved goosefoot; feather geranium, or Jerusalem oak; Mexican tea; wormseed; strawberry blite; spreading orache; upright, or city goose-foot.

AMARANTH FAMILY.—Rough pigweed; slender pigweed; tumbleweed; western water hemp; spiny amaranth; Florida froelichia.

POKEWEED FAMILY.—Poke or pigeonberry.

FOUR-O'CLOCK FAMILY.—Heart-leaved umbrellawort.

CARPET WEED FAMILY.—Carpet weed.

PURSLANE FAMILY.—Spring beauty; purslane; garden portulaccho, an escape.

PINK FAMILY.—Corn cockle; bladder campion; sleepy catchfly; bouncing bet; starry campion; western white campion; Sweet William, an escape; cow herb; common chickweed; long-leaved stitchwort; larger mouse-ear chickweed; blunt-leaved moehringia, or sandwort.

WATER LILY FAMILY.—Water shield, or water target; large yellow pond lily; white water lily, or water nymph.

HORNWORT FAMILY.—Hornwort.

CUSTARD APPLE FAMILY.—North American pawpaw.

CROWFOOT FAMILY.—Golden seal; marsh marigold; rue anemone; false rue anemone; red baneberry; white baneberry; black snakeroot; wild columbine; Carolina larkspur; dwarf larkspur; wood anemone; tall anemone; Carolina anemone; roundlobed liver-leaf; Virginia virgin's bower; leather flow-

er; Sim's clematis; mouse tail; false bugbane; yellow water crowfoot; water plantain spearwort; hooked crowfoot; early meadow rue; purplish meadow rue; meadow rue; wild columbine; pheasant's eye (escapes from gardens).

BARBERRY FAMILY.—Blue cohosh; twin leaf; May apple.

MOONSEED FAMILY.—Cupseed; Canada moonseed.

LAUREL FAMILY.—Sassafras; spice bush.

POPPY FAMILY.—Garden poppy (escapes); bloodroot; Dutchman's breeches; climbing fumitory; golden corydalis; squirrel corn.

MUSTARD FAMILY.—Wild peppergrass; hedge mustard; black mustard; yellow rocket, or cress; horseradish (an escape); small bitter cress; shepherd's purse; marsb cress; lake cress; spring cress; Carolina whitlow grass; tansy mustard; toothed rock cress; sickle pod; hairy rock cress; smooth rock cress; pepper root; worm seed; mustard; sweet alyssum (escapes from gardens); lyre-leaved rock cress.

CAPER FAMILY.—Spider flower; clammy weed.

ORPINE FAMILY.—Virginia stonecrop; live forever (introduced).

SAXIFRAGE FAMILY.—Pennsylvania, or swamp saxifrage; alum root; Carolina grass-of-Parnassus; mitrewort, or bishop's cap; wild hydrangea; mock orange (from gardens).

GOOSEBERRY FAMILY.—Wild gooseberry, or dogberry; eastern wild gooseberry (introduced); wild black currant; red currant.

WITCH HAZEL FAMILY.—Witch hazel.

PLANE TREE FAMILY.—Buttonwood, or sycamore.

ROSE FAMILY.—Ninebark; American meadow sweet; goat's beard; Indian physic; American ipecac; black raspberry; high bush blackberry; dewberry; scarlet strawberry; five-finger (cinquefoil); rough cinquefoil; tall cinquefoil; yellow avens; white avens; queen-of-the-prairie; meadow sweet; agrimony; small-fruited agrimony; prairie rose; meadow rose; swamp rose; western crab apple; apple (introduced); black choke cherry; June berry; red haw; red-fruited thorn; Canadian burnut.

PLUM FAMILY.—Wild yellow, or red plum; blackthorn; peach (escaped from cultivation).

SENNA FAMILY.—Redbud; sensitive pea; honey locust; Kentucky coffee tree.

PEA FAMILY.—Wild indigo; large-bracted wild indigo; rattle-box; alfalfa (introduced);

white sweet clover (adventive); yellow sweet clover (adventive); stone clover; red clover (naturalized); buffalo clover; running buffalo clover; many-flowered psoralea; sainfoin psoralea; prairie white clover; goat's rue; black locust (adventive); milk vetch; pointed-leaved tick trefoil; naked-flowered tick trefoil; hairy tick trefoil; sessile-leaved tick trefoil; few-flowered tick trefoil; Dillon's tick trefoil; hairy small-leaved tick trefoil; smooth small-leaved tick trefoil; Illinois tick trefoil; bush clover; round-headed bush clover; wild pea-vine; marsh vetchling; wild or hog peanut; groundnut, or wild bean; trailing wild bean; small wild bean.

GERANIUM FAMILY.—Spotted crane's bill; Carolina crane's bill.

WOOD SORREL FAMILY.—Violet wood sorrel.

FLAX FAMILY.—Wild or slender yellow flax; grooved yellow flax.

RUE FAMILY.—Prickly ash, or toothache tree; three-leaved hop tree.

MILKWORT FAMILY.—Whorled milkwort; purple milkwort; pink milkwort; loose-spiked milkwort; racemer milkwort; Seneca snakeroot.

SPURGE FAMILY.—Glandular croton; horn-beam; three-seeded mercury; castor-oil plant (escaped from gardens); milk purslane; hairy spreading spurge; large or upright spotted spurge; blooming spurge; various-leaved spurge; blunt-leaved spurge; sun spurge, or wartweed; cypress spurge (an escape).

WATER STARWORT FAMILY.—Vernal water starwort, or water fennel; autumnal or northern water starwort.

FALSE MERMAID FAMILY.—False mermaid.

SUMAC FAMILY.—Staghorn sumac; dwarf sumac; poison oak.

HOLLY FAMILY.—Black alder.

STAFF TREE FAMILY.—Burnish bush, or wahoo; shrubby, or climbing bittersweet.

BLADDERNUT FAMILY.—American bladder nut.

MAPLE FAMILY.—Silver, soft or white maple; sugar, or rock maple; box elder.

BUCKEYE FAMILY.—Ohio, or fetid buckeye.

JEWELWEED FAMILY.—Spotted touch-me-not.

BUCKTHORN FAMILY.—Lance-leaved buckthorn; alder-leaved buckthorn; New Jersey tea.

GRAPE FAMILY.—Fox grape; summer grape; blue, or winter grape; Virginia creeper.

LINDEN FAMILY.—bass wood.

MALLOW FAMILY.—Dwarf or running mallow, or cheeses; common mallow; high mallow;

glade mallow; prickly sida; bladder ketmia; halberd-leaved rose mallow.

ST. JOHN'S WORT FAMILY.—Giant St. John's wort; shrubby St. John's wort; common St. John's wort (naturalized); spotted or corymbd St. John's wort; dwarf or small-flowered St. John's wort; Canadian St. John's wort; orange grass; marsh St. John's wort.

WATERWORT FAMILY.—Waterwort, or mud purslane.

ROCK ROSE FAMILY.—Hoary frostweed; thyme-leaved pinweed; narrow-leaved pinweed; oblong-fruited pinweed.

VIOLET FAMILY.—Early blue violet; prairie violet; bird's foot violet, also var bicolor; American dog violet; pansy, or heart's-ease; green violet; arrow-leaved violet; downy yellow violet.

LOASA FAMILY.—Few-seeded mentzelia.

LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY.—Rotala; Koehne's ammannia; wing-angled loosestrife; clammy cupbea; swamp loosestrife.

MEADOW BEAUTY FAMILY.—Meadow beauty, or deer grass.

EVENING PRIMROSE.—Many-fruited ludwigia; seed-box, or rattle-box; linear-leaved willow herb; downy willow herb; purple-leaved willow herb; common evening primrose; common sun-drops; biennial gama.

WATER MILFOIL FAMILY.—Battle brush, or mare's tail; mermaid weed; whorled water milfoil; various-leaved water milfoil; pinnate water milfoil.

GINSENG FAMILY.—American spikenan; wild sarsaparilla; ginseng.

CARROT FAMILY.—Wild carrot; cow bane, or hemlock; wild parsnip; polytania; cow parsnip; hairy-jointed meadow parsnip; purple meadow parsnip; rattlesnake master; black-snake root; fennel (an escape); eastern eulophus; chevril (adventitious); woolly sweet cicely; bulb-bearing water hemlock; poison hemlock; hemlock water parsnip; caraway (adventive); water hemlock, or musquash root; honeywort; water parsnip; heart-leaved alerandus; harbinger of spring; smother sweet cicely.

DOGWOOD FAMILY.—Flowering dogwood; kinnikinnick; rough-leaved cornel; red-osier cornel; panicled cornel; alternate-leaved cornel.

INDIAN PIPE FAMILY.—Indian pipe.

HEATH FAMILY.—Wild honeysuckle; red bearberry.

HUCKLEBERRY FAMILY.—Low bush blueberry.
PRIMROSE FAMILY.—Androsace; water pimperel; tufted loosestrife; shooting star; chaff-weed.

EBONY FAMILY.—Persimmon.

OLIVE FAMILY.—White ash; green ash; red ash; water ash; blue ash.

GENTIAN FAMILY.—Bitter bloom, or rose pink; fringed gentian; downy gentian; closed gentian; American Columbo.

BUCKBEAN FAMILY.—Buckbean.

DOGBANE FAMILY.—Amsonia; spreading dogbane; Indian hemp.

MILKWEED FAMILY.—Butterfly weed, or pleurisy root; purple milkweed; swamp milkweed; Sullivan's milkweed; blunt-leaved milkweed; Mead's milkweed; sand vine; poke, or tall milkweed; whorled milkweed; common milkweed, or silkweed; thin-leaved milkweed; green milkweed; Florida milkweed.

MORNING GLORY FAMILY.—Wild potato vine; small-flowered white morning glory; morning glory (an escape); hedge or great bindweed; small bindweed; field dodder; pretty dodder; hazel dodder; buttonbush dodder; compact dodder; glomerate dodder.

PHLOX FAMILY.—Smooth phlox; downy phlox; wild blue phlox; cleft phlox; Greek valerian.

WATER LEAF FAMILY.—Virginia water leaf; appendaged water leaf; broad-leaved water leaf; nyctelea.

BORAGE FAMILY.—Stickseed; Virginia cowslip; spring scorpion grass; hoary puccoon; hairy puccoon; narrow-leaved puccoon; shaggy false Cromwell; soft-hairy false Cromwell; hound's tongue.

VERVAIN FAMILY.—White or nettle-leaved vervain; blue vervain; narrow-leaved vervain; hoary or mullein-leaved vervain; large-bracted vervain; fog-fruit.

MINT FAMILY.—Wood sage; false pennyroyal; mad-dog skullcap; downy skullcap; heart-leaved skullcap; small skullcap; marsh skullcap; veined skullcap; white hoarhound; catnip giant hyssop; figwort giant hyssop; catmint or catnip; ground ivy; self heal; false dragon-head; mother wort; light-green hedge nettle; smooth hedge nettle; wild bergamot; horse-mint; downy blephilia; hairy blephilia; Bradbury's monarda; American pennyroyal; rough pennyroyal; garden mint; wild basil; narrow-leaved mountain mint; Virginia mountain

mint; bugle-weed; hoarhound; peppermint; spearmint.

POTATO FAMILY.—Prairie ground cherry; Philadelphia ground cherry; clammy ground cherry; black or garden nightshade; horse nettle; blue bindweed or bittersweet (naturalized); stramonium or jimson weed; purple thorn apple (naturalized); wild tobacco (cultivated by Indians); petunias (some have escaped from gardens).

FIGWORT FAMILY.—Great mullein; moth mullein; butter-and-eggs; wild toad flax; snakehead; hairy beard-tongue; foxglove beard-tongue; Blue-eyed Mary or innocence; sharp-winged monkey flower; conohea; clammy hedge hyssop; round-fruited hedge hyssop; long-stalked false pimpernel; Houghton's wulfernium; water speedwell; American brookline; marsh speedwell; Thyme-leaved speedwell; corn speedwell; Culver's root; mullein foxglove; fern-leaved foxglove; downy false foxglove; smooth false foxglove; rough purple gerardia; auricled gerardia; Indian paint brush; swamp lousewort; wood betony.

BLADDERWORT FAMILY.—Greater bladderwort; flat-leaved bladderwort.

BROOM RAPE FAMILY.—One-flowered broom rape or cancer root.

TRUMPET CREEPER FAMILY.—Trumpet creeper.

UNICORN PLANT FAMILY.—Unicorn plant, or elephant's trunk (an escape).

ACANTHUS FAMILY.—Hairy ruellia; smooth ruellia; dense-flowered water willow.

LOPSEED FAMILY.—Lopseed.

PLANTAIN FAMILY.—Common plantain; heart-leaved or water plantain; dwarf plantain; slender plantain; southern plantain.

MADDER FAMILY.—Button bush; rough button weed; wild liquorice; sweet-scented bedstraw; small bedstraw; shining bedstraw; cleaver's hairy bedstraw; partridge berry.

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY.—American elder; arrow wood; nanny berry; black haw; yellow honeysuckle; fever-wort or horse gentian.

VALERIAN FAMILY.—Beaked corn salad or lamb's lettuce.

GOURD FAMILY.—Wild balsam apple or cucumber; star cucumber.

BELLFLOWER FAMILY.—Harebell; marsh bellflower; tall bellflower; Venus' looking glass; cardinal flower; great lobelia; pale-spiked lobelia; spiked lobelia; Indian tobacco; brook lobelia.

CHICKORY FAMILY.—Virginia goat's beard; dwarf dandelion; dandelion or blow-ball (Europe); hawkweed pieris; corn sow thistle; annual sow thistle or hare's lettuce; false lettuce; western lettuce; rough hawkweed; hairy hawkweed; rattlesnake root; corymbed rattlesnake root.

RAGWEED FAMILY.—Bitter weed; ragweed or Roman wormwood (wild tansy).

THISTLE FAMILY.—New York iron weed; western iron weed; late-flowering thoroughwort; tall thoroughwort; upland or bastard boneset; Joe Pye reed; white snake root; mist flower; blazing star; false boneset; prairie false boneset; cylindric blazing star; broad-leaved gum plant; prairie or hairy button snake root; hairy golden aster; broad-leaved golden rod; showy or noble golden rod; rough-leaved golden rod; elm-leaved golden rod; swamp golden rod; cut-leaved golden rod; Missouri golden rod; Canada golden rod; gray or field golden rod; western rough golden rod; stiff or hard-leaved golden rod; Ohio golden rod; Riddell's golden rod; slender fragrant golden rod; blue-stemmed or wreath golden rod; wrinkled-leaved or tall hairy golden rod; late golden rod; bushy or fragrant golden rod; astor-like boltonia; many-rayed aster; Short's aster; arrow-leaved aster; wavy-leaved aster; New England aster; aromatic aster; amethyst aster; red-stalk aster; crooked-stem aster; smooth aster; western silk aster; prairie aster; bushy aster; willow aster; Tradescant's aster; starved aster; sky-blue aster; daisy fleabane; common fleabane, or horse weed; low or purple horseweed; inland marsh fleabane; elacampane; cup plant or Indian cup; entire-leaved rosin-weed; compass plant; prairie burdock; American fever-few; ox eye; thin-leaved cone-flower; sweet cone-flower; Black-eyed Susan; green-headed cone-flower; showy cone-flower; purple cone-flower; pale purple cone-flower; common sunflower; giant sunflower; woodland sunflower; wild or thin-leaved sunflower; actinomeris; stiff tickseed; lance-leaved tickseed; swamp beggar ticks; tall tickseed sunflower; western tickseed sunflower; sneezeweed; dog fennel; white tansy; mayweed or dillweed; white weed or ox-eye daisy; feverfew (an escape); yellow tansy; wormwood; western or cud-weed mugwort; great Indian plantain; tuberosus Indian plantain; golden ragwort; burdock or clot burr; horse weed or but-

ter weed; common burdock (naturalized from Europe); pasture thistle; swamp thistle; Canada thistle; common or burr thistle.

CHAPTER VI.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

DIFFERENT RACES THAT HAVE OCCUPIED FULTON COUNTY—CONQUEST OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY BY COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—IT BECOMES A PART OF VIRGINIA AND ILLINOIS COUNTY IS CREATED—FRENCH LANGUAGE STILL DOMINANT—NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED BY ACT OF 1787—SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS TO STATEHOOD—PIONEER CONDITIONS DESCRIBED—WAR OF 1812—CAPT. CRAIG'S EXPEDITION AGAINST PEORIA—HALF OF THE TOWN BURNED AND MANY INHABITANTS CARRIED AWAY AS PRISONERS—FORT CLARK ERECTED IN 1813—A MILITIAMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION ABOUT PEORIA—NO WHITE MAN THERE FROM 1815 TO 1818—AMERICAN FUR COMPANY TRADING STATION AT WESLEY CITY—IMMIGRATION BEGINS IN 1819—A LIST OF FIRST COMERS.

Since pre-historic days, the soil of Fulton County has had as its nominal owners, occupants and claimants two races of men and three nationalities, aside from what might be called distinctively American. The first occupants of the soil were the Peoria sub-tribe of the Illini Indians. Just how long the Illini had occupied the soil before the encroachment of the white man is a matter of conjecture, which is referred to biologists for determination. At best it is mere guess-work based upon science, a trifle, and legends and folklore, largely. Suffice it to say, that the Illini were here when the French adventurer and monk rowed up the Illinois River in 1673, and the red men remained until driven across the Mississippi as late as 1832. Just how they were deprived of the lands which they had so long enjoyed, is one of the chapters of the development of this country that is not read with a great deal of pride by our people.



MR. and MRS. JASPER BARTHOLOW

Spain, by reason of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, was the first nation to dispute the Indian title. Next, England by virtue of Cabot's discovery of the continent of America in 1498, six years later, established its claim. By the inland explorations of De Leon, De Soto, Melendez and others, Spain strengthened its claim as owner of the soil of the entire American Continent. By reason of explorations of Verrazani, Cartier and others, the Government of France named the northwestern country "New France" and, as early as 1603, made a grant of territory to De Chastes which included all the northern part of what is now the State of Illinois. Fulton County territory was included in the grant. Likewise England, in 1606 and in 1609 gave patents to the beneficiaries of the Virginia and other grants, which would have covered this territory, but, as has been heretofore stated, the first actual explorations of the country were made by the French in 1673, and, as this was the superior claim, it may be said the title passed from the Indians to the French, inasmuch as the French had not only made actual explorations of the region and established settlements therein, but had also made a treaty with the Indians themselves for the country in 1671. But in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, France ceded to England all her rights to this territory, and it remained so until 1778, during the American Revolution. With a commission from the then Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry, the afterwards famed explorer, General George Rogers Clark, exploited this western country and captured Kaskaskia and the whole Northwest, and proclaimed dominion over it for Virginia. This dominion was by the treaty of Paris, which ended the war of the Revolution, recognized, and Illinois was part of Virginia until after the formation of the United States of America and the cession of the Northwest to the General Government in 1784.

In 1778, after the taking over of the western country by General Clark, the Legislature of Virginia formed the entire Northwest, north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, into a county of Virginia, and named that county "Illinois." This is the first recognition of the name "Illinois" as designating a fixed political division of territory.

After the cession of the Northwest to the

United States by Virginia, the Northwest Territory was formed in 1787, which was afterwards subdivided into the State of Ohio and Indiana Territory in 1800, the latter being again subdivided in 1809 by the creation of the State of Indiana and the Territory of Illinois, which included the present States of Illinois and Wisconsin and a small area on the eastern border of Minnesota. This territory was raised to the second class in 1812 and admitted as a State in 1818 with its present area and boundaries. (For further detailed history, see "Illinois," "Northern Boundary Question" and "Northwest Territory" in "Historical Encyclopedia" part of this work.)

Notwithstanding the passing of the sovereignty of this territory from the French to the British, by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, the inhabitants remained distinctively French. Even in 1778, when the entire Illinois Country was taken possession of in the name of Virginia by General Clark, the language spoken was French in all of the settlements along the Illinois River.

Of course, of all these settlements only those in the vicinity of what is now Peoria are important to this history. That the reader may understand just the surroundings and conditions of the country during the time preceding the actual settlement of Fulton County, the following excerpt is taken from "Pioneers of Illinois," the author of which, N. Matson, was himself an early settler, and claims to have received much of his information direct from the early French settlers of Illinois:

"According to the statement of Antoine Des Champs, Thomas Forsyth, and others, who had long been residents of Peoria previous to its destruction in 1812, we infer that the town contained a large population. It formed a connecting link between the settlements on the Mississippi and Canada, and being situated in the midst of an Indian country caused it to be a fine place for the fur trade. The town was built along the beach of the lake, and to each house was attached an outlet for a garden, which extended back on the prairie. The houses were all constructed of wood, one story high, with porches on two sides, and located in a garden surrounded with fruit and flowers. Some of the dwellings were built of hewed timbers set upright, and the space between the posts filled in with stones and mor-

tar, while others were built of hewed logs notched together after the style of a pioneer's cabin. The floors were laid with puncheons, and the chimney built with sticks and mud.

"When Colonel Clark took possession of Illinois in 1778 he sent three soldiers, accompanied by two Frenchmen, in a canoe to Peoria to notify the people that they were no longer under British rule, but citizens of the United States. Among these soldiers was a man named Nicholas Smith, a resident of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and whose son, Joseph Smith, was among the first American settlers of Peoria. Through this channel we have an account of Peoria as it appeared a century ago, and it agrees well with other traditional accounts.

"Mr. Smith said Peoria, at the time of his visit, was a large town, built along the beach of the lake, with narrow, unpaved streets, and houses constructed of wood. Back of the town were gardens, stockyards, barns, etc., and among these was a wine-press, with a large cellar or underground vault for storing wine. There was a church with a large wooden cross raised above the roof, and with gilt lettering over the door. There was an unoccupied fort on the bank of the lake, and close by it a windmill for grinding grain. The town contained six stores, or places of trade, all of which were well filled with goods for the Indian market. The inhabitants consisted of French, half-breeds and Indians, not one of whom could understand or speak English.

"Among the inhabitants of Peoria were merchants or traders who made annual trips to Canada in canoes, carrying thither pelts and furs and loaded back with goods for the Indian market. They were blacksmiths, wagonmakers, carpenters, shoemakers, etc., and most of the implements used in farming were of home manufacture. Although isolated from the civilized world, and surrounded by savages, their standard of morality was high; theft, robbery or murder were seldom heard of. They were a gay happy people, having many social parties, wine suppers, balls and public festivals. They lived in harmony with the Indians, who were their neighbors and friends, adopting in part their customs, and in trade with them accumulated most of their wealth.

"The dress of both men and women was very plain, made of coarse material, and the style of

their wardrobe was partly European and partly Indian. The men seldom wore a hat, cap or coat, their heads being covered with a cotton handkerchief, folded on the crown like a night-cap or an Arabian turban. Instead of a coat they wore a loose blanket garment called capote, with a cap of the same material hanging down at the back of the neck, which could be drawn over the head as a protection from rain or cold. The women wore loose dresses, made mostly of coarse material, their heads covered with a hood or blanket, and their long hair hanging down their back like an Indian squaw. But these women were noted for sprightliness in conversation, with grace and elegance of manners, and notwithstanding the plainness of their dress, many of them were not lacking in personal charm."

With the beginning of the War of 1812, and even months before, when war seemed inevitable between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians in the Illinois country, incited to the deeds by British agents and traders, committed so many depredations that the people in the scattered white settlements were in a state of terror. An appeal to the general Government was made. It was decided by the Territorial and Federal authorities that a concerted movement be made against the hostile Indians. One of the expeditions sent out was that of Captain Thomas E. Craig against the Indians in the vicinity of Peoria. He was in command of a company of Territorial troops, and came up the Illinois in two large boats. He was provided with tools and appliances to construct a fort at Peoria. After reaching Peoria he found no hostile Indians, but his command found good wine in the cellars of the French inhabitants of La Ville De Maillet, as the settlement at Peoria was then called, and proceeded to imbibe rather freely. Without any apparent justification, Captain Craig burned about one-half of the seventy dwellings that constituted the village and carried off as prisoners of war many of the inhabitants. Craig's explanation of his extraordinary conduct was that, during one night his boats had been fired upon, and that the inhabitants were sympathizers with the cause of England. His actions were promptly repudiated by the authorities and the inhabitants who had been taken down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to Savage Ferry at the mouth of the Missouri, were liber-

ated. In passing down the Illinois River, so declares Captain Craig in his report to his superior officer, these prisoners of war always desired to be landed on the "Indian side" of the river to prepare their meals. The Indian side was the upper or northern shore, and it is highly probable that one of these landing places was at that point where Otter Creek empties into the Illinois, and likewise the point where the first white settlement, though only transitory in character, was made on Fulton County soil.

There being no abatement in the hostile attitude of the Indians in the northern part of the Illinois Territory, the next year (1813) it was decided to proceed to Peoria and erect a fort, as this point seemed to be the chief rendezvous of the turbulent Red Skins. An expedition was planned by which a company of troops from the regular army was sent up the Illinois River in boats, and a force of Illinois and Missouri militia, who were mounted, was sent across the country. The regular troops reached the village three days before the mounted militiamen.

John Reynolds, who was afterwards Governor of Illinois, was a Sergeant in one of the Illinois militia companies. In his book entitled the "Pioneer History of Illinois," Governor Reynolds says of the overland journey of this mounted force:

"The whole force amounted to not more than eight hundred men. The army marched up the Mississippi bottom to a point above Quincy, thence across the country and struck the Illinois River forty odd miles below Peoria. The army reached Peoria on a calm, pleasant evening, and the beauty of the situation was admired by the whole army. The lake, and the scenery around, made a pleasing impression of its grandeur and beauty even on the stern, rugged soldiers of the army."

From this it will be observed that the point first touched on the Illinois River by these militiamen was about the southern extremity of Fulton County. This troop of horse of eight hundred men then marched across the entire length of the county. This was before there was a white settler within the county, so far as authentic history relates. It is extremely doubtful if Dr. Davidson, the mysterious hermit of historical and legendary fame, was in his habitat in the Isabel Township coun-

try at this time. There may have been some trappers temporarily residing along Spoon River and some of its tributaries, but as this march was in September, it is scarcely possible that any of the fur-hunters were away from the trading stations so early in the season.

There is a letter extant which splendidly pictures the country over which this mounted militia marched. It was written by John S. Bricksley, Esq., a resident in his later life of Potosi, Mo. He was a member of one of the Missouri militia companies making up this command. In this letter he says:

"As the army approached Peoria from the northwest and got a first view of its situation from the high-land prairies, two or three miles from the lake, looking easterly and southerly, beheld the smooth prairie gradually descending to the town, the lake stretching miles far to the northeast, the gunboats lying quietly at anchor upon the water, the towering forests across the water, and the lovely prairies bounded only by the horizon, there was an involuntary halt; the men all gazed in silence for a moment, and then of a sudden, as if moved by one impulse, expressed universal admiration of the beauty and grandeur of the prospect spread out before them. At this time there was no road to Peoria except the Indian trail; not a forest tree amiss, not a house within one hundred miles (except the town before described), no plough had ever broken the turf that covered the rich soil beneath. The lake was covered with wild geese, ducks and other water fowls; game such as deer, bear, elk and turkeys everywhere in the thick woods and adjacent prairies. Bees and honey were found in almost every hollow tree, and, notwithstanding express orders to the contrary, the men would and did, on the march, frequently stop and cut down the trees and get large quantities of the most delicious honey. While employed in building the fort, many of the men were well supplied with venison, fowls, honey and sometimes with fish caught in the lake."

In this letter Mr. Bricksley further says of the erection of the fort at Peoria:

"For want of suitable timber and materials within several miles of the place, on the west side of the lake, on account of the country back from the river being prairie, it became necessary to obtain all timber from a fine forest on the east side of the Illinois River at

the lower end of the lake and raft it over. The men commenced felling the trees, the most of which were white oak, and for the palisades cut them about eighteen feet long and each log not less than fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter, the timbers for the block-houses at the corners of the enclosure were much longer; the area inclosed for the fort contained, according to my recollection, two or three acres. While a portion of the men were cutting, others were employed in hauling and rafting the logs over to the opposite side of the lake, and from there to the site for the building; having no carriages of any description, all the materials were drawn by men on trucks, by means of large ropes, a distance of from one to two miles. Thus was Fort Clark erected where Peoria now stands, in less than two months, by the Missouri and Illinois volunteers of mounted riflemen, in September and October in the year 1813, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from any white settlement, and with no other means than above described."

After the sacking of the village by Captain Craig, some of the French and half-breeds inhabitants of La Ville De Maillet returned in due course of time, but none were there at the time of the erection of Fort Clark. After the close of the War with England the troops were withdrawn from Fort Clark, and it was at least partially destroyed by the Indians. From 1815 to 1818 no white men seem to have abided at Peoria, at least more than temporarily. The American Fur Company, however, maintained a trading station called Opa, at what is now Wesley City, Tazewell County. In the latter year and the opening of 1819, the real settlers of this part of Illinois began to arrive.

Early in 1819, three Virginians, Abner Eads, Seth and Josiah Fulton; three Kentuckians, S. Daugherty, J. Davis and T. Russell; and J. Hersey, a native of New York, who were temporarily located at Shoal Creek in what is now Clinton County, decided to locate in the vicinity of Naples on the Illinois River. Not finding the location to their tastes, Eads and Hersey mounted the two horses belonging to the party after they were ferried across to the west side, and proceeded for Fort Clark. The other members of the party were to come up the river in a boat. None of this party located on Fulton County soil, though Eads and Her-

sey traversed its entire length north and south. But during the period when Fulton County embraced Peoria County, four of these pioneers, as will be subsequently disclosed, figured in a way in Fulton County affairs. These were the first strictly American settlers of Peoria County. As a French settlement and as a fortification, the vicinity of Fort Clark has been known for two centuries, but when these seven men located there, no other white men were there, nor had there been a permanent settlement for several years. At Wesley City, across on the east side of the river, was a trading station of the American Fur Company in immediate charge of Louis Beeson, and he had only been left in charge a short time before by the agents of the company as they passed down the river to St. Louis gathering up pelts.

CHAPTER VII.

LAND SYSTEM—THE MILITARY TRACT.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT LAND SURVEYS—ITS ADOPTION IN 1785—DESCRIPTION—BOUNTY LANDS SET APART FOR SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812—LOCATION AND AREA OF THE MILITARY TRACT—ITS SURVEY IN 1815-16—COMING OF NEW SETTLERS—LAND SPECULATIONS, FORGERIES AND CONSEQUENT LITIGATION OVER TITLES—DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND STREAMS IN FULTON COUNTY—EARLY NAVIGATION—QUOTATION FROM "BECK'S GAZETTEER"—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SETTLEMENTS IN THE EARLY 'TWENTIES.

On May 20, 1785, Congress adopted what is known as the rectangular system of government land surveys, and it is by this system that lands are measured, located, divided and described in the several counties of this State. By this system the distances and bearings are measured from two fixed lines, which are at right angles with one another. The lines running north and south are called "Principal Meridians", and those running east and west are denominated "Base Lines." Each Principal Meridian has its base line, and these



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two form the basis for surveyors' measurements and divisions of all the lands within a prescribed territory, arbitrarily limited and controlled by such principal meridian and base line. These lines are fixed with great accuracy by astronomical calculation. What is known as the Fourth Principal Meridian runs along the west side of Fulton County, and has, as a starting point, the juncture with the controlling base line twelve miles south of the south line of Fulton County. The juncture point is on the Illinois River just a short distance above Beardstown. Each congressional township is six miles square. There are, therefore, two congressional townships between the southern border of Fulton County and the base line. The method of designating the locality is to count north and south from the base line, and east or west from the principal meridian. Therefore, beginning from the base line, the first township within the southern and western border of Fulton County is township 3 North of the Base Line and Range 1 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian; and the north-western township is No. 8 north of the Base Line, and Range 1 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. Each congressional township is divided into 36 sections of land each containing 640 acres. Fractional townships are divided as near as possible in the same manner so far as their territory extends. Political township lines, as fixed by the county, do not always conform to the congressional township lines. County Surveyors have established lines somewhat varying from those established by the Federal Government in its original survey of 1815-16; but the basis of all calculation of distance and the fixing of all lines is the original Government survey.

THE MILITARY TRACT.—On May 6, 1812, Congress passed an act providing for bounty lands for the soldiers engaging in war with Great Britain which had commenced early in the same year. This act provided for certain reservations in the Territories of Michigan, Louisiana (now within the State of Arkansas) and Illinois, to be given to the soldiers and sailors who volunteered in the service of their country. The lands in Illinois Territory embraced in this act are known locally as the Military Tract. They extend from the conjunction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to fifteen townships north of the established base line by the

Fourth Principal Meridian. This base line extends from a point on the west side of the Illinois River, a little north of the present site of the city of Beardstown, west to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. This tract of land is about 169 miles in length, north and south, and extends east and west from the Illinois to the Mississippi River. It extends seventy-nine miles south of the base line to the junction of the Illinois with the Mississippi and ninety miles north. The northern boundary is identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, and, running east, takes in the two southern tiers of townships in Henry County and the southern tier of townships in Bureau County. The distance between the Illinois and Mississippi at the northern boundary is about ninety miles. The Military Tract comprises the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, and nine townships in Henry County, part of Bureau, and those parts of Marshall and Putnam lying on the west side of the Illinois River. It comprises 207 entire congressional townships of six miles square, and sixty-one fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres. A little less than two-thirds of this area—to wit: 3,500,000 acres—were appropriated for military bounties. The remaining portion of this territory consisted of fractional sections bordering on rivers, fractional one-quarter sections bordering on township lines, lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation, and, in addition thereto, reservations consisting of the overplus of lands after satisfying the military bounties, which were subject to entry and purchase as other Government lands.

This tract was surveyed in 1815 and 1816 under the personal direction of Major S. H. Long, of the Topographical Engineering Corps, and was opened to settlement. Immediately after the surveys were completed the issuing of the land warrants to the soldiers by the United States Government began. By this time the people of the more densely settled portions of the country in the East and South were more or less familiar with the wonderful country bordering on the Mississippi and lying between the Great Lakes to the north and the Ohio to the south, called the Territory of Illinois, and

likewise with that fertile portion of the Territory set apart as bounties for the soldiers just leaving the service of the country at the conclusion of a victorious war. Reports to Congress from the Territorial Governors and other officials, both civil and military, together with private correspondence and publicity given them in various journals and publications, excited much interest in the future development of this region. Many of the early settlers of the Military Tract came from farther down the State where earlier settlements had been made. The influx of the determined men seeking new homes in this land of great promise, and who became the pioneers of the Military Tract, never abated until every acre within that circumscribed territory passed to private ownership and had been made to "blossom as the rose" in response to the touch of those worthy "developers of the country."

SPECULATIONS—LAND FRAUDS.—Speculators in the East and elsewhere purchased from many of the soldiers, for a mere trifle, their original land warrants. Other soldiers took actual titles and permitted their land afterward to be sold for taxes. Many outright forgeries of land warrants, assignments and fraudulent conveyances were executed and recorded. As a consequence land titles were a fruitful source of litigation extending over a period of many years.

The importance of the Military Tract as an inviting place for settlement was early recognized. In fact, it commanded so much attention from those in position to know the territory personally, that one Nicholas Biddle Van Zant, connected, at the time the surveys were being made by Major Long, with the General Land Office at Washington, compiled and published a book for the information and guidance of those contemplating becoming settlers of this region. The book is entitled, "A Full Description of the Soil, Water, Timber and Prairie of Each Lot and Quarter Section of the Military Tract Lands Between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers." The data for the book, as the author states, was derived from notes made from personal observation on occasion of two trips to the Territory, from verbal conversations of those residing therein and the voluminous report and original field notes of Major Long, under whose direction the surveys of the Military Tract were made. This book was

of great value to the early settler seeking a location in this region. The information contained in it is just what its title purports it to be, and an examination of its contents discloses that the compilation was done with marvelous accuracy as to the lands embraced in Fulton County, at least. A succinct and remarkably accurate description of every quarter section and fractional lot of land in the Military Tract is given. These descriptions state the character and quality of the soil, whether it is timber, prairie or swamp land, fit or unfit for cultivation, describes the topography and any special feature peculiar to the particular parcel. Fulton County is reached in the book at township 3 north, range 1 east (now Astoria Township), and the meridian line is then followed up. As illustrations of the character and reliability of the information contained in the compilation, a few instances will be cited:

At township 5 north, range 1 east (now Farmers Township) the first reference is made to Spoon River. The author says that this river passes through the northeast corner of the township, and that it is a beautiful stream, navigable for craft of considerable burden. When it is considered that this was before the days of steam navigation and that Spoon River was subsequently actually used for navigation, this opinion of Van Zant is amply verified.

In township 6 north, range 1 east (now Harris Township) the author says that on a branch emptying into Spoon River near where Sections 22, 23, 26 and 27 corner is a fine quarry of grit stone. A glance at a map of the county will disclose that this branch is Barker's Creek, and that the quarry of grit stone is where the Leaman quarries flourished in after years.

In township 7 north, range 1 east (now Lee Township) the author says that that part of Spoon River passing through Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 contains great quantities of stone coal on its banks. This is around the vicinity of Babylon. Also, that "Spoon River will not admit of navigation by crafts of much size farther up the river than Section 14. Above that point it is full of rapids and falls." Furthermore, that "it appears to be a very fine river for fish, and its banks are lined with huge rocks of superior quality for grindstones." All of which is quite true.

Aside from Spoon River the other streams

in the county mentioned by name by Van Zant are Otter Creek and Copperas Creek.

In 1823 Lewis C. Beck published a "Gazetteer," in which he says that "the situations most favorable for settlement in Pike County (which included Fulton at that time) are on Otter Creek, Crooked Creek, Spoon River and in the vicinity of Fort Clark and Fort Edwards" (the former being on the present site of the city of Peoria, and the latter on the site of Warsaw.) This "Gazetteer" also says of Otter Creek that "it is navigable for a short distance and there are several advantageous situations for settlement on it. There is a mill-seat about ten miles from its mouth."

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

BEGINNING OF PERMANENT WHITE SETTLEMENTS IN FULTON COUNTY—EARLY BOUNTY LAND PATENTS IN THE MILITARY TRACT—SOME OF THE FIRST COMERS—THE FIRST SAW-MILL—JOHN EVELAND AND FAMILY FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS—STORY OF THE FAMOUS HERMIT, DR. DAVIDSON—MRS. OSSIAN M. ROSS'S ACCOUNT OF THE ECCENTRIC RECLUSE—COMING OF THE ROSS FAMILY—ORIGIN OF LEWISTOWN—HARVEY LEE ROSS'S REMINISCENCE—PROMINENT PART PLAYED BY THE ROSS FAMILY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FULTON COUNTY—OTHER EARLY ARRIVALS—DAVID BARNES, THE SARGEANTS AND WILLIAM BLANCHARD—EARLY COMERS TO PEORIA—GROWTH IN POPULATION OF FULTON COUNTY.

As has been observed, for more than a full century before the establishment of the Military Tract reserve, of which Fulton County is a part, the soil of this county was not unfamiliar to the white man. It was not, however, until after the setting apart by the National Government of the military bounty lands in Illinois by the act of Congress and the issuing of patents for the same to the soldiers of the War of 1812, that the trend of western emigration was directed to Fulton County. Dili-

gent search fails to reveal, with definite certainty, the date of the first patent issued by the Government of the United States for lands located within the present boundaries of Fulton County, or of the lands so conveyed, but the first conveyance, chronologically speaking, so far as the records disclose, was dated May 6, 1817, which was very soon after the surveys of the Military Tract were completed.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.—On June 16, 1818, the United States, by letters patent, conveyed to one Benjamin Brown, a "late private in Foster's company of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, of the late army of the United States, the southeast quarter of Section 10, in Township 4 North, and Range 3 East, of the Fourth Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Illinois, in that tract appropriated for military bounties by act of Congress, passed May 6, 1812." On August 8th of the same year, "late Private Benjamin Brown" sold this land to one Henry Thomas, of Plattsburg, N. Y., who, a few days later—to-wit, on August 16th—disposed of same to one Samuel Wiggins, of the city of New York. The consideration for conveyance of the land to Wiggins was \$65. Wiggins shortly afterwards came West and took up a residence at St. Louis in the Territory of Missouri, where he was engaged in merchandising and other mercantile pursuits. Some of his descendants still reside in St. Louis, being of the family which established the now celebrated "Wiggins Ferry." On March 28, 1820, Wiggins conveyed this land to John Eveland, of Madison County, State of Illinois, for the sum of \$150. John Eveland was a Kentuckian by birth, but for some years prior to purchasing this quarter-section of land, had been a resident of Madison County, where a brother and other relatives were living. Shortly after purchasing the land Eveland, with his wife, Betty, and his large family of children, came in from Madison County to settle on it and carve out a home of his own. The advent of the family of John Eveland, consisting of himself, Betty, his wife, several sons (among them John, Henry, Mace, William and Amos) and several daughters, making a dozen or more persons all told, marked the beginning of the first permanent settlement by white men of what was, three years thereafter, organized as Fulton County. At this time Pike County em-

braced what is now Fulton County and all that part of Illinois lying north of the Illinois River.

FIRST SAW MILL.—Prior to the coming of the Evelands, however, a firm by the name of Craig & Savage, with headquarters variously stated as being at St. Louis and other points on the lower Mississippi River, built a saw mill on Otter Creek a short distance from where it empties into the Illinois River, and at a point near what was afterwards known as West Point, one of the "deserted villages" of the county. The motive power was the turbulent waters of Otter Creek. This was in 1818, two years before the coming of the Eveland family. Operations had scarcely begun when a sudden rise of the waters of Otter Creek swept this first business enterprise in the Military Tract down the Illinois River and to oblivion. The Craig of this firm of Craig & Savage is reputed to be none other than the Captain Thomas E. Craig, who, during the War of 1812, so ruthlessly destroyed the French village at Peoria (La Ville De Maillet), and that the Savage of the firm was the owner of Savage's Ferry, plying across the Mississippi near the mouth of the Missouri River, where Captain Craig took the innocent prisoners, and where they were afterwards liberated by orders from the Territorial Governor. But this cannot be authenticated, and what casts a measure of doubt as to its verity is the fact that Captain Craig was a resident of Shawneetown, over on the Ohio River, in Gallatin County. It is quite possible, however—and might be said to be even probable—that he and Savage, whom he had met six years prior thereto, afterwards entered into a partnership arrangement to engage in the business of running a saw mill in the valuable timber lands of the vicinity of Otter Creek. Market was accessible by way of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and there were none to dispute the right to freely take of the timber.

THE STORY OF DR. DAVIDSON.—When the Evelands arrived in Fulton County in the spring of 1820, they found two white men residing therein. One was a peculiar individual by the name of Dr. Davidson (or Davison), who was living alone in a cabin on the south bank of Spoon River in what is now Isabel Township, and almost directly opposite the land on which

the Evelands settled. The other was a man by the name of Statler, who resided in a cabin boat on Spoon River, and was likely a trapper from some one of the various trading posts on the Illinois River. Statler soon departed, never more to appear again in history; but Dr. Davidson remained a few years until the influx of settlers made his mysterious hermit life impossible. A most singular individual, desiring absolute divorcement from all contact with his fellowmen, he has been the enigma of local history, the subject of legends and the hero of romances. Even his correct name is unknown. At the urgent solicitation of the supporters of Ossian M. Ross for the office of Sheriff, he participated in the first election after its organization held in Fulton County, on April 14, 1823, and the Judge of the Probate Court, Hugh R. Coulter, records the receipt of the returns of that election, but the names of those participating nowhere appear. The original poll-books were in the possession of Harvey Lee Ross, late of Oakland, Cal. As this is the only occasion when Dr. Davidson is reported to have taken part in public affairs, his full name can not be authentically given, though the county records state that one William T. Davidson was selected as one of the first panel of Grand Jurors of the county, and this has been taken as evidence that his name was Dr. William T. Davidson. The fact that there were only thirty voters at the first election held and that therefore eligible jurors were not abundant, lends substantiation to the claim. The likelihood of there being another Davidson in the county at this time, October, 1823, is extremely doubtful.

To the "Fulton Democrat," published at Lewistown, Mrs. Ossian M. Ross, during her lifetime, related that:

"At the time of the birth of Abner E. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes being very sick, they sent for Dr. Davison, he being the only physician within hundreds of miles. He sent back word that he would not go for the whole 'Military Tract.' Then Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Eveland were sent for him, and by hard persuading they induced him to make the visit, which they thought saved the life of Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Ross says he lived in a very small cabin, but all within was neat, and from the appearance of things, such as fine bed-clothing, his own clothing having been the best and fashionably made, and himself an educated man, he had once seen the bright side



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of life; but from what they could gather from the few remarks he had dropped, he has been disappointed by the lady he had expected to make his partner for life, which so depressed him and made him lose all confidence in the human family, that he resolved to push westward so far that he would have no more associations with civilized man. Mrs. Ross also says that, from the clearing of his garden, the advancement of his bushes and shrubbery he had set out, his flowers, etc., all convinced her that he had been living there for years, which undoubtedly makes Dr. Davison the first settler of Fulton County. In 1823, when Ossian M. Ross ran against Abner Eads for Sheriff, the excitement was high, as it was a selection either from Lewistown or Peoria; and as there were less than thirty voters, every vote told perceptibly in the result. In this excitement Dr. Davison was persuaded to go to Lewistown and deposit his first and only vote. He at that day took dinner with Mr. Ross and remarked at the table how strange it was to eat a meal of victuals with his fellowmen, which was something he had not done for many years. He purchased the walnut boards which were sawed in the short-lived saw mill on Otter Creek, in 1818, for his own coffin. He was very much annoyed by the encroachment of civilization, and about the year 1824 he quietly gathered his few effects, with the material for his coffin, and paddled his canoe up the Illinois River, since which time his old neighbors have not heard from him." ("Chapman's History of Fulton County," p. 194.)

Chapman's History, on page 195, adds:

"The late Dr. Reuben R. McDowell thought Dr. Davison to be an uncle of his wife's (of which there is no doubt) and made extended inquiries into the history of his life; but as the Doctor has left no record of his research, we can only obtain such information on this point as a few of the old settlers obtained from him. He came from Pennsylvania to this far western country, hoping, like the red men around him, never to be disturbed by the encroachment of the whites or civilization. It is told by some that, through the disappointment he met with by the young lady whom he loved, he lost confidence in the human family and desired to have no more intercourse with any one. Another tradition is left to us as a reason for his adopting the life of a hermit, which is

this: He joined the regular army and was sent into the Southern States. Being insulted while an officer of rank he challenged the officer who offended him to fight a duel. The affair of honor was fought and the Doctor killed his opponent. Through remorse, as much as the fear of the law, he sought the wilderness of the banks of Spoon River. We are also told that, instead of having purchased lumber for his coffin, he made one by digging it out of a log. Hon. L. W. Ross, of Lewistown, and Henry Andrews, of Canton, remember seeing Davison, and say he was a fine-looking man. He left in 1824 and went to Starved Rock, on the Illinois River, near Peru, where he died. He kept a journal, which was sent back to two sisters he had in Pennsylvania. This is all, after a careful research, that we are able to learn of Dr. W. T. Davison."

In his "Early Pioneers and Events" Harvey Lee Ross, son of Ossian M. Ross, who came as a lad of four years with his father to Fulton County in 1824, and who knew Dr. Davidson personally, says:

"Dr. Davison, who had settled on the south side of Spoon River a little west of the Eveland place, lived alone and was called 'the hermit.' I could never learn where he came from nor when he settled in Fulton County. He had a good, comfortable cabin and a bearing peach orchard, which showed he had lived there for several years. He was doubtless the first settler in this part of Illinois."

COMING OF THE EVELANDS.—John Eveland was a typical Kentuckian, tall, angular, well built and muscular—the ideal pioneer because of his physical strength and endurance. He was uneducated, and, like his wife Betty, could neither read nor write, but signed his name with a mark. He had the proverbial pioneer's hospitality, and while he did not accomplish as much as others in the organization and development of the county, John Eveland played no unimportant part in its affairs. He was a member of the first Grand Jury selected for the county, and was named by the County Commissioners as the first Treasurer of the county, but failed to qualify and permitted that honor to pass to another. Likely his inability to write and keep books had something to do with his failure to qualify. When Ossian M. Ross and family arrived in the spring of 1821, Mr. Eveland had

some twenty acres of this land in cultivation and was engaged in raising stock. Of the Evelands Harvey Lee Ross says: "They came into this country from Calhoun County, making the trip up the Illinois and Spoon Rivers, partly by land and partly by water. Before leaving Calhoun County they constructed a large pirogue (a large canoe). It was hewed out of a large cottonwood tree. The length of the boat was forty feet, and it was about four feet wide. It was run by sail and also by oars. On this craft they shipped their hogs and part of their goods. These were the first hogs that were ever brought to Fulton County and were all of a red color."

December 6, 1821, Mr. Eveland sold a portion of this quarter to his son Amos. The instrument making this conveyance from Eveland to his son was acknowledged before John Shaw, a Justice of the Peace of Pike County. This was before Fulton County was created, and at this time no official capable of taking an acknowledgment to deeds and other papers resided in what are now the limits of this county. Shaw was one of the principals in the notorious Shaw-Hansen legislative contest, in the infamous Third General Assembly of this State.

In 1824 Mr. Eveland bought of Ossian M. Ross and David Gallatine the southwest quarter of Section 5, in Township 6 north, Range 4 east, which is in Buckheart Township, and there died within a few years thereafter. Many of his descendants are still citizens of Fulton County.

Shortly after the arrival of the Eveland family in Fulton County two brothers, Roswell B. and Reuben Fenner, became dwellers for a short time in the Eveland household. They were unmarried and soon erected a cabin near the present site of the Duncan mills and moved into it. Reuben afterwards married. Harvey Lee Ross says they came after the Ossian M. Ross family located in the county. From whence they came—except that they had temporarily resided farther down the State—history does not record. Roswell B. was a member of the first Grand Jury and Reuben of the first Petit Jury of the county, and their names recur again and again in the early county records. The Fenners distinguished themselves in other ways than in participating in public affairs. They were the first persons incarcerated in the

public jail of Fulton County and were charged with no less a crime than murdering the newly wedded wife of Reuben. They broke jail and made good their escape, never more to be heard from.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROSS FAMILY.—During the summer or fall of 1820 Ossian M. Ross, with three companions, visited Fulton County. Mr. Ross, with his family, consisting of his wife, two sons—Lewis M. and Harvey Lee—and daughter Harriet, was residing at that time near Alton. The next spring, in April, 1821, they came to Fulton County. The editor of Chapman's "History of Fulton County" (1879) had the opportunity and did gather original data from the members then living of Mr. Ross's family and therefore the following account, incomplete in many important particulars as it is, is probably quite accurate in detail of the advent of this important family to Fulton County:

"John Eveland had scarcely got snugly settled in his new home on the banks of Spoon River ere Ossian M. Ross and family came in to be his neighbors and to wield a greater influence in molding and forming the history of the county, perhaps, than any other family that ever resided in it. Ossian M. Ross was born in New York State, August 16, 1790, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Winans in Waterloo, N. Y., July 7, 1811. Mrs. Ross was born April 1, 1792, in Morris County, N. J. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the War of 1812 and came to this section to secure the land given him by the Government for services rendered as a soldier. In 1820 Mr. Ross, with his family, came to Alton, Ill., and in the spring of the following year (1821), with his family and a few men employed by him to make improvements, sailed up the Illinois River to Otter Creek in a keelboat. It was his intention to locate upon the southeast quarter of Section 29, Isabel Township. He, with three companions, came up from Alton the year previous (1820), explored this country and selected this place because there was a good mill-seat there. It was his intention to erect a water mill on this stream at that point, but after traveling up Otter Creek for some distance in their cumbersome keelboat, they came to a large tree fallen across the stream, which made a barrier that could not be passed over or around. These



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sturdy pioneers, however, were not easily turned from their course. They made preparations to saw the log into pieces and remove it. This scheme was frustrated, however, and the whole course of Mr. Ross's plans changed. A heavy rain fell during the night and in the morning the log they intended sawing was six to eight inches under water and therefore out of reach of workmen. He ran his boat stern foremost back down Otter Creek to the Illinois and up that stream to Spoon River. He entered this stream and started up its swift, swollen waters for Mr. Eveland's, intending to go on to where he owned three quarter-sections of land. They experienced the greatest difficulty in ascending this turbulent stream, made so by recent heavy rains. It consumed several days of constant hard labor to reach Eveland's. At places men were put upon the bank and with ropes dragged the boat along. This was slow motive power and known as cordelling. Then they would get hold of the overhanging limbs of trees and pull the boat in that way.

"They finally reached Eveland's, in whose cabin the party was welcomed. There they remained until his teams and stock arrived. These were brought across the country. Mr. Ross with his teams then started ahead to cut down trees and clear a road. On arriving at the end of the journey Mr. Ross jubilantly exclaimed to his family, 'We are now on our lands.' His daughter, Mrs. Steel, of Canton, who was then a little girl, quickly spoke up, 'Why, Pa, have we come all this distance just for this?' Nothing but a vast wilderness was spread out before them and the little girl expected to find something wonderfully fine, else they would not have endured all the hardships that had befallen them on their long journey. There have been many hearts made sad by the disappointment received on their arrival into this county during its first settlement, when, after traveling for weeks through an almost unbroken country the husband and father would stop his jaded team under the boughs of a large tree many miles from the nearest white inhabitant and say, 'Our journey's end is reached. This is our home; alight.' Surely, as it did to little Miss Ross, it must have seemed to the wife and little ones that they had come a long way to make their home in the wilderness among the wild beasts.

"In twenty-four hours after arrival Mr. Ross

had a shelter made for his family. It consisted of poles set in the ground, tent fashion, and other poles laid across these and covered with bark. Harvey L. Ross, his son, says he distinctly remembers helping carry bark to cover this shanty. Mr. Ross immediately set about building a log cabin, which was located where Major Newton Walker's residence now stands. He was so well pleased with the location of his land that he determined to lay off a town, which he did, and secured for it the county-seat for the county of Fulton when it was organized."—Chapman's "History of Fulton County," page 196.

Harvey Lee Ross, who came to Fulton County as a lad of four with his father's family, has described the advent to this county of the Ross family thus:

"But in going into the early history of the county I will be compelled to allude, very often, to some of my relatives who were prominent as early settlers. So I will commence with my father, Ossian M. Ross, who, with my mother, my brother Lewis, my sister Harriet and myself, moved from Seneca County, N. Y., and settled on the quarter-section of land just north of the present city of Lewistown in April, 1821.

"My father was an officer in the War of 1812 and drew a half-section of land; he settled upon one of the quarters and on the other quarter he laid out the present city of Lewistown. The family left New York in the fall of 1819 and went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he bought a small keelboat, on which he loaded his household goods and other properties and went down the Ohio River to its junction with the Mississippi River, where Cairo now stands. Here the boat was frozen up in the ice and we remained prisoners there until the next spring. Then we went up the Mississippi River to where the city of Alton now stands. There we left the boat and went back into the country about ten miles near the town of Edwardsville, where my father rented a farm. He bought some horses, cows and other stock and during the summer of 1821 (1820) raised a good crop. After the crops had been secured we went back to Alton, where the keelboat had been left in charge of the ferryman, and loaded upon the boat all our household goods and family and started up the river to our future home.

"Our hired men drove the wagon and stock across the country. Before we started into the wilderness of Fulton County my father went to

St. Louis and laid in a supply of flour and salt, guns and ammunition. He also bought a surveyor's compass and chain. He went to the Surveyor General's office in St. Louis and got a sectional map of the Military Tract, which embraced all the land lying between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and extended as far north as to include Bureau and Henry Counties. He also got from the Surveyor's Office a copy of the field notes of the survey of the Military Tract that was made about three years before. These field notes were of very great importance to him and to many other early settlers in the county, as they enabled them to locate their lands by means of well-established townships and section corners, all clearly described in these field notes. Without them it would have been impossible for the people to have accurately located their land.

"The little keelboat that we came up the river in was propelled by a sail, when the wind was fair, and at other times by oars and poles. We were two weeks coming from Alton to the mouth of Spoon River at Havana, and the team and stock that were driven across the country arrived a few days later. We ran the boat up Spoon River to where John Eveland was living. He had settled there a year before.

"My father, on examining his map, found that his land was about six miles north of Mr. Eveland's place. He took some of his men, and with his compass, chain and field notes, he had no trouble in locating his land. The family stayed in the boat until the team and stock arrived, and then we all moved onto our land. Father selected the quarter-section north of Lewistown for our home, and built a log house on the east side of a little creek that ran through the land and near to a fine, large spring of water. The location was some sixty rods northeast of Major Walker's present residence. We lived there four years, and then built another log house where Major Walker now lives. We stayed there until the fall of 1828, and then moved to Havana. Three years after my father sold the farm to Mahlon Wilians, my mother's brother, for \$1,000.

"The only white inhabitants in that part of the country at that time was John Eveland, who lived on the north side of Spoon River about a mile above where Waterford now stands, and Dr. W. T. Davison, who lived on the south side of the river a little higher up."

The Ross family is closely identified with the development of the county, as will be revealed as events are recorded. Therefore, it is meet that a statement of the achievements of its several distinguished members should be given in this volume. The highest encomiums that can be paid to them are to be found in the unblemished records of Fulton County's history.

With the Ross family, consisting at that time of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, two sons and one daughter, came four other persons, Jacob Niman, a blacksmith, and his wife; a carpenter named Enos, and a shoemaker named Zweltin. History doth not record what became of the carpenter and the shoemaker, but Niman, the blacksmith, opened a shop, the first in the county, in Lewistown, and there died about 1825. His good wife made her home with the Ross family until they removed to Havana. She was a capable tailoress and was the professional midwife of the settlement. She likewise died at Lewistown.

OTHER EARLY COMERS.—In the same year (1821) that Ossian M. Ross became a permanent settler in Fulton County, but a few months later, David W. Barnes, a married man, with his wife, two brothers (Theodore and Charles Sergeant), and William Blanchard located in the vicinity of the mouth of Spoon River, but remained there only a short time until Barnes and the Sergeants joined the Ross settlement at Lewistown, and shortly thereafter removed to the vicinity of Canton and became the first settlers of that township. Blanchard returned to Ft. Clark (Peoria), from whence they all came, and was there married to one Betsey Donohue, this marriage being the first celebrated in the then newly formed county of Peoria in 1825. Blanchard subsequently moved to Woodford County, and there died. The Sergeants, Barnes and Blanchard were all soldiers of the War of 1812, and were possessed of land warrants under the act establishing the Military Tract. The Sergeants were from New Hampshire and were discharged from service at the close of the War of 1812 at Detroit, Mich. Here they fell in with Barnes and Blanchard. These four men determined to seek the lands to which the Government had given them title. They walked from Detroit to Ft. Wayne, in Indiana Territory, thence came down the Wabash River in a row-boat to Vincennes, and from that

point walked across the Territory of Illinois to St. Louis, in the Territory of Missouri. At St. Louis they joined a keel-boat crew under Captain Jude Warner. This boat was loaded with provisions, salt and a seine, and its destination was Ft. Clark (Peoria), where the seine was to be used in Peoria Lake, and the salt to preserve and prepare the fish thus caught for market. This boat reached Ft. Clark on June 10, 1819. After reaching Ft. Clark they crossed the river and erected a habitation on a clearing which had been made by the early French settlers, and proceeded to farm in the limited manner that the circumstances necessitated. Investigation as to the location of the lands conveyed to them by the Government patents which they held, revealed that these lands were located on what is now known as Big Creek, in Buckheart Township, and were not very promising from a pioneer standpoint. These lands are now very valuable as coal lands, and the Big Creek Coal Company mines are partly located upon them. Therefore, instead of locating on these lands, they settled elsewhere, as indicated.

When the Sergeants, Barnes and Blanchard reached Ft. Clark, in June, 1819, they found there the first strictly American settlement at that point. The settlement consisted of seven persons, some of whom were destined to participate in the organization and development of Fulton County. It has been heretofore mentioned that Abner Eads and John Hersey had traversed Fulton County on horseback early in 1819, en route from a point on the lower Illinois near Naples to Ft. Clark, to join their companions who went up the river in a boat. Of these seven persons, Abner Eads became the first Sheriff of Fulton County; Seth Fulton and Josiah Fulton and S. Daugherty were members of the first petit jury, which was returned for the October Term of the Circuit Court in 1823. Daugherty has the additional distinction of having been fined \$10 in the County Court for selling whisky to the Indians at Peoria—this being the first fine for the illicit dispensation of intoxicating liquors in the county of Fulton. He was a wild and reckless fellow and did not long remain in this section of the country. Of the other three, Hersey, the "New York Dutchman," left the country shortly, and J. Davis and T. Russell seem never to have engrafted their personality on the history of the

county. Mr. Eads during the summer returned down the river and brought Mrs. Eads and three children back with him to the Ft. Clark settlement.

The Ft. Clark settlement, after the arrival of Captain Warner's passengers, consisted of fourteen persons, all told, and of them Seth Fulton has said:

"We were about as happy a little circle as has ever lived in Peoria. We were isolated, completely shut out from the rest of mankind, it is true. We heard but little from the outside (inside?) world, and the outside world heard but little from us. But little was known at that time about the Ft. Clark country. There were no roads, nor steamboats, nor mail routes, nor communications of any kind, so that in point of fact we were as much a community by ourselves as if our cabins had been built on an island in the middle of the sea. Our postoffice was St. Louis, and we never got our mail; those of us who got any doing so only when we went there for supplies—and, then, our letters cost us twenty-five cents, and we couldn't muster that much money every day.

"Mrs. Eads was duly installed as housekeeper, and the rest of the company, except Hersey, who didn't remain long, boarded with her. It was a pretty hard winter on us, but we managed to get through. Bread-stuff gave out and we had to fall back on hominy-blocks and hominy. It was a coarse kind of food we got this way, but it was a good deal better than none, and served to keep hunger away. Hominy-blocks went out of use long ago, and there are thousands of people in Peoria County that never saw one; but they were a blessing to hundreds of the pioneers of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and, in fact, to the first settlers of the entire country, and were the means of keeping many of the pioneers and their little ones from starving to death."

With the opening of the season in 1822, immigration to what is now embraced in Fulton County, began in earnest, and it would be impossible to follow the incoming of these pioneers from that time forward by name.

Harvey Lee Ross rather sarcastically says: "In 1822, a great many people began to move into Fulton County, but most of them came from Sangamon County. They had come from Eastern and Southern States with the intention of settling in the Military Tract, but the

country was full of Indians—indeed, they could be counted by the thousands. The Sangamon River was about the dividing line between the white settlers and the Indians; so these men were afraid to venture over. But after Mr. Eveland and my father and a few other families had lived among the Indians a year or two, and none of them had been butchered or scalped, the people began to come to the country in great droves.”

Suffice it to say, that each played his part—be it little or much—in the development of the country.

FULTON COUNTY CENSUS.—Under the Constitution of 1818, providing for a census of the white inhabitants of the State every fifth year (Section 31, Article II, Constitution 1818), a census of the various counties of the State was taken every ten years, midway between the decennial censuses by the Federal Government. In 1825 Hugh C. Coulter was appointed by the County Commissioners to take the census of Fulton County, which was created by act of the Legislature in 1823, but he seems never to have made a return. If he did neither the Fulton County records nor the State records disclose the fact. The first record of the population in Fulton County is furnished by the Federal census of 1830, showing the population at that time to be 1,841. The State census of 1835 showed a population of 5,917, a rapid increase (more than 300 per cent.) within five years. In 1840 the population was 13,142 and in 1845, 17,155.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

POLITICAL CHANGES THROUGH WHICH THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY PASSED—ILLINOIS COUNTRY THE FIRST POLITICAL ORGANIZATION—FAILURE AS A GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM—ST. CLAIR COUNTY ORGANIZED IN 1790—SUBSEQUENT CHANGES—FULTON COUNTY TERRITORY BECOMES A PART OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY IN 1800—IT SUCCESSIVELY PASSES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF MADISON AND PIKE

COUNTIES—FULTON COUNTY FORMALLY ORGANIZED IN 1823, AND UNTIL THE ORGANIZATION OF PEORIA COUNTY IN 1825, EXERCISED JURISDICTION OVER THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE, INCLUDING COOK COUNTY—FIRST OFFICERS AND OTHER ITEMS OF POLITICAL HISTORY—LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE AT LEWISTOWN.

What was known as the “Illinois Country” in the early history of the Middle West is so vaguely defined that it is difficult to say that Fulton County was really embraced within the popular conception of that term. It is probable that the Illinois Country extended no farther north than the Illinois River. Fulton County was embraced, however, in the Middle Indian Department as defined by act of the Continental Congress, July 13, 1775, and of this Department Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, were appointed Commissioners. After the conquest of the western territory by General George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War, the territory from which Fulton County was formed became a part of the Colony of Virginia, which colony General Clark represented in his western expedition. The Legislature of Virginia created out of the territory conquered by Clark, the County of Illinois, embracing besides the present State of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and the portion of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River.

The act creating the new county declared: “That all the citizens of this commonwealth who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio River, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County”—implying that all this region was regarded as part of the commonwealth of Virginia, and more distinctly applied to “citizens” than to territory. Colonel Todd organized the local government with a seat of government at Kaskaskia under the jurisdiction of Virginia. The people of Illinois County were permitted to elect Judges for their primitive courts to be held at Cabokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, but the Illinois County government was never effectually established, and soon ceased to exist, save in name. For several years there was a sharp controversy between a number of the States—especially Virginia, New York, Massachu-



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setts and Connecticut—on the question of jurisdiction over this territory, the first claiming such jurisdiction by right of conquest, the second by virtue of Indian treaties, and the others by right of their charters as colonies from the British crown, extending their jurisdiction indefinitely westward from the Atlantic coast. Finally, after extended negotiations and the adoption of several resolutions on the subject by Congress, in 1784, the portion of the region northwest of the Ohio River and south of the forty-first parallel of latitude, was ceded by Virginia to the General Government, and similar cessions were made by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786, respectively, of the territory north of that claimed by Virginia. After the acceptance by Congress of the deed of cession by Virginia, on March 1, 1784, a committee was appointed, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan of government for the western territory, but beyond the adoption by Congress of a resolution on April 23d of that year, authorizing the organization of this region into States by the people, in the meantime, empowering Congress to exercise authority over the same for local government by such means as "might from time to time be taken," nothing was accomplished. By the failure of Congress to act on this line the new territory was left practically without a governmental system until three years later, when the far-reaching Ordinance of 1787 was adopted, organizing the "Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," and under it, on February 1, 1788, General Arthur St. Clair was appointed Territorial Governor, and Marietta, in the present State of Ohio, became the first Territorial capital.

On March 1, 1790, Governor Arthur St. Clair visited the Illinois Country, and under date of April 27th, following, issued an order organizing the county of St. Clair, embracing the region south of the Illinois River to the Ohio, and from the Mississippi on the west to a line on the east, extending from the mouth of the Little Mackinaw (in what is now Tazewell County) to Fort Massac on the Ohio, the county being divided into three districts, with Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher as the seats of justice. As, under this organization St. Clair County extended no farther north than the Illinois River, the territory now em-

braced in Fulton County did not come within its limits. The eastern part of Illinois then constituted a part of Knox County of the Northwest Territory. In 1795, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, Randolph County was organized from the southern part of St. Clair County, the northern, eastern and western boundaries remaining unchanged. By act of Congress, passed in 1800, Indiana Territory was organized with Post Vincennes as the capital and embracing the portion of the Northwest Territory west of the present State of Ohio, the Illinois Country thus becoming a part of the new Territory, and by order of Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison, the region embraced in the present State of Illinois was divided into two counties, Randolph and St. Clair, the northern boundary of the latter being extended to the Canada line, and including the region within the present State of Wisconsin and part of Michigan. This arrangement brought the territory now embraced in Fulton County within the limits of St. Clair County, which was continued until 1809, when by act of Congress, passed February 3d of that year, the Territory of Illinois was created out of the western part of Indiana Territory, its northern limit extending to the British possessions. Ninian Edwards, of Kentucky, became Governor of the new Territory, but the county organization remained unchanged until September 14, 1812, when, by order of Governor Edwards, Madison County was created from the northern part of St. Clair County, its area extending from the northern boundary of St. Clair to the British possessions.

Under this arrangement Fulton County became a part of the new county, and was a part of Madison County when John Eveland, the first settler to make it his permanent home, arrived in the county in 1820. The seat of government of Madison County was at this time Edwardsville, named for Governor Edwards, and has so continued ever since. In 1821 the County of Pike was organized and included all the territory north of the middle of the Illinois River and north of the middle of the South Fork, which is now known as the Kankakee River. The county seat of this territory was Cole's Grove, now in Calhoun County, but was subsequently moved to Atlas. Ossian M. Ross, of Fulton County, acted as one of the Commissioners to fix the seat of justice for

Pike County by act of the Legislature December 20, 1822. Mr. Ross was also one of the three members of the first County Commissioners' Court of Pike County.

Fulton County was organized by act of the Legislature January 28, 1823. It originally embraced that triangular part of Schuyler County lying between the Fourth Principal Meridian and the Illinois River and south of the line between Towns 2 and 3 North, also four in the southern tier of Knox County (Nine North), and Trivoli and Elmwood Townships, Peoria County. The legal description said: "From the intersection of the Fourth Principal Meridian with the Illinois River, thence up the middle of said river till intersected by the range line between Ranges Five and Six East; thence north with said range line to the line between Townships Nine and Ten North; thence west with said town line to the Fourth Principal Meridian; thence south to the beginning." The county was named in honor of the inventor of the steamboat, Robert Fulton. Who is responsible for the suggestion of the name is nowhere disclosed.

The unorganized territory to the north and east of the Fourth Principal Meridian was temporarily attached to Fulton County for purposes of government. It was in this manner that Chicago, Peoria and all the north part of the State became subject to the county government of Fulton County. A part of the territory embraced in the present counties of Schuyler, Peoria and Knox was actually included in Fulton County territory, as above stated, but the rest of the territory was attached for governmental purposes only. The act creating the county appointed John Totten, H. R. Coulter and Stephen Chase as Commissioners to meet at the residence of David W. Barnes on April 1, 1823, to locate a seat of justice for the county, "taking into consideration the convenience and accommodation of the people, the health and eligibility of the place and the future population of said county." An election was called to take place the second Monday in April, 1823, at the house of Ossian M. Ross for the election of one Sheriff, one Coroner and three County Commissioners. The act likewise provided that "it shall be the duty of the Circuit Clerk of said county to give fifteen days' notice of the time and place of said election, and, in case there shall be no

Clerk in said county, it shall be the duty of the Recorder to give said notice." The act creating Fulton County combined it with Pike County as a senatorial district, and with Pike and Greene for the choice of Representatives. It was made a part of the first judicial district of the State. At this time the Circuit Clerks were appointed by the Circuit Court, and Hugh R. Coulter was named for this office by Judge John Reynolds. On February 13, 1823, the Legislature likewise named Mr. Coulter as the Probate Judge of the county, and on the 18th of the same month he was named as Notary Public by the Legislature. He was likewise named as a Justice of the Peace.

It was the duty of the Governor to name a County Recorder under the Constitution of 1818, and Governor Coles, on February 13, 1823, sent to the State Senate the name of John G. Lofton, of Greene County, to be Recorder of Fulton County. It must be remembered that the records of Fulton County had yet to be made, as the county was unorganized. Legal papers and instruments concerning lands in the county up to this time had been filed at the county-seat of Madison County, and subsequently at the county seat of Pike County. Governor Coles was not in very good favor with the General Assembly owing to his position on the slavery question, which was being agitated at that time. The Senate promptly turned down the nomination of Mr. Lofton as Recorder for Fulton County and passed a resolution demanding the names of the persons who had been recommended to the Governor for that office. The Governor evidently considered this an invasion of his rights, and, instead of gratifying the hostile Senate, he responded by sending in the name of Paschal P. Enos for the place on February 18th. This nomination of the Governor was likewise promptly turned down. Senator Stillman, of Sangamon County, a supporter of Coles' administration, on behalf of himself and others, presented a protest against the act of the Senate in demanding the names of persons recommended to the Governor for the office of Recorder of Fulton County, and the haughty and imperious Senate immediately disciplined Senator Stillman and his co-protestors, Senators Kinkade, of Wayne County, and Caldwell, of Greene and Pike (of the last of which Fulton at that time was a part), by appointing a committee of three to see if these Senators had not

committed a breach of privilege in the protest. After due deliberation and consideration the committee reported that the language of the Stillman-Kinkade-Caldwell protest had been so modified by the protestants as not to offend the dignity of the Senate. Even this report, together with the revised protest, did not soothe the injured feelings of the grave and reverend Senators, but a more comprehensive revision was required by them in order to make the protest sufficiently meek and lowly in its language to pacify the imperious law-makers. Fulton County was, therefore, without a Recorder for the time being. Hugh R. Coulter, the general utility man, acted in that capacity, however, until the convening of the Legislature in 1824, when John G. Lofton, the original nominee of Governor Coles, was again named by him, and the Senate, having changed somewhat in personnel and become mollified in spirit, permitted the name to stand, and he was therefore confirmed.

The cause of this change of heart on the part of the Senate was, no doubt, the election held in the August previous, at which a proposition to call a convention for the revision of the State Constitution with the avowed purpose of establishing slavery in the State of Illinois, had been voted on and decided adversely to the majority controlling the General Assembly of 1822-23, which was decidedly pro-slavery. A full account of the question involved is given elsewhere. It may be of interest, however, to say that the Representative from Pike (which included Fulton County), was Nicholas Hansen. He was first seated in a contest for the seat made by John Shaw, but was afterward ousted by the Legislature one day later because he did not vote with the majority on the slavery question, and his vote was needed in the pro-slavery cause. This act is one of the darkest pages of the legislative history of the State, and is fully treated in the "Encyclopedia" part of this work. Hansen was returned to the Legislature at the election following, and his seat was again contested by Shaw, and Hansen was again seated. In this contest Ossian M. Ross and Hugh R. Coulter, of Lewistown, were witnesses before the Legislature. In this same Legislature (1824-25) Thomas Carlin, who represented Fulton, Greene, Morgan and Pike Counties in the Senate, had his seat contested and the result was that it

was declared vacant. At a special election afterward held Carlin was re-elected to the Senate and was afterward elected Governor of the State. At this session Peter Wood was named for Public Administrator for Fulton County on January 12, 1825, and on the same day Hugh R. Coulter was re-elected Judge of the Probate Court. On January 11, 1825, the names of Jacob Ellis, Jeremiah Smith, Reuben Fenner and Peter Wood were recommended by the House of Representatives as Justices of the Peace of Fulton County and confirmed by the Senate.

At this same session the boundaries of Fulton County were reduced to the present limits by the creation of Schuyler, Peoria and Knox Counties. To Schuyler was given the triangular tract formed by the fractional three townships lying south of the line between Towns Two and Three North. To Peoria was given the two townships lying east of the line between Four and Five East and Seven and Eight North, and to Knox was given the four townships lying north of the line between Towns Eight and Nine. The question as to whether Peoria should have or Fulton County should retain the two townships ranging Five East and Seven and Eight North was compromised by giving to each county one, and thus making the "jog" in the northeast corner of the county—Peoria getting what is now Trivoli Township and Fulton retaining what is now Orion. The Legislature in 1845 more specifically defined the boundary line between Fulton and Peoria Counties, the "Gore" on the east side of Orion Township being made a part of Fulton.

The first election in Fulton County territory was held at the house of Ossian M. Ross in Lewistown, August 5, 1822. This was nearly six months prior to the creation of Fulton County, and the polling place was simply one of the polling places for Pike County. The Judges of the election were Abner Eads, of Fort Clark (Peoria), Stephen Chase and Reuben Fenner. John Totten, after whom Totten's Prairie was named, was clerk. In this election Edward Coles received nineteen votes for Governor. John Phillips received seven and Thomas C. Brown six. The second election held in Fulton County territory, and the first election to be held in the newly organized county, was held by virtue of the act creating the county on the second Monday in April, to-wit, April 14, 1823. The boundaries of Fulton

County, including the attached portions at that time, were very extended, as heretofore noted. This election was also held at the house of Ossian M. Ross. The Judges of that election were George Brown, Amos Eveland and Hazel Putman, and the clerks were Thomas Lee Ross, a brother of Ossian M. Ross, and John Totten. This was purely a local election for the selection of county officers for the newly created county. The election was called by Hugh R. Coulter, Circuit Clerk, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly. The candidates at this election were as follows: Abner Eads, of Fort Clark (Peoria), and Ossian M. Ross, of Lewistown, for Sheriff; while William Clark, for Coroner, and David W. Barnes, Thomas R. Covill and Joseph Moffatt, for County Commissioners, had no opposition. The contest, therefore, was confined to the office of Sheriff. Of this election Harvey Lee Ross says: "The voters from the northern part of the county, all northern Illinois, came down the Illinois River in canoes, then up Spoon River to Waterford, and then walked seven miles to my father's house, where the election was held. It was then the only voting precinct in all that majestic portion of Illinois, now containing fifty counties, many hundreds of cities and towns, and peopled by millions. It was a big battle like some of the later county seat fights in Fulton County. Eads and Ross had marshaled their forces from Rushville on the south to Fort Clark and Chicago on the north. The North Fultonites had brought whisky with them. In those days men could travel and hold elections without carrying much food, for they could live on game, but they could not get on without plenty of whisky. When the election was over it was found that thirty-five votes had been cast and that Eads had beaten Ross by a majority of four (one?) votes, but as it was afterward shown that, as Eads came down the river with his sixteen voters, he stopped at Town Site (now Pekin), in Sangamon County, and brought with him two bachelors (fraudulent voters), and by this means won the election."

Judge McCulloch, referring to this election in his "History of Peoria County," says: "Ross contested the election on the ground that some of those who voted for Eads were not residents of the county; that they lived on the east side

of the river and, consequently, were not entitled to vote in Fulton County; and, on the further ground, that Eads could not write and was therefore incompetent to discharge the duties of the office. To obviate this difficulty, it is said, Eads took lessons in penmanship from Jesse Wood (Peter Wood?), who was a preacher and also a teacher, and in about four weeks advanced far enough to write his name. But this charge must be a slander, for it has just been seen that before that time he had been appointed and commissioned by the Governor as one of the Justices of the Peace of Pike County. Judge Reynolds, a brother (?) of John Reynolds, afterward Governor of the State, was Presiding Judge and ordered depositions to be taken as evidence in the case, and the log cabin office of John Hamlin, Justice of the Peace of Fort Clark, was selected as the place where they should be taken. His associate, H. R. Coulter, sat with him. Great excitement prevailed. The contest was not sustained and Eads was declared elected Sheriff and served his term."

Following the election of April 14, 1823, the County Commissioners' Court met at the office of H. R. Coulter in Lewistown on the third day of June, 1823. Mr. Coulter had been acting as Notary Public, Justice of Peace, Deputy Recorder, Probate Judge and Circuit Clerk, all these positions being appointive. Upon the meeting of the County Commissioners' Court he was selected as Clerk of that body. The local officers of Fulton County at this time were:

Sheriff—Abner Eads.

Clerk of Circuit Court—Hugh R. Coulter.

Probate Judge—Hugh R. Coulter.

Recorder—Office unfilled, Hugh R. Coulter acting.

Coroner—William Clark.

County Commissioners—David W. Barnes, Joseph Moffatt and Thomas R. Covill.

Upon the organization of the County Commissioners' Court a full complement of officers was appointed, as follows:

Clerk of County Commissioners' Court—Hugh R. Coulter.

County Treasurer—John Eveland (Mr. Eveland failed to qualify and Thomas L. Ross was afterward appointed).

Assessor—Thomas L. Ross.

Surveyor—John N. Ross.



J. C. Beaud Sr.

Road Commissioners—William Eads, District No. 1; Stephen Chase, District No. 2, and Amos Eveland, District No. 3.

Ossian M. Ross was named as the elisor of the Commissioners' Court to attend on the court in the absence of Sheriff Eads.

A division of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners' Court into road precincts was made. District No. 1 embraced the territory north from Ft. Clark (Peoria); District No. 2 from Ft. Clark to Spoon River, and District No. 3 from Spoon River south to the base line, which was the southern limit of the court's jurisdiction.

Thus, on June 3, 1823, the machinery of government of Fulton County was set in motion. Nothing remained unfinished on this first day of the court's session excepting to act upon the report of the three Commissioners who were appointed by the legislative act creating the county to locate the seat of justice. This was left until the following day, June 4th. Upon the convening of the court on that day the following report was submitted by the locating Commissioners:

"A Return of the Commissioners who Located the Seat of Justice for Fulton County, Illinois:

"Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned Commissioners, having been appointed agreeably to an act of the Legislature, approved January 28, 1823, an act forming a new county out of the attached part of the County of Pike, to be called Fulton, now know ye that, whereas, we, John Totten, Stephen Chase and Hugh R. Coulter, were appointed by said act Commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice for said county, met at the house of David W. Barnes, in said county, on the 11th day of February, 1823, and being duly sworn before Ossian M. Ross, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, we then proceeded to make inquiries and to hear proposals from inhabitants of said county; and after some time spent therein, we adjourned till the 14th inst., at the house of O. M. Ross, in said county. On the 14th we met, and, after taking into consideration the duties of our office, we agreed to, and do hereby permanently locate the seat of justice of said Fulton County on lot No. 214, in the town of Lewistown, being on the southwest

quarter of Section 22, Township 5 North and Range 3 East; said town of Lewistown having been platted and surveyed by Stephen Dewey, Esq., and on the lands belonging to Ossian M. Ross, Esq., in said town aforesaid; and as a donation to said county the said Ross has this day made to the County of Fulton a good warranty deed in fee simple for the following town lots for public buildings, etc., to-wit: Lot No. 16 for burying yard, and lots Nos. 213, 214 and 215 for Court House and jail, and lots Nos. 147, 148, 149, 180, 181 and 182 for a public square, or at the disposal of the County Commissioners for public or county purposes. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 14th day of February, 1823.

"JOHN TOTTON,
"HUGH R. COULTER,
"STEPHEN CHASE."

Accompanying this return of the Commissioners was the deed to the premises described therein, by which Mr. Ross conveyed same to Fulton County. Lot 16, conveyed "for burying yard," is where the Christian Church is located, the church building being erected upon the south side of Lot 15 and the north side of Lot 16—the north side of Lot 15 being used now as a street. The present Court House grounds occupy all of Lots 213, 214 and 215, and practically all of 180, 181 and 182.

With a "seat of justice" firmly established and a full complement of officers, the Commissioners' Court was now ready for the business of legislating for the people of the county. Having a fixed seat of government it was seemly that a suitable place for meeting for the transaction of public business and also a safe place to incarcerate malefactors should be provided. Therefore, an order was entered "that a Court House be built, with a jail under the same roof, said building to be built of brick, 26x34 feet, two stories high and well finished; or a log building 24x30 feet, one and a half stories high, with a separate building for a jail 12x15 feet, built of hewed timber one foot square and well finished off, and secure in every part." The court provided for a meeting to be held July 3d, the next month, to let the construction work.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER LIFE.

WHENCE THE EARLY SETTLERS OF FULTON COUNTY CAME—HABITS AND CHARACTER OF THE PIONEER AS DESCRIBED BY GOV. REYNOLDS—MODES OF LIVING—THE HUNTING SHIRT AND COON SKIN CAP—WOMEN'S DRESS AND OCCUPATION—EARLY HOMES—THE LOG CABIN AND ITS CONSTRUCTION—DOMESTIC FURNISHINGS—THE FOOD PROBLEM—WILD FRUITS AND HONEY—EDUCATION AND EARLY SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS LIFE—SERVICES IN THE PIONEER CABIN AND SCHOOL HOUSE—DOMESTIC HARDSHIPS AND PLEASURES—GAMES AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS—SOCIAL LIFE OF THE YOUNG—DEATHS AND FUNERALS—EARLY MAIL SERVICE.

It is essential to the proper understanding of the growth and development of a new country that the habits and character of the first settlers be studied. The manner of men settling a new country has much to do with its future. To Fulton County came inhabitants from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and from Tennessee of the South. From the very nature of the topography of Fulton County, they sought streams and timber lands for settlements as most resembling those of their native States. From some of the New England States, from New York and from farther west in Ohio, came other settlers, but, generally speaking, at a little later period. These settlers either sought the villages for merchandising or the most appropriate farming lands. Many of the early settlers did not have Fulton County as the objective point when the journey west began. Many of them had stopped en route at other points in the State where earlier settlements had been made. Coming as they did from every section of the country, the pioneers of Fulton County, like the Illinois pioneers generally, partook of the motley customs and manners of the respective parts of the country from whence they came. As a natural result a sort of composite effect of manner and characteristics developed.

HABITS AND CHARACTER OF THE PIONEER.—The portrayal of the habits and character of the pioneer is best left to those whose knowledge is

personal and intimate, and none are more abundantly qualified to speak than Governor John Reynolds. In his "History of My Own Times" Governor Reynolds says:

"They were rough in personal appearance and unrefined, yet kind, social and generous. They were hunters and stock growers, and confined to their agricultural operations—chiefly to corn and a small amount of wheat. They were brave, prompt and decided in war, yet liberal and magnanimous to a subdued foe. They showed great energy and a just spirit of enterprise in removing from 500 to 1,500 miles into a wilderness country and pioneering out the way for the future prosperity of their descendants. They were hospitable, generous and ready to share with their neighbors, or newly arrived strangers, their last loaf. They were guided by Providence, preserved amidst dangers, sickness and savage assaults; and thus became the pioneers of civilization, the founders of a free government and the extension of pure Christianity. They turned the wilderness into a fruitful field and prepared the country to sustain a more dense population, and to increase in wealth and prosperity.

"Their habits and manners were plain, simple and unostentatious. Their dwellings were log cabins of the rudest and most simple structure. Their furniture and utensils and dress were the most simple and economical possible, for such only could be obtained.

"For clothing, dressed deer skins were extensively used for hunting shirts, pants, leggins and moccasins, and the red skin of the prairie wolf, or fox, was a substitute for the hat or cap. Strips of buffalo hide were used for ropes and traces, and the dressed skins of the buffalo, bear and elk furnished the principal covering of their beds at night. Wooden vessels, either dug out or cooped, and called 'nogginns,' were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

"Every hunter (and all men were hunters) carried his knife in his girdle, while not infrequently the rest of the family had but one or two between them. If a family chanced to have a few pewter dishes and spoons, knives and forks, tin-cups and platters, it was in advance of the neighbors.

"Corn was beaten for bread in the mortar, ground on a grater or in a hand-mill."



Mrs. J. C. Beam

Of a little later period another, equally well qualified as Governor Reynolds by personal knowledge of the people and times, says:

"All were common in dress, some rude in manner, few boisterous, mostly quiet in speech and slow in movement, very little refinement as now gauged, no learning from books outside of the Bible, hymn, song, music and school books. Intercourse between intimates and close relatives, frank, laconic, abrupt, good natured; with acquaintances only, and strangers, inquisitive, genial, tolerant and leading to more intimacy. These characteristics I recall of men mostly. Women conformed in milder degree to each phase of speech, manner and action.

"Necessarily labor was fairly well performed, but little love for it was displayed except by the women, whose greatest and constant toil was feeding the hungry—cooking, housekeeping, nursing the children and sick—where, as ever from first history, they were always present, active, patient, successful and pleasing. Woman's highest office, next after holy motherhood and its cares, is nursing the sick and comforting the afflicted."

MODES OF LIVING—DRESS.—Relative to the raiment worn by the early settler, Governor Reynolds says:

"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the capote, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house and in good weather it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied around his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat, filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was

fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife. A Creole, in this dress, felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh—he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the voyagers of ten took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun.

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer skins and shoe packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answered well to protect the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer skin and linsey. Course, blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

"Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen."

The description of the dress as given by Reynolds is really of an earlier period than pertains to the earliest permanent settlement of Fulton County. By 1820 the primitive dress

as described by him had given way largely to a more modern costume, though it was a common costume and not unusual many years later. The immigration from the East had produced its effect upon the wearing apparel of the pioneer. Governor Thomas Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says that, by 1830, "the blue linsey hunting shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat (jeans). The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplanted the deer-skin moccasins, and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woolen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid, and the head, formerly unbounneted but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

WOMEN'S DRESS AND OCCUPATIONS.—A more minute description of the style and construction of the raiment which adorned the fair sex at about this period (or a trifle later) is given thus by another writer:

"First to the frock itself: It was composed of wool, flax, cotton, or a combination of two or more of these materials, plain or plaid, relieved with all the colors of the rainbow, in part or whole, as fancy or taste dictated. For vegetable productions of prairie and forest bark had well supplied all these colors to these embryo chemists seeking color, tint and shade. And these were fast colors, too, not fading when the garments were cleansed by frequent washings.

"Their construction was usually much simpler than their ornamentation by color and stripe. A common garment for all women of working age, while working in the cabin home

during the summer and mild weather, was a common, plainly-made skirt of 'rainy-day' length, with sleeves attached, made of wool, flax or cotton, put on by slipping it down over the head, fastening to its place by tying a drawstring of cord or tape fairly tight at the throat under the chin. A collar of same or kindred stuff, with plain, scalloped or stitched edge, might be added around the neck, and a like drawstring inserted all around the skirt at a point desirable to establish the waist, and tied there like the drawstring around the neck. A few buttons, when obtainable, placed below the chin down the opening in front, would complete the garment and, when properly donned, would present a fully dressed female equipped for work in her home. This was the workaday dress, or 'frock slip,' it was usually called. Other and better dresses—frocks—all women of that time usually had."

The mothers, wives and daughters of those times had plenty to keep them busy. Aside from the general housework, with scarcely anything in the way of household or cooking utensils or conveniences for them to do with, they had largely to prepare the cloth and make the garments for all the members of the family, male and female. About the only part of the wearing apparel used by the family not made by the "women folks" was the foot covering.

The common working boy or man during the summer and mild weather, in field, prairie or forest, wore no more than three articles of dress at one time. A hat of plaited rye, oats or wheat straw; shirt and pants of cotton, flax or tow-linen cloth, and all made in the simplest, plainest manner. Indeed, so uniform in style was it as to claim the title of fashion. Comfort and utility absolutely controlled material, make and fit of all male garments, whether for summer or winter, hot or cold weather, home wear or wear abroad.

Traveling or local cobblers were utilized to supply boots and shoes for males and females of all ages. Almost the sole thought controlling change of apparel for male wearers was to suit the weather and work engaged in. Attending meetings of church or other interests had little influence as to dress. Only greater cleanliness of apparel was desired when going away from home among strangers.

DWELLINGS.—Necessarily the first homes of the early settlers were of a very primitive char-

acter. Very naturally the first buildings erected in the county were of logs. Man utilizes for his immediate wants those things which are the nearest at hand to supply those wants. With an axe the Fulton County pioneer could construct his cabin home from the surrounding timber with which the country abounded, just as the pioneer with a spade made the sod-house in the short grass country of Kansas and Nebraska in later years. Each used the means present and available to the ends sought. Until after the establishment of sawmills, which was very shortly after the first settlers arrived, the axe and drawing knife dressed the flooring, as well as the walls, of the rude cabin. The log cabin as a residence lived long after sawmills were plentiful, and long after the general use of pine lumber and brick, as building material had become general. In fact, to this day in the timber sections of the county, an occasional log cabin is erected for a residence. Those constructed in later years were much superior to the first rude structures made by the first settlers. The life of the log cabin as a residence was prolonged by reason of its cheapness and utility. Properly constructed with evenly hewn edges, carefully jointed, and with lime and sand used as mortar, a house that was constructed with logs represented strength and warmth with a minimum outlay. But those that were constructed by the first settlers were not of this careful construction. The first settler went into the timber adjacent to the location fixed upon for the cabin home, cut logs of uniform size and length for sides and ends, notched them about eight inches from the end of each log on one side and "saddled" them on the opposite, and with these builded up the four walls to the height of about eight or nine feet. The gables were made by gradually building it up with succeeding shorter logs, the logs running lengthwise being used in place of rafters for the roof. The roof was constructed of clapboards, sometimes as much as four feet in length, and showing two feet to the weather. Each course of clapboards was weighted down with small poles, reaching from end to end or gable to gable. These weight poles were either fastened with wooden pins or timbers called "runs" or "knees," were laid up and down the roof between them to keep them in place. At one end of the building an opening, four to six feet in width, was made for the fireplace, and a

chimney was built on the outside. This chimney was built either of sandstone, quarried in the vicinity, or—more generally with the earlier cabins—it was constructed by building up a pen of split timbers, the proper length and width and about an inch in thickness, so that they would lie compact. The interstices were filled with mud or clay mortar, and the inside cased with the same material. It was then permitted to gradually dry and finally was baked hard by the heat from the fire. If the mud or clay was of the proper constituency, the chimney was a fair success and served its purpose fairly well. The fireplace was cased with the same material, with a floor made out of flat stones or well pounded clay mortar. The walls of the building were first "cbinked" with split timbers fitting the open spaces as neatly as possible, and then the mud or clay mortar was used to fill up the crevices. This had to be renewed quite often, as it was not of such a character as to withstand the elements. Where lime and sand mortar were used the construction was more enduring. The doors were sometimes nothing more than home-tanned skins of native animals, but more generally were made of split and hand-dressed boards swung on wooden hinges. The window—there was rarely more than one room or more than one window—was a bare opening, or it was covered with greased paper for light when glass was not available. Many of the early cabin homes of Fulton County were constructed without the use of a single piece of hardware. The floors were many times bare except for skins thrown down hair side up. Generally, when not of "mother earth," they were constructed of what was called puncheons—logs split in two and dressed on the flat side with an axe or drawing knife. The furniture of the cabin was likewise largely of this rude construction. A writer has described the interior of a cabin thus:

"Upon one side was the huge fireplace, large enough to contain a back-log as big as the strongest man could carry and holding enough wood to supply an ordinary stove a week; on either side were poles and kettles, and over all a mantle on which was placed the tallow-dip. In one corner stood the larger bed for the old folks; under this the trundle-bed for the children; in another corner stood the old-fashioned large spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the pine table, around which

the family gathered to partake of their plain food; over the door hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed chairs and three-legged stools; in one corner was a rude cupboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous."

THE FOOD PROBLEM.—The early settler very wisely attempted to reach the new country in the early spring, so that he could put out a crop to supply himself and family with the vegetable portion of his foodstuffs for the ensuing winter season. This explains why history, on the advent of a newcomer, always begins, "In the spring of —, Mr. So and So located," etc. Otherwise the pioneer would have taken a more pleasant season of the year for changing his habitation. The native game animals supplied in a measure the need for meat, but bread and potatoes were a pressing necessity for a proper balancing of the daily diet. After the corn—which was the chief bread-producing grain of the first settlers—was grown and garnered, the reducing of it to meal was no small task without mills to grind it. Hand mills some had, and others had to rely upon improvised graters, constructed out of half-circle strips of tin, perforated in such a way as to leave rough edges, or resort to an equally primitive device in the way of a wooden mortar and pestle—mortar being a rude receptacle scooped or burned in one end of a block off the butt end of a tree, or in the tree stump itself. This receptacle held about a peck of corn. It was not long until mills of various kinds were erected, but they were of a very meager capacity, and going to mill was a long and tedious task, not only on account of the distance necessary to be traveled to reach the mills but the slowness and uncertainty of their working capacities.

Before the final departure of the Indians from this locality, at times game was rather scarce and the early settlers actually suffered for want of meat food. The return of the chief game animals (deer) followed the exodus of the red men. The deer was the mainstay of the pioneer, and the smaller game animals, like the squirrel and rabbit and the feathered flock, consisting of wild turkey, quail and prairie chicken, etc., did not

suffice. With the settling up of the country the game again became scarce; but in the meantime a new game animal, indigenous to the new countries, had been produced. This was the wild hog. When settlers became dissatisfied with the country and departed for other locations, they sometimes left whole droves of hogs they had raised, mostly on mast, in the woods. Hogs from droves belonging to the settlers themselves sometimes wandered away and became wild. Hogs, like all other domestic animals, were allowed to run "at large" in the woods during the summer months, where they subsisted on acorns and nuts and other vegetation, and in the round-up in the fall they would be fat and ready for slaughter. Hogs from these droves would sometimes mingle with the wild hogs and, failing to return, would wander away and become a part of the wild drove. They were the common prey of any hunter who needed meat. These wild hogs became so numerous and so vicious as to become a positive menace to life and property. While they remained largely in the dense timber along the Illinois River, occasional droves would make incursions into the inland country, and destruction to growing crops would mark their pathway. "Chapman's History of Fulton County" tells of the effort made to rid the county of what was at one time a useful animal, but afterward a dangerous pest. "In 1838 or 1839," it says, "in Banner Township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out en masse on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided, pro rata, among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring. In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms, where they were dressed, and when all that could be were killed and dressed, a division was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough for his winter's



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supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct."—Chapman's "History of Fulton County," page 223.

For fruit the early settler had to depend upon the wild berries, wild grapes, wild plums and wild crab apples. The great drawback to most of the wild fruit, so far as an edible was concerned, was the scarcity and expensiveness of sugar for sweetening. Maple sugar and sorghum syrup furnished a seasonable, if not satisfactory, substitute.

Another article of diet, and one of much commercial value as well, was wild honey. Bee-hunting was the regular occupation of not a few settlers, and the occasional occupation of nearly all the rest. As indicated by Mr. John W. Proctor, quoted elsewhere, bees-wax was one of the early commodities, along with pelts and tallow, that was taken to the markets and exchanged for merchandise for the country pioneer merchant's stock of goods. Mr. Proctor remarks upon the wonderfully unerring accuracy with which a skilled bee-hunter would follow a wild bee to its lair, even through the densest forests. Being familiar with the habits of the bee from careful study and knowing that the little winged, tireless worker flew home in straight lines, on a "bee line," as it is called, ever avoiding the loss of time or pleasure a more circuitous route might entail or give it, the bee-hunter was enabled to locate a "bee tree" with little apparent difficulty. Making a reprisal of the honey was not unattended with difficulty. In felling the tree not only a loss of much of the prize might ensue in consequence of the bursting of the hollow tree, but the bees manfully defended their home and substance.

The preparation of the food for consumption at the frugal and simple family board is a story so often told and so generally applicable to all parts of the world that it has no place in a local historical work.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.—Until after 1840 there were no free schools, generally speaking, in Illinois. In Chicago, Alton, Springfield and Jacksonville, and perhaps one or two other cities, free schools had been established, but none in Fulton County. At just what date the first free school was opened in this county and

where it was located would be an important fact for this history, but diligent search fails to disclose it. The early schools of the county were quasi-public in character, inasmuch as the school building was a public one and built, not by taxation, but by the freely proffered labor of the early settlers. The open woods supplied the materials. A complete description of an early schoolhouse is to be found under the title "Schoolhouses, Early," on page 470 in the "Encyclopedia" portion of this work. The first schoolhouse erected in Fulton County was in Lewistown in 1823 or 1824. It was fourteen by sixteen feet in size and was located just west of the public square, about where the present road runs north and south past the west side of the court house grounds. Its two windows were covered with oiled paper in lieu of glass. Hugh C. Coulter was the teacher. School was in session from 8 in the morning until at least 5 in the afternoon, and the rough, rude and uncomfortable seats were anything but restful for the pupils. The average tuition was from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for each pupil for three months. Harvey Lee Ross, who attended this first school, thus describes the school day:

"In opening the school in the morning the first class was required to read a chapter in the New Testament, and if the chapter was a short one, they would read two chapters, each scholar reading one verse. The teacher would usually consume about half an hour each forenoon in making and repairing pens and setting copies for those that were learning to write. At that time there was no such thing in that part of the country as gold or steel pens, and all the pens used for writing were made from quills plucked from the wings of a turkey or a goose. The first steel pens introduced was about the year 1831. I remember that, in 1831, my father went to St. Louis and laid in a stock of goods, and among his purchases were a half dozen cards of steel pens. They came fastened on cards, a dozen on a card. That was as many as any merchant thought it prudent to buy at one time. The use of them was strongly disapproved of by the teachers. They would tell the scholars that they would never become good writers if they learned to write with a steel pen. The price they sold at when they first came in use was twelve and a half cents a pen. The steel pens as first used were much coarser and

heavier than the pens now used, and a very great improvement has been made in them since they first came in use.

"It was the custom in those times when a teacher took a school to make a statement to his scholars of the rules and regulations by which the school was to be governed; and if any of the scholars disobeyed those orders and regulations, they were to be punished, whether male or female, and it made no difference how old or how young, or how large or how small, they would all come under the same rule; and their rules, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, were unalterable. They had two modes of punishment. One was to be whipped and the other to stand upon a bench to be gazed at by the whole school until the teacher ordered them to come down."

The second school building in Fulton County was located on about the present site of the First Methodist Church in the city of Canton. The first teacher in this school was John C. Owens, and a description of the building, which did not differ materially from the early schoolhouses everywhere, is given in detail in "Swan's History of Canton," page 13.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND TEACHING.—The spiritual side of life was in nowise neglected by these early settlers. Lack of accommodations in the way of places for worship in no way deterred those religiously inclined—and the vast majority were so inclined. If nothing else offered itself as a more convenient place, the rude cabin homes sufficed for a house of worship. The schoolhouses were constantly used for religious purposes. In the summer time campmeetings were held in different parts of the county. At first no regular services were held anywhere. Whenever a minister of the gospel arrived in a settlement, services were held. If the appointment had not been previously made, word was disseminated from neighbor to neighbor of the time and place when and where the preaching would take place. The religion was of a severe, sincere and earnest character. The preacher did not mince matters, but drew the line of demarkation between the sheep and the goats very plain, and those on the wrong side were consigned to the very hottest and most terrible torments that a limited, but eloquent, vocabulary found words to depict. Many of the early preachers, like Peter Cart-

wright, were well educated, but a vast majority of them were limited in the knowledge of all books save the Holy Writ. This book they generally knew almost "by heart," and they gave a literal interpretation of its language. After the establishment of church organizations and the employment of ministers regularly, many able and eminent men held pulpits in Fulton County, even in a very early day. The remoter settlements, however, had for many years to be supplied with the traveling preacher or circuitrider, and he was generally a man of more earnestness than education. A. M. Swan, evidently fully of the opinion that "old times were the best," writing nearly forty years ago, thus pictures and compares the early religious meeting with the more modern church worship:

"The pioneer preachers were no carpet knights, but men who preached from a stern sense of religious duty. They were not deterred from filling their appointments by wind or weather, but swam rivers, faced northers, and passed through the perils of the wilderness, to carry the glad tidings of the gospel to the frontiersmen. Peter Cartwright, Father Somers, Woolecroft, John M. Ellis, John G. Bergen, Jesse Williams, Ozias Hale, John Clark, and their colaborers, were some of them,—perhaps not eloquent, but all devoted, true, worthy men—men who preached a pure religion; for there was a religion in the olden time, a religion, plain, unostentatious and simple, but earnest, pure and undefiled. Plain men and plain women met together, not for display, not for frivolous discourse, but for the worship of the one Living God, whose handiwork they recognized in the forests and prairies, and whose watchful care they felt around them every day, in preserving them from the savage and from the innumerable dangers to which their pioneer life was subject. They met, not in turreted church, with stained-glass windows, to seat themselves on cushioned seats, and listen to hired musicians, who torture elegant organs by singing the words of religion to the music of the opera and ball-room. They met in the settler's cabin, coming on foot, on horseback or in rude ox-carts to the place of worship. They came, not dressed in velvets, not loaded with panniers and false hair; but plain women in moccasins, or cowhide brogans, wearing modest

three-cornered handkerchiefs over plain linsey or homespun checked cotton gowns; their hair, as God caused it to grow, unadorned, combed out smooth and glossy, and hidden from view by the primitive Methodist bonnet, or the modest sun-bonnet, as our mothers wore it. The men came, not kid-gloved bewhiskered dandies, in tights and boots that were a size too small for their feet, and walking with a gait as ungraceful as disgusting; but clad in linsey-woolsey hunting-shirt, with home-braided straw hat or coon-skin cap, with their plain white home-made cotton shirt, whose wide collar was turned down over the "wamus" or hunting-shirt. They came with a firm, free step, in their moccasins or brogans; a long, graceful step that told of strength and activity.

"They met in some log schoolhouse, or in the one room of some pioneer log-cabin. Outside the door were seats for the men—logs laid lengthwise and boards or puncheons stretching across them. The yard fence was also used for seats, and no one complained at the length of the exercise either, even if compelled for two hours to perch upon the sharp edge of an oak rail during the service.

"The people have assembled. The women occupy the inside of the cabin; the men are scattered around without, awaiting the coming of the man of God. The set time has come—has been passed an hour—and the minister has not appeared. There is no impatience, however, no murmuring. They know that the good man has a long and weary ride this morning. He preached yesterday at Ross's Ferry, perhaps, or Fort Clark, and the streams are high and the roads bad. He will come—no fear of disappointment—and what is an hour or two? Presently there is a movement among the young men who have strayed to some little distance from the cabin; they begin to move up toward the door, and select their seats. Old men rise up from the fence-corners, where they have been squatting in groups, talking over the latest Indian news, and look down the road where the minister is expected to appear. Yes, there he comes, the primitive man of God; clad in sheep's-gray pants, and round-breasted blue or brown jeans coat, with its stiff, straight collar, over which appears his white shirt-collar, guiltless of starch or gloss; and all surmounted by the white fur, low-crowned hat, with its wide brim.

"And now all is still. The hum of voices, which had been incessant before, is hushed. The old men meet the preacher, and in low tones ask after his health; if he had much trouble in crossing the creek, and how he found the roads. He answers their questions with few words and passes in, shaking hands with some of the older mothers in Israel, as he hangs his hat on a projecting pin, and takes out from his capacious coat-tail pockets his well-worn Bible and hymn-book. Taking his stand in the open doorway, he gravely reads, or rather recites, that old hymn—

"'Come, let us anew our journey pursue.'

It is sung by every man and woman present, sung with voices clear and loud. No operative quavers, no voluntary, no preterition. The voices are all blending in a harmony born of devotion and which goes up a pure offering of praise to the throne of the Most High. It is a music that comes from hearts all attuned to praise, and finds its way through the open gates of heaven wooed, and heaven won.

"As the last notes die away, the good man folds his hands and prays. The prayer is simple, plain, and as of one who approaches the vestibule of Omnipotence in its solemnity; and as unfaltering in its trust as the pleading of a child with the father who, it knows, will stoop to listen. It bears up the burdens of the people; it lays before the throne the wants of every stricken soul. It must be heard if the heavens be not of brass. The prayer is closed, and again the voice of song is heard. This time it is that grand old hymn—

"Oh, when shall I see Jesus,
And dwell with him above?

"The good minister selects a chapter, as the last verse of this hymn is sung, and now he reads it; reads, not with the actor's thrilling ras and guttural tones, but in plain, earnest and solemn voice—he reads a chapter wonderfully appropriate to the condition of his congregation.

"The sermon is not an elegant production of finished oratory. It may be disconnected; it may be ungrammatical and lacking whitened polish; but it is plain, simple, direct. It came from the heart, it will reach the heart, and it is listened to with an attention never given to the polished oratory that delights in ornate chancels as its birth-place, and silk and broadcloth listeners.

"The sermon ends; the doxology and benediction have been spoken; all gather around the good minister, eager to press his hand, attentive to listen, willing to treasure up the words of exhortation, of reproof or of warning, which fall from his lips.

"This was the pioneer worship—a pure and godly worship; a worship more pure, more likely to find favor in the sight of God than the religion that displays itself in turreted and cushioned edifices born of pride, but labeled for the worship of God, that have succeeded the old log schoolhouses of fifty years ago."

HARDSHIPS AND PLEASURES.—These early pioneers had their pleasures as well as their hardships. The hunt, the chase, the horse race, the foot race, the jovial raillery at elections, school meetings, muster days, barn and cabin raisings, pitching horse-shoes and the like, afforded divertisement to the men exclusively. On the other hand, the women had quite as exclusively the quilting-bee and the carpet-rag sewing. At the gatherings of both sexes there was much freedom of a frank, harmless and open sort. A large share of the social entertainment of the young people consisted of "going to church" perhaps eight or ten miles distant, and playing forfeits and singing marching and forfeit songs at neighborhood gatherings in the winter evenings. These marching and forfeit songs have been handed down to the present generation, and there are few but know such ones as start out like this:

"We are marching down toward old Quebec,
Where the drums are loudly beating,
The A-mer-i-cans have gained the day
And the British are retreating,"

etc.

or

"I won't have any of your weavelly wheat,
I won't have any of your barley.
I won't have any of your weavelly wheat
To make a cake for Charley."

etc.

or

"There is a happy miller
Grinding in the mill;
As the wheel turns round
He is gaining what he will.
One hand in the hopper,
And the other in the bag;
When the wheel turns round

He cries out, 'Grab.'"

etc.

or

"The needle's eye, it doth supply
The thread that runs so true;
How many a lass I have let pass,
Because I wanted Yon."

There are dozens of these forfeit and marching songs.

It was around the family fireside in the presence of the entire family and assembled guests that these games were played. All the social gatherings were entered into with great zest. It was not unusual to go ten or even twenty miles to a ball. These gatherings, as a rule, were decorous, orderly and genteel. The dress worn was often pretentious, immigrants having brought with them from their old homes in the East or South the very best they had in the way of personal adornment, and these they wore at all such gatherings. At the balls the gentlemen sat on one side of the hall or room and the ladies on the other. Before the introduction of the cotillion, quadrille and round dances, the figures danced were "French fours," the Virginia reel, "Twin sister," "Cast off," "Money-musk," "Cheat the Lady," etc. In neighborhood gatherings, no formal invitation was required. All friends were desired and expected to be present.

Another source of amusement and cultivation, as well, that came to the young a little later was the singing school; likewise the writing school. A singing master or a writing master would get permission to use the neighborhood schoolhouse for the purpose of teaching his classes. This was always the winter season when the young people had leisure time, and, of course, at night time. The day school was thus in nowise interfered with but rather supplemented with the instruction given.

The debating society was another endless source of amusement and profit for a winter's evening. This was held at the country schoolhouse and was a beginning of the development of many able and eloquent speakers and logicians.

It was usual at all meetings at the country schoolhouse for the gentlemen to occupy the boys' side and the ladies the girls' side of the room. An unmarried gentleman, accompanying an unmarried lady to a meeting, was



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graciously allowed the privilege of occupying a seat alongside her on the girls' side. The young Lotharios, while very earnest, were sometimes rather rude in manner and speech to the young ladies whose favors they sought or contemplated seeking. After adjournment of an evening gathering at the country school house, be it of a religious nature or otherwise, the prevailing custom was for the young men to form a line just inside and outside the door and as the hapless young lady would pass along, or rather run the gauntlet, the young fellow seeking her company would catch her arm and ask to see her home. Generally the answer of the lady could not be heard above the shouts of laughter and derision of the other young men forming the line as spectators of the fun, or likewise on the lookout for company. Therefore it would only be known whether the young man "got the mitten" or not when the journey home was started. If the couple were seen going toward the young lady's home together, it would be known that "all was well"; if not, that his rude but really sincere attentions were not reciprocated.

A Fulton County pioneer thus describes the courtship of the young gallants and damsels of those days:

"It was fun to see those long lines of boys reaching from either side of the church door, extending sometimes to the middle of the street; and then see the girls come out and run the 'gauntlet'. First one boy and then another would sidle up to a girl, his arm bent like a V, and he would punch her in the ribs, signifying, 'Can I see you home?' Dreadful mistakes would sometimes occur in the darkness and hustle, such as mistaking a married lady for the girl desired. If the girl saucily jerked away from the boy, the whole platoon of fellows would yell, 'You've got the mitten!' and guy the poor devil till he wanted to jump into the creek. But if she grabbed his arm, he was a hero.

"In those days if you were lucky and got to go home with a girl from church, and wished to sit up with her awhile, it was the correct thing, as we reached the door, to ask that privilege, and she always said 'Yes.' You were then invited in and would find a nice fire burning, if the weather was cold, and two chairs set beside it for your use. Well, the other exercises were about the same, possibly, as now.

But he it known that you were elected for all night, for if you went home before morning, and the boys found it out, they would say, 'The old man run you out!' Well, after you had talked your store of knowledge and imaginings to an end, the young lady would show you to your bed, and then step out of doors until you could disrobe and get in—for the family all slept in the same room. Pretty soon the girl would come back into the house and slip into her own bed, usually with two or more smaller children. Usually a sheet hung up was the only partition between you and your beloved. This is one of the hardships endured by the pioneer youngsters, but it didn't seem to undermine anybody's health."

DEATHS AND FUNERALS—The habits of the pioneers were not conducive to lingering illness. The invalid either got well quickly or died. Physicians were not to be had for the first three or four years after the settlers began to arrive. The nearest regular practicing physician was at Springfield. Dr. Davidson, "The Hermit," refused to attend the sick. Medical attention was supplied by the old ladies of the settlement with suggestions as might be offered or permitted by the very wise of the men. There was an Indian doctor in the vicinity of Lewistown who was occasionally called upon to treat the sick. In case of death the stricken family had all the aid and assistance of kindly neighbors and sometimes the spiritual advice of one of the pioneer nomadic ministers, if he chanced to be in the particular settlement at the time. Many times the funeral sermon was preached long after the burial had taken place, and when it met the convenience of the minister. The casket was a rude box made from the lumber which was sawed from the timber near at hand by the settlement carpenter, and the interment took place generally on private ground, as public cemeteries were few. The first public cemetery was that at Lewistown, which is now the site of the East Primary school of that city. The second was in Canton, and was two blocks out on West Chestnut Street. Both these locations were soon abandoned as burial places. In riding over Fulton County at the present time many little spots containing the dead of the pioneer days may be seen, and on many a farm in the county is the neglected grave of a pioneer or his little child. The location of many of these graves is lost in ob-

security and crops are grown thereon without the least knowledge of the husbandman that he is thus using a primitive cemetery. It was not from lack of respect for the dead that these graves were abandoned, but from the necessities of the times.

MAIL SERVICE.—The first settlers of Fulton County received very little mail. There were many reasons for this. One was that it cost twenty-five cents to get a letter out of a post-office if the postage was not paid at the mailing point, and money was scarce and hard to get; and another was that the most accessible postoffice at the time the first settler arrived was St. Louis. Mail addressed to St. Louis intended for a Fulton County citizen lay there until some one went down the river in a boat for supplies for the settlement. This sort of mail service did not tend to encourage the letter writing habit, hence the correspondence was limited largely to a few business letters. News of friends was conveyed by word of mouth, and the new-comer to the county was a source of great pleasure, owing to his knowledge of folks and things at the old home.

CHAPTER XI.

DEVELOPMENT.

PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS—WORD PICTURE BY AN EARLY SETTLER—PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE AND NATURAL GROVES—INDIGENOUS FRUITS—INDIANS AND WILD GAME—EARLY TRADERS—ROUTES BY WHICH FIRST SETTLERS CAME—SOME WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN LEFT ON THE COUNTY MAP—IMMIGRANT MODES OF TRANSPORTATION—HARDSHIPS ENCOUNTERED—PIONEER FARMING METHODS AND IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PRICES—STOCK-RAISING MARKS A NEW PERIOD—CHANGES FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR—CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT DAY—THE TELEPHONE IN THE FARM HOUSE AND MAIL DELIVERY AT THE DOOR.

The topography of Fulton County has been treated elsewhere from a scientific standpoint

by Dr. W. S. Strode. This word picture of its general appearance, when the first settlers arrived, is left by Harvey Lee Ross:

PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS.—“The face of the country has undergone a wonderful change in appearance, aside from the great improvements that have been made. The beautiful groves of timber then standing unmarred by the woodman's ax have been cleared away, and the handsome prairies, that were then covered with high grass and beautiful flowers, have been broken up, so it is hard to tell which was timber and which prairie land. There is one thing that has altered the looks of the country very much since it was first settled, and that is the extensive growth of young timber and brush, unknown in pioneer times. Before the county was settled by white people, prairie fires were permitted to sweep through the country every year, and they destroyed what are now called barrens and underbrush. The smooth prairies came square up to the distinct groves of large timber. In those days a man traveling through Table Grove, and many of the other groves in the county, could see a deer 500 or 600 yards away in the prairie; but twenty-five or thirty years later a deer could not be seen a distance of fifty yards because of the growth of the brush and young timber. There was no such land in the county as that now called ‘barrens.’ The groves were very beautiful before any of the timber had been cut, and before there was any undergrowth. Table Grove was one of the great landmarks of the country. It could be seen from the bluffs of the Illinois River on the east, and from Macomb on the west, and from the north for twenty-five or thirty miles. Travelers across the unbroken and almost pathless prairie were guided in their course by Table Grove and other conspicuous groves.

“Many of the streams of water, such as Big Creek, Sugar, Otter, Copperas, Cedar and Buckheart Creek, would run grist and lumber mills about two-thirds of the year. These streams and their valleys, covered by a thick growth of timber and full of wild game, were beautiful beyond words.

“The prairies were generally named after the men that first settled upon them. The prairie where Canton stands was called ‘Barnes’ Prairie’ for David W. Barnes, who was the

first settler there. The prairie west of Cuba was called 'Totten's Prairie,' in honor of William Totten, who was the first settler. The prairie in Pleasant Township was named 'Rowland's Prairie,' for William and Riley Rowland, the first settlers. The prairie on the Illinois bottom, south of Spoon River, was called 'Gardiner's Prairie.' Gardiner's Prairie extended south from Spoon River about three miles, and from the bluffs to a fringe of timber within half a mile of the Illinois River, also three miles. The land was very rich, but part of it was too wet for cultivation. The prairie that joined Thompson's Lake, north of Spoon River, was about two miles square, and, with the lake, was named for Nathan Thompson. He and his son-in-law, Stephen Meeker, were the first settlers in that prairie. The prairie two miles east of Lewistown was about three miles long and from one to two miles wide, and it was called 'Smith's Prairie,' after Jeremiah Smith, who first settled there on a place that was afterward owned by Colonel Reuben Simms. It was one of the most beautiful prairies mortal eyes ever beheld. It was covered with what was called blue-stemmed grass, a most excellent grass for hay. It grew from three to four feet high, and afforded hay enough for all the people of Lewistown and the settlers for many miles in all directions. All the people had to do was to cut the hay and haul it home. At that time hay was cut with a scythe and raked together with a wooden hand-rake and pitchfork. Smith's Prairie was celebrated for the numerous plum and crab apple orchards that grew around its borders. The large red and yellow plums grew there in such abundance that people would come from long distances and haul them away by the wagonloads, and would preserve them with honey or maple sugar, which were the only sweetening we had in pioneer times. This fruit made a good substitute for domestic fruit. Fulton County was blessed above other sections of the State in its great abundance of sugar tree groves, which enabled people to make their own sugar."

DAY OF THE INDIANS.—Indians were plentiful. Their villages, consisting sometimes of not more than half a dozen families, would be found along the streams in nearly every part of the country. The women, or "squaws," as

they were called, cultivated a little piece of ground, planting it with very early, but very inferior, varieties of corn and beans. These little patches of cultivated ground would generally be fenced in by driven posts with hickory bark or deer skin strips running from post to post, to keep out the ponies which were turned loose to graze. The Indian men devoted most of their time to hunting. The skins of the animals captured were sold to the traders—first to the American Fur Trading Company, which had stations along the Illinois River, and later to local traders at Lewistown, Havana and other places. The Phelps were the earliest local Indian traders. Many of the earlier white settlers carried on the business of trapping as a livelihood, and all of them had more or less skins for sale or exchange for merchandise.

ROUTES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.—The almost invariable route to Fulton County, as traversed by the very early settler, was by way of the Illinois River. If they came from the east or the south, they came down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and Illinois. If they came from down the State towards St. Louis, as the majority of them did, they likewise used the river as a means of transportation. If, however, they came from the Sangamon Country, they came overland, crossing the Illinois River at Ft. Clark (Peoria), or at Ross's ferry at Havana. Later, however, the emigrants used the overland method of reaching the country very generally. In this way they were enabled to bring their supply of live stock with them to better advantage. The wagons used by these overland emigrants were very strong and roughly built. They were surmounted by the old Pennsylvania-fashioned beds, and were generally covered by heavy tow-linen cloth, manufactured by hand from home-grown flax. These wagons were drawn by horses or oxen and sometimes by both. Often two or three teams were required to draw the heavy loads over the unimproved roads. Of course, traveled roads and bridges were unknown at this time, and Indian trails or wagon-tracks, made by an earlier "mover," were the only guides to the fords or streams and passages over sloughs and through swamps. Often impassable sloughs and swamps compelled long detours from a direct route to the objective point. Swollen, ferryless and

bridgeless streams compelled a wait of many days frequently, before the waters receded within their banks and reached a formidable condition.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS ON TIMBER LANDS.—In making a choice for a home the first settlers invariably selected timber lands. There were many reasons for this. Prairie lands were at this time an unknown quantity to these men. The eastern and southern farms, from whence they came, consisted of timber lands, upland and valley alike. Fires swept each year over the prairie, endangering life and property. Many of the prairies were low and almost marshy, and were covered with prairie grass, which grew to the height of six to ten feet and made the process of preparing the land for cultivation a very difficult problem with the crude and limited implements possessed by the first settler. A few years later, however, regular breaking plows, especially constructed for plowing this prairie land, were introduced. The necessary fencing of these prairies entailed another item of great expense. Likewise, the inaccessibility to timber for building purposes and for fuel was almost an insurmountable difficulty. On the other hand, timber locations provided ample water from running streams and springs; building material and fuel were close at hand and the woods and valleys provided shelter for such stock as was not otherwise protected from the storms of winter. Likewise the groves of trees protected the cabin home, to some extent, from the wintry blasts and summer suns.

CROP GROWING THE FIRST OCCUPATION.—Very naturally the chief occupation of the first settlers of Fulton County was that of agriculture—the raising of grain and its related occupation of stock-growing. The preparation of timber land for cultivation was a hard task. The timber had to be cut and hauled off or burned, leaving the stumps standing to plow around or to be grubbed up. The underbrush had to be cut and grubbed. Fortunately most of the “quarters” had patches of ground on them which were free from timber. The transformation of the prairie lands from a field of high grass to a state of cultivation was no small task. The first plowing usually killed the grass and other native vegetation, but the mass of

tough roots decayed slowly, and required a year or two to disintegrate.

FARM IMPLEMENTS—CROPS.—The farm implements used were of very crude construction as compared to those of modern make. The breaking plow, which, by the way, was with most farmers the sole farm implement aside from an improvised single-shovel plow for cultivating the crop, consisted of a bar of iron about twenty-four inches long, with a broad share of iron or steel welded to it. The mold board was of wood, curved or carved in a rounding shape so as to roll the soil over, top-side down. In sod the corn was planted by making a hole in the sod with a stroke of an axe carried in one hand. From the other hand the grains of corn were dropped into the opening thus made, and a shuffle and pressure of the foot covered it over. A spade or a hoe was used later in planting the corn. The single-shovel plow and the hoe were the main implements for cultivating corn. Small grain, principally wheat, oats and rye, was sown broadcast and harrowed in with a brushy tree-top. The sickle and the cradle reaped the small grains, and the threshing was done with a flail or was piled upon a barn floor or a smoothed ground surface and trodden out with horses and oxen. By the latter process the grain was laid in courses on the smooth surface with the heads of the grain exposed. Riding one horse and leading another the treading process consisted in passing over the piled grain first from the butt end toward the head until thoroughly tramped and then reversing the process. After the threshing process was finished, the straw was removed and grain and chaff placed on a cloth, usually a bed sheet, and tossed in the wind to separate the grain from the chaff. The granaries used for storing the threshed grain was usually a rail pen surfaced inside with straw.

The development of the rich grain-producing lands of the Mississippi Valley soon made necessary the substitution of some more rapid and satisfactory process for cultivating the soil, reaping the harvest and preparing the product for use and market. The volume of farm produce increased to such an extent that the crude methods described no longer were capable of caring for it. With this necessity came the improved farm machinery, and likewise the im-



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proved condition surrounding farm life, until, today, it is almost ideal.

Cotton was grown to some extent by the early settlers in Fulton County, and Jacob Ellis established a gin south of Independence, in Putman Township. The climate, however, was not adapted to the successful raising of cotton, and the production of cotton yarn, without machinery of any kind, was a tedious and laborious task. As soon as stocks of merchandise were brought into the country, cotton yarn—or chain, as it was called—was placed on sale and its local production ceased. The use of cotton yarn was limited, anyway, to the woof or filling of the cloth manufactured by the industrious housewife.

Flax was generally grown in the county in an early day. After the flax matured it was laid in water to rot, then was broken, shuttled and hackled, and prepared for the spinning wheel. The wheel used was a small one, whereas the one used for the making of woolen yarn was large. Out of this linen yarn made of flax, materials were made for various clothing and household necessities, and in combination with wool, or wool and cotton, linsey-woolsey cloth was manufactured. The growing of flax has long since been abandoned in Fulton County.

Apple and peach orchards were planted immediately after the settlement of the county. Dr. Davidson, Fulton County's earliest settler, had a peach bearing orchard as early as 1821. Among the varieties of apples grown in the early orchards were the Pippin, Romanite, Russets, Sheepnoses, Bellflowers and Newton, a variety of the Pippin. Grapes were very generally grown at an early day in Fulton County, and, along in the closing days of the war, huge wine-cellars were filled with thousands of gallons of choice wine. There are several small, but up-to-date nurseries in the county, confining their business to the local demand.

STOCK RAISING.—Fulton County was, from its earliest history, always regarded as a hog-raising locality. The first hogs introduced into the county were brought by John Eveland, in 1820, and were sandy in color. In after years fine hog-raising became a great industry in the county. A. C. Moore, in 1855, came to Canton Township from Butler County, Ohio. Previous to coming to Canton he had been engaged for

a number of years in breeding hogs. He brought with him from Ohio his choicest stock, and immediately established himself as a breeder of Poland China hogs. The advent of Mr. Moore was the beginning of fine hog-raising in Fulton County, and, in fact, in Central Illinois. The success attending Mr. Moore's efforts produced a desire on the part of others to engage in the same business, until now the farmer of Fulton County is not content unless his hogs are of the choicest selection. Mr. Moore's arrival in Fulton County did more to improve the breed of hogs in Central Illinois than any other single factor.

The raising of cattle and feeding the same for the general market did not develop in Fulton County until a much later period than the raising of hogs. The reason of this was very natural, for the dealers did not buy the farmers' dressed beef as they did the dressed pork. It was not until after the large packing-houses in Chicago and elsewhere were established and transportation facilities improved, that any concerted effort was made on the part of the farmers to breed, raise and feed cattle for market. With the establishment of these large packing-houses for the handling of beef cattle, came the development of the business of breeding cattle in Fulton County. It has now reached a point of great perfection, and there are a number of very fine herds in the county. The cattle-breeding business has not reached that volume, however, which the natural advantages of the county seem to justify. There have been one or two attempts to establish creameries and cheese-making factories in the county, but these efforts have not been crowned with success; and, today, Fulton County is very low on the list of dairy productions of the State. One of the causes of this is that it is too remote from any large central market. In recent years, however, the farmers are devoting more attention to the production of milk-producing animals, and are supplying themselves with outfits that aid in the making of butter, but the sale is confined largely to local demands. There are no regular dairy farms at this time in Fulton County outside of those belonging to the milk dealers that limit their business to supplying the local demands of adjacent cities.

The breeding of horses has likewise been confined almost wholly to the farmers. There

are no well equipped stock-breeding farms that make a specialty of breeding fine horses at this time. The few attempts that have been made to establish such farms have proved inglorious failures. The farmers themselves, however, have undertaken and have succeeded in building up a profitable business of raising horses for the general market. The classes of horses produced are largely confined to heavy draft and road horses for carriage purposes. Thirty-five or forty years ago the Highies (George and Morrell), of Canton, and others were producing fast horses that commanded attention all over the United States. "Governor Sprague," "Little Fred" and other Fulton County horses are more than traditions in all the principal racing centers. These racing horses were confined to trotters and pacers. The breeding of running horses was never a Fulton County industry. In later years, however, the breeding of fast horses has not brought fame to any of Fulton County's breeders, though there are still maintained limited stables for the breeding of racing and fast driving animals.

CHANGES RESULTING FROM THE CIVIL WAR.—The lot of the Fulton County farmer, up to the commencement of the Civil War, was not altogether a prosperous and inviting one. As with all new countries, the settlers were generally poor, and it is said that, at the outbreak of the war in 1861, if the farm lands in Fulton County had been sold at public vendue, the sum realized therefrom would not have paid the incumbrances upon them. This was not a very encouraging result for nearly forty years of industrious application to the development of the county; but it was the ordinary history of all new countries and had been repeated before that time farther east, has been repeated since that time farther west, and is yet being repeated in many sections of the South and West today. Before 1862, owing to inadequate means of transportation and consequent low price of produce, the farmers of Fulton County had very hard times. About 1862 the effects of the Civil War began to be felt, and prices for farm produce began to increase. The building of railroad lines into the county and the inauguration of better water transportation facilities were also of great material benefit, and farmers began to make money. The Civil War improved the knowledge and intellectual

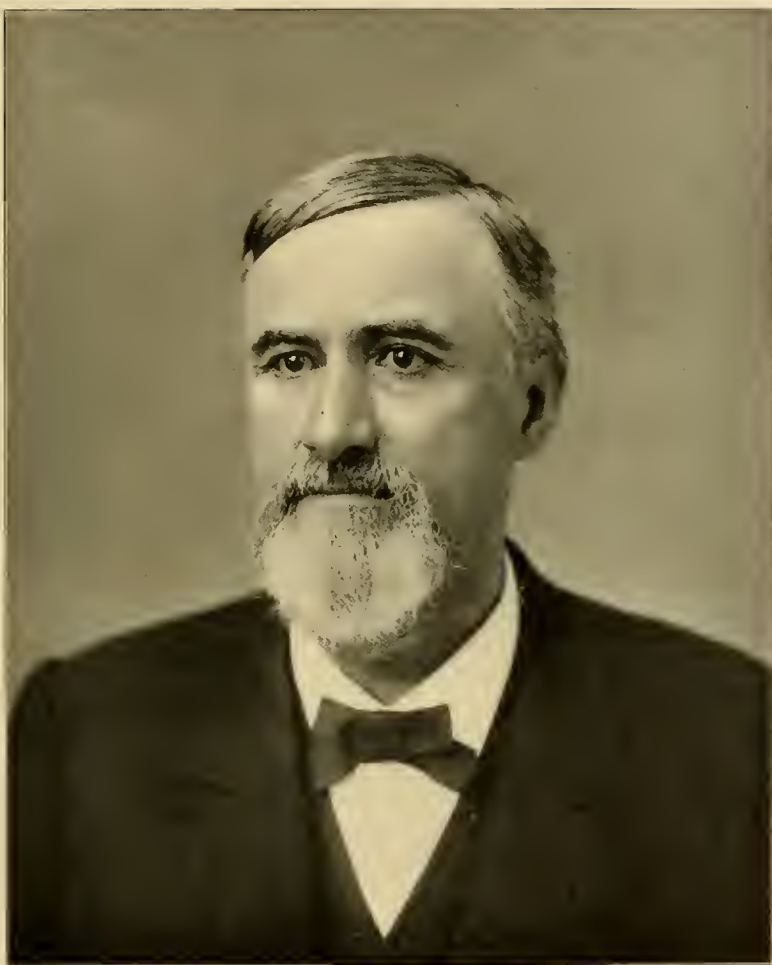
condition of the farmers wonderfully. By this time mail facilities had greatly increased and, owing to the desire for news of the affairs of the nation, for the first time the Fulton County farmers generally began to take newspapers and have continued to do so, until now there is scarcely a farmer who is not a regular subscriber to one or more weeklies, and the majority of them to a daily newspaper. From a material standpoint the Civil War was a great boon to the Fulton County farmer. It not only contributed to increase the value of his produce and lands, but also was a direct incentive to the desire for knowledge of public affairs and events, which desire has never slackened, until, today, the farmers, as a class, are the best informed of the county's citizens. The general introduction of telephones to the farm-houses and the rural mail delivery, within the past ten years, have put the farmer in touch with the world on an equality with the residents of the larger cities.

CHAPTER XII.

GOVERNMENTAL—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FIRST MEETING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT
—CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS—FIRST MEETING OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION
—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1823 TO 1907
—COUNTY BUILDINGS—COURT HOUSES AND COUNTY JAILS—ALMSHOUSE AND POOR FARM.

As heretofore stated the three Commissioners, David W. Barnes, Thomas R. Covill and Joseph Moffatt, chosen at the election of April 14, 1823, met on the third day of June following and organized themselves as a County Commissioners' Court for the transaction of official business for Fulton County. Hugh R. Coulter was selected as Clerk of the court and O. M. Ross acted as elisor in the absence of Sheriff Eads. The business of the county was transacted by the Commissioners' Court until the organization of the county into townships in



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1850, except for a short period between the election of November 6, 1849, and the April election next following. During this short time the county affairs were managed by a County Court. The three Commissioners were elected at the same time until 1838, when the law changed the term of office to three years, one being elected each year. By law the Commissioners' Court had other functions aside from the transaction of the business of the county. October 11, 1849, was the last time this court met. It adjourned in "due course." (Elsewhere will be found a list of the various Commissioners serving the county.)

Under the Constitution of 1848 the Legislature created what was known as the County Court, with a County Judge and two Associate Justices. This court succeeded the Commissioners' Court, but did not transact the business of the county very long. The first Judge of this court—and, in fact, the only Judge under that plan—was Erasmus D. Rice. The Associate Justices, or what was known as Probate Justices, were Parley C. Stearns, of Canton, and Jesse Benson, of Isabel.

At the same election, in which the officers of the County Court were elected, the question of township organization was submitted to the people, and was carried by a vote of 2,258 for to 93 against. This same question was submitted again in 1852, and the township organization plan of county government was sustained by a majority of 1,630.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.—Shortly after the adoption of the State Constitution of 1848 the adoption of township organization in Fulton County was agitated, and at the December term of the County Court in 1849, Hugh LeMasters, Henry Walker and John Bloomfield were appointed as Commissioners to formulate a division of the various townships of the county. This committee reported on February 5, 1850, as follows:

"We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fulton County at the December term thereof, A. D. 1849, to divide said county into towns in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, providing for township organization, approved February 12, A. D. 1849, having performed the duties assigned us by said act, now submit the following report:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of said county by making Township Three North, Range One East a town by the name of Astoria.

"Township Three North and Two East by the name of Lafayette.

"Fractional Township Three North, Range Three East, by the name of Kerton.

"Township Four North, Range One East, by the name of Vermont.

"Township Four North, Range Two East, by the name of Pleasant.

"All of Townships Four North, of Three East and Three and Four North, of Four East, that lie west and south of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Isabel.

"All of Townships Four North, Three and Four East, that lie north and east of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Waterford.

"All of Township Five North, One East, that lies west and south of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Farmers.

"All of Township Five North, Two East, and that part of Five North, One East, lying east of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Bernadotte.

"Township Five North, Three East, by the name of Lewistown.

"All of fractional Township Five North, Four and Five East, by the name of Liverpool.

"All of Townships Six North, Ranges One and Two East, that lie west of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Harris.

"All of Townships Six North, Ranges One and Two East, that lie east of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Cass.

"Township Six North, Range Three East, by the name of Center.

"Township Six North, Range Four East, by the name of Buckheart.

"All of fractional Township Six North, Range Five East, and all that portion of territory east of said township to the Peoria line, by the name of Utica.

"All of Townships Seven North, Ranges One and Two East that lie west of the center of Spoon River, with the exception of Sections 5, 6 and 7 in Township Seven North, Range Two East, by the name of Lee.

"All of Townships Seven North, Ranges One and Two East that lie east of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Deerfield.

"All of Township Seven North, Range Three East, by the name of Joshua.

"All of Township Seven North, Range Four East, by the name of Canton.

"All of Township Seven North, Range Five East, by the name of Orion.

"All of Township Eight North, Range One East, by the name of Union.

"All of that part of Township Eight North and Sections 5, 6 and 7 in Seven North, Range Two East, that lies west of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Ellisville.

"All of Township Eight North, Two East, that lies east of the center of Spoon River, by the name of Hickory.

"All of Township Eight North, Range Three East, by the name of Fairview.

"All of Township Eight North, Range Four East, by the name of Farmington.

"All of which is respectfully submitted by us this 5th day of February, A. D. 1850.

"HUGH LAMASTER,

"HENRY WALKER,

"JOHN BLOOMFIELD,

"Commissioners."

Under date of April 15, 1850, the State Auditor notified the then County Clerk, Leonard F. Ross, that the township names of Center, Lafayette, Hickory and Utica must be changed, as there were then existing political divisions in the State under those names. In November, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, acting upon this notice from the State Auditor, the name of Utica was changed to Monterey, Center to Putman, Lafayette to Woodland and Hickory to Young Hickory. The name Monterey did not meet the approval of the citizens of that township, so thirty-six of them joined in a very neatly hand-made pamphlet containing their signatures and petition, requesting that the name of Monterey be changed to that of Banner. The request was complied with, but the records show that the motion made was that the name be changed to, "Banna," clearly a clerical error.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors after township organization was June 10, 1850, pursuant to the legal notice convening the board. Only twenty members were present and they were as follows: George Bamford, Harris; Jesse Smith, Bernadotte; George Anderson, Kerton; N. Walker, Lewistown; Jacob Maus, Liverpool; Joseph H. Piersol, Lee; Levi H. Brad-

bury, Union; Nathan Veatch, Lafayette (now Woodland); John S. Jenkins, Waterford; A. G. Downing, Buckheart; H. S. Hyatt, Center (now Putman); J. Farris, Isabel; C. Jones, Joshua; George S. Curtis, Ellisville; Ira Johnson, Canton; J. H. Martin, Deerfield; Jacob Hand, Farmington.

The townships not represented at the first meeting of the board were Vermont, Farmers, Astoria, Cass, Fairview and Banner. The Supervisors elected from these townships, and who took part in subsequent proceedings of the board, were Thomas Hamer, Vermont; J. H. Kinnie, Farmers; Robert McClellan, Astoria; A. K. Montgomery, Cass; T. M. Morse, Fairview, and David Markley, Banner.

H. F. Hyatt, of Center (now Putman), was elected Chairman *pro tem*. By virtue of his office County Clerk Leonard F. Ross was *ex officio* Clerk of the board.

At this meeting of the board there was some question as to who should have the custody and control of the tax rolls of the county. The law was not, apparently, clear to the board. County Assessor Paul, who held that office by virtue of being County Treasurer, appeared before the board and asked that some disposition be made of the matter. A resolution was passed directing Mr. Paul to turn the rolls over to the various Assessors elected in the respective townships, and further resolving to hold Mr. Paul blameless for acting upon the order of the board. Thus was the machinery of the County Board under township organization started and the process of township organization completed. The number of townships, twenty-six, has not been changed to the present time.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of county officers from the organization of Fulton County, with the period of incumbency, to the present time:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—(1823) David W. Barnes, Thomas R. Covill, Joseph Moffatt; (1824) James Gardiner, James Barnes, David W. Barnes; (1825) Stephen Phelps, David W. Barnes, James Gardiner; (1826-30) Daniel McNeil, Eli H. Bearce, Elias Foster; (1830-32) Thomas W. Taylor, William Johnson, Elijah Putman; (1832-34) Elijah Wilcoxon, Ware Long, John McNeil; (1834-36) John McNeil, Jonah Marchant, Joseph Brown; (1836-38)

Charles Newcomb, Jared Lyon, William Johnson; (1838-40) William Johnson (duration of office changed by law to three years, one elected each year); (1838-41) John Johnston; (1838-39) Hiram Wentworth; (1839-42) Isaac Lindley; (1840-43) Samuel Dyer; (1841-44) John F. Randolph; (1842-45) Evan Bailly; (1844-48) David S. Johnson; (1846-49) Parley C. Sterns; (1846) Jacob Sharp; (1847) David S. Johnson; (1848) William K. Johnson.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.—(1823) Hugh R. Coulter; (1823-41) Stephen Dewey; (1841-48) Washington J. Taylor; (1841) Joel Solomon; (1848-52) William McComb; (1852-60) Edward Sayre; (1860-68) Alex Hull; (1868-76) Henry W. Baughman; (1876-84) Theophilus L. Frazier; (1884-88) M. D. Cummings; (1888-92) W. F. Fike; (1892-96) J. D. Breckenridge; (1896-1900) R. E. Griffith; (1900-04) J. C. Severns; (1904-) James M. Laws.

COUNTY JUDGES.—(1849-53) Erasmus D. Rice; (1853-61) Henry L. Bryant; (1861-69) John M. Lewis; (1869-76) John H. Peirsol; (1876-77) Henry L. Bryant; (1877-82) Samuel P. Cummings; (1882-88) Thomas A. Boyd (resigned); (1888-90) W. Scott Edwards (elected to fill vacancy for two years); (1890-94) A. M. Barnett; (1894-98) S. H. Armstrong (died in office); (1898) G. L. Miller (appointed by Governor to fill vacancy); 1898-02) Meridith Walker; (1902-06) W. Scott Edwards; (1906-) J. D. Breckenridge.

COUNTY CLERKS.—(1823) Hugh R. Coulter; (1824-39) Stephen Dewey; (1839-47) Henry B. Evans; (1847-49) Fitch J. Porter; (1849-53) Leonard F. Ross; (1853-61) John H. Peirsol; (1861-69) Joseph Dyckes; (1869-73) James H. Stipp; (1873-82) Isaiah C. Worley; (1882-86) W. R. McLaren; (1886-90) P. H. Snively; (1890-94) Joseph H. Harmison; (1894-98) W. H. Boyer; (1898-02) H. J. Efnor; (1902-06) J. E. Schafer; (1906-) Oscar Horton.

SHERIFFS.—(1823-25) Ahner Eads; (1825-27) O. M. Ross; (1827-28) Myron Phelps; (1828-32) Charles Newcomb; (1832-40) Hugh Lemaster; (1843-46) Cannah Jones; (1846-50) Joseph Dyckes; (1850-52) David J. Waggoner; (1852-54) Joseph Dyckes; (1854-56) David J. Waggoner; (1856-58) William M. Standard; (1858-60) David J. Waggoner; (1860-62) Asaph Perry; (1862-64) J. F. Wilcoxon; (1864-66)

Robert Johnson; (1866-68) David J. Waggoner; (1868-70) Silas Babbitt; (1870-74) Robert Prichard; (1874-78) David J. Waggoner; (1878-82) Oliver P. Randolph; (1882-86) James M. Stewart; (1886-90) A. B. Smith; (1890-94) L. M. Donnelly; (1894-98) James M. Laws; (1898-1902) L. C. Fouts; (1902-06) J. H. De Wolf; (1906-) W. H. Basel.

SURVEYORS.—(1823) John N. Ross; (1831-34) Jonas Rewalt; (1834-36) Hugh Lemaster; (1836) Stephen H. Pitkins; ——— Gilbert; ——— Voorhees; (1847-49) Isaiah Stillman; (1849-51) Stephen H. Pitkins; (1851-53) David F. Emry; (1853-56) Tera Jones; (1856-57) William J. Edie; (1857-59) Harrison Rigdon; (1859-69) Davis Shreeves; (1869-74) Francis P. Paull; (1874-79) Charles Killsa; (1879-1880) William T. R. Fennessy; (1880-90) Charles Kelso; (1890-94) Adrian Roberts; (1894-) R. H. Bond.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—(1833) Joel Wright; (1833-37) Jonas Rawalt; (1837-44) Erasmus D. Rice; (1843-47) Fitch J. Porter; (1847-49) Martin Eichelberger; (1849-51) William N. Cline; (1851-53) John W. Shinn; (1853-54) Edward Sayer; (1854-58) William H. Haskell; (1858-63) S. Y. Thornton; (1863-65) W. T. Davidson (name of office changed).

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—(1865), Samuel S. Tipton; (1869) James K. Harmison; (1869-72) Horatio J. Benton; (1872-76) Vincent M. Grewell; (1876-82) Horatio J. Benton; (1882-86) E. R. Boyer; (1886-94) M. P. Rice; (1894) M. M. Cook.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—(1823) Thomas L. Ross; (1823-24) Robert Grant; (1824) O. M. Ross; (1824-27) Robert Grant; (1827) Moses Hallett; (1828) Sheldon Lockwood; (1829-31) John McNeil; (1831) Isaiah Stillman; (1832-33) Jesse Benson; (1833-37) Erasmus D. Rice; (1837-39) Hiram Sanders; (1839-41) John Miller; (1841-43) Franklin Foster; (1843-48) William McComb; (1848-53) Robert Paull; (1853-57) George Humphrey; (1857-61) Jacob Derry; (1861-65) William C. Worley; (1865-69) Charles Howard; (1869-73) Evan Bailly; (1873-77) Job Walker; (1877-82) Philemon Markley; (1882-86) J. P. Wolf; (1886-90) J. M. Stewart; (1890-94) Robert Zimmerman; (1894-98) J. W. Dodds; (1898-1902) H. F. Townsend; (1902-06) M. H. Cone; (1906-) George Wilson.

CORONERS.—(1823) William Clark; (1836-38)

Daniel Wells; (1838) Emsley Wiley; (1848-52) Henry Snively; (1852-54) Harrison P. Fellows; (1854-56) Samuel Sivley; (1856-58) James Robb; (1858-60) Zalmon A. Green; (1860-62) Isaac Cunningham; (1860-64) H. McCaughey; (1864-66) F. M. Snively; (1866-68) John Scrivner; (1868-70) Joseph Barker; (1870-72) Daniel Walters; (1872-76) Hiram Hunt; (1876-84) S. B. Bennett; (1884-92) Dr. D. M. Waggoner; (1892-1900) Dr. I. L. Beatty; (1900-04) Dr. H. C. Cluts; (1904-) Dr. W. F. Ziegler.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.—(1872-84) Daniel Abbott; (1884-88) Wilton Vandeventer; (1888-92) Kinsey Thomas; (1892-96) P. W. Gallagher; (1896-1900) B. M. Chipperfield; (1900-04) Bernard H. Taylor; (1904-) William S. Jewell.

COUNTY PROPERTY.

COURT HOUSE HISTORY.—Fulton County is the owner at the present time of lots 213, 214, 215, 180, 181 and 182 in the city of Lewistown. These premises are occupied by the County Court House building and grounds. The county is also the owner of lots 277 and 278 in the city of Lewistown and on these premises is located the County Jail.

The first Court House was a log structure built by Ossian M. Ross for the sum of \$500. The official description contained in the records of the contract, as recorded in the official proceedings of the County Commissioners' Court, is as follows:

"The size of the Court House, 26x30 feet, one and a half stories high, and built of hewn logs; a shingle roof, the shingles three feet long and well nailed on; the upper floor of puncheons to be hewed on both sides; three windows below and two above, with twelve lights of glass in each window; window shutters on each window; a brick chimney with two fire places, one below and one above; one pair of stairs to go up on the inside of said building to accommodate the upper room. The above building to be raised and the roof on so that court can be held in said house at the next term of the Circuit Court, which will be on the second Monday of October next; and to be completed by the first day of January next. One-half of the money to be paid to the contractors when the house is raised and covered, and the balance when the house is completed."

This contract was let by the County Commissioners at their July meeting, 1823. The

building served the purposes of a Court House for near seven years. At the March session of the County Commissioners' Court, in 1830, it was decided that either the old Court House must be repaired or a new one erected. John McNeil was finally given a contract to erect the county's second Court House, a picture of which is given elsewhere in this work. It was a frame structure and cost the county \$649 and the material in the old Court House, which was given to the contractor as a part of his compensation. Seven years was the duration of this second Court House. At the County Commissioners' Court at its March session in 1837 the following resolution was passed:

"The court being satisfied that the public interest demands, and the respectability and prosperity of the people require, the erection of a good, substantial Court House, suitable to accommodate the present and future population of the county, and the sum of \$2,000 having been subscribed by the citizens of Fulton County toward defraying the expense of such a building, it is therefore ordered that a Court House be built on lots Nos. 181 and 214 in the town of Lewistown, and that said Court House be built of bricks, upon a suitable foundation of stone, and to be 40x53 feet on the ground with a projection of the roof of twelve feet, supported by four pillars of suitable material. It is further ordered that Newton Walker, John McNeil, Erasmus D. Rice, Myron Phelps and John P. Boice be appointed a committee to make a draft of the building and an estimate of the probable expense of such a building, and that they be requested to report the same to the court tomorrow morning at ten o'clock."

This committee reported the estimated cost of the structure to be \$7,517. The construction of the building was delegated to Newton Walker, under whose direction the structure was erected at a cost of about \$9,800. A picture of this building is given elsewhere in this work.

The building was destroyed by fire December 13, 1895, reference to which is made elsewhere. The present Court House, a picture of which appears elsewhere, was erected by the citizens of Lewistown at a cost of \$40,200 and presented to the county in 1897. The county expended in equipping the building with heating plant, interior decorations, plumbing and furnishings, an additional sum of \$30,000.

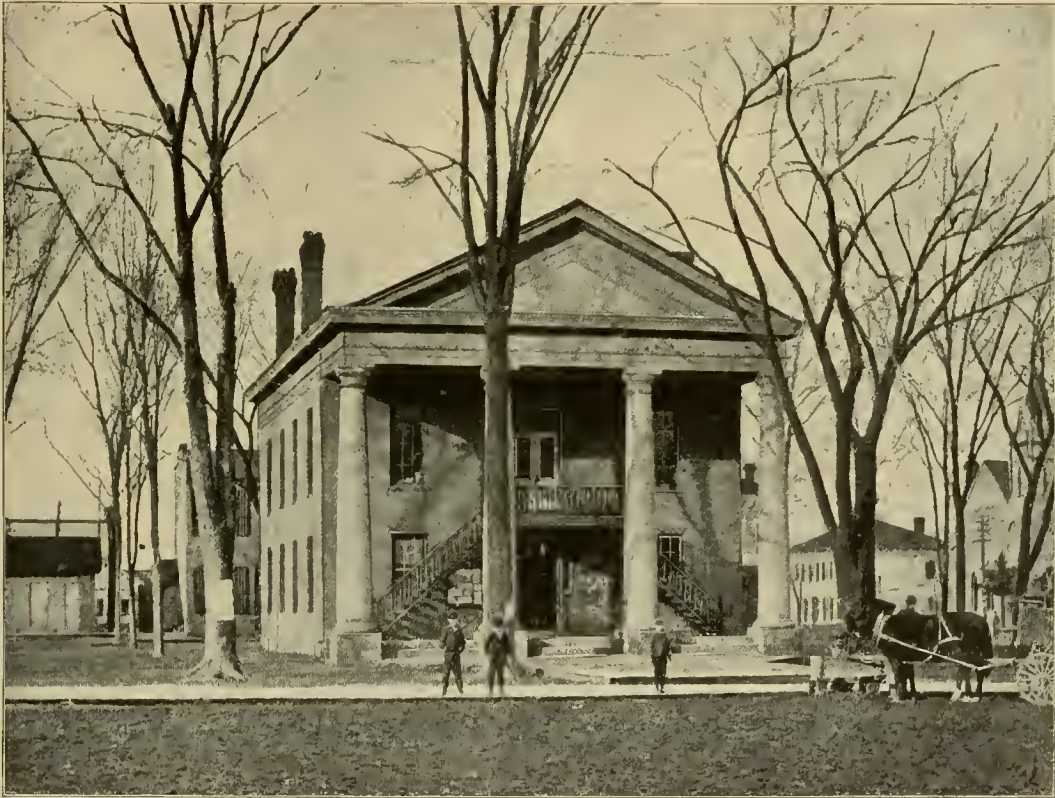
COUNTY JAILS.—The first county jail in the



FIRST COURT HOUSE
Built in 1823



SECOND COURT HOUSE
Built in 1830



COURT HOUSE
Built in 1838

county is officially described by the records of the County Commissioners' Court as follows:

"All of hewn logs or timber, one foot square, floors and sides; one window with good iron grates; the roof to be the same as that of the Court House; a good jail door and everything else to make it a strong, substantial jail."

This building was erected by contract by Osian M. Ross for the sum of \$276. It did service as a jail for about ten years. It was located upon a part of what is now the Court House square. In June, 1833, a new jail was constructed of logs at a cost of \$674. Samuel Cozard was the contractor. In April, 1845, this structure was burned by one James Knott, a prisoner confined therein. Knott was the sole occupant of the jail and after liberating himself he set fire to the structure and fled to the tall timber. When it was ascertained that the jail was on fire the inhabitants of the county seat became greatly excited for fear Knott would be incinerated and were greatly surprised after breaking into the jail to find that Knott had fled the realm. He was afterward captured and told the story of his escape.

The Commissioners' Court, before deciding to erect another jail, submitted the question to the people at the August election in 1846. It was proposed to build a structure of masonry, together with a jailer's residence. The voters of the county overwhelmingly defeated the proposition, and the order directing the building of the structure was vacated by the Commissioners' Court. Fulton County was without a jail until 1850, when one was ordered by the Board of Supervisors, notwithstanding a remonstrance containing 537 names was presented requesting that the question be again submitted to the voters of the county. The majority of the members of the board considered the law mandatory that a suitable place for the detention of prisoners be supplied. This was the report submitted by a committee of three supervisors, N. Walker, of Lewistown; Jonas Rawalt, of Orion, and L. H. Bradbury, of Union. The result, after a heated contest on the board, was that a jail twenty-four feet square, at a cost of \$4,214.22, was ordered erected on lot 218, in the city of Lewistown, which was purchased for that purpose. In 1867 lot 277 was purchased and added to the jail premises, and the building which is now used for a jail was constructed for the sum of \$28,300. With few altera-

tions this structure remains the same as when first erected. A complete steel interior has been provided, replacing the old cell rooms, thus making it more safe for the protection of life and the detention of prisoners.

POOR FARM.—The first Poor Farm owned by the county was the northwest quarter of Section 25 and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 36 in Township Six North and Range Two East, that is to say, in Cass Township. On this was established the Poor House, a very incommodious structure, completed in 1848. Within three years the County Farm was abandoned as an extravagant method of caring for the poor of the county, and was sold to L. F. Ross for the sum of \$1,425, the original cost of the farm. This was in 1851. In 1852 it was resolved by the Board of Supervisors to again purchase a farm and resume caring for the county poor directly, instead of letting the same to the lowest bidder. In 1854 the present farm of eighty acres was purchased. It is located about two miles southeast of Canton. The original building erected thereon has been added to and altered until it is now a very serviceable structure for the uses and purposes for which it is designed.

The County Poor Farm, on which the County Poor House is located, is the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 1 in Township Six North, of Range Four East, that is to say, on Section 1 in the Township of Buckheart.

CHAPTER XIII.

COURTS—BENCH AND BAR.

FULTON COUNTY COURTS—JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF WHICH THE COUNTY HAS FORMED A PART—FIRST JUDGES AND JURY PANELS—LIST OF JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED OVER FULTON CIRCUIT COURTS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS AND MODES OF APPOINTMENT OR ELECTION—FIRST LAWYERS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CANTON CITY COURT—DECEASED AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF FULTON COUNTY BAR.

When Fulton County was organized it became a part of the First Judicial District of the State, and its Circuit Court was presided

over by Judge John Reynolds, afterward Governor of the State. Judge Reynolds was one of the Supreme Court Judges who, under the Constitution of 1818, did *nisi prius* work in the Circuit Courts of the First District. He presided at the first session of the Fulton County Court, which, according to the records, met on April 26, 1824, a year after the county was organized. Grand and Petit Jurors had been selected for the October term of 1823 by the County Commissioners' Court, but, for some reason not disclosed, no court was held until April of the next year. The first Grand Jurors selected for the term of the Circuit Court, which was to be holden in October, 1823, were the following citizens: A. C. Ransom, Joseph Ogee, Elijah Wentworth, Elijah Putman, Benjamin Seaville, Stephen Chase, John Totten, George Brown, John Eveland, Roswell B. Fenner, Thomas L. Ross, William T. Davidson, Hazel Putman, Amos Eveland, George Matthews, John Wolcott, Norman Seaville, Theodore Sergeant, David Gallatine, William Higgins, Isaac Swan, Peter Wood, Charles Gardner and James Eveland. The Petit Jurors selected for the same term were the following named citizens: Joseph Moffatt, Samuel Daugherty, John Griffin, William Eads, Aquila Moffatt, James Fulton, Seth Fulton, William Clark, David D. Harkness, James P. Harkness, Peter White, M. G. Fitch, Thomas Covill, D. W. Barnes, William Smith, John Pixley, Charles Sergeant, Reuben Eveland, A. W. Williams, Reuben Fenner, Ossian M. Ross, John L. Bogardus, Edward Carney and Isaac Eveland. Many of these jurors were from Ft. Clark, now Peoria.

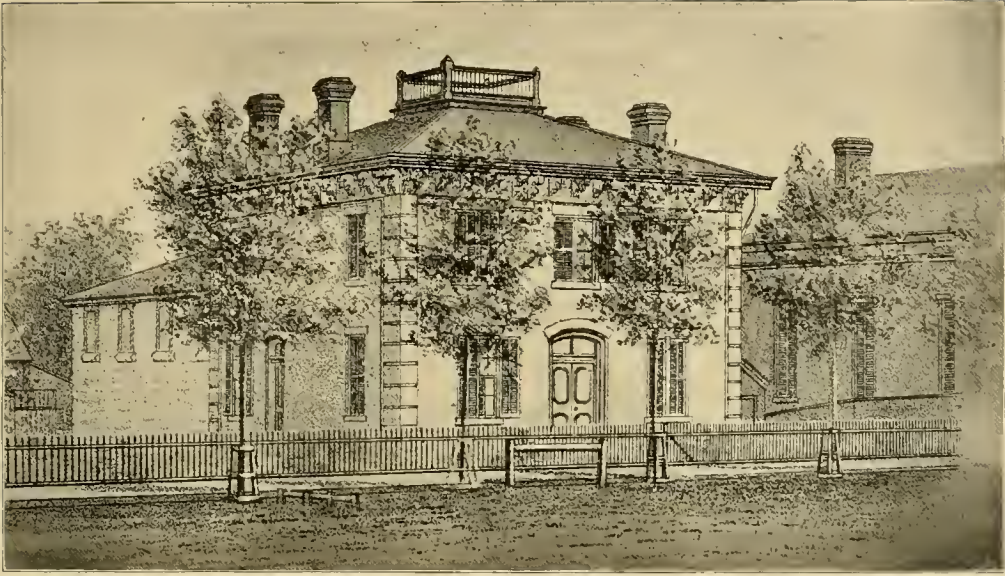
The Grand Jury which was finally empaneled at the session of the first Circuit Court of Fulton County April 26, 1825, consisted of the following citizens: Ossian M. Ross, foreman; John Wolcott, David Gallatine, Jeremiah Smith, Elijah Putman, Urban Ryalds, Hazel Putman, Reuben Fenner, William Clark, Stephen Chase, James Johnson, Roswell Tyrell, Thomas Eveland, Lyman Tracy, Theodore Sergeant, Roswell B. Fenner, Joseph Ogee and Robert Brumb. The term was presided over by Judge John Reynolds.

Hugh R. Coulter had been appointed clerk of the Circuit Court, this office not being elective but appointive.

The first case on the docket was entitled

"Elias P. Avery vs. John Totten, appeal from Justice's court." Avery resided at Ft. Clark; Totten on Totten's Prairie, now in Cass Township. The entry shows, "suit dismissed, each party paying his own costs." This entry was made on April 27, 1824, the second day of the term. The next term of the Circuit Court held in Fulton County was November 10, 1825, more than a year later. It was presided over by Judge John Y. Sawyer, who had recently been appointed Judge of the newly created Fifth Circuit. Judge Sawyer was soon legislated out of office and Judge Reynolds resumed the duties of presiding in the circuit. In 1829 a redistricting was had and Fulton County was placed in the Fifth Judicial Circuit. The Judges performing duty in that circuit were Richard M. Young, John H. Ralston and Peter Lott, successively. Another change in the law placed Judges Stephen A. Douglas, Jesse B. Thomas and Norman H. Purple in the district. Under the Constitution of 1848 Fulton County was again placed in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and its courts were presided over by William A. Minshall, Pinkey H. Walker, John S. Bailey and Chauncey L. Higbee, successively. Under the Constitution of 1870 Fulton County was placed in the Eleventh Judicial District, presided over by Chauncey L. Higbee until, under the law of 1877, it was placed in the Sixth Judicial District with three Judges presiding. Under this apportionment the following were the Judges for the district—three for each district until the reapportionment in 1897: Chauncey L. Higbee, John Sibley, S. P. Shope, John H. Williams, William Marsh, Charles J. Scofield, John C. Bagby, Oscar P. Bonney and Jefferson Orr. In the reapportionment of 1897 Fulton County was placed in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. The following is a list of the names of the Judges who have presided in this circuit since the reapportionment of 1897, viz.: John J. Glenn, John A. Gray, George W. Thompson and Robert J. Grier. The last three are the Presiding Judges of the Circuit Court at the present time.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.—Until 1829 the Attorney-General of the State, or an assistant from his office, represented the people of the State of Illinois in all prosecutions. At the first term of the Fulton County Circuit Court the Attorney-General, James Turney, was present in person. The following term John Twing



COUNTY JAIL, LEWISTOWN



COURT HOUSE, LEWISTOWN
Built in 1897

was appointed *pro tem.* to represent the Attorney-General's office. Turney was succeeded by John Forquer. Forquer was succeeded by Ninian W. Edwards, but Edwards was never called to appear as Prosecutor in Fulton County, as the law creating the office of District Attorney to represent the people in criminal cases was enacted shortly after he assumed the duties of office. The District Attorney was the prosecuting attorney for all the Circuit Courts in the judicial circuit or district. The District Attorneys for the various successive judicial districts of which Fulton County was a part were as follows: Thomas Ford, William A. Richardson, Henry L. Bryant, William Elliott, Robert S. Blackwell, Calvin A. Warren, Harmon G. Reynolds, William C. Goudy, A. M. Craig, John S. Bailey, L. H. Waters, Thomas E. Morgan and L. W. James.

Under the Constitution of 1870 each county has elected its own Prosecuting Attorney. The first incumbent under this provision for Fulton County was Daniel Abbott, who was succeeded by P. W. Gallagher, W. M. Vandeventer, Kinsey Thomas, P. W. Gallagher again, B. M. Chipfield, B. H. Taylor and W. S. Jewell (present incumbent), successively.

The business before the Circuit Court of Fulton County was very light for many years after the organization of the county, and the court did not convene with any great degree of regularity. It was many years before important matters were brought to the attention of the court for adjustment. Petty criminal cases and appeals from the Justices' and County Commissioners' Courts and adjustments of estates took up what little attention was given the people's business by the court. It was not until the contests over land titles began that the sessions of the Fulton County Circuit Court became really important and interesting from a professional standpoint, at least.

Hugh R. Coulter holds the distinction of being Fulton County's first lawyer, though he did not follow the profession as an avocation to any great extent. He was admitted to practice law in Illinois by Judge John Y. Sawyer upon the occasion of the holding of the second term of Fulton County Circuit Court, over which Judge Sawyer presided. Among the first lawyers appearing in Fulton County Courts may be mentioned Alfred W. Caverly, of Greene County; Nicholas Hansen and John Shaw, of

Pike County; Jonathan H. Pugh, of Sangamon County, and John L. Bogardus, of Peoria County. Aside from Hugh R. Coulter, W. C. Osborn, William Elliott and E. T. Warren were the very early members of the Fulton County Bar.

Ossian M. Ross and Hugh R. Coulter were both acting Justices of the Peace for Pike County before Fulton County was organized, and later were appointed for Fulton County. Among the other very early Justices of Fulton County were John Hamlin, Seth Fulton, Amherst C. Ransom and William Eads, all residing at Fort Clark; John Kinsey, residing at Chicago, and Jacob Ellis, Jeremiah Smith, George Smith, George Matthews, Reuben Fenner and Peter Wood, residing in what is now the confines of Fulton County. These Justices were appointed by the State General Assembly in 1825 or earlier.

The Constables were appointed by the County Commissioners' Court. The first persons appointed Constables were Aquila Moffatt and John Griffin, of Fort Clark, and George Matthews, John Totten and Horace Enos from present Fulton County territory, their appointments being made in 1823.

CANTON CITY COURT.—The City Court of the city of Canton was established in 1889. The Judges of this court have been R. B. Stevenson, William H. Hemenover and P. W. Gallagher, successively. The Clerks of this court have been D. W. Maple, T. L. Frazier, A. T. Atwater, Harry E. Moran and W. B. Gleason.

DECEASED ATTORNEYS.—Below is given a fairly representative list of the names of the various attorneys who, at some time in their professional career, were members of the Fulton County Bar, but who are now deceased. Some of these men spent their entire professional lives in Fulton County, while others remained but a few years at most. No attempt at classification has been made, the names being given in alphabetical order. Some of these names call attention to illustrious citizens of the State and Nation; others suggest merely the passing of an ordinary individual. Where the life of the individual has left its impress upon Fulton County history, its record has been exemplified in its proper place; therefore, it suffices to merely give the names, as follows: H. S. Austin, Jacob Abbott, John P. Boice,

Floyd Brown, Thomas H. Bruner, Granville Barrere, Thomas A. Boyd, Henry L. Bryant, John S. Clendennin, Lewis Corbin, Stephen E. Carlin, John W. David, Asa Lee Davison, Caleb J. Dilworth, Henry B. Evans, Robert Farwell, William C. Goudy, Samuel A. Ghee, Frank B. Gregory, W. H. H. Haskell, George S. Hill, M. F. Hufford, James Johnson, S. Corning Judd, William Kellogg, Myron Kimball, A. G. Kirkpatrick, Thomas J. Little, Sidney V. McClung, C. J. Main, Joseph L. Murphy, Samuel B. Oberlander, George Phelps, Stephen H. Pitkins, John W. Ross, Leonard F. Ross, Lewis W. Ross, John Sharp, Henry B. Stillman, George W. Stipp, R. B. Stevenson, Washington J. Taylor, S. S. Tipton, John A. Thompson, Henry Walker, Cash Whitney, John S. Winter, H. M. Weed, Ira O. Wilkinson, A. C. Woolfolk and Frank L. Winegar.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—Within the past year Hardin W. Masters, one of the most prominent members of the Fulton County Bar for many years, accompanied by his son, Thomas D. Masters, who was also his partner, removed to Springfield, Ill.; M. W. O'Hern, of Astoria, and his brother, P. T., of Lewistown, removed to Kansas City, and W. A. Babcock, of Lewistown, to Oklahoma during the last year. The following is a list of the present members of the Fulton County Bar, with place of residence:

Farmington—A. A. Luckey.

Canton—Daniel Abbott, O. J. Boyer, Warden Barrere, B. M. Chiperfield, C. E. Chiperfield, Frederick M. Grant, Jesse Heylin, Gilbert L. Miller, Frederic A. Perkins, Floyd F. Putman, Fred H. Snyder, A. E. Taff and B. H. Taylor. Judge John A. Gray, one of the Circuit Judges for the Ninth Judicial District, and Judge P. W. Gallagher, of the City Court of Canton, reside in Canton.

Lewistown—H. H. Atherton, Hohart S. Boyd, John D. Breckeuridge, A. M. Barnett, Frank Comstock, C. M. Dowd, W. S. Edwards, Lucian Gray, W. S. Jewell, L. W. James, E. W. Keefer, M. P. Rice, M. T. Robison, Harry M. Waggoner and W. C. Worley.

Vermont—John D. O'Hern and W. C. Karr.

Astoria—U. G. Butcher.

Cuba—J. C. Thomas.

CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ELECTION IN FULTON COUNTY—THE OSSIAN M. ROSS HOUSE THE POLLING PLACE FOR THE MOST NORTHERLY PRECINCT IN PIKE COUNTY—METHODS OF VOTING THEN BY VIVA VOCE—THE PRO-SLAVERY STRUGGLE OF 1822-24—APPORTIONMENTS FOR REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED FULTON COUNTY—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS—LIST OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE FULTON DISTRICT.

The first election ever held in Fulton County after its organization was the one called for April 14, 1823, by act of the Legislature which created the county. This election was held at the home of Ossiau M. Ross, at Lewistown, and was for the election of local officers only, who held office from the date of their election and qualification until August, 1824, the date of the next general election. Reference to this election is made in the chapter treating of the organization of the county. At the general election held the preceding August, that is to say, August 5, 1822, the most northerly voting precinct of Pike County, of which Fulton was a part at that time, was located at the home of Ossian M. Ross. At this election Abner Eads, Stephen Chase and Reuben Fenner were judges, and John Totten was clerk. Edward Coles received nineteen votes for Governor at this precinct, Joseph Phillips seven and Thomas C. Brown six. At the election held on April 14, 1823, the judges were George Brown, Amos Eveland and Hazel Putman, and the clerks were Thomas Lee Ross and John Totten. Harvey Lee Ross says in his book, "Early Pioneers and Events," written in 1898, that the original poll books of these two elections were in his possession at the time.

Under the Constitution of 1818, elections were held on the first Monday in August of the even years; therefore, the first general election held

after the organization of Fulton County was on August 2, 1824—the manner of voting then being by *viva voce*. Unfortunately the abstracts of the election returns from the organization of the county down to 1836 are not obtainable from the county records. There are no abstracts of the election returns obtainable from the County Clerk's office from the organization of the county until 1836, and of some elections even later. Reliance for the returns from 1836 to 1878 has been had on Chapman's History. The returns subsequent to that date are to be found in the County Clerk's office, except for the years 1886 and 1896, which seem to be missing from the files and had to be obtained from private sources.

THE PRO-SLAVERY CONTEST OF 1822-24.—In the election of August 2, 1824, one of the most momentous questions ever presented to the people of Illinois for decision was then submitted. It was the question practically of whether Illinois should be a free or a slave State. Those favoring making it a slave State secured from the Legislature an act submitting to the people at this election the question of calling a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution. On this question there were sixty-five votes cast in Fulton County. This was nearly double the vote cast at the election the year previous, and be it said to the credit of Fulton County, that only five of the sixty-five votes were in favor of calling the convention. Only one other county in the State cast fewer pro-slavery votes, and that was Edgar, which gave the pro-slavery cause but three votes. When it is considered that the majority against the convention was only 1,872 in the State, it will be seen that Fulton County did its part well. Ossian M. Ross played an important part in sustaining the anti-slavery cause in Fulton and adjoining counties. He especially was active among the voters of Fulton and Pike Counties.

There have been a few contests of the election of particular candidates filed, but in each instance the returns as made by the returning board have been sustained. There was a contest for the office of Sheriff after the first election held in the county, as detailed elsewhere.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.

IN CONGRESS.—At the time of the formation of Fulton County in 1823 the entire State of

Illinois constituted one Congressional District, Daniel P. Cook representing the State in Congress from 1819 to 1827. He was succeeded by Joseph Duncan, who represented the State in Congress until 1833. The State was divided into three Congressional Districts by the apportionment of 1831, when Fulton County became a part of the Third Congressional District, the first election under this apportionment being held in 1832. The district then consisted of Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, Macon, McLean, LaSalle, Cook, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike and Calhoun.

The list of members who represented Fulton County under this apportionment, with politics and place of residence, was as follows:

1833-35—Joseph Duncan¹ (Dem.), Jacksonville; William L. May (Dem.), Springfield.

1835-39—William L. May (Dem.), Springfield.

1839-43—John T. Stuart (Whig), Springfield.

By the apportionment of 1843 Fulton County was placed in the Fifth Congressional District, the counties composing this district being Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (afterward Highland and now part of Adams), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria and Macoupin.

Under this apportionment Fulton County was represented in Congress as follows:

1843-46—Stephen A. Douglas (Dem.), Quincy.

1846-47—William A. Richardson (Dem.), Rushville.

1847-53—William A. Richardson (Dem.), Rushville.

The apportionment of 1852 placed Fulton County in the Fourth Congressional District, the counties composing this district being Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Woodford, Mason and Tazewell.

The Representatives under this apportionment were:

1853-57—James Knox (Whig and Rep.), Knoxville.

1857-63—William Kellogg (Rep.), Canton.

By the apportionment of 1861 Fulton County was placed in the Ninth Congressional District, the counties composing this district being Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Pike. Under this apportionment

¹Elected Governor and resigned.

Fulton County was represented in Congress as follows:

1863-69—Lewis W. Ross (Dem.), Lewistown.

1869-73—T. W. McNeeley (Dem.), Petersburg.

In 1872 Fulton County became a part of the Ninth District, the counties composing this district being Stark, Peoria, Knox and Fulton. Fulton County was represented in Congress under this apportionment as follows:

1873-75—Granville Barrere (Rep.), Canton.

1875-77—Richard Whiting (Rep.), Peoria.

1877-81—Thomas A. Boyd (Rep.), Lewistown.

1881-83—John H. Lewis (Rep.), Knoxville.

The apportionment of 1882 placed Fulton County in the Tenth District. The counties composing this district were Peoria, Knox, Stark and Fulton, and under this apportionment Fulton County was represented in Congress as follows:

1883-87—N. E. Worthington (Dem.), Peoria.

1887-95—Philip S. Post (Rep.), Galesburg.

By the apportionment of 1893 Fulton County was placed in the Fourteenth District, the counties composing the district being Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell and Mason. The Representative in Congress from this district under this apportionment was:

1895-1903—Joseph V. Graff (Rep.), Peoria.

By the apportionment of 1901 Fulton County was placed in the Fifteenth District. The counties composing this district are Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler. Under this apportionment Fulton County has been represented in Congress continuously since 1903 by George W. Prince (Rep.), Galesburg.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—At the time of the organization of Fulton County out of a part of the territory then included in Pike County, Pike County, in conjunction with Greene, was represented in the Senate by George Caldwell, and Pike County was represented in the House of Representatives by Nicholas Hansen, whose seat had been contested by John Shaw. Hansen was first seated, but a day later was ousted by political intrigue and Shaw seated in his place. Reference is made to this matter in another part of this work.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870 senatorial and representative districts were not identical, as they are now; that is to say, a county might belong to one senatorial district and to a different representative district. For instance, during the period of

the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26), the senatorial district consisted of Greene, Morgan, Fulton and Pike Counties, and the representative district of Fulton and Pike. As the State grew in population the representation was changed by legislative act and representation increased and the areas represented diminished accordingly. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 Fulton and McDonough Counties were placed in the same Senatorial District, while Fulton became a Representative District with two members. This apportionment was made in 1854 and so remained until in 1861, when Mason, Fulton and Knox were placed in the Senatorial District together, Fulton remaining a separate representative district with two members. This condition remained unchanged until the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, when, under a special provision of that Constitution, an apportionment was made by the Governor and Secretary of State for the choice of members of the first General Assembly, thereafter to be elected. Under this apportionment Mason, Fulton and Knox Counties remained as a separate senatorial district, while Fulton remained a representative district, with three Representatives. Under the act of March 1, 1872, which put in force the principle of "minority representation," senatorial and representative districts became identical, each district being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives.

Beginning with the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26), Fulton County has been represented in the Senate and House of Representatives as follows ("G. A." standing for General Assembly):

Fourth G. A. (1824-26)—Senator, Thomas Carlin, Greene County; Representatives, Nicholas Hansen and Levi Roberts, Pike County.

Fifth G. A. (1826-28)—Senator, Thomas Carlin, Greene County; Representative, Henry J. Ross, Pike County.

Sixth G. A. (1828-30)—Senator, Henry J. Ross, Pike County; Representative, John Turney, Pike County.

Seventh G. A. (1830-32)—Senator, Henry J. Ross, Pike County; Representative, Joel Wright, Fulton County.

Eighth G. A. (1832-34)—Senator, William McCreary, Schuyler County; Representative, Samuel Hackelton, Fulton County.

Ninth G. A. (1834-36)—Senator, George W.

T. Maxwell, Schuyler County; Representative, Samuel Hackelton, Fulton County.

Tenth G. A. (1836-38)—Senator, Samuel Hackelton, Fulton County; Representatives, Asel F. Ball, Fulton County; Jonas Rawalt, Fulton County.

Eleventh G. A. (1838-40)—Senator, Samuel Hackelton, Fulton County; resigned and was succeeded by David Markley; Representatives, Jonas Rawalt and Newton Walker, Fulton County.

Twelfth G. A. (1840-42)—Senator, David Markley, Fulton County; Representatives, Lewis W. Ross and Oliver Shepley, Fulton County.

Thirteenth G. A. (1842-44)—Senator, David Markley, Fulton County; Representatives, Samuel Hackelton, Harry L. Miller, Joseph L. Sharp and Horace Turner, Fulton County.

Fourteenth G. A. (1844-46)—Senator, David Markley, Fulton County; Representatives, Harry L. Miller, Lewis W. Ross and Joseph L. Sharp, Fulton County.

Fifteenth G. A. (1846-48)—Senator, David Markley, Fulton County; Representatives, Wil-Henry S. Austin, Evan Baily, Thomas J. Little and Reuben R. McDowell, Fulton County.

Sixteenth G. A. (1848-50)—Senator, David Markley, Fulton County; Representatives, William Kellogg, Edward Sayre, Fulton County. (The election was held under an apportionment made by the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and on the issue of writs by the Governor to the Sheriffs of the respective counties based upon the acceptance of the Constitution by the people).

Seventeenth G. A. (1850-52)—Senator, Peter Sweat, Peoria County; Representatives, Thomas J. Little and Isaac Lindley.

Eighteenth G. A. (1852-54)—Senator, Peter Sweat, Peoria County (resigned and succeeded by Washington Cockle, of Peoria County); Representatives, W. K. Johnson and L. H. Bradbury.

Under the apportionment of 1854 Fulton was placed in the senatorial district with McDonough County. Fulton County still remained a distinct representative district with two Representatives. Under this apportionment Fulton was represented as follows:

Nineteenth G. A. (1854-56)—Senator, James M. Campbell, McDonough County; Representatives, William M. Cline and Amos C. Babcock.

Twentieth G. A. (1856-58)—Senator, William C. Goudy, Fulton County; Representatives, Joseph Dyckes and James H. Stipp.

Twenty-first G. A. (1858-60)—Senator, William C. Goudy, Fulton County; Representatives, John G. Graham and Samuel P. Cummings.

Twenty-second G. A. (1860-62)—Senator, William Berry, McDonough County; Representatives, John G. Graham and Samuel P. Cummings.

Under the apportionment of 1861 Mason, Fulton and Knox constituted a senatorial district, while Fulton remained a distinctive representative district with two Representatives. Under this apportionment Fulton County was represented in the General Assembly as follows:

Twenty-third G. A. (1862-64)—Senator, Albert C. Mason, Knox County; Representatives, John G. Graham and Simeon P. Shope.

Twenty-fourth G. A. (1864-66)—Senator, Albert C. Mason, Knox County; Representatives, Lawrence W. James and Timothy M. Morse.

Twenty-fifth G. A. (1866-68)—Senator, Thomas A. Boyd, Fulton County; Representatives, Caleb B. Cox and George W. Fox.

Twenty-sixth G. A. (1868-70)—Senator, Thomas A. Boyd, Fulton County; Representatives, Timothy M. Morse and John W. Ross.

Under the apportionment of 1870 Mason, Fulton and Knox remained as the Fifteenth Senatorial District and Fulton remained as a distinct representative district, but her representation was increased to three in the Lower House. Under this apportionment Fulton County was represented in the General Assembly as follows:

Twenty-seventh G. A. (1870-72)—Senator, Thomas A. Boyd, Fulton County; Representatives, John W. Ross, S. P. Cummings and Timothy M. Morse.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 1, 1872, the first apportionment under the Constitution of 1870 went into effect, dividing the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, and under this apportionment Fulton County was united with Schuyler in the formation of the Twenty-fifth District. Under this apportionment Fulton County was represented as follows:

Twenty-eighth G. A. (1872-74)—Senator, S. P. Cummings, Fulton County; Representatives,

Stephen Y. Thornton and John A. Gray, Fulton County, and John M. Darnell, Schuyler County.

Twenty-ninth G. A. (1874-76)—Senator, Robert Brown, Schuyler County; Representatives, James De Witt, Schuyler County, and S. P. Cummings and S. Y. Thornton, Fulton County.

Thirtieth G. A. (1876-78)—Senator, Robert Brown, Schuyler County; Representatives, John A. Leeper and Charles F. Robison, Fulton County, and William T. McCreary, Schuyler County.

Thirty-first G. A. (1878-80)—Senator, Meridith Walker, Fulton County; Representatives, Charles F. Robison, Fulton County, and Hosea Davis and William T. McCreary, Schuyler County.

Thirty-second G. A. (1880-82)—Senator, Meridith Walker, Fulton County; Representatives, Joseph L. McCune and Inman Blackaby, Fulton County, and William C. Reno, Schuyler County.

Under the apportionment of 1882 Knox and Fulton constituted a senatorial district and under it Fulton County was represented in the General Assembly as follows:

Thirty-third G. A. (1882-84)—Senator, August W. Berggren, Knox County; Representatives, William H. Emerson, Fulton County, and A. S. Cnrtis and F. A. Willoughby, Knox County.

Thirty-fourth G. A. (1884-86)—Senator, August W. Berggren, Knox County; Representatives, Orrin P. Cooley, Knox County, and William J. Orendorff and Samuel P. Marshall, Fulton County.

Thirty-fifth G. A. (1886-88)—Senator, August W. Berggren, Knox County; Representatives, Orrin P. Cooley, Knox County, and Thomas Hamer and Samuel P. Marshall, Fulton County.

Thirty-sixth G. A. (1888-90)—Senator, Thomas Hamer, Fulton County; Representatives, Orrin P. Cooley, George W. Prince and James W. Hunter, Knox County.

Thirty-seventh G. A. (1890-92)—Senator, Thomas Hamer, Fulton County; Representatives, John W. Hunter and George W. Prince, Knox County, and Oscar J. Boyer, Fulton County.

Thirty-eighth G. A. (1892-94)—Senator, Thomas Hamer, Fulton County; Representatives, Stephen E. Carlin, Fulton County, and J. L. Hastings and Frank Murdoch, Knox County.

Under the apportionment of 1893 Fulton and

Tazewell constituted a Senatorial District. Under this apportionment Fulton County was represented in the General Assembly as follows:

Thirty-ninth G. A. (1894-96)—Senator, Thomas Hamer, Fulton County; Representatives, Lute C. Breeden and John W. Johnson, Fulton County, and Jonathan Merriam, Tazewell County.

Fortieth G. A. (1896-98)—Senator, W. Scott Edwards, Fulton County; Representatives, Jonathan Merriam, Tazewell County, and John W. Johnson and Simon B. Beer, Fulton County.

Forty-first G. A. (1898-1900)—Senator, W. Scott Edwards, Fulton County; Representatives, John W. Johnson and Ubbo J. Albertsen and Jesse Black, Jr., Tazewell County.

Forty-second G. A. (1900-02)—Senator, U. J. Albertsen, Tazewell County; Representatives, John W. Johnson, J. N. Onion and John Hughes, Fulton County.

Under the apportionment of 1901 Knox and Fulton comprise a Senatorial District, and under this apportionment Fulton County has been represented in the General Assembly as follows:

Forty-third G. A. (1902-04)—Senator, Leon A. Townsend, Knox County; Representatives, Wilfred Arnold, Knox, and B. M. Chipfield and John Hughes, Fulton County.

Forty-fourth G. A. (1904-06)—Senator, Leon A. Townsend, Knox County; Representatives, Wilfred Arnold and Michael J. Daugherty, Knox County, and William H. Emerson, Fulton County.

Forty-fifth G. A. (1906-08)—Senator, C. F. Hurburgh, Knox County; representatives, B. M. Chipfield, Fulton County, and M. J. Dougherty and Edward J. King, Knox County.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In the Constitutional Convention of 1818 Madison County, of which Fulton was then a part, was represented by Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough and Abraham Prickett, none of whom resided in the territory out of which Fulton County was formed.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1847 Fulton County was represented by David Markley, Hezekiah M. Wead, Isaac Lindley and George Kreider; also jointly with Peoria County, by Onslow Peters, of Peoria.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1862 Fulton County was represented by Lewis W. Ross



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and John G. Graham. This Constitution was, on submission to the people, rejected.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1870 Fulton County was represented by Lewis W. Ross and Samuel P. Cummings.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

FIRST SUBDIVISIONS OF FULTON COUNTY—LIST OF ORIGINAL PRECINCTS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS AND AREA—CHANGES IN NAMES—FIRST SETTLERS—POPULATION OF EACH ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1900.

Prior to township organization the county was divided into voting precincts and justices' districts. The names of the districts or precincts at the time of township organization were as follows: Astoria, Vermont, Farmers, Marietta, St. Augustine, Otter Creek, Howards, Bernadotte, Spoon River, Wiley, Ellisville, Boyd, West Point, Point Isabel, Waterford, Lewistown, Centerville, Mill Creek, Fairview, Liverpool, Buckheart, Canton, Farmington, Utica, Copperas Creek and Independence. Some of these were organized under special charter as incorporated townships. Canton and Lewistown were so organized.

As has been stated Hugh LeMaster, Henry Walker and John Bloomfield were the Commissioners appointed by the County Court at the December term, 1849, for the purpose of dividing the county into townships.

On these Commissioners devolved the duty of fixing the boundaries and assigning proper names to the townships. As will readily be seen the majority of the townships retained the name of the voting precinct which had theretofore been located within the boundary of the newly formed township. The history of each individual township is so closely allied with the history of the county, and has been treated in the general history of the county to such an extent, that it will be only practical here to give such data as will not be a repetition of what has heretofore been gone over.

Each individual township has its own peculiar and individual history, which would require quite an extensive volume of itself to give in detail. (For further details of townships see Chapter XII, "Governmental—Public Buildings"). Following will be found a history of individual townships:

ASTORIA.—The township of Astoria comprises a full congressional township, legally described as Three North, Range One East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. Its name, Astoria, was derived from the town of that name located in the township. The voting precinct was also known by the same name. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 2,834, of which number 1,684 resided in the town of Astoria. The township was settled about 1830, Parker McNeil being reputed the first settler. Among other early settlers were David McNeil, Sr., and David McNeil, Jr., William Carter, Abraham Brown, William Tate, Robert McClellan, Thomas Garvin, Robert McLaren, Peter McLaren, John Williams and James Carter. The only organized municipality in the township is the town of Astoria.

VERMONT.—The township of Vermont comprises the full congressional township legally described as Four North, Range One East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. Its name, Vermont, was derived from the village of Vermont, which is located on parts of Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of the township. It was also the name of the voting precinct. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 2,149, of which number 1,195 resided in the village of Vermont. The first settler in Vermont was Moses Davis in 1832. In 1833 James and Joseph Crail settled in the township. Among the earliest settlers were Joab Mershon, in 1838; James Dilworth and Ezra Dilworth, in 1837; Henry Nelson, in 1836; E. Kirkbride, in 1839. Other early settlers were Isaac Cadwallader, John Evans, Stephen Lindsey, Josiah Zoll, Thomas Holmes and William Marshall. The only organized municipalities in the township are the village of Vermont and a part of the village of Table Grove.

FARMERS.—The township of Farmers comprises that part of the congressional township legally described as Five North, Range One East of the Fourth Principal Meridian,

lying west of the center of Spoon River. The name, Farmers, was derived from the election precinct of that name. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,425, of which 376 are accredited to the village of Table Grove. The first settler in the township was John Barker, who located in the township in 1829, and after whom Barker's Grove, Barker's Creek and Barker's Cemetery were named. Mr. Barker was one of the early settlers of the county, having located in Fort Clark, now Peoria, in 1819. He removed to Fulton County in 1827, residing in Cass Township for two years prior to moving into Farmers. The only organized municipality in the township is Table Grove, located on part of Section 32.

HARRIS.—The township of Harris comprises all those parts of congressional townships described as Six North, Ranges One and Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, lying west of the center of Spoon River. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,283. The township derived its name from John Harris, who settled in the township in 1827. There are no incorporated cities or villages in the township.

LEE.—Lee Township comprises all the portions of those congressional townships legally described as Seven North, Ranges One and Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, lying west of Spoon River, except Sections 5, 6 and 7 in Range Two East. In this township are located no incorporated villages. The township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 948. The name Lee was given the township at the suggestion of Hugh LeMasters, one of the Commissioners to divide the county into townships. The first settler in the township was Stephen Rigdon, who located there in May, 1834.

UNION.—Union Township comprises all of the full congressional township legally described as Eight North, Range One East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,569, of which number 809 resided in the village of Avon. The township was settled in 1829 by Robert Grant and Isaac Hullick. The only incorporated village in the township is Avon, located on Section 19.

ELLISVILLE.—The township of Ellisville comprises that part of Township Eight North and Sections 5, 6 and 7 in Seven North, Range Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian that lies west of Spoon River. The name Ellisville was derived from the village of Ellisville, which was founded by Levi D. Ellis in 1836. The voting precinct was also known by the same name. Levi D. Ellis moved into the township in 1828 and was its first settler. The population, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 539, 219 of whom resided in the village of Ellisville. Ellisville is the only organized village in the township.

YOUNG HICKORY.—The township of Young Hickory comprises that part of Township Eight North, Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian that lies east of the center of Spoon River. It was given the name of Hickory Township by the Commissioners organizing the county into townships, but was afterward changed by the Board of Supervisors to Young Hickory, as the name Hickory had previously been appropriated by a like political division in the State. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,161, of whom 528 resided in the village of London Mills. London Mills is the only organized village in the township.

DEERFIELD.—The township of Deerfield comprises all of Township Seven North, Ranges One and Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian that lie east of the center of Spoon River. The township was settled by Robert Reeves in 1824. The name Deerfield was given the township by the Commissioners appointed to organize the county into townships. The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 835. There are no villages within the township.

CASS.—The township of Cass comprises all of those portions of Townships Six North and Ranges One and Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian lying east of the center of Spoon River. The name was given it by the Commissioners dividing the county into townships in honor of General Lewis Cass at the suggestion, it is said, of Henry Waughtel. The first conveyance of Fulton County land, so far as the records show, was Section 30 of this township in 1818, conveying among other lands

Section 30 from Aaron T. Crane to Edmond Dana. In this township was also located Fulton County's first Poor Farm. (See "County Property," Chapter XII.) The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 1,593, 420 of whom resided in the village of Smithfield. The county was settled in 1823 by Willinam Totten, after whom the locality known as Totten's Prairie took its name. Smithfield is the only organized village in the township.

BERNADOTTE.—The township of Bernadotte comprises all of those portions of Township Five North and Two East and of Five North and One East, lying east of the center of Spoon River. The name of the township was given it in honor of the unincorporated village of that name, which was also the name of the voting precinct in the township. The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 1,112. The township was settled in 1826 by William Walters. The unincorporated village of Bernadotte is located upon Section 19.

PLEASANT.—The township of Pleasant comprises the full congressional township, legally described as Four North, Range Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The name of the township was given it by the Commissioners who organized the county into townships. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,753, of whom 749 resided in the village of Ipava. The township was settled in 1828 by William Roland. James Roland and Riley Roland came the next year. The only organized village within the township is Ipava.

WOODLAND.—The township of Woodland comprises the full congressional township legally described as Three North, Range Two East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The Commissioners who organized the county into townships gave this township the name of Lafayette. As that name had already been appropriated by a like political division in another county in the State, the Board of Supervisors changed the name to Woodland at their November session, 1850. Nathan Veatch was the Supervisor representing the township at the time and is probably responsible for the name. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,566. Summum,

an unincorporated town, is located on Sections 3 and 4.

KERTON.—The township of Kerton comprises the fractional Township Three North, Range Three East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The name Kerton was assigned to this township by the Commissioners dividing the county into townships, and was probably suggested by the name of one of its early citizens, John Kerton. Reuben and Roswell Fenner settled in the township in 1823, and were among the earliest settlers in the county. The population, according to the last Federal census, was 538.

ISABEL.—The township of Isabel comprises those parts of Townships Four North and Three and Four East of the Fourth Principal Meridian that lie west and south of the center of Spoon River. Isabel derived its name from one of the election precincts, Point Isabel, which in turn derived its name from a shipping point on the Illinois River at the mouth of Spoon River, known as Point Isabel. Isabel Township was the home of the first inhabitant of the county, Dr. William T. Davidson, allusion to whom is made elsewhere.

The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 780. It has no incorporated villages or towns.

WATERFORD.—The township of Waterford consists of those portions of Townships Four North and of Ranges Three and Four East of the Fourth Principal Meridian that lie north and east of the center of Spoon River. It was in this township that John Eveland, Fulton County's first actual settler, located in 1820. The population of the township at the last Federal census in 1900 was 484. Waterford was the name of an election precinct prior to township organization; also the name given a town platted in the township in 1825.

LEWISTOWN.—The township of Lewistown comprises a full congressional township, legally described as Five North and Three East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. Lewistown was the name of an election precinct prior to township organization; and also an incorporated township. The township was settled in 1821 by Ossian M. Ross, who founded the city of Lewistown in 1822. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 3,515, of whom 2,504 resided in the

city of Lewistown. Lewistown, the county seat of Fulton County, is located in this township, and is the only incorporated city in the township.

PUTMAN.—The township of Putman comprises the full congressional township legally described as Six North and Three East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The township was settled in 1823 by Reading Putman, and the township derived its name from this early settler. Upon the organization of the township, the Commissioners dividing the county into townships, assigned it the name of Center, the township being the center township in the county. This name not being available the Supervisors changed it to Putman in honor of its first settler. H. S. Hyatt was the representative on the Board of Supervisors when the township was renamed Putman. The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 2,131, 1,569 of whom resided in the city of Cuba, which is the only incorporated village in the township.

JOSHUA.—The township of Joshua comprises a full congressional township legally described as Seven North and Three East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It was settled in 1824 by Joshua Moore and derived its name of Joshua from this early settler. The population of the township, according to the census of 1900, was 976. There are no incorporated villages in the township.

FAIRVIEW.—The township of Fairview comprises the full congressional township legally described as Eight North and Three East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The township was settled in 1829 by Mathias Swegle. The township derived its name from the election precinct of that name and from the village of Fairview located on Section 33. The population at the last Federal census in 1900 was 1,257, of whom 501 resided in the village of Fairview.

FARMINGTON.—The township of Farmington comprises a full congressional township legally described as Eight North, Range Four East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The township was settled by Jonah Marchant in 1827, but Seth Littler had settled in the township the year previous, but had changed his residence. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 3,171, of whom

1,729 resided in the city of Farmington, which is the only organized municipality in the township.

CANTON.—The township of Canton comprises a full congressional township, legally described as Seven North and Four East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The name Canton was derived from the election precinct of that name, in which the city of Canton was located. The township was settled by David W. Barnes, Theodore Sargeant and Charles Sargeant in 1822. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 8,780, of whom 6,564 resided in the city of Canton.

BUCKHEART.—The township of Buckheart comprises a full congressional township legally described as Six North and Four East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The township was named from the election precinct of Buckheart by the Commissioners who divided the county into townships. The township was settled in 1824 by Seth Hilton and Hazel Putman. The population, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 2,329, 355 of whom resided in the village of Bryant and 481 in the village of St. David.

LIVERPOOL.—The township of Liverpool comprises all of the fractional parts of Townships Five North of Range Four and Five East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The name Liverpool was given the township by the Commissioners, who took the name from the election precinct of Liverpool. The township was settled in 1826 by Charles Depress, Joseph Allen, John Farris and Frances Smith. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,206.

BANNER.—The township of Banner comprises all of the fractional Township Six North, Range Five East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and all that part of the territory east of said township to the Peoria County line. The township was given the name of Utica by the Commissioners who divided the county into townships. This name having already been appropriated the Board of Supervisors changed the name to Monterey. A vehement protest was filed with the board, asking that the name be changed to Banner, which was complied with. The township was settled in 1822 by Joseph Anderson. The population, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,002.



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ORION.—The township of Orion comprises the congressional township described as Seven North and Five East of the Fourth Principal Meridian; also the "gore" lying east of Sections 24, 25 and 36 to the Peoria County line. The township was settled in 1828 by John Wolf, John Orendorff and William Ulmer. The name Orion was assigned to the township by the Commissioners who were appointed to organize the county in townships. The population of the township, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 1,268.

(For population of county by townships from 1850 to 1900, see table at the end of Chapter XXII on "Education and Libraries.")

CHAPTER XVI.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

CITIES AND VILLAGES OF FULTON COUNTY—CONDITIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1848—LIST OF INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES—LOCATION, DATES OF INCORPORATION AND POPULATION—VILLAGES WHICH HAVE BEEN PLATTED BUT NEVER INCORPORATED—SOME PAPER TOWNS AND DESERTED VILLAGES.

The history of the individual cities and villages of Fulton County would be in a large measure the history of the county itself. Therefore, no attempt will be made to give a detailed and consecutive history of the individual municipalities, other than such concise statement of facts as may pertain exclusively to each. The physical development of the county, as heretofore presented, must necessarily be the industrial development of the cities and villages within the county, and it would be merely a repetition of the same story to give detailed accounts of these municipalities in another form in this connection.

Many efforts have been made since the settlement of the county began to establish towns and villages within its domain which have proven more or less failures. Some promising locations, with elaborate town sites platted, with the fond hope that they were the beginning of magnificent cities, have either not

reached the stage of an incorporated village or city, or else have disappeared altogether. In submitting a history of the cities and villages of Fulton County they will be presented in three classes: First, the incorporated cities and villages; second, the unorganized cities and villages; and third, the deserted cities and villages of the county.

There are fifteen incorporated municipalities in Fulton County. Three of these, Canton, Lewistown and Farmington, rise to the dignity of "cities." Though they have not done so, the villages of Cuba, Vermont and St. David could doubtless qualify as cities, each having 1,000 population or more. Astoria remains a "town," as it still retains its special charter granted before the enactment of the general law of 1872 relating to the incorporation of towns and cities. Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 some of the towns of the county, notably Canton and Lewistown, were organized under the then existing law relating to townships. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 they organized as "towns," and after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870 all of them but Astoria reorganized as cities or villages, according to the then population—it requiring a population of not less than 1,000 to become a "city."

INCORPORATED CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Following the congressional townships and beginning with Astoria Township the following are the incorporated municipalities of the county with their location, date of founding and incorporation:

ASTORIA was platted as Vienna on the northeast quarter of Section 23, Astoria Township, on June 9, 1837, for Zachariah Gilbert and Benjamin Clark, the owners. The plat of the town site consisted of seventeen blocks of ten lots each, and twelve fractional blocks of five lots each; also a public square. It was organized as a town by special charter January 24, 1839, but the name had to be changed for the reason that there was already an incorporated town of the name of Vienna elsewhere in the State. Astoria is one of nine municipalities in the State of Illinois which retain their original special charter granted prior to 1872, and it is known as the "town of Astoria." The name is derived, it is said, from that of the Pacific station of John Jacob Astor, the famous fur trader, whose company bought pelts along the

Illinois River at an early day. The population of Astoria, according to the census of 1900, was 1,684.

VERMONT was platted on the southwest quarter of Section 29, Vermont Township, May 5, 1836, by James Crail, the original plat containing sixty-four lots. The name Vermont was given to the town by Mr. Crail in honor of his native State. The place was incorporated first on February 13, 1857, but reincorporated under the general law as a village September 23, 1879. The population in 1900 was 1,195.

TABLE GROVE was platted as Laurel Hill, on the southwest quarter of Section 32, Farmers Township, May 22, 1837, by Thomas H. Spicer. The town plat showed thirty-five blocks containing twelve lots each, excepting that from four blocks two lots each were taken for a public square. The official name of the village was fixed when it was organized May 17, 1881.

Prior to that time the locality had long been known as Table Grove by the pioneer settlers. The population by the census of 1900 was 376.

AVON was platted on the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 19, in Union Township, March 23, 1854, by Reverius Woods, Orlando H. Woods and Daniel N. Wright. The original plat consisted of twelve lots and some fractional lots along the railroad right of way. Avon was the name of a post-office established there before the town was laid out, and the town was incorporated by special act of the Legislature on March 8, 1867, and was reincorporated under the general law of 1872 October 6, 1873. The population, according to the census of 1900, was 809.

ELLISVILLE was platted on the northwest quarter of Section 5 and the southwest quarter of Section 32, Ellisville Township, May 17, 1836, by Levi D. Ellis, who gave the village its name. The plat consisted of 120 lots. It was organized as a village November 18, 1872. The population at the date of the census of 1900 was 219.

LONDON MILLS.—The town of London, now London Mills, was platted on the north side of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Young Hickory Township, September 16, 1851, by James Eggers. The plat contained fifty-two lots. The town was organized as a village under the general law, November 27, 1883, the name being

taken from the "London" flouring mills located there on the banks of Spoon River. The population in 1900 was 528.

SMITHFIELD was platted on the northeast quarter of Section 29, Cass Township, May 29, 1868, by J. N. Smith. The derivation of the name is oblivious, though it may be presumed to have been named for its founder. It was incorporated as a village under the general law March 1, 1889. The population by the census of 1900 was 420.

IPAVA was platted as Pleasantville on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Pleasant Township, September 19, 1846, by John Easley. The plat consisted of eighteen lots. The town was first incorporated January 26, 1853, under a special charter, and was reorganized under the general law July 17, 1872, just sixteen days after the general law went into effect. The population according to the census of 1900 was 743.

LEWISTOWN was platted on the southwest quarter of Section 22, Lewistown Township, in April, 1822, by Ossian M. Ross, and the plat was recorded July 22, 1822, in Pike County, of which Fulton was at that time a part. The name was given the place by its founder in honor of his eldest son, Lewis W., who subsequently was a member of Congress and one of the foremost citizens of the county. Lewistown was organized by special charter February 16, 1857, and was reorganized under the general law April, 1892. The railroad station is known as Lewistown. The population at the Federal census of 1900 was 2,504.

CUBA was platted as Centerville on the northwest quarter of Section 20, November 18, 1836, by Daniel W. Vittum, Joel Solomon, Samuel Brooks and W. B. Cogswell. The plat consisted of thirty-one blocks of six lots each, and seven fractional blocks of three lots each. This village is located near the center of the county, hence the name. The village was incorporated January 26, 1853, by special charter and reorganized under the general law of 1872 on March 4, 1895. The population, according to the census of 1900, was 1,198.

FAIRVIEW was platted on the southeast quarter of Section 23, Fairview Township, August 16, 1837, by Benjamin Foster. The original plat consisted of eighty-four lots. Fairview was



WATERWORKS, CANTON



CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT, CANTON



VAN WINKLE LAKE, CANTON

incorporated under a special charter February 24, 1859, was reorganized July 2, 1900, and the charter issued by the Secretary of State April 29, 1902. The population, according to the Federal census of 1900, was 501.

FARMINGTON was platted on the southwest quarter of Section 1, Farmington Township, by Joseph Cone, Hiram Palmer and George W. Little October 9, 1835. The original plat consisted of six blocks of ten lots each, and six fractional blocks of five lots each. Farmington was incorporated by special charter February 18, 1857, and was reorganized as a city under the general law of 1872, March 14, 1875. The name is derived from the character of the topography of the surrounding country. The population in 1900 was 1,729.

CANTON.—The city of Canton was platted on the southeast quarter of Section 27, Canton Township, December 10, 1825, by Isaac Swan. The original plat consisted of fifty-three lots. Canton was organized under a special charter February 8, 1849. There had previously been a township organization. The charter was amended, incorporating the town as a city, February 12, 1853, and reincorporated under the general law of 1872 as a city April 4, 1892. The name Canton was given it by its founder, Isaac Swan. The city of Pekin had recently been laid out, and that celestial name is said to have suggested the one given to Canton. The population at the Federal census of 1900 was 6,564.

ST. DAVID was platted on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Buckheart Township, April 17, 1884, by Edward J. Williams, Caleb Johnson, J. E. Williams, William Thomas and Milton Shryock. The name was suggested in honor of David Williams, whose coal industry first made the town possible. The original plat contained twenty-seven lots. It was organized as a village under the general law of 1872, July 25, 1885, and under the census of 1900 had a population of 481.

BRYANT.—The village of Bryant was platted on the southeast quarter of Section 30, Buckheart Township, April 13, 1863, by William Hummel. The original plat consisted of seventeen lots. It was organized under the general law of 1872, August 10, 1874. The population according to the census of 1900 was 355.

UNORGANIZED VILLAGES.

Below is given a list of the unorganized villages of Fulton County which have been duly platted and still retain a distinctive existence, but in many instances only nominal.

MARIETTA was platted May 6, 1837, by Lorenzo Bevans and Benjamin Hoyt. The original town site consisted of sixty-three blocks and was located on the east half of Section 16 in Harris Township. On April 5, 1869, twenty-two of the original blocks were vacated. The name was suggested by the city of Marietta, Ohio.

BABYLON was platted March 11, 1837, by Philip Aylsworth, Franklin Offield and John Whittier. The original town site consisted of 829 lots and was located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter, and part of the northeast quarter of Section 14 in Lee Township.

BERNADOTTE was platted as Fulton November 27, 1835, by Charles Coleman. The original town site consisted of sixteen blocks of four lots each, located on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 19 in Bernadotte Township. The name was given in honor of Napoleon's General, afterward King of Sweden.

SUMMUM was platted by James M. Onion as Oberlin on November 6, 1857. The original town site consisted of twenty-seven lots, which were located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, in Woodland Township. It is said to have derived its name from Peter Summy.

UNION was platted April 4, 1856, by Benjamin Bechelhymer. The original town site consisted of forty-one lots and was located on the northwest quarter of Section 4, Kerton Township.

OTTO was platted by Hiram Wentworth February 18, 1844. The original town site was located on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, in Isabel Township.

DUNCAN CITY, commonly known as Duncan Mills, was platted May 17, 1867, by Thomas P. Duncan. It was located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Isabel Township.

MANNING.—The town of Manning was platted by Edward Mann in January, 1898, and consisted of six blocks of forty-five lots each. It was located on the northwest quarter of Section 12, Waterford Township.

WATERFORD was platted March 21, 1825, by James Johnson and John Johnson. The original town site consisted of ninety-seven lots and was located on the southeast quarter of Section 11, Waterford Township.

NORRIS is located on the southeast quarter of Section 34, in Canton Township. No plat is shown for the old part of the village. Williams' and Vittum's additions were platted in April, 1888.

BRERETON was platted October 16, 1901, by the Monmouth Coal Company and consisted of forty-one lots, located on the southwest quarter of Section 11, Canton Township.

DUNFERMLINE was platted September 19, 1890, by Glen W. Traer. The original town site consisted of six blocks of 100 lots each, located on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Buckheart Township.

MIDDLE GROVE.—What is now known as Middle Grove was platted as Claire, October 16, 1888, by S. E. Dikeman. The original town site consisted of four blocks of fifty lots each, and is located on the southwest quarter of Section 6, Farmington Township.

UTICA.—The town of Utica (Banner Post-office) was platted December 19, 1832, by Ware Long. The original town site contained forty-eight lots and is located on the northwest quarter of Section 11, Banner Township. The name Utica was abandoned on account of the existence of another town of that name in LaSalle County.

BREED'S STATION was platted August 19, 1868, by William Smith. The original town site consisted of thirty-two lots and is located on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Orion Township.

LIVERPOOL was platted August 13, 1836, by Robert E. Little, William Elliott, Jr., Joseph Sharp, Theodore Tarleton, Erasmus D. Rice and Roger Velts. The original town site consisted of sixty-five blocks containing fourteen lots each, except fractional blocks adjoining the river. The site was located on fractional Section 25, Liverpool Township, on the banks of the Illinois River. Parts of the town site have been vacated in later years.

MONTEREY was platted May 21, 1850, by Jacob Weaver, Philemon Markley and David Farr, and was located on the southwest quarter of Section 4, Banner Township.

Aside from the town sites above mentioned, consisting of incorporated and unincorporated

villages, and, in some instances, merely post-offices, there are a number of country stores and postoffices in the county that are designated by a distinctive name, but have never been platted or made any pretence of being a village. Among these may be mentioned Seville Station, on Section 24, Harris Township; Leaman Station, on Section 22, Harris Township; Checkrow, on Section 27, Lee Township; Manly, on Section 18, Lee Township; Virgil, on Section 5, Lee Township; Troy, a deserted village on Section 12, Union Township; Mayton, on Section 28, Young Hickory Township; Blyton, on Section 28, Deerfield Township; Leesburg, on Section 8, Woodland Township; Marbletown, on Section 17, Kerton Township; Sepo, on Section 12, Waterford Township; Maples Mills, on Section 11, Liverpool Township; Rawalts, on Section 30, Orion Township; Flatt, on Section 29, Joshua Township, and Bybee Station, on Section 17, Joshua Township.

PAPER TOWNS AND DESERTED VILLAGES.—The enactment of the State Internal Improvement System of Illinois in the middle 'thirties developed an intense desire on the part of many of the owners of Fulton County soil to establish town sites. At least a dozen town sites were platted following the enactment of the Internal Improvement System by the State Legislature in 1837. Every man, it seemed, who fancied his farm lay along the line of possible improvement, immediately sought to found a city and thus become immortal. Like the Internal Improvement System itself, these cities failed to materialize into anything of value or of lasting character. Of these vanished paper towns established in Fulton County the younger generation know little or nothing.

A certain James W. Willis, in 1837, platted the town of Delavan on his farm in Banner Township, Section 4, lying southwest of what is now or was Monterey. He made ample provisions in Delavan for a railroad depot, for a public square, a center square and a market square. The elaborate details in which all the necessary public accommodations for a magnificent city were supplied in great detail. A city founded on the broad scope of the Delavan plat would have been a thing of beauty and a municipal wonder. Not a vestige remains to indicate the contemplated city on the line of railroad that the founder supposed was going to pass that way—but which did not.

Another town, that of Bloomfield, was platted on Section 8 in Pleasant Township, about a mile southeast of Ipava. Ephraim Roberts was the founder of this town and it was sometimes called Byron. So far as the records show it is still a town, but the visitor would find it only a cornfield.

Few people in Fulton County are aware that the county is blessed with two Smithfields. The first and oldest was established by Joseph C. Smith, in 1836, on the northeast quarter of Section 11 in Union Township. The town site contained a public square and 120 lots. So far as recorded, Mr. Smith found no sale for the lots. Notwithstanding this Union Township Smithfield faded away, the name is still serviceable, as a Fulton County village of that name is located in Cass Township and was founded in 1858 by J. N. Smith. The Union Township Smithfield had a very lively rival, which was established a few days following the platting of Smithfield. That is to say, Smithfield was platted on April 25, 1836, and Troy was platted on April 29, 1836. While Smithfield was located on the northeast of Section 11, Troy was located on the southeast of Section 12, in Union Township, less than one mile away. Whether it was a case of the survival of the fittest or not, Troy lived and had a being for many years, while Smithfield vanished like a mist. Troy became a city of considerable importance, having a mill and a very profitable and productive distillery. Troy is still on the map; Smithfield, Union Township, is not.

When the Everlys came here from the East and settled in Deerfield Township, David Everly, Jr., established a town with the very suggestively religious name of Westminster. No cathedral spires pointed upward, however. It was located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16. Three lots were sold, but now it is a part of the Utsinger farm.

West Point is still marked on the map. It is on the south side of the mouth of Otter Creek, where it empties into the Illinois River. West Point was established by Joel Onion in 1844. It never advanced further than being a landing and shipping point on the river. Near it, however, was the site of the first industry in Fulton County or the Military Tract, established in 1818, known in local history as the Craig & Savage sawmill.

Nearly every one who has traveled from

Canton to Cuba or from Canton to Lewistown on the old stage road, knows of Fulton Center, or, as originally known, Independence. This spot is supposed to be the geographical center of Fulton County. It was established on Section 14 in Putman Township in 1848 by William H. Nichols, Hugh Lemaster, Hiram Sanders, David Haacke and Henry L. Bryant. Three of these men are more than well known in Fulton County history. Henry L. Bryant was for many years Probate Judge of Fulton County, and also established the town of Bryant. Hugh Lemaster was an old-time county official, having been Sheriff for eight years from 1832 to 1840, and was also for four years the County Surveyor. He also held other important positions of trust. Captain David Haacke was a noted Fulton County pioneer. He was an Indian fighter and the bravest of the brave. The town site of Independence was annulled and vacated in 1860, except as to the public square.

Patriotism and love of country doubtless accounted for the town of Columbia, which Thomas D. Lord established in Farmington Township in 1837. This gem of North Fulton "died abornin'." Not a vestige remains to mark the spot. To the south one mile, however, lies the village of Norris. There was, a few years ago, a brick and tile factory near the old site and the Burlington Railroad runs conveniently near.

Around the mouth of Copperas Creek, where it empties into the Illinois River on Section 24, two towns have been platted. One was Mills' Point, platted by John D. Mills in 1842, situated on the Illinois River south of Copperas Creek, and the other was the town of Commerce, near by, platted in 1843 by Lyman B. Suydam. At one time there were a number of warehouses at Copperas Creek Landing, as it was called, and it was an Illinois River landing of considerable importance and to a large extent was responsible for the decay of Liverpool as the important river landing in Fulton County, and, incidentally, after the establishment of the dike leading to the landing it was largely responsible for the bankruptcy of the Canton and Liverpool plank road. Copperas Creek Landing diverted too much of the business from North Fulton to make the plank road a success from a financial standpoint, and Liverpool was materially injured thereby.

No more beautiful and picturesque spot in

all the broad land could have been selected than the one selected by W. H. Van Eps, a pioneer of Fulton County, for the establishment of Vanopolis. If the reader will take down the map of Fulton County and look at the point of Spoon River projecting south from where Seville Station is located in Harris Township, he will observe what comes the nearest to being a peninsula of any spot in Fulton County. It was here that in 1840 the town of Vanopolis was platted. It was supposed to be on the road from Peoria and Canton to Quincy, and it was thought that a line of railroad would pass that way within a few short months; but alas, this fond hope vanished and with it the town site. In after years the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad ran, not from Peoria to Quincy, but from Peoria to Keokuk, very near the deserted Vanopolis. The town site was afterward vacated. The nearest approach to a town there came being at Vanopolis was the nearby Fuller's Mill, one of the famous Spoon River flour mills.

Another town that is lost to sight and, perhaps, is not even to memory dear, is Milton, which was located on the southwest quarter of Section 8 in Lewistown Township. It was laid out in 1837 by Jonathan M. Cozad. There were seventy-three lots laid out surrounding a grist mill, which stood on the banks of Big Creek. This grist mill was one of the early mills of the county, and the site is now on the farm owned by John Loveland and along the highway leading from Lewistown northwest to Smithfield and up that way.

Probably the most pretentious town on paper of all these deserted villages of Fulton County was Tuscumbia, over in Bernadotte Township. It was even more elaborately designed than Delavan or Vanopolis. The site is about one mile east of Bernadotte on the southeast quarter of Section 17. It was platted by Wade Hampton Davis in 1837. By looking on the map of Fulton County it will be seen that Spoon River makes a bend at the village of Bernadotte and runs for four or five miles almost due east. The plat of Tuscumbia was a thing of beauty. It had streets with such high-sounding names as "Bowery," "Merchant," "Broadway," "Washington," "Madison," "Jefferson," and bid fair to become a great city. The plat says "This town is delightfully situated at the head of navigation of Spoon River

with high banks on each side, which are six feet above high water mark." For a while the lots sold rapidly, as the conveyances indicate. Davis obtained the land from Edward Coles, who was former Governor of Illinois, but who had returned to his old home in Philadelphia in 1833, where he died in 1868. Among lot owners were Joseph Sharpe, Theodore Tarleton, Thomas J. Little, Charles Clark, Lewis W. Ross, William Gustine, Anderson Beadles, E. D. Rice, William Elliott, Jr., pioneers of Fulton County, and many others in neighboring counties. William Gustine and William Elliott, Jr., finally became the owners of the land and the lots, and in 1855 the plat was vacated, and the land subsequently became well known as the Wes Hicks farm, and is now owned by R. Comstock.

Waterford was the second town platted in the county. It was laid out March 21, 1825, by James and John Johnson. It was located on the north bank of Spoon River on the southeast quarter of Section 11, Waterford Township. It contained ninety-seven lots, and while it is still marked on the maps of the county, it is not and never did become even a village. It was located on a ford crossing Spoon River on the road from Lewistown southeast toward Havana. Near this town site on Section 10 John Eveland, Fulton County's first actual settler, settled in 1820.

On May 6, 1835, August Mathingly laid out the town of St. Augustine in Union Township on the east half of Section 5. It contained sixty lots and thrived for a time, but when the railroad line missed the town, the town moved over in Knox County and a new St. Augustine was built.

One of the additions of the city of Astoria was once a town of and in itself. It was called Washington and contained only forty-eight lots. It was platted May 15, 1834, by Thomas T. Garvin and Stephen Merrill. Three years later the town of Vienna was platted on Section 23, just west of the town site of Washington. Washington as a distinct entity was soon abandoned and was afterward absorbed by Vienna, which was the original name of Astoria, and under which name Astoria was originally incorporated.

There may be other places where attempts were made to found cities in Fulton County, but failed to reach the point where the sur-



John V. Brokaw,

veyor was called in to measure off the ground. There have been innumerable cross-roads post-offices established, but it was never hoped for them that they would comprise more than a country grocery and a blacksmith and repair shop, with an occasional sorghum molasses mill or a cider press as a sort of side industry in the fall of the year. But of these, those not abandoned before, faded from sight very generally with the installation of the rural free mail delivery.

Perhaps there are yet a few old settlers of Fulton County who can recall some of these "Deserted Villages" of Fulton County and could give much local history concerning them, but the present generation will be surprised to learn that Fulton County soil has been checker-boarded with so many town lots.

CHAPTER XVII.

MANUFACTURES.

FIRST MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SAW AND GRIST-MILLS—HARDSHIPS OF EARLY SETTLERS IN OBTAINING MILLING ACCOMMODATIONS—NEAREST MILLING POINT ON THE SANGAMON NEAR SPRINGFIELD—FAVORITE MILLING STREAMS—DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES—SOME EXTINCT INDUSTRIES—BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING—WOOLEN MILLS—CIGAR-MAKING—TANNERIES—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING A GROWING INDUSTRY—THE PARLIN AND ORENDORFF FACTORY AT CANTON—ITS IMMENSE OUTPUT.

The first manufacturing enterprise established on Fulton County soil was the Craig & Savage saw-mill, which was located in 1818 near the mouth of Otter Creek. This has been referred to earlier in this volume (see Chapter VII., page 644). The next manufacturing institution was a horse grist-mill established by John Eveland in 1822 or 1823. Saw mills were soon established at various points in the county. Otter Creek, Big Creek and Copperas Creek were favorite locations, as were other places wherever there was water-power attainable and big timber of

the proper variety, with accessibility to market. Lumber had to be floated down the streams to the Illinois River, and thence either loaded on a flat-boat or rafted, according to its character. At first, chiefly walnut lumber was sent out of the county. Oak lumber was supplied only to the local trade. It was later that the oak lumber from local mills became a product of commerce to any extent.

MILLING ENTERPRISES.—The reducing of the early settler's corn and wheat to meal and flour was one of the most troublesome of the many hardships entailed upon the pioneers, until the establishment of local mills. The corn had either to be reduced to meal by hand, as described in the history of "Early Settlements" or loaded on a boat and taken down the river to some point where there was a mill. The nearest milling point for wheat-flour for the early settlers was on the Sangamon River, north of Springfield, and the early settlers went there in boats, with their wheat to have it ground. The horse-mills, like those established by John Eveland and others, were of a very crude and unsatisfactory character, and would not supply wheat-flour. They ground corn-meal solely, and very slowly, so that many patrons could not be supplied from one mill. It was not until the introduction of water-propelled mills that the early settlers could be supplied with flour made out of wheat they grew. The first water-mill was established by Jacob Ellis, on Put Creek, in Putman Township, near Independence, about 1827. It was a very limited affair. Afterwards Mr. Ellis established a larger mill on Big Creek. Subsequently there were many mills located on Big Creek, Copperas Creek and Otter Creek. It was not until about 1830 that any one was enterprising enough to undertake the building of a mill on the more pretentious Spoon River. This first Spoon River mill was built by Alexander Freeman, who came to Fulton County in 1829, and settled at Hackelton Bridge, which was just North of where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad now crosses the river and near the junction of Lewistown, Bernadotte, Pleasant and Isabel Townships. This mill was 34 x 46 feet in size, and ground wheat and corn, and a saw-mill was also run in connection with it. The mill ran only a short time until it was swept away by the floods. This was the first of the many splendid mills which were

afterwards built upon Spoon River in the county. From the time of the erection of this mill by Mr. Freeman, no grist-mills were built upon the smaller streams of the county, but the great milling industry that extended from Duncan's Mills, on the south, to London Mills, on the north, gradually developed and, in the zenith of the glory of these enterprises, no county in Illinois produced a greater quantity of flour than Fulton. The product of the old water-mills along Spoon River was known, the world over, as late as the 'seventies; but with the introduction of steam-mills and railroad facilities for transportation to the markets, the glory of these industrial institutions which were, in their day, the greatest industry in the county, began to wane and, today, there is but a mere vestige of these mills left. There is but one dam at this date across Spoon River, and that is at Bernadotte, and it is disintegrating from lack of attention and care. The old mill at that place is silent and involved in litigation, and it is probable that, ere long, it will meet the fate of its competitors of ancient days at Duncan's, at Seville, at Babylon and at London Mills. Almost as late as 1880 there were two mills in operation at Duncan Mills south of Lewistown, and a little steamer was plying between that point and Havana, carrying the output of those mills to that point to be loaded on larger vessels for market. Today, there is not an exclusive water-mill in Fulton County—the one at Bernadotte being equipped for both water and steam—and, while it has not been dismantled, it is not in operation. In the years following the war, nearly every village and hamlet in Fulton County supported a flouring mill, and immense mills were operated in Astoria and Lewistown. The mill at Astoria manufactured almost exclusively for the Liverpool market; yet today there is scarcely a mill operated in Fulton County, for the purpose of manufacturing flour out of wheat, and those being operated confine their business solely to local trade. The opening up of the vast wheat fields in the Northwest, and the centralization of much of the flour manufacturing business in that region put the Fulton County mills out of business. There is probably as much wheat raised in Fulton County now as formerly, but it is not supplied to the local market but is shipped out of the county.

PORK PACKING.—Prior to 1830 there was little of what might be termed pork-packing done in Fulton County. Theretofore the farmers would dress their own hogs and bring the hams in to the local merchant and exchange them for goods; but this exchange was largely limited to hams, the merchants rarely taking any other part of the animal. The difficulty in getting pork to market was the great drawback. The winter months in which pork could be safely handled by the pioneer merchants was a time when it was inconvenient to reach the market. The establishment of a regular packet line of steamboats between the Mississippi River and Peoria made it possible for the merchants to become pork-packers, and this industry developed to considerable proportion in the county. Nearly every merchant became also a pork-packer, and many firms carried on the business of pork-packing independently. The introduction of modern methods, requiring immense amounts of water and unlimited transportation facilities, made it impossible for local packers to compete with the large packing houses, which were centralized, first, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards, in greater proportion, at Chicago, until now there is no pork-packing done in Fulton County for the general market.

DISTILLERIES.—At an early date Fulton County was the seat of many distilleries. Its output of spirits exceeded that of all other counties in the Military Tract combined. It was not until after the war that her prestige in this field was taken over by Peoria. The first distillery in the county was operated as early as 1833, on Duck Creek by R. Dixon, Ensley Fouts and George Smith. It made distilled spirits only from corn which had first to be ground at some neighboring pioneer grist-mill. The business of distilling spirits grew to be quite an industry in the county and, even after the war, large distilleries were still operated at Canton and at Utica. The importation of Texas cattle to Illinois, to be fed from the offal of distilleries, was first made in 1872 by McCall and Babcock, who conducted a distillery near the "gas-house bridge" over Big Creek, on West Locust Street, just without the city limits of Canton. This was the last distillery to be operated in Fulton County. It passed into the control of the "Whisky Trust"

in the 'eighties, and mysteriously burned up a few years thereafter. A firm by the name of Sammis, Warner & Co., conducted a large distillery as late as 1872 at Utica. It was charged that highwines were removed from bond without the special government tax having been paid. The members of the firm alleged that employes removed the whisky without the knowledge or consent of the firm, but the property was confiscated by the Government through the action of Colonel A. C. Matthews, now of Pittsfield, Pike County, as an officer of the Internal Revenue Department. A portion of the property was sold, but some of the lots were retained by the United States Government for more than thirty years, and were finally sold in 1905 by the revenue officers of the Government. Nothing now remains to indicate that the distillation of spirits was a prosperous and important industry, at one time, in Fulton County.

Breweries for the brewing of lager-beer were operated in Fulton County, intermittently, to about 1890. The last one was operated by J. E. A. Johnson, at the corner of South Avenue A and West Maple Street, in the city of Canton—not, however, under the shadow of the Public High School, for the reason that it was located diagonally across the street to the southwest, and the shadow of the High School building was cast in the opposite direction. Operations were suspended about 1890 and the brewery has been dismantled and, today, there is manufactured within the confines of Fulton County nothing more intoxicating than apple-cider and grape-juice.

COOPERING BUSINESS.—Another of the early industries of Fulton County that has totally disappeared is that of coopering. At one time it was quite an industry, as most of the general utility vessels used by the house-wife were of home manufacture, as well as the barrels containing the local output of the distilleries, breweries, sugar camps, etc. The last cooper-shop was conducted on North Main Street at the corner of Spruce, in the city of Canton, by Joseph Thompson, as late as 1880. There is not a cooper following his avocation in the county today.

HATTERS.—When the pioneers discarded the general use of the 'coon-skin cap as a head covering, local hat-making industries were es-

tablished. Thomas L. Ross, the first Treasurer of Fulton County, was also its first hatter.

This was in 1824, and he carried on the business for a number of years at Lewistown, finally moving to the lead mines at Galena. He was a brother of Ossian M. Ross. The next hat factory was, probably, that of Henry Clark, established in Canton in 1832—though it is said that hats were manufactured, on a small scale, by others before that time. The making of hats in the county ceased about 1840. At best, it was only a limited business.

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING.—Much of the clay soil of Fulton County is peculiarly well adapted to the making of building brick and, from a very early period in the history of the county, brick for building purposes has been manufactured. The first bricks were largely composed of sand and clay; but latterly a superior quality of shale has been utilized to the almost entire exclusion of clay and sand. This shale not only makes a superior quality of building brick, but an excellent quality of vitrified paving brick. There are four large brick manufacturing plants located in Canton alone, that use this shale exclusively; and the aggregate output of these plants is about eight million brick annually. The demand, of course, is not confined to local consumption, but Canton paving brick is used in the construction of many buildings and on many paved streets in neighboring cities. Manufacturing brick for local use is carried on in nearly every city and village in the county.

The necessity for draining the lowlands in the county stimulated another industry which, for a time, flourished rather extensively in the county. When clay tile superseded the open and blind ditches as a means of draining farm lands, tile factories, with more or less capacity, were established in many parts of the country where there were suitable clay-beds. As the farms of the county were gradually tiled out, the local demand for drain-tile ceased to such an extent that very few of these tile factories are now operated, and very little clay tile is produced. The shale used in the manufacture of paving brick is said to be very suitable for the manufacture of vitrified sewer-pipe, but as yet no one has undertaken to launch such an enterprise in the county.

CUT STONE.—As shown in his book giving a description of the various lots and quarter-sections of the Military Tract, elsewhere quoted, Van Zant early called attention to the superior quality of grit-stone to be found in Fulton County. This stone was utilized by pioneers to some extent in the building of houses. The pillars of the old Court House, built at Lewistown by Major Walker, in 1838, were made of fine sandstone, quarried in the vicinity of the county-seat. In many parts of the county small quarries have been operated from a very early date, but not until about 1870 was any concerted effort made to quarry stone for the general market, or to manufacture cut-stone of any kind. About that time the quarries at Leaman were established and, in 1872, the Marietta Stone and Coal Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200,000, with John W. Ingersoll as President and A. B. Leaman as Secretary. This business was conducted until about 1880. Building stone, whetstones and grindstones were made. The stone-piers for one of the railroad bridges crossing the Illinois at Peoria, were constructed of stone from this quarry. The chief stockholder in the company was a Mr. Leaman, who resided in Ohio and, at his death, the business gradually decreased until the entire works were dismantled. Other attempts to quarry stone in that locality have been made and, at this time, small quantities are quarried and dressed for building purposes and shipped to various points on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, but the output is very limited.

WOOLEN MILLS.—At one time Fulton County was a producer of considerable quantities of woolen goods and woolen yarn, but, today, the only mill remaining in operation is that of the Ipava Woolen Mills, located at Ipava, and owned and operated by Charles F. Foote. This mill confines its output largely to woolen cloths for serviceable skirts for women's wear and woolen blankets. It was not long after the first settlers arrived when carding mills were established at various points in the county, and there the wool was taken to be carded instead of the work being done by the housewife by hand. Following the carding mills came those making the woolen yarn and, in natural sequence, followed the woolen mills for the manufacture of cloth. Very early in

the history of Lewistown, a woolen mill was established by a Mr. Power. Afterward Messrs. Worley and Proctor established a mill of considerable importance and magnitude there. This business was afterwards discontinued, owing to financial embarrassment, but not until it had been successfully conducted for many years. The most important industry in Canton for many years was the woolen mill of John G. Piper at the corner of Main and Spruce Streets. In its early days it was a more important industry measured by its magnitude than was the implement factory of William Parlin, who started in the business of manufacturing plows about the same period. These woolen mills burned in 1885.

CIGAR INDUSTRY.—In 1855 there was established at Canton a cigar factory by E. H. Curtis. Mr. Curtis and his brother, J. J. Curtis, constituted the full complement of workmen in the shop. This was the beginning of an industry which has added great individual wealth to Fulton County. Probably no industry has added so much to the individual wealth of the county as the manufacture of cigars in Canton. Growing from the little shop of E. H. Curtis, the cigar industry in Canton had reached, in 1892, the enormous output of twenty million cigars from its fourteen or fifteen shops, only five or six of which previously had been regarded as of any considerable importance from the standpoint of production. For many years Canton was the chief cigar-making center of the Middle West, and it has been by men who learned the trade of cigar-making in Canton, that many of the prosperous factories all through the Mississippi Valley, and even west of the Rocky Mountains, have been established. Other small cigar factories have been established in nearly all the Fulton County towns and villages, and prosperous "buckeyes," as the small factories are called, are now flourishing in Cuba, Lewistown and other places. Canton, however, maintains its prestige as the cigar-making center, not only in Fulton County, but in Central Illinois. Notwithstanding the fierce competition of Eastern made goods, there are at present being operated in Canton many factories, and the output last year was about fifteen million cigars, with about 300 people engaged in the business. Furtive attempts have been made to operate factories for the manufacture of other forms of tobacco



Elizabeth E. Brooks

products, but aside from a limited quantity of smoking tobacco made out of cigar clippings, the manufacture is confined to cigars.

TANNERIES.—Among the earliest manufacturing institutions established in Fulton County were the tanneries. These institutions were a necessity, owing to the fact that pelts from various wild animals slain by the frontiersmen, were among the principal productions of the country. As elsewhere noted, that pioneer merchant, William Proctor, was first a tanner with a tanyard on what is now colloquially known as Spudaway Creek adjacent to Lewistown. Tanneries were conducted in all the principal towns of the county, and in some of the unimportant ones. The Proctor tannery, at Lewistown, employed a number of men when in operation, and the several tanneries in Canton were operated long after the use of the pelts from wild animals was abandoned, and it constituted quite an industry in its day.

In a small way, several people in Canton were engaged in the boot and shoe-manufacturing business, and the shoes and boots were completely home-made, as the manufacturers were also tanners and tanned the leather that went into the boots and shoes manufactured. The tanning industry has long since disappeared, and there has not been a tannery operated in Fulton County for more than thirty-five years. This industry, like so many other small industries that thrived in the early days, was driven out by the centralization of the industries near the source of supply of raw material—in this case, the great packing-houses.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The most important manufacturing industry in the county is the agricultural implement factory of the Parlin & Orendorff Company at Canton. The line of implements manufactured by this company includes over 1,400 different sizes and styles, and is the most complete line of implements made by any single factory in existence. The implements manufactured consist almost wholly of those required to prepare the ground and plant the grain. No harvesting implements are manufactured. The highest type of implements made in the world are produced by it. This factory was the originator of the corn-stalk cutter, the disc harrow made with concave discs, the lister and many other implements.

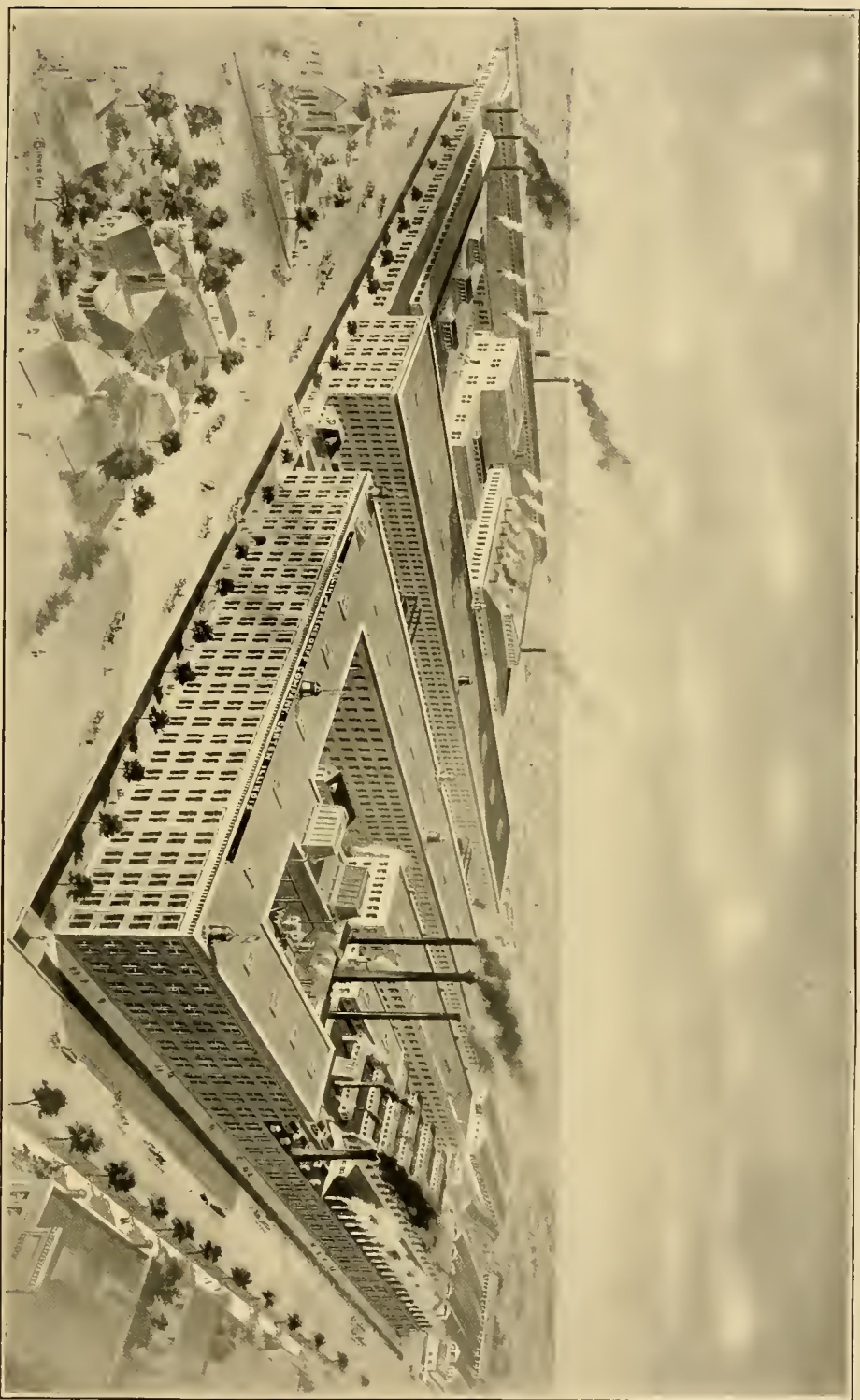
The first implements made were breaking-plows with wooden mold-board and iron shares, but these were soon superseded by the diamond plow which consisted of a piece of metal cut diamond shape and curved and having the lower edge sharpened. This plow was superseded in 1848 by plows having a divided share and mold similar to those manufactured at the present day, but, of course, not such a finished implement as that now in use. These plows were originally made from German steel. This character of plows was gradually improved and, with the improved method of hardening, grinding and polishing, the present high grade steel-plow was evolved. At first the output was limited to the breaking-plow; but, in 1856, was begun the manufacture of the walking cultivators and shovel-plows, and gradually other lines were added. The first riding cultivators were made in 1865. The magnitude of this factory can best be comprehended by comparison. As before stated, it manufactures 1,400 different sizes and styles of implements. It would require 2,600 horses to pull a single specimen of each of these instruments, if they were placed in line, which line would be seven miles in length; and it would require \$42,000 to purchase one each of these implements. The output of the factory for one year, if placed in line with team attached ready for operation, would reach 1,800 miles. The plant covers nineteen acres of ground and the capacity is two complete implements per minute. The company has fifty branch and distributing houses located in important implement centers in the United States and many foreign countries. The company owns in Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Dallas, Texas, magnificent buildings for use in these distributing centers.

This business was established in 1842 by William Parlin, who came from New England by way of Copperas Creek Landing. Mr. Parlin was a mechanic and saw the advantages of establishing a plow-factory in the growing prairie section in this part of Illinois. He first established himself in a building at the north-west corner of Main and Walnut Streets, directly north of the present High School building, and just East of the present Presbyterian Church. This building was destroyed by fire in 1847. Mr. Parlin then established his shop at

the southeast corner of East Elm and Second Avenue, which was the beginning of the factory building on the present site. This building was destroyed by fire in 1849, after which a brick building was erected. This old building, after being in use nearly sixty years, was torn down in March, 1902, to make room for the modern structure which is now located on that corner. As the business grew, extensions of the original shop were erected both to the south and the east. Until the old buildings were destroyed in 1902, the divers extensions, both south and east, could readily be discriminated, the ages of the respective walls being a graphic index to the growth of the factory. This growth was small until 1875, when a three-story building was erected on East Elm Street, just east of the original shop. The growth since that time has been rapid. It was not many years until the entire block bounded by Elm Street, Second Avenue, Pine Street and Third Avenue, was covered with buildings. In 1896 the block on the east, known as College Square, and adjoining the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad right-of-way, was purchased and covered with an immense foundry and its necessary adjuncts. The next year the block south of College Square was purchased and twenty or more residences removed to make room for more buildings. The city authorities vacated, at this time, that part of East Pine Street between Third and Fourth Avenues; also Third Avenue from Elm Street south of Pine Street. Afterwards the block south of the main factory building was purchased, and Pine Street from Second to Third Avenue was vacated by the city. Thus, almost four entire blocks are covered by buildings, aside from the lumber-sheds which cover two blocks further south, extending to the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad from South Third Avenue, east to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad property. About six blocks and an area equal to about nineteen acres are thus under roof.

The first implements were made entirely by hand at a blacksmith forge. Later, horse-power was used and, in 1849, the first steam engine was installed. In early days it was impossible to purchase any of the small parts to assemble an implement, but every nut and bolt

was made by hand from the raw material, as well as every other piece of the implement. This factory was the pioneer in the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The factory is most complete and up-to-date from the point of sanitation and economical production of its output. The first plows were "made to order" and the market was limited to the territory within driving distance of Canton. The farmer came to town, gave an order for a plow and called for it after it was manufactured. When Mr. Parlin realized the success that his hand-made plows had attained, he employed enough workmen to make a few extra implements during the dull selling season, in order to meet the increased demand during the active selling season. This method was pursued until William J. Orendorff, in 1852, entered into partnership with Mr. Parlin, under the firm name of William Parlin & Co., which, in 1860, was changed to Parlin & Orendorff. Mr. Orendorff was the sales manager and in charge of the office work, while Mr. Parlin conducted the mechanical departments. When Mr. Orendorff became the salesman for the firm, he introduced the method of starting out from Canton with several wagon-loads of plows, selling them to farmers along the road, sending back the empty wagons, one at a time as the goods were sold. Afterwards the implements were placed with dealers. It was not long after Mr. Orendorff entered the business until it extended west of the Mississippi; and, as early as 1868, a branch nouse was established in Kansas City. In 1880 the Parlin & Orendorff Company was incorporated with the following officers: William Parlin, President; William J. Orendorff, Vice President; W. H. Parlin, Secretary; A. L. Orendorff, Treasurer. William Parlin, the founder of the business, died in 1901, and William J. Orendorff died in 1897, as the result of an accident with a runaway team. They both lived, however, to see the plant which they had established become the largest of its kind in the world. The sons of the founders assumed full control of the management after the death of their respective parents. The present officers are W. H. Parlin, President and General Manager; U. G. Orendorff, Secretary and Treasurer; L. H. Gillett, Assistant Treasurer.



PARLIN AND ORENDORFF COMPANY, CANTON

CHAPTER XVIII.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

OPENING OF THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL—CONSEQUENT TREND OF BUSINESS TOWARD CHICAGO—COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS PREVIOUS TO THE CIVIL WAR—EARLY CURRENCY—THE PHELPSES THE FIRST MERCHANTS IN FULTON COUNTY—WATER TRANSPORTATION TO ST. LOUIS—LATER MERCANTILE CONCERNS—ABSENCE OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS—WILLIAM PROCTOR ESTABLISHES THE FIRST TANNERY—UNIQUE CAREER AS A MERCHANT—REMINISCENCES RELATED OF JOHN W. PROCTOR—FONDNESS OF INDIANS FOR THE SPOON RIVER COUNTRY—BEE HUNTING—COMMERCIAL COMMODITIES OF AN EARLY DAY—BEGINNING OF PORK PACKING—EARLY CANTON AND LEWISTOWN MERCHANTS.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.—The opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal in 1848 diverted some of the mercantile business of Fulton County from St. Louis to Chicago, and especially did this pertain to the shipments of grain and other products out of the county. Even prior to that time the Chicago market was so much superior to that of St. Louis for wheat, that the farmers of the county frequently transported it overland in wagons. With the introduction of steamboats on the Illinois River, in the early 'thirties, communication with St. Louis and points below on the south, and La Salle on the north, were had by regular packet lines. The opening of the canal gave water ingress to Chicago and its lake port.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS.—Until near the commencement of the Civil War, business of all kinds was largely done on the credit basis. The merchant would exchange his goods for whatever the farmer had for sale. The medium for cash transactions was the Spanish (or Mexican) silver dollar, half-dollar, quarter and twelve-and-a-half-cent piece (called a "bit"), and a six-and-a-quarter-cent piece, known as a "picayune". These came from New Orleans and other Lower Mississippi points, where the surplus produce was ultimately loaded for va-

rious seaports. There was also a French five-franc piece, which passed for ninety-five cents, and was about as large as a silver dollar. These were obtained at St. Louis. There was other gold and silver coin brought in by the new settlers, including among the former the English "sovereign" (\$4.85) and the Spanish or South American "doubloon" (about \$15.60). The use of this money was largely confined to the payment of taxes, postage and to transactions covering the sale or purchase of land from the Government, and sometimes between individuals. The first merchants of the county were Judge Stephen Phelps and Myron Phelps, respectively, father and son. They located in Lewistown in 1825; but previous to that time, while living in Sangamon County, they had visited Lewistown buying pelts from the Indians either personally or through Judge Phelps' son-in-law, William Proctor. The firm was known as "Stephen Phelps & Son," and their first stock of goods was purchased at St. Louis, and they used John Eveland's cottonwood piroque to bring the stock from St. Louis to Lewistown, making the landing near what is now the old town-site of Waterford. The Phelpses traded largely with the Indians, as the white settlers were mighty few. Judge Phelps had the entire confidence of the Indians, and they preferred trading with him to the trading posts at Wesley City and other points along the Illinois River belonging to the American Fur Company. Consequently the Indians, for many miles around, would make two or three journeys a year to Lewistown, to exchange their pelts for supplies. Some of the white settlers were not altogether in harmony with the manner in which Judge Phelps treated the Indians, as it encouraged them to remain in the vicinity and, consequently, made game and fur-bearing animals rather scarce for the settlers. On one occasion, it is told by an old settler who came to the county in 1825, that it was decided to drive the Indians from their locations in Fulton County; and in order to show their resentment on account of Judge Phelps' kindly relations with the red men, and thus discourage this friendliness, they decided to capture some of these Indians, take them to Lewistown and publicly flog them in the presence of Judge Phelps. This was done and, according to the old settler's story, it had the desired

effect on the Indians, if not on Judge Phelps. The Phelps had a keel-boat built for their own trade, and they would load it either at Waterford or in Thompson's Lake. The market was St. Louis, and the cargo generally consisted of venison, porkhams, bees-wax, tallow, sacks of pecans and hickory-nuts, ginseng, feathers and dry pelts of all kinds. It took about four days to run the boat to St. Louis, and about twenty or twenty-five days to make the return trip. The motive power consisted of poles or oars in the hands of the boatmen, with occasional use of sails, when the winds were favorable, and, on the downward trip, of course, the river current. Judge Phelps was a very large man physically, and was strictly honorable in all his dealings with the whites as well as the Indians. He died about 1840, and his son and partner, Myron, succeeded to the firm's business. With a change of name and ownership, brought about by the mutations of time, this original and historic merchandising establishment still continues in existence in Lewistown, under the firm name of Charles Proctor & Son.

Until the opening of the Phelps store and other stores, the supplies of the settlers were purchased either at St. Louis or Edwardsville, and were brought into the country under a co-operative plan by which the pelts, bees-wax and other supplies were loaded into a boat and were taken by some of the settlers selected for that purpose to the market place, and there exchanged for salt, powder, lead and merchandise of such character as was needed.

LATER MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—The next mercantile establishment in Fulton County was also established in Lewistown by Patrick Hart, an Irishman, and Edward Plude, a Frenchman, but they soon disposed of their stock to Ossian M. Ross.

In 1827 John Coleman came to Fulton County from New Jersey. He made the journey overland in wagons and brought a stock of goods with him. He had manufactured axes back in New Jersey, and among his stock was a goodly supply of axes of his own manufacture. Mr. Coleman held title to land lying just north of the townsite of Canton as laid out by Isaac Swan. On this land he settled and disposed of his axes and his stock of goods to good advantage to the settlers and Indians. Mr. Coleman did not long pursue the business of

merchandising, his operations being confined largely to the sale of his original stock.

Up to 1830 the entire white population of Fulton County was less than two thousand. Therefore, the demand for mercantile houses was not very great. Between 1830 and 1835 the emigration to the county was very rapid and immediately stores were opened at many points in the county, particularly at Lewistown and Canton. Warehouses belonging to these merchants were established at the Illinois River landings especially at Liverpool and Copperas Creek Landing. These warehouses were used to store the outgoing produce taken from the farmers and trappers in exchange for merchandise, and to receive the incoming merchandise brought back from the markets of St. Louis and other points down the Mississippi River as far as New Orleans. By this time postoffices had been established in the county, so that its citizens did not have to rely upon the periodical trips to St. Louis to receive their mail.

Banking institutions, as they are known at the present time, were nowhere to be found in Fulton County until just before the War of the Rebellion. The merchants acted to a limited extent as the county's bankers, but, as everything was done on a credit basis, there was not much use for a bank as a depository for safe-keeping.

One of the earliest merchants that came to Fulton County was William Proctor, the son-in-law of Judge Phelps. He came to Lewistown and established himself in business in 1828. There he erected the first tannery in Fulton County and carried on that business for several years, afterward engaging in a mercantile business. He was a man of scrupulous honesty and built up a large business. His retiring from the business of selling goods has been one of the most singular instances that have ever occurred in the history of merchandising in Fulton County. Without any apparent reason, he failed to open the doors of his store for business one morning. He didn't offer to sell his goods at auction or in any other way. The store contained a full and complete stock; but from that morning until his death, the store remained just the same and the mystery surrounding the unheralded suspension of business, is as deep to-day as it was on that morning. Occasionally, Mr. Proctor would transact such business as he

might have with some one at the desk in the store room, but no goods were sold or in any way disturbed. For thirty years this stock of goods remained on the shelves to mold and gather dust, and it was only after his death that they were disposed of. The stock comprised dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, hats and caps, harness, hardware, leather, and hundreds of other articles of commerce. Styles had greatly changed in the thirty years preceding his death, in 1879. Some of the articles of wearing apparel had a very incongruous look in comparison with the prevailing styles at the time the store was opened. Mr. Proctor did not retire from active business merely because he did not continue that of selling merchandise, but looked after his outside interests with scrupulous care and exacting honesty and uprightness.

A REMINISCENCE OF EARLY MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES.—At the request of the editor, John W. Proctor, the son of William Proctor, and who is today the oldest living resident of Fulton County—having resided here since June 1828, a period of nearly eighty years—has submitted for use in this volume a little personal reminiscence of the merchants and the mercantile methods of the pioneer days. No one now living in Fulton County is so well qualified to discuss this subject as he is. He says:

"By far the greater number of the first emigrants to Fulton County came from the Southern and Middle States. Some, however, came from New England. Among the latter was my father, the late William Proctor. So much was said in the papers about the great West, and especially Missouri, that my father and a certain Captain Hathaway, a retired Sea Captain, decided to move to Missouri. Early in September, 1818, they sailed out of Boston, Mass., on their way to Missouri. They were three weeks sailing to Philadelphia. There they purchased horses and wagon and headed for Pittsburg. Thence by cabin-boat they passed down the Ohio River. Arriving at Shawneetown, Ill., they exchanged the boat for a team and started across Southern Illinois for St. Louis. At Belleville, Ill., they learned Missouri was likely to be a slave State, so they located in St. Clair County, Ill. Two years after, the Winnebago Indians ceded to the Government what was known as the Sangamon Coun-

try. This country extended from the Illinois to the Wabash River east, and between a line east and west from south line of Tazewell, County south to, and including, Cass County. Illinois was a Territory yet, but Southern Illinois had quite a population composed of people who had come largely from the Northern States. Cahokia was the capital. (At this time Kaskaskia was the capital of the Territory, and Cahokia the county seat of St. Clair County.—Editor). My father's location was ten miles north of where Springfield is now located.

"In 1828 my father removed to Lewistown in Fulton County. My maternal grandfather, Judge Stephen Phelps, had an Indian trading-post at Lewistown with the Sacs and Fox Indians. There were but few white people in the county at the time. But the Indians felt they were being crowded back and away from their favorite hunting grounds. They were greatly attached to the Spoon River country, both on account of the game and fish that could be found here, also because of the numbers of the fur family, including otter, mink, coon and muskrat. With sale of deer skins and fur they were able to supply themselves with ammunition, guns and blankets. Twice a year they came to Lewistown in large numbers to trade. My grandmother Phelps, in her very large log kitchen, with loft above, gave lodging and food at such times to the Indian women and children. I remember that she often tried to get me to play with the little Indians, but we did not fraternize very well. They were there as a tribe for their last trading trip in the spring of 1832. The following summer occurred the Black Hawk War, and at its close the Indians moved west of the Mississippi River. For a few years some would return to the beautiful valley of the Spoon, and remain until late in the fall. They were welcome to the homes of the settlers, and I never heard of the slightest treachery on their part.

"There was commercial demand for but few articles that we had for sale. There was a root found on the creek bottoms, or near to them, called ginseng. It had a commercial value of twenty-five cents per pound when dry, and was used as a drug, and in combination with other drugs was valued as a remedy for some diseases. Another article of export was bees-wax. There were then quite generally, groves of dif-

ferent kinds of trees. Many of these had cavities made by loss of limbs, where the wild bees located. There were men who were very expert bee-hunters. One of them, with proper bait, would expose it near a grove (either honey or other bait) to attract the bees, and they would trace them to their homes, thus getting sometimes one hundred or more pounds of honey. Bees-wax was worth, in trade, about twenty-five cents per pound. Large quantities were shipped to St. Louis, our commercial center. Deer became quite plenty after the Indians left and before many emigrants came, and deer skins were shipped in large numbers, also furs.

"Not until about 1836 did the merchants begin to buy dressed hogs and pack pork for shipment. The mast, as acorns and other nuts were called, furnished excellent food for hogs and, if the farmer finished fattening with six weeks of good corn, they had good pork. About the same time the farmers who had been offered only twenty-five cents per bushel for winter wheat, began to be offered 31¼ cents and 37½ cents, according to quality. Merchants became the middle men between producer and consumer, thus collecting debts due themselves and paying the surplus in cash. Settlements with the merchants were made annually, and the merchants expected to settle with their creditors annually. For many years, however, the money brought by newcomers was the main dependence for the exchange. By far the greater part of business of all kinds was done on credit. Twelve per cent. interest was paid without protest by both merchant and consumer. The medium for cash transactions was Spanish silver dollars, halves, quarters, bits (12½ cents) and picayunes, (6¼) cents. There was also the French five-franc piece, in large part for silver, it passing for ninety-five cents. Then, for gold, we had occasionally our American Eagle and half-eagle, but foreign gold, especially, the English sovereign, passing for \$4.85, furnished the larger part.

"There was a time, however, when times were so close that a very large proportion of business was conducted by barter and exchange. At that time I remember to have seen a pretty fair cow sell at contable's sale for \$5.00. There were no banks and no money lenders, but by way of compensation our wants

were simple. Danger from robbery there was none. We had no locks on our doors—almost no counterfeit money. There were no rich men, no poor men. If a man, because of sickness, could not plant or gather his crop, his neighbors saw to it that it was done. The neighbors cared for the sick ones and, when there was destitution, always provided for the wants of such. The very dependence each felt upon the other, drew them together. There were no poor houses and not much use for jails. With all our deprivations we were very happy. The selfishness begotten of prosperity makes us long for those dear early days.

"I enclose names of some of the prominent business men of Canton and Lewistown. Please understand that these were men who were in business in the 'thirties and somewhat earlier.

"Canton—Joel Wright, Job Shinn, Thompson Maple, John G. Graham, James H. Stipp, D. W. Vittum, H. F. & J. W. Ingersoll, John G. Piper, John Shinn, I. S. Piper.

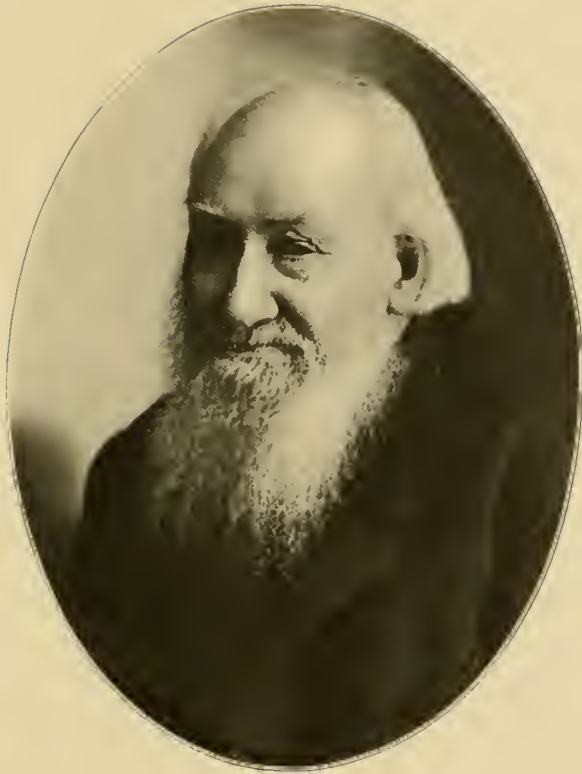
"Lewistown—Myron Phelps, William Proctor, Nathan Beadles, William B. Kelley, Henry B. Evans.

"I give only the names of the prominent merchants of the early days. There were many others doing a limited business scattered about over the county; but wherever they were located and whatever their prominence in the business world, I can say they were, as a rule, men who commanded the confidence of all."

CHAPTER XIX.

HIGHWAYS—RAILROADS.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS—INDIAN TRAILS THE ONLY EARLY SUBSTITUTE—DAY OF THE PIROQUE—ILLINOIS RIVER FERRIES—FIRST ROAD OVERSEERS—PLANK AND TOLL ROADS—EARLY STAGE LINES—PRIMITIVE FERRIES GIVE WAY TO STEEL BRIDGES—COMING OF THE RAILROAD—FAILURE OF THE STATE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM—LOCAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISES—LEWISTOWN AND CANTON COMPETING LINES—TOLEDO, PEORIA &



HEZEKIAH CATTRON

WESTERN—THE FULTON COUNTY RAILWAY—
JACKSONVILLE & SOUTHEASTERN—STREET AND
INTERURBAN LINES.

The importance of good roads to the proper development of a new country is better evidenced in the policy of the Government of Great Britain than that of any other country. Great Britain is the great colonizer and developer of new countries, and the first step toward this end, taken by that Government, is the making of good roads. While the people of this country may realize the importance of good roads, our system of divided responsibilities for their construction militates against speedy accomplishment. When John Eveland, in 1820, landed in Waterford Township, there were, of course, no established roads within the limits of the present county of Fulton. The only substitute therefor were the rather well-defined Indian trails. For more than three years he lived under these conditions, as did Ossian M. Ross and other settlers who came before the organization of Fulton County in 1823. Settlers coming into the county overland had to cross the Illinois River at Ft. Clark (Peoria) or at Beardstown, at which places ferries were maintained. John Eveland's cottonwood piroque, that brought the first settler into the country; that carried the settler's first Fulton County wheat up the Sangamon River to be ground into the first wheat-flour of local production; that brought into the county the first hogs, and that transported to the county the first stock of goods for the first merchant, likewise was used as the first ferry boat to carry the early immigrants across the Illinois at the mouth of Spoon River. It was nearly a hundred miles (by river) from Peoria to Beardstown, and Ossian M. Ross quickly saw the financial advantage of a ferry at Havana, which was about midway between those two places. One of the first acts of the first Board of County Commissioners, at its first meeting, was the granting to Ossian M. Ross of a license to conduct a ferry across the Illinois River near the mouth of Spoon River. The landing on the Mason (then Sangamon) County side afterwards became the town-site of Havana. There were certain established days on which the ferry would run and the immigrant who arrived beforehand simply pitched his tent and waited for the ferry to begin business. In 1828 the ferry business became so financially productive

that Mr. Ross removed from Lewistown to Havana, and conducted it personally until he died in 1837. The records of this first Fulton County ferry are in possession of the family of Harvey Lee Ross, now of Los Angeles, Cal., and from these can be traced the date of the arrival of many of the early pioneers in Fulton County and the counties to the north and west.

ESTABLISHING FIRST HIGHWAYS.—Another of the first acts of this first Board of County Commissioners at its first meeting, was the appointment of three Road Superintendents or Overseers. The county was divided into three districts, No. 1 being all that part of the county lying northwest of Ft. Clark—that is, from a line west from Peoria to the Mississippi, and north to the State line. William Eads, of Ft. Clark (Peoria), a brother of Abner Eads, the newly elected first Sheriff of the county, was appointed to look after the roads in this district. Stephen Chase, of Lewistown, was appointed to the overseership of District No. 2, which was not nearly so extensive as No. 1, yet covered a considerable expanse of territory. It extended from Ft. Clark south to Spoon River. The territory south of Spoon River was District No. 3, and Amos Eveland, who lived on the south bank of that river, was named as Overseer of District No. 3.

Thus was begun the work of developing the highways of the county. The expanse of territory to be covered prevented any concentration of effort, and the same trouble has worked to the disadvantage of the highways in Fulton County, even unto the present day. The work has been scattered over too much surface and has, therefore, been temporary and imperfect in character. The roads in Fulton County have been vastly improved within the past few years, but are yet far from ideal. Literally hundreds of steel bridges have been built all over the county within the last twenty years, so that no longer are streams forded on main highways. In the county there are not far from 2,500 miles of country highways. It is a little remarkable that only one additional means of crossing the Illinois River from Fulton County soil has been added since the establishment of the Ross Ferry at Havana (which was long ago superseded by a bridge), and that is the ferry at the Copperas Creek dam. This is the only

licensed ferry in the county. Other ferries are run in the county, but they cross Spoon River and are maintained at county expense. The first bridge across Spoon River was built at Bernadotte in 1844. It is a wooden structure, set upon immense sandstone piers quarried from nearby deposits. It is in a wonderfully well preserved condition and promises to last throughout the next century. Seven steel structures have been built across Spoon River, viz: at London Mills, Ellisville, Babylon, Babylon Bend, Seville, Elrod and Duncan's Mills.

AN ERA OF TOLL ROADS.—Fulton County was not on the line of the Great Western Mail Route; so it was not provided with a State road under the lavishly generous provisions of the elaborate Internal Improvement System, established by act of the General Assembly in 1837. This county was taken care of, however, by two provisions of that act. One of these provisions provided for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River west of the Third Principal Meridian, and the other for the building of a railroad from Peoria to Warsaw, *via* Canton, Macomb and Carthage. Needless to say, these provisions were never carried out. Toll roads were not, however, unknown to Fulton County. In 1850 one was built by private enterprise from Canton to Liverpool, a distance of about thirteen miles. The road ran south from Canton, between Sections 34 and 35, to the center line between Sections 10 and 11 in Liverpool Township, and then veered off south and east to the village of Liverpool. About one and three-quarter miles of the southeast end of this road consisted of a dike across the Illinois River bottom, and this dike is still known as the Liverpool dike. The road-bed for this thirteen miles of road was thrown up to about sixteen feet in width and, in the center of this, was placed a plank-road consisting of oak-planks, two by six inches, laid crosswise on sawed oak stringers. The cost of this road averaged about \$3,000 per mile. It was built by the Canton and Liverpool Plank Road Company, an Illinois corporation, and the funds were provided for by the sale of stock and individual contributions from Canton merchants and business men. At this time Liverpool was, with the exception possibly of Havana, the most important Illinois River landing between Beardstown and Peoria. The

territory tributary to it extended farther north than Canton and farther south than Lewistown, and west beyond the western limits of Fulton County. Unfortunately for the plank-road enterprise much of the traffic to and from Liverpool could not conveniently pass over the road, as it was not in line with a considerable portion of the traffic. Another thing that militated against the financial success of this enterprise was that Copperas Creek Landing, three miles nearer Canton, divided the patronage of the Canton territory with Liverpool. All merchandise received, and all produce shipped, was by way of the river at this time, as there were no railroads. Lewistown and Canton merchants owned warehouses at Liverpool, and Canton merchants owned warehouses at Copperas Creek Landing. About the time of the building of the plank-road a dike, two miles in length, was thrown up across the Illinois River bottom road, leading to Copperas Creek Landing. As there were no toll-gates along this road to Copperas Creek, that landing was favored to the exclusion of Liverpool wherever possible. There were three toll-gates on the Liverpool plank-road, one about a mile and a half south of Canton, one at Maple's Mills, and one near Liverpool. The promoters of this toll-road thought that it would develop into a dividend producing enterprise. In this, however, they were mistaken. In six years the road was so hopelessly in debt that the material used in constructing the road was sold under the hammer to partially satisfy creditors, and the road, as a semi-private way was abandoned. It has since been used as a public highway.

STAGE LINES.—The earliest stage line across the county started at Springfield and came through the county from Havana, where it crossed the river going North to Knoxville, and extending then beyond that point. Another stage line was established running from Peoria and later from Elmwood, going southwest through the county by way of Canton, Independence, Lewistown, Hackelton's Mill on Spoon River, and on to Rushville and Quincy. The routes of both these lines were changed occasionally between unimportant points, but they constituted the main stage lines. Other shorter lines were conducted between various points in the county. The introduction of the railroads soon put an end to regular stage-



MR. AND MRS. H. A. CATTRON

coach lines, though there are still maintained in the county several star routes for carrying mail.

RAILROADS.

As elsewhere stated, nothing came of that provision of the State Internal Improvement System inaugurated by the act of the Tenth General Assembly, so far as supplying the needs of Fulton County with a steam railroad was concerned. The contemplated line from Peoria to Warsaw, *via* Canton, Macomb and Carthage, to the aid of which the act establishing the State Internal Improvement System appropriated \$100,000, never materialized farther than that some of the grading was done between Peoria and Canton. Joel Wright, of Canton, was one of the three (afterward increased to five) commissioners who were appointed to have charge of the vast improvements, as outlined by that act. For reasons fully given in another part of this work, this internal improvement scheme failed utterly. A portion of the Peoria & Warsaw grade between Canton and Farmington, which was built under this act, was, nearly twenty years afterward, utilized by the Jacksonville & Savanna Railroad Company for a portion of its road-bed. The road-bed was turned over by this company to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and that company has since been using it. A stone culvert, near the pumping station north of Canton, still remains as a memory of the State Internal Improvement System of 1837.

FIRST RAILROAD.—The first railroad to cross Fulton County soil was known as the Northern Cross Railroad, and extended from Quincy to Galesburg. This was completed in 1855. The same year the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad was completed from Peoria to Galesburg. Both of these roads had received the financial aid of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and they ultimately passed into the control of that company and so remain to this day. With the establishment of these two railroads, Fulton County's railroad connection with the outside world was obtained by traveling overland to the nearest point on one of these lines. For instance, the stage-line, carrying mail for Canton and Lewistown, headed out of Elmwood in Peoria County.

OTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.—Previous to the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad, several efforts had been made to promote railroad construction in Fulton County. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had reached Peoria in 1854. Myron Phelps, the pioneer merchant of Lewistown, conceived the idea of having that railroad company extend its lines through Fulton County to Hannibal, Mo., and as a result of Mr. Phelps's efforts, the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad Company was organized with Mr. Phelps as President. Aside from private subscriptions and township bonds, Fulton County issued bonds to the amount of \$200,000 to aid the project. One-half of these bonds were issued in 1858 and the other half in 1859. This road was to run from Peoria to Hannibal, Mo., by way of Utica, and was expected to pass near what is now St. David, and on to Lewistown, thus missing Canton to the south several miles. A part of the old grade for this line can yet be seen in the vicinity of Utica. Mr. Phelps resigned the presidency after a few years, and Judge Henry L. Bryant succeeded him as President and General Manager. As a sort of a checkmate for the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad, the Jacksonville & Savanna Railroad was incorporated in 1855, with James H. Stipp, of Canton, as President and General Manager. To this road the county issued \$100,000 of eight per cent. bonds in 1857. The road was to be run from Jacksonville, in Morgan County, to Savanna, in Carroll County, passing through Liverpool, Canton, Farmington and crossing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Yates City. Much of the grading between Canton and Liverpool was done upon this route. A portion of the old Peoria & Warsaw grade between Canton and Farmington was shaped up, and new work done.

COMPETING ENTERPRISES.—It will be observed that the Peoria & Hannibal project was a distinctly Lewistown enterprise, while the proposed Jacksonville & Savanna line was quite as distinctly a Canton affair. Neither was meeting with any marked degree of success, as eastern capital was loth to take hold of them. The promoters of the two companies finally made a deal with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, by which that company took over parts of the two enterprises,

which resulted in the construction of a line from Yates City to Lewistown in 1862. In extending its line from Yates City under this plan, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the Jacksonville & Savanna line until it intersected the Peoria & Hannibal line south of Canton, and then used that line into Lewistown. Concerning this deal James H. Stipp, the President and General Manager of the Jacksonville & Savanna Railroad Company, in a communication to the *Fulton Democrat*, under date of February 6, 1906, says:

"I bought the iron for the roads from Yates City to Canton with the proceeds of the county bonds. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy folks said it was too short a branch (about sixteen miles) to pay, and said if we could add fifteen miles to make the branch line thirty miles long, they would advise the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy chief officers to help us out. I saw Judge H. L. Bryant at once, and the matter was fixed up and the line extended to Lewistown. I then ordered a canal-boat load of iron to be shipped from Chicago to Liverpool, *via* the canal and Illinois River. The iron was hauled by teams from Liverpool along the line from Lewistown to Canton. This was done just before the meeting of the County Board in September, many citizens believing it would encourage the Supervisors to provide for the interest on the bonds we had sold, for repudiation of these bonds was feared. I knew all the Supervisors as honest men and did not fear repudiation. The balance of my iron purchased was delivered to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Chicago."

The fact that this line was to extend no farther than Lewistown greatly enraged the people in the south part of the county, who had voted to be taxed to the extent of providing their portion of the total sum of \$300,000 in bonds to promote the two railroad lines, on the theory that the Peoria & Hannibal would extend through the south part of the county. Under the direction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, this line from Yates City was completed to Canton May 2, 1862, and to Lewistown the next month. Lewistown remained the terminal of this line for seven years, when it was extended south and west to Rushville.

In 1870 a road known as the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis line was constructed through

the townships of Astoria, Vermont and Farmers. This road received no county aid, but did receive township aid in the way of bonds. In 1876 this line also passed to the control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and has so remained.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN.—The Toledo, Peoria & Western, as it is now called, was put into operation in 1868 and is a consolidation of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Mississippi & Wabash Railroad. To the latter company had been voted \$75,000 in bonds by Fulton County in 1853, but, owing to a technicality, these bonds were never issued. For years the Toledo, Peoria & Western was under the control of Jay Gould and was part of the Wabash System, but it is supposed now to be operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company jointly.

FULTON COUNTY RAILWAY.—The Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railroad was a narrow-gauge line built from Fairview to Havana. It was constructed wholly by Lewistown capital and was contributed as Lewistown's most fetching argument in the famous county-seat removal contest between that place and Canton in 1878. The cost of the line was about \$85,000. The line soon passed into the control of S. H. Mallory, a railroad capitalist of Chariton, Iowa, and his associates. This line was completed October 28, 1880, and was later extended from Fairview to Galesburg as the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Extension Railroad Company, which was also a Mallory corporation. The line was operated as a narrow-gauge railroad until the summer of 1906. It then passed to the control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and was changed at once into a broad gauge, and is now known as the Fulton County Railway.

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN.—In 1892 the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad Company started the construction of a line of road from Jacksonville north. Through Fulton County south from Canton, the projected line to be followed was much the same as that of the defunct Jacksonville & Savanna line. A grade was constructed from Canton to the Illinois River opposite Havana, and all the bridging



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was completed. The piers of a new bridge across the Illinois River were built to carry the line into Havana. The financial depression of 1893 put a stop to the work and nothing has since been done with it. The grade still remains partially intact, but all the bridges have fallen into decay.

STREET AND INTERURBAN LINES.—In 1892 a franchise for the operation of a street car line was granted by the city of Canton. About one-half a block of track was laid on Maple Street, west from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot, but nothing farther was done in the matter, excepting that, after several months, the track was removed by the city authorities as a nuisance.

The agitation for an interurban line of railway to connect the different cities of Fulton County began in 1902. W. S. McGinnis, of Canton, representing one James A. Lawrence, of Chicago, organized a local company and secured a franchise for the Fulton County Electric Railroad Company from the city of Canton. The line as projected was to have the city of Canton as its central point and to run north toward Farmington, with a branch to Fairview, and south to Lewistown. The agitation resulted in the ultimate formation of the Illinois Electric Railway Company, which succeeded to the rights of the Fulton County Electric Railroad Company, and obtained a new franchise from the city of Canton, also a franchise from the village of St. David and one from the city of Lewistown. A track has been laid from Spruce Street on North Main Street, in the city of Canton, to the village of St. David, a distance of about six miles. The intention is to extend the line both north and south. If the plans of the promoters of this line materialize, Canton will be the central point for a system of interurban lines radiating from that city. The present officers of the Illinois Central Electric Railroad Company are: R. F. Henkle, President; L. W. Morton, First Vice-President; M. W. Rafferty, Second Vice-President; W. D. Plattenburg, Secretary; E. A. Heald, Treasurer. These five men, with William Hanlon, constitute the six men who financed and built the road.

Another interurban line is projected by what is known as the McKinley Syndicate, to run from Peoria to Canton.

CHAPTER XX.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

FIRST BANK IN FULTON COUNTY A BRANCH OF THE JACKSONVILLE STATE BANK—CURRENCY CONDITIONS PREVIOUS TO 1860—BANKS WHICH HAVE FAILED—LIST OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF THE PRESENT DAY—DATES OF ORGANIZATION AND NAMES OF PRINCIPAL FOUNDERS—PRESENT OFFICERS—NUMBER OF NATIONAL, STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS—CAPITALIZATION AND FINANCIAL CONDITION—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The first strictly financial or banking institution in Fulton County was known as the Fulton Bank, and was located in the village of Vermont. It was established in 1859 and was a branch of the Jacksonville State Bank. Harvey Lee Ross was the agent and had supervision and control of it, and, although it was in the days of "wildcat currency," be it said to the bank's credit, that no one lost a single dollar by being a patron of it. Up to about 1860 there was no reliable cash market for the products from the farm except wheat. Coin was alone a legal tender, and there was not enough of it in circulation to do one-tenth the necessary business. The few coins obtainable were nearly all of foreign mintage, and many of them so worn that dealers put varying value upon them. United States coins rarely got into circulation. "Red dog," "wildcat," "stump-tail" and "shin-plasters" were the colloquial names given to the paper money that circulated as currency. The bills of different banks had many different values, and these values fluctuated from day to day. Every merchant took a weekly periodical called the "Bank Note Reporter," and this was consulted and the percentage of each bill computed. The currency in general use, passing as medium of exchange, was, therefore, a bewildering and maddening nightmare. These conditions obviously caused the barter to be the common method of exchange, and it was not until after the war that the banking business of Fulton County really gained a foothold. The first bank organized in the county under the National Banking Act

was the First National Bank of Canton. The first bank organized under the State law was the Farmers' State Bank of Lewistown. There are now twenty-four banking institutions in the county, comprised of three National, five State and sixteen private banks, with a total investment of capital and surplus of \$1,000,000, in round numbers, and deposits aggregating very nearly \$5,000,000. In the history of the banking business in the county there have been five failures, all private banks. They were as follows: C. D. Hoblitt, Canton, November 13, 1884, liabilities \$98,400; Orlando J. Beam, Avon, December 5, 1884, liabilities \$81,552; J. Mershon & Co., Vermont, June 16, 1892, liabilities \$171,504; Turner, Phelps & Co., Lewistown, January 6, 1894, liabilities \$243,187.49, and Jackson Mason (Bank of Farmington), Farmington, December 24, 1895, liabilities \$16,580.

Following is a list of banking institutions now doing business in Fulton County:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CANTON.—The First National Bank of Canton was organized March 23, 1864, with the following Board of Directors: James H. McCall (President), Jacob H. Bass, Amos C. Babcock, John W. Ingersoll, George Barrere, William Hulit, Daniel W. Vittum. The present Board of Directors and officers are: William O. Dean (President), L. B. Farnsworth (Vice-President), Benjamin E. Negly, E. F. Swearingen, Joseph Sklarek, Leslie W. Morton and W. D. Plattenburg (Cashier). The capital stock is \$100,000, and the capital and surplus (1907) aggregate \$175,000.

CANTON NATIONAL BANK.—The Canton National Bank, on the basis of the private banking institution of C. T. Heald & Co., was established in February, 1882, its first President being Charles C. Dewey, with C. T. Heald as first Cashier, who was succeeded by E. A. Heald. In January, 1887, it was chartered as a National Bank, its first President under the new organization being David Beeson, who served from 1887 to 1892, when he was succeeded by B. F. Eyerly, the present incumbent. E. A. Heald, the first Cashier, has held that office since 1890 to the present time, while S. Y. Thornton, the present Vice-President, has been one of the directors ever since the organization of the institution as a National Bank. E. A. Heald is Assistant Cashier. The present Board of Directors (1907), with terms of office, is as follows: B. F. Eyerly (President), S. Y. Thorn-

ton and G. M. Armstrong (1892-1907); David Beeson (Vice-President), James N. Divilbiss and F. A. Morton (1887-1892); and E. A. Heald, Cashier (1890-1907). The capital stock is \$100,000 and the surplus and undivided profits \$60,000. The institution carries on a savings deposit department, allowing the depositors 3 per cent. interest, and maintains a system of safety deposit lock boxes for rent.

BANKING HOUSE OF STEENBURG & Co.—The oldest banking institution that has had a continuous existence in Fulton County, as well as one of the oldest in Central Illinois, was organized at Farmington, Fulton County, January 27, 1868, by George Stetson and Lewis Caldwell, under the name of Stetson & Caldwell, and is now conducted by the firm of Alfred C. Steenburg & Co., under the name of the "Banking House of Alfred C. Steenburg & Co." Mr. Caldwell retired from the original institution on March 1, 1871, being succeeded by George H. Littlewood, and two years later A. W. Richards was added to the firm, which, for five years thereafter, was known as Stetson, Littlewood & Richards. On March 1, 1878, Mr. Stetson, having removed to Iowa, retired from the business, which was conducted under the name of Richards & Littlewood until March 1, 1883, when Alfred C. Steenburg became the third member of the firm, and for nearly six years it was known as Richards, Littlewood & Co. Mr. Richards, having then removed to California, sold his interest to the other partners, the firm name becoming Littlewood and Steenburg. Mr. Littlewood died in 1903, when Mr. Steenburg, the remaining member of the firm, associated with himself his wife, Mrs. Alice W. Steenburg; his real estate partner, Mr. Samuel Jack, and two of his employes, Messrs. L. J. March and Clyde Steenburg, since which time there has been no change in the firm, but a constant and substantial increase in business, giving evidence of the confidence of the business community and the general public in the solvency and stability of the institution. Of the present members of the firm, Alfred C. Steenburg, the present head of the concern, has been connected with the bank since 1875, L. J. March since 1888 and Clyde Steenburg since 1893. The institution has always been conducted as a private bank, the managers believing they can better subserve the interests of their customers in an agricultural community



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when unhampered by the restrictions imposed by State and National banking laws.

BANK OF IPAVA.—"The Bank of Ipava" had its inception in 1875, when it began business under the ownership of Messrs. Ayres & Scheitlein. The former member of the firm, Henry P. Ayres, had previously been with the Mechanics' National Bank of Peoria, and when he had been with the concern at Ipava six months, the Ipava bank having been bought by J. L. McCune & Co., he accepted an invitation in the fall of 1875 to resume his connection with the bank at Peoria. Mr. McCune died in 1893, and in November, 1902, Mr. Quillin bought the interest of the McCune estate in the Bank of Ipava, which has been under his ownership and control up to the present time. Mrs. H. S. Hermick has been bookkeeper and Assistant Cashier since 1900, and the bank is doing a satisfactory and constantly increasing business. The concern does a private banking business.

TOMPKINS BANK.—The Tompkins Bank of Avon, Ill., was in operation in 1884, when S. Tompkins & Son opened up a set of bank books and commenced a regular exchange banking business. This was continued under the management of the original firm until the death, in 1898, of Stephen Tompkins, the head of the concern, when the bank was reorganized under the original title of the Tompkins Bank, by A. B. and F. W. Tompkins and W. H. Clayburg, under the firm name of A. B. Tompkins & Co. This concern does a general banking and exchange business.

BANK OF FAIRVIEW.—The Bank of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., was established on July 1, 1885, by Messrs. T. H. Travers, L. W. Davis, P. B. Voorhees and John W. Gaddis, doing business under the firm name of the Fairview Banking Company, but is not capitalized. The first officers were T. H. Travers, President; L. W. Davis, Vice-President; John W. Gaddis, Cashier, and this organization has continued unchanged to the present time, after the completion of twenty-two years of business.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF VERMONT was established in 1885, and R. Dilworth is the present President. No other facts have been furnished by the officers of the institution in reference to its history, capitalization, change of organization or growth of business.

PEOPLE'S STATE BANK, ASTORIA, ILL.—Under date of September 24, 1889, a permit was issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, on the petition of H. C. Mooney, W. H. Emen, S. P. Cummings, Julius Driesen, J. C. Sparks and John H. Lutz, for the organization of a bank to be known as the People's State Bank of Astoria, and a charter to this effect was granted February 24, 1890. The bank was opened for business on the morning of February 27th, following, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first Board of Directors consisted of W. H. Emen, S. P. Cummings, William Bader, H. C. Mooney, Julius Driesen, Cyrns Bucher, James Morningstar, John H. Lutz and W. B. Jones, and the first officers were W. H. Emen, President; William Bader, First Vice-President; H. C. Mooney, Second Vice-President, and J. W. Green, Cashier. On March 6, 1900, the capital stock was reduced to \$30,000, and on June 1, 1907, it was increased to \$40,000. The present officers are W. H. Emen, President; H. C. Mooney, First Vice-President; John H. Lutz, Second Vice-President; J. W. Green, Cashier; George C. Green, Assistant Cashier; J. H. Gruber, bookkeeper. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank, as reported to the State Auditor May 31, 1907:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$167,239 90 | |
| Overdrafts | 2,822 88 | \$170,062 78 |
| U. S. and other Bonds and Securities, including Premiums.. | | 10,400 00 |
| Banking House | | 3,000 00 |
| Due from Nat. and State Banks and Bankers | | 76,136 76 |
| Checks and other Cash Items... | | 390 98 |
| Cash on Hand..... | | 5,495 54 |
| Total..... | | \$265,486 06 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in..... | \$ 30,000 00 | |
| Surplus Fund | 10,000 00 | |
| Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 162 49 | \$ 40,162 49 |
| Demand Deposits, Individual.... | 208,424 47 | |
| Demand Deposits, Certificates.... | 16,899 10 | 225,323 57 |
| Total..... | | \$265,486 06 |

STATE BANK OF CUBA.—The Bank of Cuba, Ill., was organized as a private banking concern April 1, 1889, by Homer W. McCoy, under the firm name of Homer W. McCoy & Co., with a capital of \$6,500. In October, 1891, Mr. McCoy sold a half interest to Henry Shiery, the firm being then known as McCoy & Shiery. In January, 1895, Mr. McCoy sold his remaining

half interest to Oscar H. Parks, the firm then becoming Shiery, Park & Co. In March, 1897, Mr. Parks sold his interest to Mr. Shiery, when the concern became known as H. Shiery & Co.

On July 1, 1902, the Bank of Cuba was organized as a State Bank under the firm name of the State Bank of Cuba, Henry Shiery and W. H. Rhodes being the principal stockholders. It started on its new career with a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$5,000, the latter having since been increased to \$10,000. The first Board of Officers (which remains unchanged) is as follows: President, G. T. Baylor; Vice-President, G. E. Snively; Cashier, Henry Shiery; Assistant Cashier, F. H. Cole. The last report to the State Auditor was issued May 20, 1907.

FARMERS' BANK, TABLE GROVE.—The Farmers' Bank of Table Grove, Fulton County, Ill., was organized December 2, 1889, by T. J. Kinney and Robert Dilworth, owners of the People's Bank at Vermont, Ill., and was conducted from the date of its organization to May 1, 1901, under the joint ownership. At the latter date the joint partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Dilworth then taking control of the Vermont Bank and Mr. Kinney of the Table Grove Bank. The first officers of the Farmers' Bank were: Robert Dilworth, President; T. J. Kinney, Cashier, and E. H. Kinney, Assistant Cashier. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Kinney associated with himself in the banking business his son, E. H. Kinney, and the firm name was then changed to T. J. & E. H. Kinney, Mr. T. J. Kinney being the President and E. H. Kinney, Cashier. In 1904 Mr. G. B. Miller was employed as Assistant Cashier, and is still occupying that position. The business of the bank has had a steady growth, and its volume of business today is larger than ever before. The institution has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and with a board of courteous officers, is steadily gaining ground and growing stronger every day.

BANK OF SMITHFIELD.—The Bank of Smithfield, at Smithfield, Ill., was established during the year 1893 by C. L. and W. N. Reynolds, their firm name being Reynolds Bros., and their individual responsibility \$75,000. The business was continued by this firm until January 18, 1902, when John W. Howard and A. W. Voorhees were admitted to partnership, the firm then

being known as Reynolds, Howard & Voorhees. The institution, however, retained its original name as "The Bank of Smithfield." The capital stock at that time was \$10,000, and the individual responsibility of the stockholders \$150,000. The present officers are: W. N. Reynolds, President; C. L. Reynolds, Vice-President; A. W. Voorhees, Cashier; J. W. Howard Assistant Cashier. The bank has always been a private institution and has paid regular dividends.

THE FARMERS' STATE BANK OF LEWISTOWN was organized by the citizens of Lewistown, Astoria, Cuba and Summum February 6, 1894, and commenced business on March 16th following, its capital stock being \$25,000. Its principal stockholders were John Prickett, W. C. Worley, W. M. Fike, Moses Bordner, Lucien Gray, H. W. Masters, T. B. Harben, T. W. Potts, T. H. Barnes, T. A. Young, S. E. Rucker, O. C. Hanna and K. Thomas, of Lewistown; J. Driesen, H. Mooney, J. H. Lutz, Mrs. P. W. Chaddock, B. C. Toler, Mrs. John Skinner and John Skinner, of Astoria; P. H. Snively, of Cuba; and W. M. Barnes and R. G. Zimmerman, of Summum. The first Board of Directors were John Prickett, Moses Bordner, T. H. Barnes, P. H. Snively, John Skinner, J. H. Lutz, H. C. Mooney; and the first officers, John Prickett, President; John Skinner, Vice-President; W. M. Fike, Cashier, and W. T. Rucker, Assistant Cashier. The present officers are: John Skinner, President; W. C. Worley, Vice-President; W. T. Rucker, Cashier, and Susie L. Campbell, Assistant Cashier. The following is the last statement of the condition of the bank made to the Auditor of Public Accounts:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$161,741 47 |
| Overdrafts | 3,142 44 |
| Bonds | 4,104 00 |
| Banking House | 6,253 03 |
| Furniture and Fixtures..... | 1,291 20 |
| Due from Banks..... | 74,655 29 |
| Cash and Cash Items..... | 7,457 23 |
| Total..... | \$258,644 66 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock | \$ 25,000 00 |
| Surplus and Profits..... | 15,749 52 |
| Deposits | 217,059 54 |
| Due to Other Banks..... | 835 60 |
| Total..... | \$258,644 66 |

BANK OF ELLISVILLE.—A private banking institution was established at Ellisville, Fulton County, Illinois, by W. N. Hoggsett in 1894, al-

though what had been known as the Hoggsett Bank had been doing business from about 1880. In 1896 the Hoggsett Bank was purchased by E. W. Butler and took its present name. The present officers are E. W. Butler, President, and G. Q. Fort, Cashier.

At the time these facts were reported Messrs. Butler and Fort had in contemplation the establishment of a private bank at St. David, to be known as the Fulton County Bank, with a capital of \$10,000, and with Mr. Butler as President and Mr. Fort as Vice-President.

LEWISTOWN NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was organized January 29, 1894, with a capitalization of \$50,000. The original stockholders were: Former Congressman Lewis W. Ross, General Leonard F. Ross, W. T. Davidson, G. K. Linton, J. W. Rhodes, N. C. King, P. J. Standard, D. A. Burgett, H. M. Waggoner, J. J. Johnson, Martin Weirauch and John Gray. The first Board of Officers were: L. W. Ross, President; L. F. Ross, Vice-President; George K. Linton, Cashier; W. H. Rhodes, Assistant Cashier. The present officers are: John W. Rhodes, President; J. J. Johnson, Vice-President; J. J. McNally, Cashier.

Following is a report of the condition of the bank on May 20, 1907:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$180,723 51 |
| Overdrafts, Secured and Unsecured..... | 544 21 |
| U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation..... | 30,000 00 |
| Premiums on U. S. Bonds..... | 1,000 00 |
| Bonds, Securities, etc..... | 125 00 |
| Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.. | 12,000 00 |
| Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) | 2,273 23 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers..... | 131 79 |
| Due from Approved Reserve Agents..... | 11,967 20 |
| Checks and Other Cash Items..... | 1,305 47 |
| Notes of other than National Banks..... | 500 00 |
| Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents | 391 20 |
| Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.: | |
| Specie | \$6,228 85 |
| Legal Tender Notes..... | \$819 00 |
| Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)..... | 1,500 00 |
| Total..... | \$257,509 46 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in..... | \$ 50,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund | 10,000 00 |
| Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid | 9,284 81 |
| National Bank Notes outstanding..... | 30,000 00 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers..... | 7,627 89 |
| Dividends Unpaid | 50 00 |
| Individual Deposits subject to Check..... | 107,059 64 |
| Demand Certificates of Deposit..... | 5,711 82 |
| Time Certificates of Deposit..... | 37,775 30 |
| Total..... | \$257,509 46 |

THE BANK OF VERMONT, at Vermont, Ill., was organized January 1, 1901, with a capital stock of \$10,000 and the following Board of Officers: J. W. Wyne, President; Walter Wyne, Cashier; and E. E. Wyne, Assistant Cashier. No changes have been made in the capitalization or officers up to the present date.

LONDON BANKING COMPANY.—The firm of Voorhees & Co. began the banking business in the town of London Mills, Fulton County, Ill., in 1901, the proprietors being W. T. V. D. Voorhees and L. W. Davis. On December 1, 1905, James L. Harden was admitted to partnership in the concern, and on May 1, 1907, W. B. Polhemus became the fourth member of the company, the firm name being then changed to the London Banking Company. About the same time the firm bought of Frank Shelly the banking business conducted under the name of The Bank of London Mills, which had been established by I. P. Pillsbury in 1890, and which was then merged into the new enterprise. The London Banking Company has a paid-up capital of \$10,000, with deposits amounting, at the present time to \$135,000 and loans to \$100,000. The present officers are: W. T. V. D. Voorhees, President; L. W. Davis, First Vice-President; W. B. Polhemus, Second Vice-President, and J. L. Harden, Cashier.

FARMERS' STATE BANK, CUBA.—The Farmers' State Bank, of Cuba, Ill., was organized August 10, 1902, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The names of the original stockholders or founders were: John Irwin, P. H. Snively, Joseph Beam, M. M. Waughtel, John Shryock, John Prickett, George K. Linton, M. E. Scott and George L. Scott; the first officers being John Irwin, President; M. M. Waughtel, Vice-President; P. H. Snively, Cashier, and M. E. Scott, Assistant Cashier. The bank at the present time has a surplus of \$2,500, with undivided profits amounting to \$3,161.61. The present Directors are: John Irwin, M. M. Waughtel, P. H. Snively, Joseph Beam, H. H. Rogers, J. C. Shryock, John Prickett; and the present officers: John Irwin, President; M. M. Waughtel, Vice-President; M. E. Scott, Cashier; E. E. Geeseman, Assistant Cashier.

A condensed statement of the condition of the bank, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, May 21, 1907, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$ 82,865 29 | |
| Overdrafts | 351 68 | |
| Banking House | 3,081 27 | |
| Fixtures and Furniture..... | 1,634 16 | |
| Cash Resources— | | |
| Checks and other Cash Items.. | \$ 893 60 | |
| Due from National Banks.... | 10,361 74 | |
| Cash | 5,128 23 | 16,983 57 |
| Total..... | | \$104,315 97 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in..... | \$ 25,000 00 | |
| Surplus and Profits..... | 3,161 61 | |
| Deposits— | | |
| Time Certificates | \$28,450 86 | |
| Demand, Individual | 45,655 55 | |
| Demand, Certificate | 2,047 95 | 76,154 36 |
| Total..... | | \$104,315 97 |

IPAVA STATE BANK.—The Ipava State Bank, Ipava, Ill., was organized May 17, 1902, and opened its doors for business September 11th of the same year, with a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$5,000. Its original stockholders were Carl Marshall, S. P. Marshall estate, G. W. Marshall, Joseph Fleming, C. B. Robinson, Calvin Branson, D. C. Wedge, B. E. Fleming, Mrs. C. H. Doss, Mrs. Edith A. Marshall, Mrs. J. E. Trickey, Thomas Hall, H. M. Waggoner, J. W. Rhodes, W. H. Rhodes and W. A. Babcock. The first Board of Directors were Carl Marshall, G. W. Marshall, C. B. Robinson, Calvin Branson, Joseph Fleming, W. H. Rhodes and J. W. Rhodes; and the first officers, Carl Marshall, President; J. W. Rhodes, Vice-President; S. L. Marshall, Cashier. The present Directors are Carl Marshall, C. B. Robinson, T. C. Robinson, Calvin Branson, Joseph Fleming, W. H. Rhodes and S. L. Marshall; and the present officers, Carl Marshall, President; W. H. Rhodes, Vice-President; S. L. Marshall, Cashier, and C. S. Barrows, Assistant Cashier. The bank has uniformly paid a dividend of 5 to 6 per cent., and few changes have been made in the stockholders, and none in capitalization or methods of management since it was chartered.

The following is a statement of resources and liabilities made to the State Auditor July 9, 1907:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$ 61,416 12 | |
| Stocks and Bonds..... | 5,000 00 | |
| Due from National Banks..... | 27,767 02 | |
| Banking House | 4,140 00 | |
| Furniture and Fixtures..... | 1,977 69 | |
| Cash on Hand..... | 5,527 76 | |
| Total..... | | \$105,828 59 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in..... | \$ 25,000 00 | |
| Surplus Fund | 5,000 00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 1,895 29 | |
| Individual Deposits | 58,336 44 | |
| Time Deposits | 15,596 86 | |
| Total..... | | \$105,828 59 |

BANK OF FARMINGTON, a private banking institution was established at Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., January 1, 1903, by J. W. and E. L. Parks, of which J. W. Parks has been President and E. L. Parks Cashier from date of organization to the present time.

FULTON COUNTY BANK, TABLE GROVE.—The Fulton County Bank of Table Grove, Ill., a private banking concern conducted under the firm name of Messrs. Lance, Cornell & Co., was organized November 1, 1905, with a capital stock of \$10,000, the original founders being J. W. Lance, A. A. Cornell, Loren Morley, William E. Lance and M. A. Lance. The first officers were: A. A. Cornell, President; Loren Morley, Vice-President; J. W. Lance, Cashier, and W. E. Lance, Assistant Cashier. No change has been made in the Board of Officers since its organization.

THE STATE BANK, CANTON.—The First State Bank of Canton, Ill., one of the latest banking institutions established in Fulton County, was organized June 10, 1907, under the State banking law, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$12,500, the original founders being W. H. Boyer and George Wilson. There are at present about eighty-five stockholders. The first officers elected on the organization of the bank were: W. H. Boyer, President; George Wilcoxen, Vice-President, and George Wilson, Cashier; the Directors being W. H. Boyer, George Wilcoxen, Edward McBroom, W. D. Nelson, A. L. Owings and M. W. Rafferty, with O. J. Boyer, attorney. The bank was opened for business on the first of September, 1907, in a new building with ample vault accommodations and other equipment for banking purposes, and has promise of a successful future.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—There are in the county at the present time six building and loan associations, with loans amounting, in the aggregate, in 1906, to \$400,459.75. In point of age and amount of money loaned the association at Canton leads.



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Two Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, one with principal offices at Fairview and the other at Lewistown, are now, and for many years have been, in successful operation.

CHAPTER XXI.

FULTON COUNTY PRESS.

NEWSPAPER HISTORY—FIRST PAPER IN MILITARY TRACT STARTED IN FULTON COUNTY—THREE PAPERS WHICH HAVE HAD LONGEST CONTINUOUS EXISTENCE—PRESENT EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—LIST OF WEEKLY AND DAILY PAPERS OF THE PRESENT DAY, WITH NAMES OF EDITORS AND POLITICAL RELATIONS—HISTORY OF SOME EARLY PUBLICATIONS.

The pioneer newspaper of the Military Tract was launched in Fulton County in 1837. During the seventy years following scores of newspapers have been established in the county, the vast majority of them, of course, having but an ephemeral existence. Three of the newspapers of the county, the "Canton Weekly Register" and the "Fulton County Ledger," of Canton, and the "Fulton Democrat," of Lewistown, have been regularly issued for more than half a century. The present editor and proprietor of the "Fulton County Ledger," Stephen Y. Thornton, has owned and edited that newspaper since 1857. William T. Davidson has been the owner and editor of the "Fulton Democrat" since 1858. The next longest in the list of Fulton County papers in continuous publication is the "Canton Weekly Register," which Clarence E. Snively has owned and edited since 1878.

At the present time there are regularly issued in Fulton County sixteen weekly and three daily newspapers, as follows, with location, names of editors and proprietors, politics, etc.:

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

"Astoria Argus," Astoria; A. W. Price, editor and publisher; Democratic in politics.

"Astoria Search Light," Astoria; A. E. Scott, editor and publisher; Republican.

"Vermont Union," Vermont; Clarence Mercer, editor and publisher; non-partisan.

"Table Grove Herald," Table Grove; F. M. Bonham, editor and publisher; non-partisan.

"Avon Sentinel," Avon; W. E. Stevens, editor and publisher; Republican.

"London Times," London Mills; W. W. Vose, editor and publisher; Prohibition.

"Ipava Independent," Ipava; H. W. Jones, editor and publisher; Republican.

"Fulton Democrat," Lewistown; William T. Davidson, editor and publisher; Independent Democratic.

"Lewistown News," Lewistown; W. D. Meek, editor and publisher; Democratic.

"Lewistown Republican-Record," Lewistown; W. J. Duvall, editor and publisher; Republican.

"Cuba Journal," Cuba; Thomas & Nelson, publishers; J. W. Nelson, editor; Democratic.

"Fairview Bee," Fairview; E. E. Whitehead, editor and publisher; non-partisan.

"Farmington Home Visitor," Farmington; A. W. Brown, editor and publisher; Republican.

"Farmington Bugle," Farmington; S. P. Wood, editor and publisher; Republican.

"Canton Weekly Register," Canton; C. E. Snively, editor and publisher; A. J. Slater, managing editor; Republican.

"Fulton County Ledger," Canton; S. Y. Thornton, editor and publisher; Democratic.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

"Lewistown Evening Record," Lewistown; W. J. Duvall, editor and publisher; issued every secular evening; Republican.

"Canton Daily Register," Canton; C. E. Snively, editor and publisher; A. J. Slater, managing editor; every secular evening; Republican.

"Canton Daily Herald," Canton; The Canton Herald Company, publishers; George P. Ziegler, editor; Ross F. Walker, business manager; issued every secular evening except Saturday, and Sunday morning; independent.

The first newspaper established in Fulton County was the "Canton Herald," a weekly, published at Canton by Ptolemy Stone and edited by the Rev. Gideon B. Perry, a Baptist minister, and the president of the then existing Canton College. This was in 1837. The name of the paper was changed to the "Fultonian" in 1838 and in 1840 to the "Western Tele-

graph," and later to the "Fulton Telegraph." Mr. Stone was identified with the enterprise from its inception. At intervals there was a suspension for a short time of the issuance of a newspaper, but Mr. Stone maintained a job-printing establishment all the time. The publication of a newspaper which could by any theory of reasoning be said to be the successor of this early "Canton Herald" ceased in the early 'forties.

The second newspaper established in Fulton County was the "Fulton Democrat," a weekly, established in Lewistown in 1839 by William McDowell, a brother of Dr. R. R. McDowell, one of the country's early pioneers and prominent citizens. The paper suspended in about one year. It is a coincidence worthy of mention that at the present time there are published in the county newspapers bearing the same names as those of two pioneers mentioned, neither of them, however, having any connection whatever with the earlier publications. Among other early newspapers of the county were:

"The People's Advocate," established at Lewistown in 1841 by George W. Smith. It suspended within a few months.

"The Fulton Banner," established at Lewistown in 1842 by Michael C. Billmore. It was sold by Billmore to A. R. Sparks and suspended publication in 1844.

"The Fulton Gazette," established in Lewistown in 1845 by James M. Davidson and Charles McDowell. It suspended in 1846.

"The Fulton Republican," established at Lewistown in 1846 by Hugh LeMasters. It suspended in 1854.

"The Illinois Public Ledger," established at Lewistown in 1849 by S. S. Brooks and Joseph Dyckes. Charles E. Griffith took over the controlling interest in 1851 and in 1854 the paper was moved to Canton where, in 1857, after being owned by several partnership combinations, it passed to the sole control of S. Y. Thornton, who has since that time continuously owned and edited it, the name being changed to the "Fulton County Ledger."

"The Canton Register" was established in January, 1849, and has been continuously published since that date excepting for a few months in 1850 and for two months in 1862. J. Sellon established the paper and it had many successive proprietors until 1878, when it

passed to the control of Clarence E. Snively, its present proprietor. The afternoon daily edition was started in 1890.

"The Fulton Democrat" was established at Lewistown in 1855 by James M. Davidson. In 1858 it passed to the control of its present proprietor, William T. Davidson, brother of the paper's founder. Since that time the paper has been edited as well as owned by Mr. Davidson.

CHAPTER XXII.

EDUCATION—LIBRARIES.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN FULTON COUNTY—LOCAL SCHOOL HISTORY BY TOWNSHIPS—FIRST SCHOOL AT LEWISTOWN—EARLY TEACHERS—PRESENT CONDITIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES—HIGHER EDUCATION—ATTEMPT TO FOUND A COLLEGE AT CANTON—PUBLIC LIBRARIES AT CANTON, LEWISTOWN AND FARMINGTON—STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR 1907—NUMBER OF PUPILS, TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, ETC.—SALARIES, EXPENDITURES AND VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY—POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS, 1850-1900.

Generally speaking, the earliest schools of Fulton County were established along the lower courses of Spoon River and its branches, where many of the pioneer settlements were made. Lewistown is the oldest town in the county and probably the earliest schools taught were those in the old log courthouse, built at that place in 1823. Later the Masons erected a building on the present site of the Presbyterian Church, which was used especially for educational purposes.

Several of the pioneer schools of the county were established in Buckheart Township near the present village of Bryant, one of them being built in 1825 or 1826.

About the time that the first schools were appearing in Buckheart the young town of Canton was being founded by Isaac Swan, who saw to it that one of the first buildings erected in 1825 was a schoolhouse. In his history he says: "It was situated on the west side of Wood Street, between Union and Illinois

Streets. John C. Owens was the first school teacher. This house merits a description. It was of logs, unhewn and by no means straight. The roof was low and covered with clapboards, kept in place by weight poles. The house logs were very small, of willow and cottonwood timber principally. Several holes were cut through the logs to let the dark out, but admitted a very scanty supply of light. The floor for the first year was of the very best variety of prairie soil, trampled hard by the feet of the young ideas who were there taught to shoot. The seats were logs split in two parts and supported on pins driven into holes bored for the purpose. The one writing desk was a wide puncheon, with its upper surface planed and supported on slanting pins driven into one of the logs. The door, of unshaved clapboards, swung upon wooden hinges. One side of the room was occupied by an enormous old-fashioned fire-place. There was no ceiling save the clapboard roof, although one or two joists held a wide puncheon, whereon, at overcrowded meetings—for the schoolhouse also did duty as a place of worship—the more adventurous of the boys would climb and sit out the service, with their bare legs swinging over the heads of the worshippers below. Here Owens assembled a few of the children in the winter of 1825-26—Joe and Jim Anderson, Henry Andrews, Ed Thurman, Harriet, Elmira and Williston Jones, the Owens children, the Peyton, Hughland and Fraker children and a few others." The meteoric career of higher education in Canton, with its final fall through the ravages of a tornado belong to a later date, as does the gradual development of the public system of education. (See History of Canton College in a later section of this chapter.)

Bernadotte, Cass and Putman Townships, adjoining those already mentioned on the west and southwest, were the next in order of time to develop educationally, and these six comprised a goodly portion of the central sections of the county which have since shown in all respects the most substantial growth. The first schoolhouse in Bernadotte Township was built in 1828, and John Clayburg was the pioneer teacher. In the following year the good people of Cass provided educational facilities through D. S. Baughman and Putman Township came into the field about the same time by giving William Putman, a brother of Reading Put-

man (its first settler), a chance to teach a dozen boys and girls in a small log cabin on Section 11.

Pleasant Township, south of Bernadotte, was also among the pioneers, for its settlers built a schoolhouse as early as 1830, where Samuel Clayburg, a relative of John Clayburg, before mentioned, was the first teacher.

In 1832 Farmington Township, in the extreme northeast, and Astoria, in the southwest, entered the educational lists. This was about two years before the town of Farmington was laid out, and the pioneer school of the township was built in the center of what afterward became the village and city. It was taught by Isaac Cutter.

Early in the 'thirties the McNeil brothers (David and John) settled in Astoria Township and commenced to teach a few children soon after, although the first regular teacher is said to have been Martin Fast. The first school in the town of Astoria was taught by John Fast of the same family.

The year 1833 was a red-letter year for both Farmers and Orion Townships. In that year a small log cabin was erected in Farmers Township, with split-log benches and puncheon floor, and here Miss Eleanor Rutledge opened its first school. She afterward married John Barker, the township's first settler. About 1835 the Baptists erected a building which was used for both educational and religious purposes. The first schoolhouse in Orion Township was opened to scholars by S. N. Breed, who afterward taught in Canton. Patsey Brown taught prior to 1833 in a private house on Section 18.

One of the oldest institutions of the county was Salem school, founded in the northern part of Section 8, Liverpool Township in the early 'thirties. J. N. Hasson came to Woodland Township in 1835 and taught its first school in the following winter, during which he also managed to kill sixteen deer in the course of his three-mile tramp to meet his scholars, which goes to show that, although there might have been difficulties in the way of teaching, fresh venison came easy.

The first school in Young Hickory Township was taught on Section 36 by a Mr. Barnes in 1835, and in the following year a house was erected for educational purposes in the public square of the town of Vermont, which was the

pioneer school of the township. James Spicer was the teacher.

John Parkerson taught the first school in Union Township in 1836, opening it in old St. Augustine, now a town of the past, the name having been transferred to a town site across the line in Warren County. In 1840 Charles Davis taught the first Avon school, its first house for educational purposes being built soon afterward.

The village of Fairview, in the township of that name, became quite an educational center in the pioneer times of the late 'thirties. In the summer of 1838, before the town had been fairly surveyed, Simon S. Wyckoff was employed by the villagers to teach school in an old log cabin set aside for that purpose. In July the Fairview Academy was opened by S. S. Cornwell, and in the following year a special building was erected for it near the noted Dutch Reformed Church. This building was occupied as a public school until 1863. Matthias Swegle was the first settler of the township, locating at the head of Swegle Creek in 1829. He proved to be one of the most generous and public-spirited men of that region. He was very fleshy—weighing 340 pounds—but showed his absolute common sense by completing his neglected education in the new country with the small boys and girls who attended its first schools. Subsequently one of the best known district schools of the township was named after him.

Elizabeth Moon was the first school teacher in Lee Township, taking charge of her handful of pupils in 1839. During the same year a schoolhouse was built on the east half of Section 16, in the town of Marietta, which had been founded two years before. Schools were first opened in Deerfield and Ellisville Townships in 1840, and a schoolhouse was built on Section 30, Kerton Township, in 1845, two years before West Point was located.

In the above an attempt has been made to indicate the first efforts to instruct the pioneer children of Fulton County. Some of the schools were private, conducted on the subscription plan, and others were crude district establishments. At the present time all the districts are well provided with educational facilities and the succeeding pages which are devoted to this topic chiefly set forth the development of the public school systems at the main centers of population.

MODERN SCHOOLS.

CANTON SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Prior to 1845, with the exception of Canton College and the old log schoolhouse of 1825, no building was erected at Canton expressly for school purposes, so that, prior to that year, the educational history of Canton was confined to the founding and conduct of private schools. For fifteen years succeeding 1845 three public schoolhouses were utilized—the East schoolhouse, on East Elm Street; Little White, afterward known as South Primary, on South Main Street, and the old brick school on the corner of West Ash Street and Avenue A. From 1845 to 1854, however, the educational system of Canton was but loosely organized, but in the latter year, through Directors Rev. Edwards Marsh, Elder S. G. Miner and Dr. James Melrose, was inaugurated a system of graded schools. The next noticeable feature introduced into the schools of Canton embraced music and drawing, which were incorporated in 1889. Typewriting and bookkeeping were introduced in 1892, stenography in 1904 and manual training in 1907.

As to the erection of the seven buildings through which the public school system of Canton is now conducted, the Shepley School, west of Canton, is one of the oldest and the smallest in attendance. The old South Primary is the pioneer of the public school buildings and has been moved to East Walnut Street, where it is now used as a store. On June 15, 1860, the corner-stone of the old high school building at the corner of South Main and East Walnut Streets was laid. It contained five rooms and was designed by W. H. Haskell. In 1869 the Maple building, corner of East Elm Street and North Fourth Avenue, and the Wright building, corner East Spruce Street and North First Avenue, were erected, each containing four rooms. Then followed, in 1888, the Hulit School, corner of West Chestnut Street and North Avenue C, and in 1890 the Kellogg building, corner of South Third Avenue and East Oak Street, the ground for the latter having been donated by William Pitt Kellogg, now of Washington, D. C. Four years later an addition to the Kellogg building was erected and in 1895 the McCall School, corner of East Locust Street and North Eighth Avenue, was constructed. Bonds were issued for the erection of the present high school building in December, 1902, and in the



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CANTON

following spring work was commenced on the new structure. The corner-stone was laid under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the High School on May 21, 1903, and the building was occupied in the following April. The present enrollment of the high school is 359 and the value of the property about \$74,000. In its architecture and interior arrangement the building is counted one of the finest in the State. On the first floor the building contains eight large recitation rooms, a Board of Education room and the Superintendent's office. On the second floor are an assembly room, or study hall, with a seating capacity of nearly 400; twelve rooms used for recitation work, a library and teachers' rest room and the Principal's office. The laboratory, with an equipment costing \$1,000, is in the basement of the south wing and a manual training department sufficient to accommodate fifty pupils, is in the basement of the north wing. On the third floor is a large room used for the choruses and gymnasium. There is a perfect system of heating and ventilating, the fan system being used.

Since the employment of a regular manual training instructor, in 1907, this feature of the public school system of Canton, as in other progressive cities, has become very prominent, its salient advantages being thus described in the last annual report of Superintendent G. W. L. Meeker:

"Manual training adds an interesting feature to the school work. The interest which it brings secures better results, with increased concentration on the studies of the school. The training of the hand and the mental faculties together increases both physical and mental powers, and enables them to supplement each other. In connection with this branch a system of mechanical drawing is taken and each model is drawn and executed accurately to the proper and uniform scale."

The latest figures submitted by the City Superintendent of Schools furnish the following information: The total enrollment of pupils is 1,983—the highest in the educational history of the city. The valuation of public school property, including grounds, furniture, apparatus, etc., is about \$200,000. The total receipts amount to \$44,258.24 and the expenditures for the support of the public system to \$39,602.62. The bonded indebtedness is \$56,000, although it

is expected that this latter item will soon be entirely eliminated.

The present officers of the Canton Board of Education are as follows: W. P. Reichert, President; W. F. Gilroy, Vice-President; George W. Powell, Secretary; W. D. Plattenburg, Treasurer. The other members are Dr. J. G. Whiting and H. F. Suydam.

The teaching staff of the high school is as follows: C. E. Lawyer, Principal; E. H. Dewey, Drawing; Emma C. Caron, Music; Margaret R. Maynard, Latin; Emma Spencer, Reading; Helen F. Walker, Geometry and Algebra; Lida H. Leaman, English Grammar; Ruth A. David, History; Emily J. Shafer, German and English; Edith Drake, United States History; Kate Elliott, English and Elocution; DeForest Stull, Science; L. B. King, English and Literature; Mabel Maginnis, Stenography and Typewriting; T. C. Fleming, Bookkeeping and Penmanship; Mary E. O'Donnell, Arithmetic; Charles White, Manual Training. Besides the high school there are six graded schools in Canton, the principals of which are as follows: Orville A. Tearney, McCall School; John Moore, Kellogg School; R. F. Overton, Maple School; Mayme Snyder, Wright School; Flora Trites, Hulit School; Emma Wysong, Shepley School.

FARMINGTON SCHOOLS.—The public educational system of Farmington originated in the little log schoolhouse about twenty feet square which was erected in the early 'fifties on what is now the west side of Main Street, a block south of Fort Street. C. C. Butler and other old residents attended it, and, if necessary, would have fought for the privilege of being trained there in the three great primary branches—reading, writing and arithmetic. They hold with some justice that in these fundamentals of education the masters of these little log-house schools turned out better trained scholars than their later-day brothers of the profession. This pioneer of the public school system at Farmington was a district school and the town was afterward divided into two districts. No. 1 was provided with a little brick building occupying the present site of the Presbyterian Church and No. 2 had a frame structure near the present site of DeCapp's Hotel.

At this time, and for years before, were such noted private schools as Hill's Academy on North Main Street and the Institute conducted

in the basement of the Congregational Church by Prof. Churchill, later of Knox College. In 1866 a substantial brick building three stories in height, with basement, was erected on the present site of the high school and was designed to accommodate not only the advanced pupils, but those who were passing through the lower grades. The old high school was destroyed by fire December 9, 1890, and the present fine building was erected in the following year and dedicated March 7, 1892. Its cost was \$25,000. The present enrollment in the high school and the twelve grammar grades, all taught under one roof, is about 500. The attendance is increasing so rapidly that \$15,000 in bonds has been voted for the erection of a new building to accommodate a portion of the grammar classes, its location being on Fort Street, west side. A. P. Rolto is President of the Board of Education, N. S. Moore, Secretary, A. J. Beatty, Superintendent, and Miss Florence Grady, Principal of the high school.

LEWISTOWN SCHOOLS.—The children of the Lewistown pioneers secured their first educational privileges in the old log courthouse, erected in 1823, and Hugh R. Colter, who was everything official in those days, also taught the first school. There were many private schools of early days, and the Lewistown College became quite well known, but the present public school system of education may be said to have commenced with the erection of the three-story high school building in 1866, but still occupied. W. H. Haskell was the designer of this edifice. Nearly 100 pupils are now enrolled in the high school proper, and in the four upper grades, which are also accommodated in the same building, are about 160 scholars. The Baldwin School, erected in 1895, accommodates nearly 190 pupils of the grades from the first to the fourth inclusive, and the so-called East Primary School, held in the "Little White Church," numbers about forty scholars of the first and second grades. M. H. Beeman is the present City Superintendent of Schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.—The first available records of public schools of Fulton County begin with the year 1837, but these are not the records of the first public schools of the county. The early schools have heretofore been adverted to. Probably the earliest educational institution in the county of a higher order than

the common school was Canton College, which proved a failure. In 1838, and even later, there was a private academy maintained in Bernadotte. Private academies were also supported at times at Farmington and elsewhere in the county. Ineffectual attempts were made on three or more occasions to establish permanently a college at Lewistown. The college building at present stands in East Lewistown and is used for residential purposes. Aside from a small business college conducted in the city of Canton by J. G. Harmison, there are no private schools or academies within the limits of Fulton County.

CANTON COLLEGE.—The educational history of Canton virtually commences with the settlement and the founding of its various private institutions, many of them most worthy and some of them quite noteworthy, have already been described. Canton College really marks the beginning of the public school system, as it was entirely undenominational and generally supported by the educated men and women of the town. It was founded chiefly by pioneers from New England and New York, who broached the subject of an institution for higher education soon after the town was recovering from the effects of the tornado of 1835. Steps for the founding of such an institution were finally taken by the donation of ground by Rev. Romulus Barnes and Nathan Jones, which was called College Square, the funds to carry on the work being raised by the sale of lots in the Barnes & Jones addition to Canton, Mr. Barnes donating his interest in the same for this purpose. There is some disagreement as to the exact construction of the college building, some insisting that it was a three-story brick structure throughout the others claiming that the third story was of boards, painted to resemble bricks. Whatever the facts of the case may be, the building was completed in the fall of 1836. The institution was chartered by act of the Legislature December 6, 1836; forms of diplomas were printed and all arrangements were made to place a complete establishment of higher learning on a firm basis. Canton College finally opened for the reception of pupils in the summer of 1837 and although Rev. Romulus Barnes was faithfully on hand to receive and instruct them, the attendance was very disappointing. Succeeding him as professor was Wright Dew-



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, LEWISTOWN



PARLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, CANTON

ey, brother of George W. Dewey, while Rev. Gideon B. Perry, M. D., LL. D., was its first regular President and served in this capacity until October, 1841. Dr. Perry's duties seem to have been purely nominal, the active principal of the college being Ralph Perry, but not related to the Doctor. The last teacher who occupied Canton College was Austin J. Barker. One Saturday afternoon in July, 1843, two whirlwinds came up and meeting before the college building, joined to form a small tornado, which carried away the upper story of the structure completely. As Illinois College at Jacksonville and Knox College at Galesburg had already been established, times seemed unpropitious for continuing the enterprise in view of this severe blow to its prospects, and in consequence the building was never reconstructed. Afterward the College Square passed into possession of Joel Wright, Thomas Maple, James H. Stipp and finally William Babcock. Thompson Maple erected a large residence on the site, which was used for many years as the family dwelling of William Babcock. The land was finally absorbed by the Parlin & Orendorff Company and is now underlying one of its new shops.

LIBRARIES.—Public libraries are maintained at Lewistown, Canton and Farmington, those at Lewistown and Farmington being Carnegie libraries. The latter place has the distinction of making the first attempt in Fulton County to institute a public library. As early as 1839 a notice under the then existing State law was filed with the County Commissioners' Court announcing that a library corporation to be known as the "Farmington Circulating Library" had been formed, with Jesse Collins as chairman and George W. Little, Harry Porter, Jeremiah Porter, S. M. Mace and I. R. Caldwell as trustees. The institution was not perpetuated, but went the way of all good things.

PARLIN LIBRARY, CANTON.—Although not directly connected with the public school system of Canton, there are several agencies which should be mentioned as having an elevating and educational effect on the community at large. Placed foremost of these is the Parlin Library, founded by William Parlin in the fall of 1892, and its indirect connection with the public school system is thus noted by City Superintendent Meeker: "We appreciate the Parlin

Public Library in the great assistance it is to our schools. By the generosity of this institution we are supplied with supplementary reading for each grade between the first and the high school. With the kindly co-operation of the librarian lists of books of suitable character are placed in the possession of the pupils through the teachers, and no pains are spared to find references to topics which pupils desire to read in the books of the library. Thus the pupils are encouraged to acquire the habit of using the library and to spend their spare moments with great minds, instead of loitering upon the streets looking for amusements."

In September, 1892, the late William Parlin left \$8,000 for the establishment and support of a public library, provided the city should raise an additional \$5,000 within three years. The founder had repeatedly been solicited to give of his means and influence to establishing a fine public park, but his New England instincts induced him to found an institution which should have for its object the education of the community of which he had so long been an honored and influential factor. The property was therefore placed in the hands of three trustees, who selected a beautiful site on East Chestnut Street opposite the Parlin home, and, as the public promptly fulfilled its part of the contract, an artistic building was there erected in 1893. Up to date about \$25,000 has been expended upon the library, of which the Parlin family have contributed fully two-thirds. The widow of the founder is especially enthusiastic and steadfast in its support. The rooms on the first floor are devoted to the library proper and two tastefully furnished reading rooms, while the upper floor is given over to club-rooms for the meeting of several flourishing societies supported by the women of Canton. The walls are tastefully decorated with works of art, which add a striking feature to the educational influence of the institution. The library has increased from 2,500 to 8,000 volumes. Mrs. J. W. Resor is the Librarian of the Parlin Library and Miss M. L. Hicks Assistant.

The Women's Club, which meets at the Parlin Library building, was organized as a Chautauqua Club, but in 1904 it was reorganized and its aims were made to conform to the well known object of similar clubs throughout the country, thus becoming a study club and a reformatory organization. Its membership has

increased from about ten to sixty-five. Mrs. Luzetta R. Sanders was its first President, while its present officers are: Miss Addie Dewey, President, and Mrs. J. E. Bradley, Secretary.

The Illinois History Club was organized in 1903, primarily for the study of history, as its name implies. At each meeting some standard poem is taken up for discussion and the history feature has been extended so as to include world topics of current interest. For instance, topics relating to Japan and Russia contributed a portion of the program during the period of the Russo-Japanese War. A unique feature adopted by this club is to mark the progress of its foreign history study by additions to a collection of national flags which now forms a decorative feature of its assembly room in the Parlin Library building.

FARMINGTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Carnegie Library at Farmington was founded upon the public library established by the ladies of that place in 1899. Its benefactor donated \$5,600 for the beautiful building now occupied, and through the efforts of Alfred C. Steenburg, the banker, an additional \$1,000 was raised from the citizens. The building was opened to the public in 1906 and houses a well selected library of over 2,000 books, with a wide range of standard periodical literature. Mrs. Alfred C. Steenburg is President of the Board; Mrs. C. M. Routson, Secretary; Mrs. Emerson Clark, Treasurer, and Miss Nellie McDonald, Librarian.

Canton city schools are under direction of a Board of Education appointed under special charter, the other schools of the county being under control of Boards of Directors under general law.

GENERAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following table of statistics connected with the Fulton County school system for the year 1906-07, is compiled from a report furnished by M. M. Cook, Superintendent of County Schools:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of males between 6 and 21 years.. | 7,018 |
| Number of females between 6 and 21 years | 6,776 |
| Total number of children of school age.... | 13,794 |
| Number of districts having no schools..... | 1 |
| Number of districts having school less than six months..... | 2 |
| Number of districts having school six months or more..... | 196 |
| Total number of districts in county..... | 199 |
| Number of graded schools..... | 31 |
| Number of ungraded schools..... | 181 |
| Total number of schools..... | 212 |
| Number of enrolled male pupils in graded schools | 3,021 |
| Number of enrolled female pupils in graded schools | 3,135 |
| Number of enrolled male pupils in ungraded schools | 2,446 |
| Number of enrolled female pupils in ungraded schools | 2,387 |
| Total number of enrolled pupils in all schools | 10,989 |
| Number of male teachers in graded schools | 30 |
| Number of female teachers in graded schools | 120 |
| Number of male teachers in ungraded schools | 50 |
| Number of female teachers in ungraded schools | 156 |
| Total number of teachers in all schools.... | 354 |
| Number of brick school houses..... | 40 |
| Number of frame school houses | 170 |
| Total number of school houses..... | 212 |
| Number of districts having libraries..... | 113 |
| Number of volumes bought during year.. | 591 |
| Total No. of volumes in district libraries,.... | 9,755 |
| Highest monthly wages paid male teacher.. | \$ 200.00 |
| Highest monthly wages paid female teacher | 77.50 |
| Lowest monthly wages paid male teacher.. | 27.50 |
| Lowest monthly wages paid female teacher | 22.50 |
| Average monthly wages paid male teachers | 59.75 |
| Average monthly wages paid female teachers | 41.50 |
| Total salaries paid male teachers..... | 32,815.19 |
| Total salaries paid female teachers..... | 88,004.70 |
| Total district tax levy for support of schools | 160,380.17 |
| Total expenditures during year..... | 166,593.22 |
| Total receipts during year..... | 231,960.79 |
| Total sum paid teachers during year..... | 122,174.30 |
| Value of school property..... | 461,525.00 |
| Value of school libraries..... | 6,696.10 |
| Value of school apparatus..... | 16,891.00 |

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

The following table presents the population of Fulton County by townships as shown by each decennial census beginning with the census of 1850 (including the State census of 1855), and coming down to the Federal census of 1900—covering a period of fifty years:

| TOWNSHIPS. | 1850 | 1855 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Astoria | 1213 | 1403 | 1678 | 2120 | 2652 | 2560 | 2834 |
| Banner | 700 | 803 | 1226 | 1110 | 1276 | 953 | 1002 |
| Bernadote | 778 | 870 | 1557 | 1254 | 1440 | 1216 | 1112 |
| Buckheart | 924 | 1061 | 1274 | 1590 | 1757 | 2076 | 2329 |
| Canton | 2579 | 2950 | 3590 | 4492 | 4738 | 6807 | 8780 |
| Cass | 643 | 810 | 908 | 1294 | 1457 | 1377 | 1593 |
| Deerfield | 544 | 618 | 775 | 908 | 1004 | 930 | 835 |
| Ellisville | 410 | 476 | 605 | 659 | 645 | 591 | 539 |
| Fairview | 1047 | 1349 | 1373 | 1319 | 1296 | 1355 | 1257 |



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FARMINGTON



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, FARMINGTON
Built in 1891

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Farmers | 830 | 956 | 957 | 1219 | 1255 | 1288 | 1425 |
| Farmington | 1420 | 1813 | 2157 | 2107 | 2104 | 2654 | 3171 |
| Harris | 442 | 668 | 908 | 1029 | 1220 | 1260 | 1283 |
| Isabel | 539 | 624 | 738 | 728 | 823 | 785 | 780 |
| Joshua | 879 | 1000 | 1170 | 1194 | 1138 | 1088 | 976 |
| Kerton | 308 | 366 | 592 | 520 | 688 | 534 | 535 |
| Lee | 333 | 888 | 1141 | 1298 | 1092 | 918 | 948 |
| Lewistown | 1515 | 1787 | 2308 | 2953 | 3136 | 3246 | 3515 |
| Liverpool | 674 | 919 | 1310 | 1350 | 1302 | 1176 | 1206 |
| Orion | 527 | 530 | 823 | 1085 | 1308 | 1289 | 1268 |
| Pleasant | 964 | 1128 | 1406 | 1690 | 1937 | 1843 | 1753 |
| Putman | 1025 | 1162 | 1335 | 1676 | 1917 | 2136 | 2131 |
| Union | 916 | 1544 | 1662 | 1923 | 1733 | 1486 | 1569 |
| Vermont | 1564 | 2088 | 1964 | 2289 | 2093 | 2111 | 2149 |
| Waterford | 265 | 338 | 453 | 457 | 565 | 531 | 484 |
| Woodland | 965 | 1289 | 1448 | 1602 | 1798 | 1609 | 1566 |
| Young Hickory | 404 | 538 | 643 | 793 | 866 | 1291 | 1161 |
| TOTALS..... | 20408 | 27978 | 34001 | 38659 | 41240 | 43110 | 46201 |

CHAPTER XXIII.

CHURCH HISTORY.

EARLY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN FULTON COUNTY—
 METHODISTS THE PIONEERS IN CHURCH WORK—
 EARLY WORKERS IN DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS—REV.
 JESSE WALKER FOUNDS THE FIRST CHURCH IN
 CANTON IN 1824—LIST OF PASTORS AND HISTORY
 OF CHURCH BUILDINGS—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN ES-
 TABLISHED IN 1828—OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZA-
 TIONS—HISTORIC DUTCH REFORM CHURCH OF FAIR-
 VIEW—FARMINGTON AND LEWISTOWN CHURCHES
 —FULTON SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—LIST
 OF OFFICERS AND STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS—CAN-
 TON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In the early 'twenties religious and educa-
 tional organizations commenced to spring up,
 almost simultaneously, in Fulton County. Of-
 ten the same building was used for church
 and school, or a few persons would gather to-
 gether for religious services in the rude cabin
 of some devout pioneer, and the Gospel would
 be expounded by a traveling missionary or a
 local exhorter. Probably the Methodists of
 Lewistown were the first sect in the county to
 effect a regular organization, commencing wor-
 ship soon after the completion of the first log

courthouse in 1823. There they held their
 meetings under the leadership of Rev. Jacob
 Ellis and others. The first church in the town,
 however, was built by the Presbyterians, un-
 der the lead of William Proctor, the details of
 which, with the history of the organization of
 the regular religious bodies of that pioneer
 town, will be found in other pages.

In 1824 Rev. Jesse Walker, that tireless
 Methodist missionary, organized a society at
 what afterward became the town of Canton,
 and a full history of the churches of the city
 is given elsewhere.

Joshua Moore located in Joshua Township in
 1824 as its first settler, and some of the first
 religious meetings of the county were held in
 his house by the Methodists, who listened to
 such noted exhorters as Peter Cartwright, Fa-
 ther Fraker, John Owens and Smith L. Rob-
 inson, the one-eyed preacher. Class meetings,
 love feasts and merry makings, all had a part
 at Brother Moore's hospital home.

The first church in Buckheart Township was
 organized by the regular Baptists in 1825. The
 Methodists did not formally organize until
 1846, when they formed a society in the school-
 house at the northeast corner of Section 32.

There is a dispute between the Methodists
 and Christians as to who preached the first
 sermon in Cass Township. The Antioch, or
 New Light Christians, were among the first to
 organize in this region, but the pioneer church
 building was erected by the Methodists on the
 farm of Jesse Tate, near Smithfield, in 1849.

There was preaching by traveling missionaries of these two sects as early as 1825, and the Pleasant Valley congregation of Christians was organized at the home of John Laswell by Dr. John Scott, July 21, 1838.

As early as 1827 the Methodists organized in Bernadotte Township. Rev. Asa D. West, of that denomination, the first permanent settler in Farmington Township, preached its pioneer sermon in Jonah Marchant's cabin during the winter of 1827-28. The Congregational Church was the first to be organized in the town of Farmington, as will be seen in later pages of this narrative.

Not long afterward Ozias Hale, the first settler of Orion Township, and an earnest Baptist, preached the first sermon within its limits at John Wolf's house on Section 18. At this time he was in charge of the Duck Creek Baptist Church, which subsequently became the First Baptist Church of Canton.

Rev. Mr. Betson, one of the first to locate in Union Township in 1829, settling on Section 12, preached the first sermon there. Melinda Babbitt was the first to be baptized (in 1832). The first church at Avon was organized by the Methodists in 1849 by Rev. Uri J. Giddings.

The Salem Baptist Church, the first regular religious organization of Liverpool Township, was organized August 10, 1830, at the house of Jeremiah Farris on the northwest quarter of Section 10. In 1834 a church was built on the land of John Farris, just over the line in Buckheart Township, but in 1857 another edifice was erected on Section 8, Liverpool Township, on the property of Captain Elijah Willcoxen.

In the early '30s Peter Cartwright and other Methodist missionaries came to the old town of Washington, and afterward to Astoria, holding services in the schoolhouse and in the cabins of the settlers. Henry Summers was one of the earliest local preachers in that section of the county. In 1835 Elder John Rigdon, a Christian minister, preached the first sermon in Lee Township at the home of his brother, Stephen Rigdon. The First Baptist Church was organized there in 1849. The Baptists organized a church in Farmers Township in June, 1835, and afterward erected a log house, which was used for both church and school for many years. At Table Grove the Christians founded a church in 1857. The

early settlers of Vermont Township assembled for worship in the town schoolhouse, built on the public square in 1836, and the Protestant Methodists organized a church and erected a separate edifice in 1843. About the same time Deacon Abraham F. Brown was preaching the first sermon at the funeral of Mrs. John Kerton, wife of the pioneer settler, who gave his name to Kerton Township. In 1837 the Fairview Dutch Reformed Church was founded, being the first in the township, and, as it was the pioneer of that sect west of the Alleghany Mountains, further details of its establishment and growth are to be found elsewhere.

Deerfield Township was among the first in the county to form religious organizations, E. Wiley donating land for both school and church purposes in 1839. In 1879 the Methodists and Lutherans built the Wiley Union Church.

The first church erected in Marietta, Harris Township, was by the Methodists in 1841, but it is said that Rev. James Haney preached a sermon to an audience of four persons in 1834 at the log cabin of Isaac Sennett. Elder J. Logan had the honor of delivering the first sermon to perhaps a little larger congregation in the cabin of J. France, Pleasant Township, but the pioneer church was organized by A. M. Smith in 1842 on Section 14.

In 1853 a German Baptist (or Dunkard) Church was founded at Sumnum, Woodland Township, services being conducted by John Fitz. The first religious building was erected in 1867.

In Young Hickory Township the Christians (New Lights) had an early organization, which finally disbanded, and in 1836 the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church of Midway was founded with twelve members. A building was erected in 1851 which was sold (after a split in the church) in 1864, and a new edifice erected in 1869. In 1864 the seceding Methodists founded a congregation under the name of Christian Union, two years later styling themselves Episcopal Methodists. They erected a house of worship in 1868 and their organization became known as the Midway Episcopal Methodist Church.

The above paragraphs by no means present a complete history of the early efforts of religious men and women to plant the seeds of the gospel in Fulton County; they do, however, indicate some of the most important works in



BAPTIST CHURCH, CANTON



CATHOLIC CHURCH, CANTON



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CANTON

the establishment of religion in this section of the State, outside of the larger centers of population. This latter phase of the subject is developed more in detail in pages which follow.

As has already been shown, the pioneers of Fulton County lost no time in providing religious advantages for themselves and children, and their descendants to the present generation have continued the good work, establishing throughout the county churches of every denomination, many of them flourishing and all of them creditable; so that now there is scarcely a section in any township for which ample religious provision has not been made by thoughtful and earnest Christians, but in the necessarily limited space devoted to any one topic it is manifestly impossible to mention all the churches in detail, and attention must be confined chiefly to the large centers of population, such as Canton, Lewistown and Farmington, and the early church organizations of the county.

CHURCHES OF CANTON.—The Methodists claim to be the first denomination to establish a church organization in Canton, the Rev. Jesse Walker, a famous missionary, whose labors covered the country between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, being the first regularly to preach to the pioneers of this section. This was in 1824, when Mr. Walker effected the first church organization. It is said, however, that one Jesse Williams, another Methodist, delivered several sermons to the good people of Canton prior to 1824, and it is known that he afterward located near Canton and conducted services in various houses until 1832. Canton was regularly supplied by traveling ministers also from 1824 to 1832. Rev. Peter R. Baring was the first regular pastor of the Canton circuit, and during the administration of Rev. H. Summers the Methodists built their first church. For this purpose a small building, afterward occupied as a residence by Mr. Babcock, was reconstructed on the corner of the block diagonally from the present magnificent structure of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the northwest corner of Avenue A and West Chestnut Street. The list of the pastors of the First Methodist Church from the date of its founding in 1824 to the present time is as follows: Jesse Walker, William See, B. L. Robinson, H. Tarkington, Asa D. West, James

Bankston, David B. Carter, Peter Baring, H. Summers, O. F. Curtis, Wilson Pitner, Austin F. Rogers, Newton G. Benjamin, Rufus L. Limerly, William Clark, Richard Henry, S. R. Beggs, John Morey, William Justice, Joseph Kelly, J. F. Devore, J. McDowell, M. L. Haney, Isaac Pool, John Luccock, B. C. Swartz, R. C. Rowley, Caleb Foster, Joseph O. Gilbert, A. Magee, L. P. Grouch, C. Springer, J. S. Cummings, J. C. Evans, J. H. Rhea, E. Wasmuth, A. Bower, M. P. Armstrong, H. I. Brown, Peter Warner, Peter A. Cool, Eli McClish, Samuel VanPelt, James W. Haney, E. S. Wilson, Alexander Smith, Thomas Doney, A. R. Morgan and Robert A. Brown.

The corner-stone of the present beautiful edifice occupied by the First Methodist Church of Canton was laid in 1895 and the building was completed at a cost of about \$40,000. The edifice is of white stone and forms an attractive architectural feature of the city. The present membership of the society embraces 611 full members and forty-eight probationers.

The first Presbyterian Church of the county was organized at Lewistown September 13, 1828, but on November 11th of the same year Rev. Solomon Hardy preached at Canton. For several years thereafter meetings were held alternately at Canton and Lewistown, but in 1833, under Rev. Romulus Barnes, a church was erected at Canton. Rev. Robert Stewart, who followed him, occupied the local pulpit from 1834 until the fall of 1838, or the division into Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Since then the society has constantly increased and now numbers 400 members. Of the pastors who have occupied the pulpit of this organization mention should also be made of Rev. A. R. Mathes, now of Knoxville, Ill., who held the pulpit consecutively for twenty-three years prior to 1903. The present pastor, Rev. Alfred O. Elliott, who succeeded him, is a graduate of the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, and this is his first charge. The edifice now occupied on West Walnut near Main Street was completed in 1905 at a cost of \$20,000 and took the place of the former church on East Pine Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

The Congregational Church of Canton was formed in September, 1838, as the result of a division of the old Presbyterian organization, the Rev. Robert Stewart, of Canton, being in

sympathy with the so-called New Church. The document which marked the division and the founding of the society in Canton was issued at the date mentioned and is as follows:

"WHEREAS, Our church has become large and infected with some of the prevailing heresies and disorders of the times, which are maintained and practiced in our midst; and,

"WHEREAS, Errors are taught and received which are at variance with the Bible and our Confession of Faith, and persons are received to membership from other denominations with all their prejudices alive against our doctrines and order, and without being required to renounce them; and,

"WHEREAS, These disorders are becoming every day more glaring and barefaced, and our church as a body has virtually rejected its own system of doctrines and orders; therefore

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, elders and members of this church, will continue to revere and maintain the doctrines and order of our church in this place as the Presbyterian Church."

On May 22, 1841, Rev. L. Spencer began his labors with the church, which was organized as the New School Presbyterian Church of Canton. A building was erected in 1842 and was replaced in 1858 by the structure now occupied on the corner of Second Avenue and Liberty Place. Within the past two years the building has been reconstructed and increased in size so that it is commodious and comfortable in every way. Since its organization in 1841 the pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. L. Spencer, 1841-44; Rev. D. Chapman, 1844-46; Rev. Williston Jones, 1846-48; Rev. George Hubbard, 1849-50; Rev. Edward Marsh, 1850-65; Rev. Henry Mills, 1865-66; Rev. Henry Bates, 1867-72; Rev. Henry Mills (recalled), 1872-81; Rev. W. E. Smith, 1882-83; Rev. H. K. Painter, 1883-89; Rev. William Burgess, 1890-91; Rev. T. J. Collier, 1891-94; Rev. Edwin Hobbs, 1895-1904; Rev. H. D. French, 1904 (present pastor).

The First Baptist Church of Canton is the pioneer of the old Illinois River Baptist Association, being organized June 14, 1833, at the house of William Spencer, three miles east of the present city. In September, 1834, Rev. Nathan West was ordained as its first minister. The meetings of the church were held in private houses until July, 1837, when the society assumed the name of the Canton Church

(its original name being the United Baptist Church of Duck Creek). It then (1837) numbered thirty-seven members. In November, 1838, Dr. Gideon B. Perry became its first regular pastor and continued in that relation for three years. During the first two years the members met at the Methodist Church, in private houses and at the Canton College, the first house of worship being dedicated on the fourth Sunday of October, 1839. At that time it was the finest house of worship in the Military Tract. This building was outgrown in a few years and in February, 1853, a large brick structure was erected on the present site, corner of East Elm Street and Third Avenue. In 1902 and 1903 the church was rebuilt and furnished with a large organ, costing some \$14,000. This building now accommodates the large and growing membership of the church, which is at present 625. The rebuilt structure was dedicated February 22, 1903, and a remarkable feature of the exercises was the preaching of the sermon by Dr. Henry G. Weston, who had performed the same service at the time the first church was dedicated, February 19, 1853. An additional fact of interest was that of those who attended this fiftieth anniversary twenty-six had been present at the dedicatory services in 1853.

The pastors of the First Baptist Church have been as follows: Rev. G. B. Perry, 1837-40; Rev. Isaac Newell, 1840-44; Rev. Alba Gross, 1844-46; Rev. Erastus Miner, 1847-48; Rev. Simon G. Miner, 1848-60 (with the exception of one year); Rev. A. B. Bolton, 1861-64; Rev. W. R. Webb, 1865-70; Dr. D. H. Cooley, 1871-78; Dr. Charles Whiting, 1879 until his death, April 26, 1893; Dr. Fred Chatworthy, 1893-96; Dr. J. W. Stewart, 1897-1901; Rev. Joseph H. Sowerby, 1901 to date.

Catholic worship was established in Canton about 1862. The members of the church worshiped in private houses until the first small edifice of St. Mary's Catholic Church was built on the corner of South Fifth Avenue and Anderson Place. The grounds for this purpose were dedicated by the faithful Anderson family. This church building was moved away and a new one erected about 1880 on the site of the frame building mentioned. The second edifice was struck by lightning and burned, and the new church building now occupied by the society was completed in 1905. It is of red brick, with stone trimmings, is located on the northwest



M. E. CHURCH, CANTON



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CANTON



UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH, CANTON



SOUTH PARK M. P. CHURCH, CANTON

corner of East Chestnut Street and Second Avenue and is valued at about \$20,000, the entire property being placed at \$30,000. The church comprises a membership of ninety-five families and its pastor is Rev. J. G. Libert.

In addition to the above religious organizations may be mentioned the Christian Church, corner of White Court and East Walnut Street, established in 1879, and whose present pastor is Rev. J. G. Waggoner; the United Brethren Church on East Locust Street, near First Avenue, established in 1869, of which the Rev. W. T. Kessinger is pastor; the German Baptist Brethren Church, on South Second Avenue; the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, on South Fifth Avenue; St. Peter's Episcopal, on North First Avenue; South Park Methodist Protestant, corner Hickory Street and First Avenue; the Nazarene Church, on North First Avenue; Swedenborgian, at the corner of East Chestnut and Third Avenue; the Christian Science Society have a strong organization, and the Latter-Day Saints hold regular services.

CHURCHES OF FARMINGTON.—The early history of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of Fulton County is especially associated with Lewistown and Canton, the circuit preachers holding services alternately at these places. In 1838 occurred the division between the "Old" (Presbyterian) and the "New" (Congregational) Churches, and about a decade afterward local societies were firmly established at Farmington, although the Presbyterians of Farmington claim a separate organization since the year 1836, when the Canton and Lewistown members formed societies of their own. The present church has a membership of over 200 and its pastor is Rev. W. H. Kendall.

In December, 1849, the Congregational Church of Farmington was founded by the appointment of a committee consisting of George W. Little, Richmond Bristol and Amos B. Thomas, who were to report on Rules of Church Action and Articles of Faith. This they did, and both rules and articles were subscribed to by the following, who therefore constitute the charter members of the society: Seth B. Bristol, George W. Little, Richard Bristol, Lucius Parrish, Luther Birge, Asa D. Reed, Phineas Chapman, Joseph Cone, Amos B. Thomas, Henry Cone, Spencer Cone, Horatio N. Field, William Field, Nancy Birge, Julia A. Cone, E. Clarinda

Reed, Elizabeth Cone, Louisa L. Little, E. L. Parrish, Maria A. Bristol, Fanny Bristol, Eunice Chapman, Rebecca Bristol, Margaret A. Hart and Emily S. Hatch. On the first Sabbath of January, 1850, Rev. William E. Holyoke, a licentiate of the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association, preached the first sermon to the society, was ordained to the ministry in 1851 and continued to serve the church for several years thereafter. In October, 1855, he was followed by Rev. John W. Williams, who was succeeded through the intervening years by Revs. L. Taylor, John B. Fairbank, J. P. Bartlett, Charles Hollinger, Mr. Drew, John Henderson and Rev. O. D. Moon. The latter, who is the present incumbent, has occupied the pulpit for about three years. The church membership is 134 and, with various improvements and additions, the present edifice is the original structure erected soon after the organization of the church in 1849.

The Baptist Church of Farmington was organized August 5, 1857, and J. C. Baker, James Harper, John S. Stetson and Hosea Woodruff served as the first Board of Trustees. The society rented quarters in the old opera house and the Wesleyan Church up to 1872, when the latter structure was bought by the Baptists and torn down, the material being used in the construction of the building which is still occupied by that denomination. The successive pastors have been as follows: Rev. Mr. Casler, Rev. A. R. Newton (nine years), Revs. Allison, Evans, Carr, Hunt, Newton, Hutchinson, Donnellson, Douglas, B. H. Cox (five years), and E. K. Reynolds. The society numbers about 100 members.

Although the famous Methodist missionary, Rev. Jesse Walker, included Farmington in his circuit as early as 1833, the society here was not established as a station until the fall of 1866, when Rev. C. Springer became its settled pastor. Within the succeeding fifteen years Revs. W. I. Black, I. B. Craig, S. Harshbarger, D. Pershing, B. C. Kaufman, B. Applebee, Joseph Hart and J. T. Wood served the church, and from 1881 to date the pastors have been as follows: James Ferguson, 1881-82; R. E. Buckley, 1883-85; James Ferguson (recalled), 1886; David Tasker, 1887; W. J. Minium, 1888-89; V. C. Randolph, 1890-91; J. B. Diller, 1892-95; G. W. Kling, 1896-97; B. F. Eckley, 1898-1906, and L. F. Cullom, from the latter year to date. The

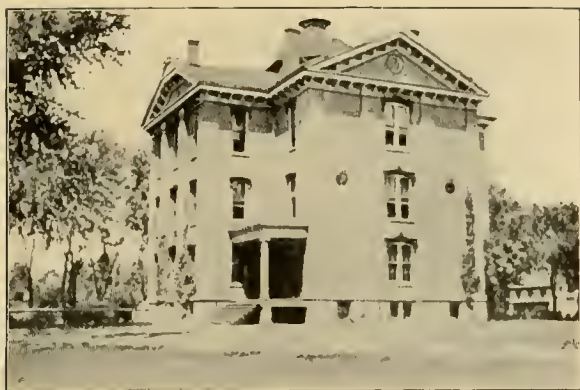
church has now 175 full members. The original building, erected in 1865, was torn down and the present very handsome church erected in 1903. Much of the material of the old church was utilized, notwithstanding which the cost of the present edifice was about \$9,500. In 1905 the church was cleared of debt and is now perhaps the most flourishing religious body in Farmington.

The above are the leading churches of Farmington, although the Catholics, Free Methodists, Episcopalians and Seventh-Day Adventists have earnest and growing congregations.

HISTORIC FAIRVIEW CHURCH.—The Dutch Reformed Church of Fairview is the Western father of that denomination in the United States, the present organization being the oldest in the country west of the Alleghany Mountains. It was founded August 19, 1837, a few months after the laying out of the town. Upon that date a meeting was held at the house of Daniel Groenendyke, of which Peter Pumyea was president and John S. Wyckoff secretary, and its result was the application to the synod of the Reformed Church for a preacher. Lots had already been set apart for religious purposes and as Rev. A. D. Wilson, of New Brunswick, N. J., was sent as a missionary of the church in October of that year, the adherents to the Dutch Reformed Church were able to secure their choice of locations. On the 16th of October, 1837, they organized a society of eight members, with John S. Wyckoff and Clarkson Van Nostrand as Elders and Aaron D. Addis as Deacon. Rev. Wilson and Peter Pumyea were selected to return East and solicit donations for the support of this pioneer church. It appeared that Mr. Pumyea collected about \$450, mostly in small amounts, and through his efforts, supplemented by those of Mr. Wilson, Cornelius Wyckoff, Sr., John G. Voorhees, Richard Davis and others, sufficient funds were raised to fairly place the church on its feet. For nearly a year the little band of earnest religionists assembled for prayer and praise, sometimes in the houses of the members and later in a rude log cabin, formerly a blacksmith shop, and at this time not only used for church purposes, but as a schoolhouse and for all public meetings. In the summer of 1838 Rev. Wilson, who had organized the church, left his flourishing charge at North Branch, N.

J., and with noble self-sacrifices, started for this little congregation planted in the western wilderness. He arrived at Fairview in July and immediately entered into his long, faithful and beneficent service here. In the fall of that year (1838) the old academy building was begun. It was a two-story structure, with a belfry, and took the place of the log shanty, the upper room of the new building being designed for religious services. Here the church continued to hold its religious services while its house of worship was slowly and laboriously being constructed. In the fall of 1838 the foundation of the church was begun and on November 26th the corner-stone was laid. At length the framework of the building was ready to be raised. This required the assistance of all the men in the village and surrounding country, together with aid from Ellisville and Farmington. For three years the people struggled on in the erection of this building before it was ready for dedication, and aid was required from the East to finally complete it. On October 3, 1841, these faithful labors came to an end, for upon that date the completed building was turned over to the congregation by its contractor, Cornelius Wyckoff, Sr. On the 11th of April, 1856, Rev. A. D. Wilson, whose fine personality and successful pastorate went so far to found the church, resigned his charge. During his services no parsonage was furnished, and he not only provided his own home, but received what salary the congregation were able or disposed to pay. Rev. William Anderson served three years thereafter, and during this period the church purchased five acres and built thereon a large and beautiful parsonage—the largest dwelling in the village. Besides the parsonage and church, a commodious and pleasant lecture hall was erected on the site of the old academy.

The Dutch Reformed Church of Fairview is naturally one of the historic institutions of the county. Although its communicants now number over 250, those who love the church and its memories are loath to reconstruct their old house of worship. Modern pews have been substituted for the less comfortable ones of the old times, but the building as a whole stands as it did sixty-six years ago, when it was pronounced complete by Cornelius Wyckoff. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Jacob Vander Muellen.



HIGH SCHOOL, LEWISTOWN



ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH
LEWISTOWN



M. E. CHURCH, LEWISTOWN



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LEWISTOWN

LEWISTOWN CHURCHES.—The religious history of Lewistown has its opening chapter in the organization of seven Presbyterians of the county into a church by Rev. John M. Ellis, these charter members, who came together for this purpose September 13, 1828, being: Nathan Jones, William Proctor, Samuel Mallory, Robert Grant, Jane Grant, Matilda Jones and Elizabeth Jacobs. The three first named were appointed elders and appear to have been the most prominent members of the early society, Mr. Proctor building a house of worship for the Lewistown branch about 1833 and Nathan Jones taking charge of the erection of a church for the Canton people. The membership of both churches increased in a creditable ratio, meetings being held alternately in Lewistown and Canton. At a meeting held in the former place August 6, 1831, it was, "after some deliberation, thought desirable and expedient that Rev. Messrs. Barnes and Farnum labor the current year in this county," and provision was made for their support in money and produce. Up to January, 1836, Lewistown and Canton were each included in the boundaries of the Fulton County Presbyterian Church, but on the 10th of that month the session granted the request of the following persons for letters of dismissal in order to form a church at Lewistown: William Proctor, Benjamin A. Miles, James Gilson, Christopher B. Miles, Thalia N. Rice, Juliet E. Warren, Eugenia E. Madison, Rhoda Osborne, Isabel T. Miles, Laura Proctor, Erasmus D. Rice, Asaph Rice, Abigail Rice and Jane Rice. At the next session William Elliott, Jr.; Julia Phelps and Adelia Rice were added to the membership. In 1838, as stated elsewhere, occurred the division into "Old" and "New School" organizations, and nearly all of the early members of the body in Canton joined the ranks of Congregationalism, led by their old pastor, Rev. Robert Stewart. The Lewistown people stood solidly by the Old Church and continued to so grow in strength and influence that in 1855-56 they erected what was then considered a very metropolitan house of worship. Ossian M. Ross deeded the ground opposite the courthouse which formed its site. The church had a nucleus for the building fund in a donation bequeathed from the estate of William B. Kelley, who had died in 1851. E. J. Brown was general overseer of the carpenter work, Samuel Evans constructed the stone foundation and

John Tompkins did the brick work. Everything was done by hand—even the windows, door-casings and seats—and, according to Mr. Proctor, it was the best work ever done on a public building in the county. The church was first occupied for worship August 10, 1856, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William Fleming, of Farmington (afterward pastor of the church) on Saturday afternoon, October 25, 1856. Rev. Mr. Templeton was the first pastor of the new church, and in a few years was followed by Rev. J. F. Magill, who served about twenty years. After being occupied for more than fifty years, the church building having naturally become somewhat dilapidated, it was thoroughly reconstructed in 1907. As the Presbyterian Church is the oldest organized religious body in Lewistown, it is still the strongest, numbering, as it does, some 300 members, under the pastorate of Rev. T. D. Atcheson.

In 1838 Rev. N. G. Berryman first appeared in Lewistown as the pioneer circuit rider of the Methodist Church, his religious field also embracing Centerville (now Cuba), Bernadotte and the Clark settlement, five miles east of Lewistown. He and his wife first moved into a log house located just west of the present jail, but the new pastor soon bought several acres west of Simms' Addition, where he built a handsome cottage for the family residence. On Mr. Berryman's arrival the society worshiped in a log house which stood on what afterward became Dr. Talbott's grounds, the original twenty-five members of his society being as follows: John McNeil, wife and parents; John Tompkins and wife; Isham G. Davidson and wife; Dr. Roger Veits and wife; John Smith, wife and daughter Nancy; Rev. Barrett and wife; Mrs. John P. Boice; Stephen Dewey and wife; S. H. Pitkin and wife, and Mesdames James Green, William McComb and Triphena Shepardson.

In the spring of 1839 the new courthouse was finished and the Methodists bought the frame building which had served the county after the disappearance of the little log courthouse of 1823. The church people moved the frame structure near the present site of the Methodist Church, a little west of the 1888 edifice. This building, 24x36 feet, was used for just ten years, when it was moved away, and in 1849, under Rev. N. P. Heath's pastorate, a brick structure was erected. In the summer of 1887 this, in turn, was razed to make room for the fine

church which is still an ornament to the city, and which was dedicated January 8, 1888. Rev. Peter Akers, who afterward died in Jacksonville, preached the dedicatory sermon. Thus it was that this elegant house of worship commemorated the fiftieth year of the founding of the church. The new edifice, of attractive Gothic style, 40x60 feet in dimensions, cost about \$10,000. The pastors from 1838 to the present time have been as follows: Revs. N. G. Berryman, Norris Hobart, George Rutledge, Freeborn Haney, Zadok Hall, William J. Rutledge, Absalom Shinn, N. P. Heath, R. C. Rowley, Milton Haney, J. F. Chaffey, William McGronigle, R. C. Rowley (recalled), Mr. Head, H. Ritchie, John P. Brooks, Milton Haney (recalled), William Peterson, Amos McCool, T. R. Boggess, George R. Palmer, E. N. Bentley, George R. Palmer (recalled), W. H. D. Young, George M. Morey, R. N. Morse, William Watson, P. A. Cool, C. W. Ayling, E. P. Hall, William Woolley, G. W. Arnold, W. R. Wiley (five years), Richard Crews, Robert A. Brown, Robert Seaman, Mr. Douglas, John Rogers, T. A. Beall and W. S. Welch.

Although the Episcopalians have no settled pastor in Lewistown, they have a beautiful little church, and their organization goes back to July 19, 1859. Under the name of St. James Church they then organized a society and erected a building in 1869. S. C. Judd was the first Senior Warden, Dr. G. D. McManus, Junior Warden and James M. Davidson, William H. Graham, T. A. Boyd, Henry A. Long, Dewitt C. Bryant and Isaiah C. Worley, Vestrymen.

The Christian Church of Lewistown was organized in 1875, when the society erected the building now occupied. Rev. Walter Kline is the present pastor and the church has a membership of about 150.

FULTON COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Probably from the inspiration of the great Sunday-school movement in London during 1856, John G. Piper, of Canton, with a few other great-souled men interested in this line of religious work, originated the Fulton County Sunday-school Association. In the fall of that year several workers met in Lewistown or Canton and planned a more formal gathering, dignified by the name of a convention, for the succeeding year. It was a small gathering which then met at the Lewistown Presbyterian Church, but

the movement progressed, and in 1858 a constitution and plan of work were adopted. The county was divided into townships and a Vice-President for each was chosen. Through these officials an effort was made to reach the individual schools and, by securing statistical reports from them, find the needs of the schools. Thus the schools in existence were strengthened and new ones organized in destitute districts. In 1861 the first year book of information was printed, which indicated fifty Sunday-schools in the county. Thus the association worked until 1865, when Stephen Paxton, a gifted missionary of the American Sunday-School Union, visited this field. His inspiring labors led the Fulton County Association to develop its work during 1865-79 along three simple and effective lines—efforts to reach every home in the county; to organize a Sunday-school within reach of every child therein, and to make the school "evergreen," i. e., open all winter. In 1863 the association employed an American Sunday-school missionary, P. B. Camden, whose labors of a few months resulted in the organization of twenty-three new schools (seven of them still living), five of which developed into churches. In 1867 Rev. W. W. Farris, formerly of Vermont village, was employed in the same work, and, besides organizing twenty new schools, held institutes in the various townships. The latter innovation was the beginning of the township conventions. Within the following four years, from 1867 to 1871, the fifty schools in fourteen townships increased to 148 schools in twenty-six townships. From 1871 to 1880 there was a substantial growth in both the individual schools and the township organizations. Regular quarterly or yearly township conventions were held and the uniform International Sunday-School Lessons, adopted by the International Convention held in Indianapolis in 1872, were introduced to all the schools of Fulton County during the period mentioned. The period from 1880 to 1892 has been denominated the Period of Education, and the development of Sunday-school work was along four lines—teacher training, or normal work; temperance work; primary work, and the work in the homes through the Home Department and Cradle Roll. This distinct epoch of splendid progress originated in the earnest work and personal inspiration of Miss Lucy J. Rider, of Chicago, in 1880, sent by the State

Association to the county. For five years she continued the good work of instructing teachers and was followed by Dr. H. M. Hamill, of Jacksonville, pronounced a "marvelous teacher of teachers." In 1890 special work was prepared to assist the primary teachers, and since 1897 a special worker has attended each convention to present primary methods. In the latter year Miss Jennie Kelley, of Buckheart Township, was elected County Primary Superintendent, organizing the work on its present basis. The first normal class in the county held its graduating exercises during the Astoria convention, Dr. Hamill delivering the address.

In 1872 thirty-seven Sunday-schools were giving special attention to temperance, but it was not until 1882 that the subject was deemed of enough importance for a place on the program. Only gradually has been developed the effective temperance department of the association. Since 1896, when W. B. Jacobs, the General Secretary of the State Association, met with the workers of the Fulton County Association, the Home Department, with its infant auxiliary, the Cradle Roll, has become a notable feature of the Sunday-school work. In 1902 the work having outgrown the resources of the Executive Committee, Miss Lulu M. Davidson, of Lewistown, was employed as a field worker, and her earnest and efficient labors resulted in the stimulation of interest and the entrance upon a more prosperous career. After two years of efficient service in this capacity Miss Davidson was succeeded by Miss E. L. Spear, of Chicago.

The following table presents a list of places where conventions have been held on different years since the organization of the association in 1857, covering a period of fifty years, with the principal officers (Presidents and Secretaries) for the same period:

| Date | Place | President | Secretary |
|------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1857 | Lewistown | Luther Parrish | J. W. Proctor |
| 1858 | Lewistown | J. G. Piper | J. W. Proctor |
| 1859 | Farmington | J. G. Piper | J. D. Wyckoff |
| 1860 | Canton | Rev. Taylor | Henry Phelps |
| 1861 | Lewistown | J. G. Piper | Henry Phelps |
| 1862 | Vermont | J. G. Piper | Henry Phelps |
| 1863 | Canton | J. G. Piper | Henry Phelps |
| 1864 | Fairview | Luther Parrish | Henry Phelps |
| 1865 | Lewistown | Rev. Magill | Henry Phelps |
| 1866 | Farmington | Rev. L. Taylor | J. L. McCune |
| 1867 | Canton | H. Phelps | J. L. McCune |
| 1868 | Ipava | H. Phelps | J. Prickett |
| 1869 | Cuba | Rev. Morey | H. Phelps |
| 1870 | Vermont | Rev. Webb | H. Phelps |
| 1871 | Lewistown | Rev. Williamsor | E. H. Phelps |
| 1872 | Canton | H. Phelps | C. W. Curtis |
| 1873 | Farmington | Rev. L. Taylor | H. Phelps |
| 1874 | Ipava | J. W. Proctor | H. Phelps |
| 1875 | Lewistown | J. W. Ingersoll | H. Phelps |

| | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1876 | Canton | J. G. Piper | R. B. Stevensor |
| 1877 | Astoria | S. A. Gee | H. Phelps |
| 1878 | Cuba | Rev. Mathes | H. H. Hoffman |
| 1879 | Lewistown | Rev. Fairbanks | H. Phelps |
| 1880 | Farmington | Rev. Wilkins | A. Bonnell |
| 1881 | Vermont | J. W. Proctor | A. Bonnell |
| 1882 | Fairview | J. M. Sherwood | A. Bonnell |
| 1883 | Avon | Rev. Jarolman | A. Bonnell |
| 1884 | Astoria | Rev. Johnson | A. Bonnell |
| 1885 | Canton | Rev. Painter | A. Bonnell |
| 1886 | Ipava | H. Phelps | A. Bonnell |
| 1887 | Lewistown | J. Prickett | H. Phelps |
| 1888 | Farmington | T. C. Fleming | H. Phelps |
| 1889 | Vermont | J. Walker | H. Phelps |
| 1890 | Fairview | Noah Hall | H. Phelps |
| 1891 | Table Grove | J. B. C. Lutz | H. Phelps |
| 1892 | Cuba | G. W. Beer | H. Phelps |
| 1893 | Astoria | Donat Miller | J. B. C. Lutz |
| 1894 | Canton | Donat Miller | J. B. C. Lutz |
| 1895 | Ipava | Donat Miller | J. B. C. Lutz |
| 1896 | Farmington | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1897 | Lewistown | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1898 | Vermont | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1899 | Smithfield | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1900 | London Mills | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1901 | Astoria | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1902 | Cuba | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1903 | Ipava | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1904 | Farmington | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1905 | Canton | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |
| 1906 | Lewistown | J. A. Jameson | J. W. Quililin |

The total membership of the association is now 11,968, of which 10,323 are scholars and 1,645 officers and teachers. In the twenty-six townships of the county are 141 schools, with a regular membership in the different departments as follows: Temperance, 2,712; Cradle Roll, 1,663; Home, 1,455; Training classes, 120 (students).

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Canton was organized February 17, 1890, and its rooms were opened to the public on July 1st of that year. It is the only organization of its kind in the county. Its first officers were: President, Donat Miller; Vice-President, T. C. Fleming; Secretary, C. M. Stein; Treasurer, E. F. Swearingen; General Secretary, N. W. Woodford. Mr. Miller was succeeded as President by T. C. Fleming, who served from 1891 to 1892, and who was followed by H. F. Suydam, who served continuously from 1893 to 1905. Mr. Suydam then resigned and W. E. Lynch was elected to succeed him. The other officers of the association are as follows: Vice-President, L. H. Gillet; General Secretary, Luther Stromquist; Secretary, O. P. Ague; Treasurer, W. F. Moore. The association is divided into various departments, which embrace a membership of about 240. Its free reading room is open daily and gymnasium and bath privileges are accorded to members. Especial attention is given to the boys' department, games and other

amusements being freely furnished for the wholesome recreation of the juveniles. Religious services are also held in the rooms every Sunday at 3 p. m., and altogether the association is doing successful and beneficial work.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR—THE STILLMAN DEFEAT—THE LEADER IN THIS CONTEST A FORMER CITIZEN OF FULTON—MORMON WAR—LIST OF MEN FROM FULTON WHO PARTICIPATED IN THAT STRUGGLE—GOVERNOR FORD'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO PRESERVE THE PEACE—WAR OF THE REBELLION AND LIST OF REGIMENTS IN WHICH FULTON COUNTY CITIZENS ENLISTED—ROSTER OF SOLDIERS AND REGIMENTAL HISTORY—SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—FIFTH ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD AND ITS FAILURE TO REACH THE FIELD OF STRUGGLE—FULTON COUNTY MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT.

The history of the Black Hawk War is fully treated in the earlier portions of this work, but it is in keeping to call attention to the fact that General Isaiah Stillman organized three companies of troops in Fulton County to join the Fifth Regiment under command of Colonel James Johnson. General Stillman had two companies, one under command of David W. Barnes and the other under command of Asel F. Ball, and he was Major of the battalion, being afterward brevetted a Brigadier General.

The disastrous defeat and retreat at Stillman Valley, known in history as "Stillman's Defeat," reflects either honor or contumely upon Major Stillman's military ability according to whether you accept the opinions of his friends or of his enemies. Shortly after this defeat Major Stillman removed to Peoria County and died at Kingston, in that county, April 16, 1861. While a resident of Fulton County he conducted a mercantile business at Canton and Copperas Creek Landing.

MORMON WAR.—Referring the reader to an-

other part of this general work for the causes that led up to and the situation presenting itself at the time, attention will be directed only to the particular part which Fulton County played in the Mormon War. Suffice to say, at the time of the clash between the Mormon civil authorities and anti-Mormon civil authorities of Hancock County, Governor Ford came to Fulton County for a man to pour oil upon the troubled waters. The Mormons were supposed to have supported the political party to which Governor Ford belonged and, therefore, in casting about for his representative he selected Major James R. Parker, of Canton, who belonged to the party supposed to be anti-Mormon. In his history of the State Governor Ford says that he selected Major Parker, of Fulton County, for this special reason, but that the Whig newspapers misconceived his motive, which was to place an anti-Mormon in charge of the affair so as to ameliorate and hold in check, to some extent, the anti-Mormon sentiment. Ford admits that, so far as this end was concerned, he utterly failed. Governor Ford instructed Major Parker to enlist ten men and proceed to Nauvoo, where the Mormons then resided, and attempt to effect a reconciliation between the contending factions. Lewis Bidemon, who afterward married the widow of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, had resided in Canton and was doubtless the suggester of the name of Major Parker to the Governor as the proper man to undertake the delicate commission. The ten men selected by Major Parker to accompany him to the scene of trouble were: Isaac C. Johnson, Philip Grimm, Jr.; Benjamin Perry, Jacob Fox, John Thorp, William Bell, G. W. Thompson, Joseph Long, Abel H. White and Harrison P. Fellows. Upon arriving at Nauvoo Parker issued proclamation after proclamation, demanding peace in the name of the Governor of the State of Illinois. The anti-Mormon sympathizers, who were having the Mormons arrested by wholesale on all sorts of charges, and who were likewise being arrested by Mormons on all sorts of charges, assumed that Major Parker, like the Governor, was more in sympathy with the contention of the Mormons than with themselves. In speaking of the matter in his "History of Illinois," Governor Ford says:

"In looking around over the State for this purpose (i. e., the selection of a peace com-



HUGH R. COLTER

First Teacher, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk and Probate Judge

missioner) the choice fell upon Major Parker, of Fulton County. Major Parker was a Whig and was selected partly from that reason, believing that a Whig now, as had been the case before with General Hardin and Major Warren, would have more influence in restraining the anti-Mormons than a Democrat. But Major Parker's character was unknown out of his own county. Everywhere else it was taken for granted that he was a Democrat and had been sent over to intrigue with the Mormons. The Whig newspapers immediately let loose floods of abuse upon him, both in this State and Missouri, which completely paralyzed his power to render any effectual service. The constable's posse refused to give place to him and the Constable openly declared that he cared but little for the arrests, by which it was apparent that they intended, from the first, to use the process of the law only as a cover to their design of expelling the Mormons."

Finding that the anti-Mormons refused to be conciliated by Major Parker and his ten aids, Governor Ford sent reinforcements from Adams County under the command of Major Clifford. Major Clifford immediately assumed command of affairs and directed the mustering in of a mounted militia from Fulton County. The three militia companies then existing in Fulton County manifested some interest in the order, but the upshot of it all was that, so far as Fulton County militiamen were concerned, the suppression of the conflict between the anti-Mormon constables and the pro-Mormon constables of Hancock County was over. Soon after, however, Joseph Smith, the head of the Mormons, and his brother, Hyrum, were killed in the Hancock jail. As stated, the widow of Joseph Smith was afterwards married by a citizen of Canton and one of Smith's sons, Joseph Smith, Jr., afterward at the head of one division of the church, now known as the Latter-Day Saints, was for many years a resident of Canton, and his followers still maintain an organization in Canton. This branch of the church differs from the Utah branch in many particulars, especially in opposition to polygamy.

MEXICAN WAR.—(See pages 759-750.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—Upon the call to arms in 1861 meetings were held at various points in Fulton County. One was held at Can-

ton April 20th in the old Congregational Church building. It was presided over by Ira Johnson. The meeting was addressed by Congressman William Kellogg, W. H. Haskell, James H. Stipp and others. John W. Ingersoll, W. H. Haskell, William Babcock, G. W. Fast and Tracy Stroud, a committee appointed for that purpose, reported resolutions of a patriotic character, calling upon the people to take a stand for the preservation of the Union. A like meeting was held April 23d at the courthouse in Lewistown with George Humphrey in the chair. Similar resolutions to those adopted at Canton were reported at this meeting by a committee consisting of H. B. Evans, R. B. Stevenson, M. Eichelberger, S. P. Shope, L. W. James, James Hassen and Robert Campbell, and the meeting was addressed by Leonard F. Ross, R. R. McDowell, M. S. Kimball, L. W. Ross, S. C. Judd and others. A. K. Montgomery presided at a meeting held in Farmington about the same time. At all these meetings enlistments were encouraged and many men offered their services. Companies were formed at Canton, Lewistown, Vermont and Fairview. As a result of these meetings there were enlistments from Fulton County in some of the earliest regiments organized in the State, especially in the Eighth, which was organized under the first call issued by President Lincoln immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, and later in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and other regiments.

Societies for the aid of soldiers' widows and families were organized at different points in the county, that did much to ameliorate conditions that beset the soldiers' life. The story of the endurance and hardships sustained by the families of the soldiers of Fulton County is but a repetition of what prevailed over all our great country at that time, and need not be repeated here.

Fulton County contributed its full quota of volunteers to the support of the Government during this great struggle. Regiments in which Fulton County citizens enlisted during the war included the following: Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-seventh, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-

fifth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The One Hundred and Third was made up entirely, and the Seventeenth mostly, of citizens of Fulton County. Fulton County also contributed to the Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Cavalry.

A short history of each regiment, with the roster of the Fulton County men in each, is given below:

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Bradshaw, John W.

Company E.

Captain—Samuel Caldwell.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Privates— | Stockdale, S. A., |
| Caldwell, William L., | Thornton, T. W., |
| Cooper, C. S., | Thompson, J., |
| Downing, H. H., | Wallace, J. B., |
| Farewell, Milo E., | Cole, Henry, |
| Jamison, S. H., | Ellis, John, |
| Keefer, John M., | Gonder, F., |
| Norcott, F. A., | Cramp, F. H., |
| Nutt, Samuel, | Retter, Charles, |
| Pettit, C. E., | Hughes, J. W. |
| Rockhold, B. F., | |

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Mackey, P. F., Magee, James.

Company G.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Privates— | Newell, Thomas. |
| Anderson, W. B., | Westlake, J., |
| Hunter, W. A., | Westlake, M. M., |
| Husted, M. A., | Perkins, M., |
| Matthews, E. D., | Saxbury, B. F. |

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th day of May, 1861. Left for Alton, Ill., late in July, proceeded to St. Charles, thence to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained about two weeks. The regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Mo.; thence to Sulphur Springs Landing; debarking, went to Pilot Knob, Mo., in pursuit of Gen. Jeff Thompson, and joined Prentice's command at Jackson, Mo., thence to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt. Was then

ordered to Cape Girardeau and was again sent in pursuit of Jeff Thompson; participated in the engagement near Greenfield; returned to Cape Girardeau and performed provost duty until February, 1862. Was then ordered to Fort Henry; participated in that engagement and Fort Donelson, losing several men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Soon after went to Pittsburg Landing and was assigned to the Army of West Tennessee; engaged in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, suffering great loss in killed and wounded; was in the advance to Corinth; after the evacuation of Corinth, marched to Jackson, Tenn.; remained until July, when it was ordered to Bolivar, where it remained until November, 1862, participating during the time in the expedition to Iuka to reinforce General Rosecrans, where it was engaged in the battle of the Hatchie; marched to Lagrange, Tenn., the middle of November, reporting to Gen. John A. Logan, and was assigned to duty as provost guard. Early in December marched to Holly Springs via Abbeville and Oxford. At the battle of Holly Springs was assigned to Gen. McPherson's command, then proceeded to Moscow, Collierville and Memphis, and was assigned to duty at the navy yard, remaining until June 16, then embarking for Vicksburg, re-embarking for Lake Providence, La., where it remained until the investment of Vicksburg began. Went to Millikin's Bend May 1, commenced the march across the Delta to Pekin's Landing, advanced with McPherson's command to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city remained there, making frequent incursions into the enemy's country until May, 1864, the term of service expiring on the 24th of May of that year.

The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out, when those who had not re-enlisted as veterans received their final discharge. A sufficient number not having enlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, were consolidated with the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and were finally mustered out with that regiment in the spring of 1866.

Colonel—Leonard F. Ross; promoted Brigadier-General, April 25, 1862.
Surgeons—L. D. Kellogg, Charles B. Tompkins.

Company C.

Captains—Allen D. Rose, George W. Wright, Milton S. Kimball, Chauncey Black.

First-Lieutenants—William Walsh, William T. Dodds, James B. Rowley.
 Second-Lieutenant—David A. Parks.
 Sergeants—G. A. Schaper, J. V. D. Davis.
 Corporals—L. B. Martin, D. M. Boynton, James M. Moor.

Privates—
 Allen, Siras,
 Blont, Allen, Jr.,
 Bower, William,
 Boynton, Jonah,
 Barker, Charles,
 Bumnaugh, C. W.,
 Blackall, Thomas,
 Babbett, Joel,
 Colville, William,
 Driggs, William H.,
 Edmonson, W. H.,
 Edmonson, William H.,
 Ellis, William,
 Giles, D. E.,
 Hunts, George W.,
 Head, William E.,
 Haggard, Joseph,
 Hurlbut, D. A.,
 Hall, C.,
 Johnson, H. D.,
 Lake, William D.,
 Lambert, C. C.,
 Leevy, J. T.,
 Lamb, W. H.,
 Mann, Isaac,
 McConnell, W. J.,
 Mott, John M.,
 Murrey, William,
 Morris, Edward,
 Norris, M. D.,
 Parks, C. E.,
 Penny, W.,
 Pardun, J. J.,
 Russell, John,
 Rodenbaugh, J. H.,

Shaw, Amos,
 Steel, George W.,
 Small, L. H.,
 Saunders, General L.,
 Smith, F. M.,
 Smith, J. C.,
 Schank, Jacob,
 Singleton, A. A.,
 Taylor, H. N.,
 Venable, C.,
 Weaver, Eldridge,
 Weaver, Jonathan,
 Welsh, Barclay,
 Wilmarth, C. S.,
 Wagner, A. H.,
 Westfall, A. P.,
 Wilkins, Philander,
 Culver, D. S.,
 Corzette, Peter,
 Davis, Joseph,
 Henderson, William C.,
 Jacobs, H. F.,
 Neagley, Martin,
 Prinze, Christ,
 Powell, Al.,
 Post, Harrison,
 Perlne, J. L.,
 Palmer, H. C.,
 Rust, John,
 Shepherd, William,
 White, Milton,
 White, F. M.,
 Walling, J. M.,
 Fogg, David W.,
 Newton, Walter.

Company H.

Captains—Leonard F. Ross, Thomas A. Boyd, William W. Hull.
 First-Lieutenants—Asias Willison, M. S. Kimball, William C. Stockdale.
 Second-Lieutenant—William E. Yarnell.
 Sergeants—James J. Hall, Chauncey Black.
 Corporals—Christian D. Bliss, C. B. Tompkins, L. W. Potts, D. G. Campbell.

Privates—
 Baker, Greenbury,
 Barger, J. S.,
 Basor, John,
 Beeson, J. A.,
 Bennett, John,
 Berrys, J. B.,
 Bowen, Evan,
 Brooks, N. C.,
 Buck, J. H.,
 Birch, A. W.,
 Boadownie, S. M.,
 Cappee, Tobias,
 Carey, Patrick,
 Childs, J. R.,
 Cunningham, T. H.,
 Donnelly, John,
 Day, C. M.,
 Dickenson, E. J.,
 Glacken, E. F.,
 Goodman, Thomas,
 Gray, J. A.,
 Huffner, William J.,
 Ham, R. W.,
 Harris, James,
 Hasson, H. C.,
 Jones, S. M.,
 Kent, J. F.,
 Kent, David,
 Kent, E. Y.,
 Kindall, J. K.,
 Layton, Thomas,
 Lewis, A. H.,

Slack, J. T., Jr.,
 Snell, Samuel,
 Stenson, Alfred,
 Smith, James T.,
 Trite, W. H.,
 Waddell, O. B.,
 Walling, Eli,
 Weaver, T. M.,
 Wheeler, Samuel,
 Walker, F. M.,
 White, C. W.,
 Wilson, J. W.,
 Westfall, O. C.,
 Woolfolk, A. C.,
 Wilson, J. N.,
 Zepperer, W. H.,
 Barney, H. C.,
 Black, J. H.,
 Brick, J. E.,
 Barber, George,
 Bush, Sampson,
 Cline, H. L. D.,
 Edwards, J. W.,
 Edwards, W. O.,
 Foote, G. M.,
 Griffith, Edward,
 Hill, J. B.,
 Hill, Henry B.,
 Humphrey, W. H.,
 Herrill, D. H.,
 Krider, John,
 Locke, W. E.,
 McCammy, D. W.,

Love, Archibald,
 Maxwell, J. T.,
 Maxwell, J. L.,
 McClay, Samuel,
 McDowell, J. R.,
 Messplay, G. S.,
 Millison, John,
 Moranville, Eli,
 Nelson, Thomas,
 Pixley, Thaddeus,
 Prickett, Nicholas,
 Roatson, J. V.,
 Sevier, Noah,
 Shiner, G. W.,

McConnell, J. L.,
 Morgan, R. A.,
 McCrasky, Sabron,
 Norman, S. H.,
 Resor, J. W.,
 Seiver, Levi,
 Smith, J. W.,
 Shaw, S.,
 Slack, W. H.,
 Smith, A.,
 Selver, Jacob,
 Weaver, R. G.,
 Willis, B. F.,
 Yarnell, J. H.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

Thomas, William, Wilcox, George.
 Belloss, Amos, Belloss, Peter.
 Thomas, Robert, Mahoney, John.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company F.

Gilson, Charles B., Knock, Samuel.
 Greer, D. B.,

Company G.

Bryant, M. A., Mitchell, J. F.,
 Dady, Owen, Stone, W. E.,
 Douglas, C. W., Whitney, A. B.,
 Gove, Joel, Washburn, Volney,
 Lindsley, W. J., Hall, H. W.,
 Lovejoy, Ami,

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Gregory, B. F., Bates, G. D.

Company K.

Captain—John B. Bruner.

Privates—
 Beers, W. R., Shook, J. M.,
 Onion, M. F., Cox, John,
 Rockhold, L. C., Musselman, G.,
 Robinson, W. G., Perkins, R. J.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Butler, August, 1861. It proceeded August 28, to Thebes; September 9, to Bird's Point, Mo.; October 2, to Fort Holt, Ky.; January 31, 1862, moved to Paducah, Ky.; February 5, moved up Tennessee River; February 6, took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Heiman; February 13, a detachment of forty-eight men and twelve officers met the enemy (500 strong) at Little Bethel Church and immediately attacked and routed them. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing March 17. It was assigned to a position in the Peach Orchard. April 6 they repulsed the attacks of the enemy, holding its position from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. On the morning of the 7th it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory was won. During these two long, trying, bloody days this regiment behaved nobly and its lines were never broken nor was it driven back by the

enemy, though often most heavily pressed. The regiment sustained the fearful loss of 239 men killed and wounded; was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, 1862; marched to Memphis, arriving July 21, 1862; marched September 6, reaching Bolivar the 14th; October 5, engaged in battle of Matamora, losing ninety-seven men, killed, wounded and missing; returned to Bolivar October 7; December 30, was assigned to duty of guarding railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Miss.; was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863. On the 12th of July, 1863, near Jackson, Miss., the Twenty-eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois and Third Iowa Infantry, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across a level, open cornfield, some 600 yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting twelve guns and manned by at least 2,000 men. The brigade swept gallantly forward under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minnie bullets. The enemy appearing upon both flanks as it reached the ditch, it was compelled to fall back, with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed and pounded; out of the 128 men of this regiment engaged seventy-three were killed and wounded and sixteen taken prisoners. The regiment remained at Natchez during the latter part of 1863, doing provost guard duty. The regiment re-enlisted January 4, 1864. May 18, proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough; returning, arrived at Natchez July 8; was engaged in several expeditions; October 10, was consolidated into four companies; was engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, losing fourteen killed and wounded, including two captains; was reviewed by Chief Justice Chase June 3, 1865.

Number of men at organization..... 761
Recruits 959

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Commissioned officers killed | 1,720 |
| " " wounded | 9 |
| " " discharged | 49 |
| " " dismissed | 4 |
| " " died of disease..... | 2 |
| " " transferred | 3 |
| Enlisted men killed..... | 52 |
| " " died of wounds..... | 34 |
| " " wounded | 265 |
| " " missing in action..... | 17 |
| " " killed accidentally | 5 |
| " " died of disease..... | 139 |
| " " discharged | 445 |
| " " transferred | 18 |
| | 975 |

Colonel—Hinman Rhodes.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Edwin P. Durell.
Adjutant—Thomas A. Ralston.
Quartermaster—James C. Dunlap.
Sergeant-Majors—David Branson, William D. Cox.
Commissary-Sergeants—Robert Blair, John R. Patrick.
Hospital Steward—Oliver Wood.

Company A.

Second-Lieutenant—John R. Easley.
Sergeants—J. A. Blair, J. P. Smith, J. M. Smith.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Privates— | Newton, D. W. |
| Allen, G. W. | Stropes, William. |
| Brewer, J. S. | Smith, W. P. |
| Crosby, D. M. | Wilcox, B. F. |
| Cary, F. M. | Walling, E. P. |
| Dutro, J. B. | Williamson, J. A. |
| France, W. L. | Davis, Lukins. |
| Fisher, John. | Schoolcraft, Benjamin. |
| Hanks, J. A. | Davis, J. G. |
| Hedge, Richard. | Moore, J. G. |

Company H.

First-Lieutenant—Isaiah Denness.
Second-Lieutenant—J. B. Carithers.
Corporals—J. Q. Ludlum, C. R. Watkins, William H. Barrow, Thomas Barrow, William H. Wier.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Privates— | Brick, G. W. |
| Arnold, J. M. | Cooper, M. T. |
| Aten, Henry. | Cooney, George. |
| Atherton, James. | Cameron, J. H. |
| Barrow, Jinken. | Denness, Charles. |
| Burton, Lemuel. | Dickinson, George. |
| Carter, John. | Dobbins, Franklin. |
| Dollar, William. | Galbreath, William. |
| Easley, D. M. | Halliday, J. C. |
| Etnire, Samuel. | Herman, Calvin. |
| Farrand, James. | Herman, J. P. |
| Hill, George. | Ingram, Simpson. |
| Howard, S. M. | Knowles, Noah. |
| House, B. F. | Moore, William. |
| Hall, F. A. | Miller, Michael. |
| Jacob, J. A. | Morrison, C. B. |
| Kelso, John. | McMullen, Horace. |
| Ludlum, Alma. | Price, W. M. |
| Mercer, Charles. | Reese, G. W. |
| Moore, J. W. | Sturgeon, Simpson. |
| Musgrove, S. R. | Thompson, Charles. |
| Musgrove, B. F. | Thompson, J. M. |
| Morrison, G. V. | Thomas, Samuel. |
| Moses, Samuel. | Thomas, Erastus. |
| Powell, J. C. | Thomas, R. T. |
| Pettinger, William. | Wood, Aaron. |
| Stevens, Robert. | Warner, Alfred. |
| Sapp, John. | Watt, Henry. |
| Thompson, John. | Wiley, J. W. |
| Thomas, G. W. | Youst, Elijah. |
| Wilson, Charles. | Bateson, George. |
| Wilkins, Ralph. | Hays, James. |
| Wood, Eli. | Nelson, Edward. |
| Bedwell, Benjamin. | Rutledge, Simon. |
| Brown, Peter. | Wiley, J. |

Company I.

Sergeant—Andrew J. Petty.
Corporals—John Smith, James H. Rogers.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Privates— | Allen, George. |
| Clift, E. M. | Courtney, R. |
| Murphy, W. H. | Soaper, S. |
| Massie, M. W. | Williams, J. J. |
| Phrimmer, S. | Wages, Isaac. |
| Rogers, Jackson. | Murphy, J. E. |
| Rogers, J. L. | Anderson, Henry. |
| Stevens, Joseph. | Maloon, William. |
| Stambaugh, J. | Wucoxen, D. |
| Voorhees, T. J. | Mann, J. |
| Voorhees, J. M. | Mallon, William. |
| Craig, William. | Moore, David. |



MR. AND MRS. E. C. CROSTHWAIT

Hubbard, W. H.,
Turpin, Martin,
Miller, W. F.,
Eickelberger, J.,

Lines, W. H.,
DaCogan, E.,
Forrest, Daniel.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Ammerman, A. A., | Dunblazer, H., |
| Bier, S. B., | Fisher, I. B., |
| Chamberlain, William, | Ray, William W., |
| Figard, David, | Buckner, W. E., |
| Leigh, I., | McBride, W. P., |
| Shreves, L., | Sayers, F. M. |

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Brigg, Henry, | Morrell, W. C., |
| Cleaveland, Charles, | McCormick, J., |
| Cleaveland, James, | Manner, G. B., |
| Chadwick, W., | Potter, A. J., |
| Carman, T. H., | Rowling, C. J., |
| Hender, Vernon, | Rich, Peter, |
| Hawkins, J. S., | Squires, C. S., |
| Jacobs, F. J., | Ward, J. S. |

Company F.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Galliger, W. H., | Maltby, C. |
| Hall, C. F., | |

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Drake, J. C., | Mittimore, A., |
| Harvey, Henry, | Smith, A., |
| Letwiler, C., | Butterfield, F. L., |
| Lusk, P., | Gillmore, William, |

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Day, George, | Hoag, J., |
| Barnett, James, | Johnson, W. H., |
| Chamberlain, William, | Morse, W. C., |
| Courtney, H. H., | Oldham, J., |
| Corbin, William, | Roberts, J. J., |
| Duryea, J. W., | Thompson, John, |
| Gibson, J. A., | Vogland, F. E. D. |
| Green, W. R., | |

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Peoria August 16, 1861. It proceeded to Benton Barracks September 23; May 9, 1862, was engaged at Farmington, Miss.; was engaged May 28 near Corinth, and at that city October 3 and 4, where they lost their brave colonel, W. A. Thrush, while leading a charge. The regiment lost in this engagement thirty killed and over 100 wounded. May 14, 1863, was engaged at Jackson, Miss.; took part in the charge of the enemy's works at Vicksburg May 22, losing twelve killed and a large number wounded; was at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864. Returned to Vicksburg May 22 with Gen. Smith's command after a campaign of nearly three months, in which they suffered almost unheard-of fatigue and privations, many men dying from hardships. The Forty-seventh met and defeated Gen. Marmaduke near Lake Chicot, in which they lost eleven killed and a number wounded. It was mustered out January, 1866, at Selma, Ala.

Company A.

First-Lieutenant—John W. Dodds.
Sergeant—John Watts.
Corporals—James Parr, Irving C. Fox, J. A. H. Speer, Reuben Edmonson.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Privates— | Logan, George, |
| Baxter, John, | McFarland, John, |
| Cunningham, Alexander, | Patton, William, |
| Combs, A. J., | Romine, S., |
| Cain, John, | Stewart, S. G., |
| Cozad, B. F., | Toland, G. W., |
| Cook, C. C., | Sullivan, S. D., |
| Dyer, Martin, | Sullivan, Elijah, |
| Edmonson, C. B., | Thurman, S. H., |
| Fredrick, F., | Warriner, J. C., |
| Gray, D. H., | Wendall, J. R., |
| Giberson, D., | Hollister, H. F., |
| Griffith, T., | Stewart, William, |
| Gladman, Amos, | McKenzie, J. S., |
| Hirn, D. A., | Sampson, J. T., |
| Haptenstall, A. C., | Sampson, C. J., |
| Hart, James, | Sampson, W. B., |
| Harlan, Plato, | Fountain, Samuel, |
| Harlan, N. B., | Snyder, H. H., |
| Jackson, J. A., | Wilnot, L. D. |
| Kirkendall, William, | |

Company I.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Chadwick, George, | Leeper, W. O., |
| Davis, J. H., | Saunders, Henry, |
| Daft, W. H., | Stoddard, Israel, |
| Galer, R., | Tullis, Daniel. |
| Leeper, G. T., | |

Company F.

(Forty-seventh Consolidated.)

Sergeants—John J. Bell, J. O. Thorn, William Maxwell.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Privates— | Hendricks, James, |
| Culley, John, | Hendricks, William, |
| Dawson, Robert, | Johnson, Levi, |
| Davis, Joseph, | McKinney, J. O., |
| Fahee, William, | Ohern, M., |
| Gamble, J., | Turl, F. |

FIFTIETH INFANTRY

Was organized in the month of August, 1861, by Col. Moses M. Bane. The Fiftieth was engaged at Shiloh April 6 and 7; engaged in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. June 4 it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss., returning to Corinth June 10. The regiment was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes during its service. About three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and were mustered January 16, 1864, when they left for Illinois for veteran furlough. The Fiftieth was one of the best drilled regiments in the service. In the prize drill July 3, 1865, with the Sixty-third Illinois, Seventh Iowa and Fiftieth Illinois competing, the latter won the prize banner. They were mustered out of service July 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Mervin B. Converse.
Adjutant—Walter S. Wood.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—A. J. Ransom.

Miller, William,
Randall, Stephen,

Scott, Joseph.

Company G.

Captain—Jacob Fleming.
 First-Lieutenants—E. P. Barrett, Lewis Zolman,
 James D. Graham.
 Second-Lieutenants—J. B. Strode, A. S. Wright.
 Sergeant—J. W. DeVaney.
 Corporals—William M. Gustin, J. A. Gustin, O. S. Munger.

Privates—
 Burgett, W. C.,
 Bybee, C. H.,
 Blain, J. H.,
 Baughman, W. H.,
 Compton, J. J.,
 Chicken, N. D.,
 Culver, Solon,
 Fridley, A. T.,
 Fate, Martin,
 Fate, G. R.,
 Graham, J. S.,
 Holt, Ira,
 Jennings, G. W.,
 Knock, W. R.,
 Knock, Bruce,
 Leslie, T. H.,
 Moon, D. R.,
 McQueen, T.,
 McGee, Terry,
 Nolan, Augustus,
 Nolan, John,
 Overton, C. E.,
 Quigley, E. J.,
 Reese, H. B.,
 Reese, J. W.,
 Wheeler, A. O.,
 Wyant, I. F.,
 Zolman, A. P.,
 Anderson, R. R.,
 Anderson, J. S.,
 Anthony, William,
 Bogue, William,
 Bean, Joseph,
 Berry, Thomas,
 Bradley, Samuel,
 Chicken, John,
 Conn, G. W.,
 Dorsey, N. H.,
 Graham, J. S.,
 Gustine, William,
 Graham, J. T.,
 Gregory, D. B.,
 Hoopes, John,
 Knock, J. N.,
 Lamb, E. H.,
 Mathews, J. T.,
 McMullen, Rufus,
 Pickering, A. L.,
 Parks, James,
 Pickering, J.,
 Strode, A. H.,
 Strode, W. S.,
 Alder, I. F.,
 Cory, J. W.,
 Klemp, A.,
 Marshall, J. M.,
 Poe, Anthony G.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Was organized December 24, 1861, and on February 14, 1862, was ordered to Cairo, Ill., Col Cummings commanding. April 7 the regiment moved against Island No. 10; on the 8th pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall. On the 11th embarked and moved down the Mississippi to Osceola, Ark., and disembarked on the 22d. The Fifty-first participated in the battles of Farmington, siege of Corinth, Nashville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and many others. They were in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga, sustaining heavy loss, nearly one-half of the number engaged being killed or wounded. They also sustained a severe loss at Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment was heavily engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 1, where they lost 150 men in killed, wounded and missing. The Fifty-first was mustered out at Camp Irwin, Tex., September 25, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler October 15, 1865, where they received final pay and discharge.

Company I.

Captain—Henry Augustine.
 First-Lieutenant—George A. Turner.
 Second-Lieutenant—Samuel Nutt.
 First-Sergeant—W. D. Johnson.
 Sergeants—J. P. Fox, W. H. Brown, George Black, James H. Burk.

Corporals—Jesse Beason, John Newton, J. M. Putnam, Malen Blayvett, George Sebree, Philander Wilkins, Peter Walling.
 Musicians—Theodore Wilson, W. E. Wolgamott.
 Wagoner—Isaac V. Deal.

Privates—
 Bailey, U. L.,
 Birkshire, J. C.,
 Baylor, J. R.,
 Birkshire, Hamilton,
 Bringar, W. H.,
 Barber, Robert,
 Black, W. H.,
 Bryant, Daniel,
 Barber, George W.,
 Bennett, E.,
 Bragg, J. F.,
 Burkinshaw, George,
 Blaine, James,
 Ball, Harrison,
 Connelly, S. L.,
 Cisco, M. S.,
 Cox, John B.,
 Conlin, Thomas,
 Cooper, H. A.,
 Davis, D. T.,
 Davidson, William,
 Dewey, Frederick,
 Dunkin, Joseph,
 Edgar, Thomas,
 Fox, J. P.,
 Ford, Thomas,
 Grovondyke, Garrett,
 Garrison, J. W.,
 Greenslit, Hubert,
 Harris, Isaac,
 Johnson, Erick,
 Jones, W. W.,
 Knapp, J. D.,
 Luther, John,
 McKinney, E.,
 Moore, Ezekiel,
 McCreary, W. H.,
 McCreary, J. L.,
 McKinley, M. G.,
 Mille, G. W.,
 Mills, Andrew,
 Oatman, Jacob,
 Provard, Robert,
 Provard, C. W.,
 Pickett, W. W.,
 Pretman, J. W.,
 Payton, Elijah,
 Rooks, William,
 Rawalt, John,
 Schooley, Benjamin,
 Sebree, Preston,
 Singleton, Milton,
 Scott, Robert,
 Scrivner, Leander,
 See, David,
 Sylva, T. W.,
 Wilke, J. H.,
 Wilcoxon, W. H.,
 Ward, E. L.,
 Wages, John,
 Wise, Jacob,
 Eldridge, J. B.,
 McCormick, Thomas,
 Jones, Warren,
 Kelly, F. M.,
 Wisner, W. E.,
 Williams, E. C.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Mann, C. W.,
 Sommers, A. J.

Company E.

Corporal—Edwin Vandervere.

Privates—
 Cameron, A. A.,
 Elliott, I. V.,
 Elliott, Jasper,
 McCabe, John,
 Shields, J. B.,
 Warner, S. D.,
 Carr, William,
 Kirk, William,
 Keys, T. J.,
 Kirk, George,
 Lovell, George,
 Lovell, Samuel,
 Marble, H. A.,
 Richardson, Otis,
 Ellison, Silas,
 McCune, H. S.,
 Sanderson, J. C.,
 Niblack, J. M.,
 Tunderberk, D. H.,
 Saffer, John F.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service October 31, 1861. November 9, left Camp Douglas. Remained at Camp Benton until January 12, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah, Ky. On the morning of March 15 marched out with expedition from a point some fourteen miles above Pittsburg Landing for the surprise and overthrow of Corinth.

The opening of the battle Sunday morning found the regiment in position with an effective force of 873 men. Col. Stewart was wounded and nine of the line officers, three of whom died of wounds; 102 enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded, and 161 wounded and



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taken prisoners. The regiment was with the army in advance on Corinth, and at Russell's house, May 17, lost, in skirmish, eight men—two killed and six wounded. Entered Corinth May 30; thence, with Gen. Sherman, westward along Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The regiment re-embarked with army and was present and under fire at battle of Arkansas Post, January 10 and 11, 1863, losing three men wounded. Was at Vicksburg in 1863, participating in the fight. Participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss. On October 30, 1863, marched from East Point, on Tennessee River, for Chattanooga. During night of 2d, with rest of brigade, manned a fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga Creek, and in the midst of rain and intense darkness, with muffled oars, descended and crossed the Tennessee River and captured the enemy's picket line. November 25, marched with Sherman to the relief of Knoxville, East Tennessee. June 27, 1864, participated in assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. July 22 the regiment was again engaged, with an effective force of 239 men, and came out of the engagement with 180 men. Was in the siege of Atlanta; in battle of Jonesboro. In a short campaign of a little over two months the regiment lost half its number. March with army via Richmond to Washington; participated in the Grand Review at Washington. During its term of service the regiment marched 3,374 miles.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Theodore C. Chandler.
Surgeon—Charles B. Tompkins.
First Assistant Surgeon—John B. Tompkins.

Company A.

Captains—William N. Presson, Jacob M. Augustine, Henry Augustine, Harrison H. Prickett.
First-Lieutenants—Casper Schleich, William F. Coates, William McCumber.
Second-Lieutenants—Levi Hill, John P. Phillips.
Corporals—George Luckey, John C. Glass, Peter Schleich, S. J. Simpson, G. A. Buffum.

Privates—
Apple, N.,
Banks, J. M.,
Babbitt, C.,
Bolander, Harvey,
Bull, William,
Boyle, Jason,
Burnside, G. M.,
Barclay, J. M.,
Brown, E. C.,
Burns, John,
Brader, Samuel,
Barclay, J. C.,
Coykendall, M.,
Cox, M. T.,
Coleman, W. H.,
Chambers, Charles,
Cadwallader, John,
Clark, James,
Deford, Milton,
Lowder, A. J.,
Lenhart, Henry,
Lingenfelter, Aaron,
Lenhart, Isalah,
Moran, Charles,
Mitchell, Mathews,
Maxwell, A. B.,
Maxwell, D. R.,
McCumber, Orvill,
Mills, J. H.,
Morgan, Newton,
McCullough, J. R.,
Negley, Daniel,
Norman, James,
Prickett, J. P.,
Porter, Edgar,
Pritchard, Benjamin,
Pollock, Harrison,
Porter, F. J.,
Peters, W. T.,

Deems, Joseph,
Duryea, B. F.,
Deford, Thomas,
Eveland, Lorenzo,
Elrodd, T. J.,
Frye, David J.,
Filer, Lorenzo,
Garritt, S. S.,
Glass, W. M.,
Gay, J. H.,
Huffard, F. M.,
Hart, H. L.,
Hamilton, C. F.,
Holden, Bartley,
Hebb, Joseph,
Hastey, Willis,
Jones, Abner,
Lowe, W. H.,
Lowden, James,

Robbins, J. F.,
Redfarm, Mark,
Rockhold, Charles,
Reeves, D. M.,
Ross, S. M.,
Roseboom, A.,
Scanlan, Thomas,
Shaw, Harvey,
Sebree, James,
Tobin, Patrick,
Vaughn, J. A.,
White, J. M.,
Wheeler, J. P.,
Williamson, N.,
Wilson, Benjamin,
White, J. H.,
Wellington, H.,
Cox, A. J.,
Fingle, C. P.

Company D.

First-Lieutenants—J. R. Roberts, Jacob Frink, William S. Johnson, Charles G. Burnap, J. K. Niles.
Sergeants—Job Vaughn, James M. Green.
Corporals—M. C. Athearn, James Havell, T. Wilhelm, James Knapp, J. A. Knott, Asa Morris.

Privates—
Abbott, Joseph,
Athearn, J. F.,
Bayless, William,
Bonney, W. W.,
Bonney, S. P.,
Burlingame, Samuel,
Bulger, John,
Burk, D. S.,
Bragg, J. F.,
Carder, Benjamin,
Curry, J. W.,
Conger, John,
Cameron, J. H.,
Curfman, G. W.,
Campbell, W. H.,
Chenhall, Philip,
Criss, W. H.,
Dewey, A. S.,
Davis, Benjamin,
Erwin, Jesse,
Fields, G. H.,
Fisher, Jacob,
Greathouse, Daniel,
Hughes, T. H.,
Hufford, James,
Hill, Solomon,
Hartson, James,
Hallibaugh, William,
Johnson, Thomas,
Jordan, Charles,
Knight, Samuel,
Laswell, James,
Michaels, F. A.,
Paden, E. F.,
Pallett, George,
Parker, G. T.,
Ross, W. A.,
Rodenbaugh, L. N.,
Sheaneman, John,
Saville, Edward,
Shaw, Hiram,
Shaw, James,
Sebree, Preston,
Shoup, A. D.,
Smith, Harrison,
Shellenberger, William,
Twitchell, S. B.,
Thompson, S. L.,
Vice, G. B.,
White, T. J.,
Wilkie, J. W.,
Young, James,
Yates, T. J.

Company F.

Captain—Vincent Brink.
Sergeant—H. M. Haney.
Corporals—Mason McCane, P. B. Ferguson, Richard Haney, J. H. Beadles.

Privates—
Bond, B. F.,
Collier, William,
Fugate, J. N.,
Lybarger, L.,
Lutz, A. B.,
McCaughy, J. W.,
McElroy, W.,
Sanders, F. S.,
Faatsch, Samuel,
Bevens, Corydon,
Swarts, B. C.

Company H.

Captain—Peter Roberts.

Privates—
Loucks, Delos, Gay, J. W.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Prior, M. F., Bowley, David,
Wages, C. H., Thomas, J. N.,
Wages, Alfred, Thorn, Michael.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Shreve, J. A., Farris, William,
Skinner, J. L., Gardner, John,
Castle, Daniel, Morris, William.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Nichols, W. C.,
Fielding, E.,
Herr, G. W.,

Melvin, T. J.,
Nelson, B. F.,
Stier, G. R.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

Harrington (musician),
Pierce, Jackson,
Hess, W. R.,

Maxwell, J. M.,
McConnaday, I.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Ball, Joseph J.,
Jaggers, Nathan,
Hibbard, C. M.,
Miller, Lacy,

Walters, J.,
Whealdon, N.,
Walters, James,
Winner, W. J.

Company I.

Captain—Henry S. Goodspeed.

Privates—
Kimball, Henry,
Cunningham, A.,
Easley, Reese,
France, John,
Harris, Isaac,
Steeber, V.,

Childers, C. W.,
Hendricks, J. M.,
Minge, Wesley,
Hendricks, John,
Wheeler, T. F.,
Mills, S. W.

SIXTY-SEVENTH (Three Months) INFANTRY.

Sergeant-Major—H. G. Coykendall.

Company F.

Sergeants—William H. Black, L. E. Trites, H. H. Downing, A. E. Plattenburg, A. J. Rounk.
Corporals—J. H. Rodenbaugh, L. F. Randolph, G. B. Vittum, Amos Naylor, Goerge Turner, William Maxwell.
Musician—A. F. Small.

Privates—
Andrews, Harvey,
Arnold, J. A.,
Black, George,
Berry, John,
Barnes, Thomas,
Barker, Deriorn,
Brister, W. H.,
Birch, Charles,
Bryant, William,
Boman, J. H.,
Bell, J. M.,
Bates, Edgar,
Cather, Harvey,
Caplinger, Chauncey,
Carr, Joseph,
Coles, H. C.,
Devaughn, Emanuel,
Donley, Franklin,
Dennison, Isaac,
Eby, J. M.,
Eads, Joseph,
Eskridge, J. T.,
Emory, J. H.,
Ellis, Newton,
Filch, Asa,
Fox, James,
Gibbons, Patrick,
Grim, William,
Huff, Burton,
Hughes, W. T.,
Heckard, Martin,

Harwick, James,
Jarnagan, John,
Knapp, J. D.,
Lockwood, John,
Martin, James,
Mills, Joseph,
McAdams, S. D.,
Newhall, Samuel,
Oatman, Jacob,
Phelps, S. S.,
Proctor, Joseph,
Painter, J. C.,
Penny, John,
Reeves, J. W.,
Roberts, Stephen,
Shraden, G. W.,
Saville, Daniel,
Sweetser, Luke,
Tanquary, W. P.,
Turner, Albert,
Thomas, A. O.,
Varner, S. C.,
Vulgamore, William,
Wansel, William,
Whitmore, Jacob,
Wilcoxon, William,
Williams, William,
Weaver, William,
Warden, G. W.,
Youngman, James,
Smith, J. A.

SEVENTY-FIRST (Three Months) INFANTRY.

Company D.

Sergeant—George Mahaffey.
Corporal—William Hunter.

Privates—
Brunt, James,
Bush, Sampson,
Doran, John,

Davis, John,
Hemphill, James,
Wilson, G. B.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Chicago as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its first bills were put out for one company, calling itself the "Hancock Guards," on July 23, 1862, and exactly one month afterwards the entire regiment was complete and mustered into service for three years. The very day of their muster they started for Cairo, arriving on the 24th. Their strength at that time was thirty-seven officers and 930 men.

The Seventy-second participated in many engagements during their three years' service in the field. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., they fought with commendable bravery, being in the hottest of the fight from 4 in the afternoon till midnight, during all which time the battle raged with terrific fury. In this fight the Seventy-second lost nine officers and 152 men, who were either killed or severely wounded.

Company I.

Captain—Abner E. Barnes.
First-Lieutenant—Jacob Schank.
Second-Lieutenant—E. S. Gorham.
Sergeants—J. D. Mantania, S. S. Hawken.
Corporals—Asa Eagle, W. W. Thompson, John Freeborn, William Sparks.

Privates—
Barber, J. S.,
Barnes, H. C.,
Bags, L. B.,
Brimstall, D.,
Chew, Edward,
Craimblett, J.,
Flake, H. B.,
Fuller, I. O.,
Gorham, E. S.,
Herr, J. D.,
Hoyt, Abraham,
Harland, J. M.,
Knott, J. M.,
Lucals, W. H.,

Leeper, G. W.,
McBride, A. J.,
McKeever, J. D.,
Morris, W. H.,
Melvin, Eli,
Painter, H. H.,
Peterson, Robert,
Pool, Thomas,
Sullivan, J. H.,
Throckmorton, William,
Thorp, L. R.,
Trulock, S. M.,
Thomas, L. F.,
White, James,
Vertrice, N. J.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Keller, J. H.,
Cook, John,
Harshberger, W. H.,
Jones, E. R.,
Phillips, F.,
Rice, Jesse,
Schockley, John,
Thurman, J. M.,

Moore, William,
Hendricks, J. J.,
Palmer, F. R.,
Shaffer, R.,
Singleton, A. P.,
Singleton, J. R.,
Sturgeon, John.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Quincy in August, 1862, and left for Louisville, Ky., September 23, 1862. The Eighty-fourth was a fighting regiment from the first, and was engaged in the following battles: Stone River, December 13, 1862; January 12 and 13, 1863, loss, 228 men; Woodbury, January 17, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, loss 172 men; Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringold,



MARIA CROSTHWAIT

November 24, 25 and 26, 1863; loss, nine men; Dalton, February 22, 1864; loss, four men; in the Atlanta campaign at Buzzard's Roost, May 10, 1864; Dalton, May 13, 1864; Resaca, May 14, 1864; Burnt Hickory, May 26-31, and June 2-3, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station; loss in campaign, 125 men; Franklin and Nashville; loss, 20 men. Total casualties in battle, 558 men.

From the Eighty-fourth but one man was taken prisoner, but ten men deserted, only one man ever sent to military prison, and but four tried by court-martial.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas Hamer.
Major—Caleb B. Cox.
Quartermaster—James A. Russell.
First Assistant Surgeon—Frank W. Hunter.
Sergeant-Major—J. B. Green.

Company A.

First-Lieutenant—Thomas G. Wisdom.

Carnahan, Fielder.

Company B.

Captain—L. M. Scott.
First-Lieutenant—William M. Provine.
Second-Lieutenants—Emmor Dilworth, W. A. Highland.
Corporals—Edwin Knock, Robert A. Burns, A. S. Stanton, W. J. Moore, Amos Knock.

Privates—
Atherton, David,
Bartholomew, L.,
Boyd, J. E.,
Beans, Amos,
Bishop, Daniel,
Bartholomew, A.,
Battin, G. W.,
Cramlet, Jesse,
Cadwalader, Jesse,
Cope, W. V.,
Dilworth, H. W.,
Dobbins, W. A.,
Easley, Mark,
Easley, D. L.,
Faucher, L.,
Franklin, Benjamin,
Farquhar, I. W.,
Greenell, I. W.,
Hughes, David,
Hughes, I. M.,
Hasty, William,
Hall, Francis,
Harland, W. V.,
Hoops, William,
Hickle, G. W.,
Harland, Monroe,
Hillger, Thomas,
Johnson, H. A.,
Knock, Daniel,
Kinsey, W. A.,
Koons, A. J.,
Miner, J. W.,
Miller, J. H.,
Miller, G.,
Pratt, H. C.,
Parks, Joseph,
Russell, Dilworth,
Swinkins, Francis,
Shaddock, Robert,
Walters, W. A.,
Wildman, A. G.,
Webster, Monroe,
Yost, Samuel,
Zoll, Carothers,
Zinc, J. F.,
Nance, H. H.

Company F.

Captains—Joseph Nelson, R. D. Dilworth.
First-Lieutenant—F. W. Ross.
Sergeants—J. M. Moore, Stephen Bogue.
Corporals—D. W. Litchfield, R. M. Miller, William Nelson, William Walker.

Privates—
Adams, J. F.,
Beers, Jabez,
Brown, William,
Boyer, J. B.,
Brown, Thomas,
Crater, F. M.,
Clark, John,
Doebler, T. H.,
Durell, F. W.,
Morgan, J. H.,
Moore, John,
Menteer, J. V.,
McHenry, John,
Morrison, J. A.,
Moore, Edward,
Martin, A. G.,
Nunamaker, J. W.,
Nebergall, B. P.,
Porter, A. K.,

Dewitt, Solomon,
France, B. H.,
Foster, N. T.,
Forquer, William,
Glympe, Eli,
Griffin, Lewis,
Kirkbride, John,
Kinnie, E. E.,
Kinsey, J. R.,
Koons, James,
Knock, W. A.,
Kirkbride, Wesley,
Lowe, B. F.,
Litchfield, Durant,

Porter, E. F.,
Purnell, Joseph,
Pollock, H. C.,
Parish, Asbury,
Reese, Jacob,
Benner, Ephraim,
Rowland, T. R.,
Sexton, James,
Shaffer, L. J.,
Shaw, William,
Thomas, W. A.,
Walker, Amos,
Hoopes, Ellis.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fifth was organized at Peoria in August, 1862, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and mustered into service August 27, 1862. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 6, 1862. Assigned to Thirty-sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Col. D. McCook commanding brigade, Gen. Sheridan commanding division and Gen. Gilbert commanding corps. The Eighty-fifth marched in pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Bragg, October 1, 1862; was engaged in the battle of Champion Hill, at Perryville, Ky., October 8, and moved with the army to Nashville, Tenn., arriving November 1, 1862.

Regiment mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 11, 1865, where they received their final discharge.

Major—S. P. Cummings.
Quartermaster—W. H. Evans.

Company G.

Captain—William McClelland.
First-Lieutenants—Lafayette Curless, J. M. Robertson.
Sergeants—Lewis Post, Irving Shannon, McDonald Cox, L. D. Gould.
Corporals—William Roe, Henry Aten, W. F. Bryant, J. F. Kennedy, Elias Wheeler, Thomas Harlon, Perry Adkinson, Jackson Smith.
Musician—Samuel Simmers.
Wagoner—George Cooper.

Atwater, M. L.,
Atwater, William,
Aten, John,
Brown, Perry,
Brown, Thomas,
Bushnell, A. P.,
Brewer, Aaron,
Boyd, William,
Castor, S. L.,
Curless, John,
Curless, L. D.,
Clupper, P. W.,
Dodge, John,
Douglass, J. W.,
Edmonds, B. F.,
Fawsett, Michael,
Fawsett, Levi,
Holt, Solomon,
Hays, Daniel,
Hagan, J. B.,
Hensley, J. W.,
Jones, J. M.,
Kelly, William,
Kelly, Josiah,
Meek, G. W.,
McKee, F. M.,
Monroe, Biram,
O'Dannel, Thomas,
Prentice, William,
Prentice, Berry,
Parr, J. N.,
Plunk, Marion,
Parker, N. B.,
Powell, George,
Reeves, Peter,
Reed, G. W.,
Smith, L. C.,
Snodgrass, J. H.,
Shargo, G. W.,
Stephenson, J. N.,
Severns, Marion,
Still, Solomon,
Still, Samuel,
Still, Robert,
Shields, James,
Snodgrass, J. W.,
Seymour, Lewis,
Shores, John,

King, D. M.,
Line, D. T.,
Longfellow, D. G.,
Lamperell, Charles,
Lafarie, Henry,
Latourett, H. A.,
Levingston, John,
Levingston, T. A.,
McComb, A.,
McCay, John,

Smith, William,
Thomas, Aaron,
Thomas, David,
Taylor, David,
Tate, T. J.,
Thompson, John,
Workman, George,
Wheeler, Thomas,
Wright, L. F.,
Woodruff, J. H.

Company H.

Captains—Nathaniel McClelland, David Maxwell,
J. T. McNeil, I. A. Mardis.
First Lieutenants—Luke Elliott, A. J. Horton.
Second Lieutenants—William Copren, W. M. Shields.

Sergeants—S. B. Palmer, Eli Shields, Amos Kinza.

Corporals—J. T. Zimmerman, G. H. Wetzel, Anderson Jennings, H. Shields, Franklin Shelley, D. S. Shank, J. W. Swann, E. J. Elliott.

Musicians—H. H. Wilson, M. K. Dobson.
Wagoner—Benjamin Bolen.

Privates—
Barnes, G. W.,
Barnes, J. A.,
Branson, C. R.,
Bloomfield, H.,
Cunningham, John,
Cralle, Joseph,
Cunningham, William,
Cooper, Abraham,
Collins, William,
Duncan, Charles,
Davis, Joseph,
Dutton, Daniel,
Dial, Lewis,
Elgin, W. F.,
Engle, T. B.,
Fenton, J. D.,
Freitley, W. H.,
Hudnall, William,
Henderson, S. D.,
Horton, J. B.,
Horton, Marion,
Hughes, C. A.,
Hughey, J. T.,
Heaton, Simon,
Horn, Jacob,
Hudnall, Wesley,
Jameson, James,
Johnson, H. J.,
Jellison, Benjamin,
Kinery, J. F.,
Lane, Richard,

Lovell, Henry,
Myers, Solomon,
McClaren, W. H.,
McClaren, J. W.,
Newberry, George,
Osborn, William,
Palmer, Joel,
Powell, J. R.,
Parker, M. V.,
Plank, M. V.,
Rodgers, Michael,
Sears, L. J.,
Sears, Lemuel,
Swisher, H. C.,
Shields, J. B.,
Shields, William,
Shrier, F. M.,
Severns, William,
Severns, Eli,
Snodgrass, Robert,
Salsbury, James,
Shaw, George W.,
Shields, B. F.,
Shanon, Nathan,
Thompson, J. A.,
Thompson, Samuel,
Turner, C. C.,
Thosio, John,
Toler, J. T.,
Wheeler, Arden,
Worley, Daniel,
Zellers, F.

Company I.

Captain—W. H. Marble.
Second-Lieutenant—Hugh McHugh.
Sergeants—A. A. Cameron, L. V. Tarter, John Rennan, Robert Mullican.
Corporals—Jeremiah Cockley, J. W. Belless, William Landon, L. Collins, James Moslander, Ezra-riah Thomas, Charles Mathews, Milo Butler.
Musician—William McCaustland.
Wagoner—Edmund Curless.

Privates—
Amsden, Lincoln,
Belless, William,
Cakley, John,
Frazer, Thomas,
Fatchcraft, Henry,
Gilson, Sanford,
Gray, Vison,
Graham, W. A.,
Horton, Isaac,
Hughes, N. P.,
Hughes, William,
Hall, Josiah,
Holmes, J. R.,
Keller, Sylvester,
Lapole, John,

Moore, J. E.,
McCroskey, E.,
Phillips, W. H.,
Richardson, Isaac,
Royes, T. J.,
Statts, T. A.,
Sanders, George,
Smith, W. H.,
Tyra, George,
Trayes, John,
Trapp, Oliver,
Walker, Austin,
Wilkes, Lemuel,
Winchel, Albert,
Markley, William,
Menner, John,

Lovell, William,
Minnes, William,
Markel, Solomon,

Moore, J. H.,
Moore, Ellis,
Dewey, I. B.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Corporal—S. Alden.

Privates—
Buck, Jacob,
Baughman, David,
Coleman, A.,
Hebb, Samuel,

Kunkle, I. H.,
Rowley, Reuben,
Sterling, Henry,
Thomas, D. M.,
Taylor, Thomas.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Rockford in August, 1862, by Col. T. E. Champion and mustered in September 6. October 8 it moved to Newport, Ky.; on the 29th moved to Lexington and Harrodsburg, where it remained four weeks, and thence removed to Danville, where it arrived November 28. The regiment was mustered out June 10, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago June 14, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge.

Company B.

Captains—David Salisbury, A. B. Whitney, E. J. Gilmore, G. H. Burnett.
First-Lieutenant—A. A. Bangs.
Sergeant—O. Ferrand.
Corporals—J. D. Fulsom, S. H. Lindsey, Arthur Cook, Willard Whitney.

Privates—
Burnett, Jerome,
Butler, Isaac,
Bangs, G. A.,
Barron, Orvill,
Brown, James,
Beck, J. A.,
Brogar, Henry,
Carl, William,
Collins, Alfred,
Cleveland, M. H.,
Cleveland, E. T.,
Collins, LaFayette,
Cooper, G. J.,
Dombiski, Henry,
De Voe, I. W.,

Edwards, Alfred,
Fisher, Whitman,
Fuller, William,
Gillmore, M.,
Hendee, G. E.,
Hoagstraet, H.,
Litwiler, James,
O'Connell, James,
Potter, Edwin,
Rich, Esau,
Washburn, John,
Young, James,
Fidler, John,
McCreadie, William,
Savage, Jerry.

Company D.

Carpenter, G. W.,
Hankins, C. S.,
Peppard, Charles,
Ricks, Edw.,
Sells, W. D.,

Thayer, Eli,
Drury, W. E.,
Gay, Henry,
Hill, James,
Olson, Peter.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRD INFANTRY

Was organized in August, 1862, and mustered in October 2.

The One-Hundred-and-Third was exclusively a Fulton County regiment, having been raised entirely in this county. The regiment received orders October 30 to move to Cairo and thence to Columbus, Jackson and Bolivar, where it was assigned, November 2, to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The

regiment was engaged in sundry marches and reconnoissances from Jackson and Bolivar during November and December, 1862. On the 9th of November it engaged the enemy near Coldwater, Miss., driving him, killing fifteen and capturing seventy prisoners. On the 28th of November went on a campaign to Tallahatchie River, where they met a strong force of the enemy and drove them from their position. On the 30th of December went into winter quarters at Jackson.

The One-Hundred-and-Third took part in the battle of Resaca, Ga., where they sustained quite a heavy loss, and among the brave men who fell there was the gallant Col. Willard A. Dickerman, who gave up his life May 28, 1864.

The regiment was mustered out June 21, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and proceeded to Chicago, where, June 24, 1865, it received final payment and discharge.

Colonels—Amos C. Babcock, W. A. Dickerman, G. W. Wright.
Lieutenant-Colonels—Asias Willison, Charles Willis.

Adjutants—S. S. Tipton, A. E. Waystaff, F. B. Lermond.

Quartermaster—William Miller, H. S. Ingersoll.
Surgeon—Richard Morris.
First Assistant Surgeon—S. S. Buck.
Second Assistant Surgeon—J. W. VanBrunt.
Chaplain—W. S. Peterson.
Sergeant-Major—S. R. Quigley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Wilson Fisher.
Commissary-Sergeant—George Stipp.
Hospital Stewards—H. J. Mifflin, John Hughes.
Principal Musicians—C. E. Payne, H. E. Schaefer, E. A. Parvin.

Company A.

Captain—W. W. Bishop.
First-Lieutenant—I. W. Worley.
Second-Lieutenant—Howard Willison.
First-Sergeant—William M. Standard.
Sergeants—John Milburn, Alonzo R. Quigley, Henry C. Black.
Corporals—John Thompson, Robert B. Evans, John A. Chambers, W. C. Staten, C. W. Fluke, Perry Moranville, Andrew Barrett, Alexander Moura-ville.
Musicians—C. R. Jordan, T. J. Piersol.
Wagoner—William Weaver.

Privates—
Arnett, J. N.,
Anderson, John A.,
Alsbury, Levi,
Barnhill, William B.,
Beezley, Paul,
Beezley, John M.,
Bechelsmyer, Hezekiah,
Bird, William,
Bramble, George F.,
Berry, John,
Berry, Elliott,
Bishop, Thomas S.,
Cockrell, Nathan,
Clifford, Nelson,
Covert, Robert,
Cozan, Joseph,
Chambers, J. B.,
Chamber, George W.,
Clark, Isaac B.,
Horn, Erasmus,
Hunter, William,
Hedge, Eder,
Hedge, Stephen B.,
Jenning, Nathan L.,
Kruzan, Findley,
Livingston, John,
Livingston, J.,
Livingston, William,
Leuhart, Isalah,
McCumber, Anson,
McGhee, David,
Messplay, James,
Osborn, George F.,
Reeves, David H.,
Smith, Abram,
Smith, William C.,
Summers, John W.,
Tooley, Josiah,
Tooley, Joshua,

Calhoun, Andrew,
Childers, James A.,
Douglass, John,
Day, Nathan L.,
Davis, George J.,
Davis, Thornton,
Evans, Edward F.,
Ellis, James A.,
Ellis, Isaac,
Fitzgerald, William,
Guthrie, William,
Gustine, Samuel H.,
Hill, William,
Houston, O. P.,
Harrison, John,
Horn, Isaac,
Horn, William, Jr.,
Horn, Jonathan,

Voris, Abraham,
Wells, Greenberry D.,
Wells, James H.,
Wright, William M.,
Wilson, Howard,
Walker, John,
Stone, Archibald,
Call, George B.,
Coakley, George W.,
Hill, Robert W.,
Henry, Levi E.,
Jones, Thomas S.,
Livingston, Isaac,
Moranville, Charles L.,
Shaw, Amaziah,
Tipton, Samuel S.,
Warfield, William.

Company B.

Captains—O. D. Carpenter, William Walsh, Andrew Smith.
First-Lieutenants—J. S. Gardner, J. M. Swartz.
Second-Lieutenant—S. B. Beer.
First-Sergeant—Simon B. Beer.
Sergeants—James E. G. Hibbard, Andrew Smith, Elijah Lanman, Allen W. Smith.
Corporals—Joseph Prosser, William Hummell, Jacob W. Rist, Christ B. Fisher, Edward Hancock, James A. Dalley, Johnson Brunner.
Musicians—Henry E. Schaefer, Elim A. Parvin.
Wagoner—Alfred P. Potter.

Privates—
Arringdale, Francis,
Alms, Henry,
Alms, Andrew,
Anno, Henry,
Baker, James D.,
Burrow, James,
Bowers, Joseph,
Bowers, Daniel,
Carpenter, John H.,
Cunningham, Abram H.,
Cline, Louis,
Clark, Henry,
Darland, Benjamin M.,
Daily, John R.,
Davis, Ebenezer,
Elliott, Cyrus,
Fisher, John W.,
Fisher, Joshua J.,
Flower, William B.,
Fry, Isaac,
Gladman, Thomas,
Glass, Uriah J.,
Hall, Joshua,
Hummell, Samuel,
Haney, Henry,
Heartley, William L.,
Henry, John,
Heartley, John,
Hites, Thomas,
Jackson, Ira,
Kingsworth, John,
Kuhn, Conrad,
Kepler, Samuel,
Markley, J. F.,
McClurg, John E.,
McClurg, William,
Montgomery, George,
Montgomery, Adam,
Montgomery, Richard,
Montonga, Amos,
Montonga, Sylvester,
Martin, Lewis,
Norville, Elisha,
Overman, Oscar,
Parker, Allen S.,
Palmer, Archibald D.,
Pratt, Thomas,
Pepitt, William,
Roberts, Joseph T.,
Reed, William M.,
Swartz, Christopher M.,
Swartz, Henry,
Stobaugh, James,
Shoemaker, Abraham,
Seward, Jasper J.,
Smith, Joseph J.,
Speer, John G.,
See, Daniel,
Terry, William L.,
Volmar, Daniel,
Whiting, John A.,
Whiting, Salathiel,
Wheeler, Joseph H.,
Zebry, William,
Anno, James W.,
Donney, Frank E.,
Jamieson, Ezra,
Morris, P. W.,
Reed, William,
Swartz, John W.,

Company C.

Captain—F. M. Taylor.
First-Lieutenants—H. L. Nicolet, William Wilkinson, G. S. Chapin.
Second-Lieutenant—J. S. Smith.
First-Sergeant—John H. Harris.
Sergeants—William Wilkinson, Joshua M. Gibbs, Alexander E. Wagstaff, Enos Kelsey.
Corporals—Joseph Parnham, Henry S. Ingersoll, George Stipp, Francis M. Hunt, Gorham S. Chapin, Russell J. Tanner, Samuel Spillman.
Musicians—Washington F. Randolph, Robert E. Snyder.

Privates—
Abbott, Joel,
Lee, Joseph,
Louis, Elijah,

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

Andrews, Josiah,
Armstrong, Gardner M.,
Ball, Edwin N.,
Bailey, George L.,
Bass, George M.,
Baylor, Theodore,
Benson, William,
Benson, George,
Bevans, Robert E.,
Blake, Samuel F.,
Brown, Benjamin,
Beeson, Turner,
Cannon, Thomas,
Chapin, Ivory,
Cone, Joseph C.,
Carrico, Harrison,
Cook, James,
Couch, John S.,
Dean, Stephen E.,
Evans, John,
Evans, George W.,
Evans, David W.,
Evans, Philip F.,
Ellis, Isaac N.,
Griffen, David S.,
Godley, William,
Gardiner, Benjamin C.,
Grelnwill, Robert,
George, Samuel,
Garner, Ferdinand,
Giddings, William F.,
Greenslit, N. A.,
Hackett, George M.,
Hackett, Clayton S.,
Horton, George W.,
Hart, George,
Huckaby, John H.,
Herr, Sheaff L.,
Lee, Joseph F.,
Lee, William R.,
Lewis, Henry N.,

Little, Robert F.,
Lawrence, Amos B.,
Moore, William W.,
Marshall, Robert R.,
McKissick, John,
McGraw, John,
Marvel, Robert,
Riley, Henry,
Roatson, Joseph,
Stockdale, Albert,
Stewart, Richard S.,
Sly, William H.,
Smith, William A.,
Stone, Jesse,
Sebree, St. Clair S.,
Sandford, Charles W.,
Taylor, Francis M.,
Thorpe, Burton H.,
Vandersloot, Albert L.,
Veeman, Charles A.,
Werden, Jacob,
Welch, Hosea W.,
Wilkinson, George J.,
Westerfield, Cary A.,
Zuck, Daniel,
Zuck, William,
Adams, William J.,
Chapin, Ord,
Cordner, Thomas J.,
Dean, William F.,
Ellis, Newton,
Hetherington, Jacob,
Mendenhall, Charles C.,
McLain, John,
Ralston, William D.,
Ralston, James C.,
Sanders, General Lee,
Thomas, James B.,
Whitaker, John C.,
Walling, Eli.

Company D.

Captains—J. S. Wyckoff, M. V. D. Voorhees.
First-Lieutenants—B. F. Wyckoff, Isaac McBean, L. P. Blair, R. L. Neefus.
First-Sergeant—Matthew V. D. Voorhees.
Sergeants—Archibald McCrea, John Hughes, Lawrence P. Blair, Allen D. Rose.
Corporals—Charles E. Edmonson, Cornelius W. Pratt, Ralph L. Neefus, Robert D. Gigh, Peter D. Ditto, Henry A. Snyder, John W. Bower.
Musicians—George M. Woodley, William W. Warner.

Wagoner—Joseph L. Cyphers.

Privates—
Alpaugh, Charles,
Alwood, George W.,
Anderson, Lewis,
Ashearn, Robert C.,
Beam, George,
Beaver, Martin L.,
Blakeslee, G. M.,
Botkin, Marcellus,
Botkin, Elnathan,
Botkin, Asa J.,
Buck, Sidney S.,
Burson, George,
Brown, Simon V.,
Bye, George J.,
Corey, Stephen A.,
Cyphers, J. W.,
Cammon, Theodore,
Dilts, Herman H.,
Dilts, Charles J.,
Dilts, James,
Ditmars, Richard L.,
Dyckman, Charles,
Dailey, George,
Diltz, Jacob,
Foster, Richard,
Foster, Humphrey,
Gick, Henry,
Goodell, Hiram,
Gronendyke, William,

Hall, Peter,
Hall, William,
Hillpot, Hugh F.,
Huff, Christopher,
Huff, Lewis D.,
Johnston, Jacob,
Johnston, William C.,
Kellogg, S. H.,
Little, James,
Merriam, Syms A.,
Moore, Simon,
Montgomery, William,
Moor, George J.,
Moor, Caleb,
Polhemus, John,
Razee, James R.,
Reihm, Philip,
Roch, Philip,
Snodgrass, Robert,
Stine, William R.,
Stine, Jacob P.,
Swiney, Gershram,
Swegle, John W.,
Taylor, George W.,
Vail, Jasper,
Vanarsdale, Peter V. D.,
Voorhees, Peter,
Voorhees, Richard D.,
Walsh, Daniel,
Winters, James,

Hagaman, Abram W.,
Hagaman, Garrett V.,
Hagaman, John T.,
Hall, Edward E.,
Wyckoff, John G.,
Roberts, Paxon,
Blakeslee, Charles H.,
Moorehead, William.

Company E.

Captain—F. C. Post.
First-Lieutenant—C. H. Suydam.
First-Sergeant—Benjamin F. Wood.
Sergeants—Christopher C. Bowman, Douglass M. McCann, Wesley S. Low, Abraham DeClerk.
Corporals—Charles W. Thompson, W. H. Jackson, William Shaw, Jones B. Fletcher, Joseph T. Crawford, J. A. Van Meddeworth, Lemuel Shooks, Henry F. Castle.

Musician—Angelo Thompson.

Privates—
Addis, Simon P.,
Anton, Joseph R.,
Abby, James D.,
Brown, Lyman P.,
Baylor, Washington,
Breese, Watson,
Breese, Noah,
Breese, Orin,
Beasley, Thomas, Sr.,
Beasley, Thomas, Jr.,
Brandon, Parker,
Broadrick, William,
Carver, Ira C.,
Cockrell, Roswell,
Corwin, James,
DeWitt, David S.,
Downs, William,
Edwards, David,
Frederick, Jacob Y.,
Fitzgerald, Haman,
Fast, Omri,
Glothen, Charles,
Gosham, Summers,
Gibson, William,
Hill, John W.,
Hiller, F.,
Huston, J.,
Johngan, A.,
Johnson, W. H.,
Krimms, Sol.,
Maulsby, Law.,
Maloon, William,
Maloon, Samuel,
McKinley, J.,
Mills, Benjamin F.,
Oviatt, Daniel,
Purcell, Ed.,
Patterson, An.,
Rogers, J. W.,
Ruey, H. C.,
Rube, Andrew,
Reamy, Daniel,
Reamy, John,
Rasmine, Thomas,
Richardson, H.,
Robinson, I.,
Roberts, Joseph N.,
Smith, T. K.,
Swan, Joseph F.,
Stephenson, Samuel,
Spencer, Samuel,
Strickland, John,
Spencer, William,
Thompkins, A. C.,
Tar, Joseph,
Wages, Jacob,
Wages, Isaac,
Wages, James,
Williams, Henry,
Wilson, Simeon,
Wilson, Charles,
Weaver, George H.,
Webb, Isaac,
Weed, Ivory P.,
Webster, Alphons,
Watts, Converse Y.,
Baigley, Henry,
Blair, Andrew J.,
Fouts, David,
Fitzpatrick, John,
Huff, Augustus,
McCann, Thomas,
Weaver, James W.

Company F.

Captains—William Vandeverner, Bernard Kelly, Jeremiah Voorhees.
First-Lieutenants—J. H. Bailey, H. H. Orendorff.
First-Sergeant—David A. Snyder.
Sergeants—Jared Voorhees, William Griggsby, Joshua Ellis, David Maxwell.
Corporals—William Walters, Hazael Putnam, Daniel Walters, George W. Moss, John Swearingen, Barnett Whitfield, Andrew J. Justice, David Cramblet.
Musicians—William A. Smith, William E. Cooper.
Wagoner—Erastus McQueen.

Privates—
Andrew, D. D.,
Augustine, Michael,
Brice, Thomas A.,
Buck, C.,
Barker, C. E.,
Bayless, F. J.,
Buck, Joseph H.,
Buck, Joseph,
Brinton, E. D.,
Bailey, Major,
Baugman, Samuel,
Barker, W.,
Bailey, James M.,
Campbell, Joseph,

Lowland, William,
Lowe, Moses,
Lewis, George H.,
Moss, Joseph H.,
Mayo, David,
Miller, Joel J.,
Manning, J. A.,
McDonnell, William H.,
Orendorff, H. H.,
Orendorff, John W.,
Points, Daniel,
Prichard, Gilford,
Prichard, S.,
Post, William,
Ramsey, J. P.,



MR. AND MRS. SOLON CULVER

Coleman, M.,
 Deary, Ed.,
 Dowler, William,
 Degroff, H.,
 Douglas, Samuel,
 Ellsworth, J. W.,
 Eyerly, William J.,
 Ellis, Henry C.,
 Fordyce, J. F.,
 Frizzel, Joshua,
 Fisher, Wilson,
 Gosnell, Wes. L.,
 Guthrie, F. M.,
 Grove, John,
 Gibson, William,
 Glimpse, S. S.,
 Haskin, C. V.,
 Hale, James M.,
 Hoar, William B.,
 Harper, Mat.,
 Holler, William,
 Johnson, B.,
 Lermond, F.,
 Lawrence, William D.,

Rockhold, Samuel W.,
 Rea, Samuel G.,
 Spry, John,
 Stuart, Jacob,
 Stephens, M.,
 Taylor, George W.,
 White, Elijah,
 Wise, John,
 Ware, John H.,
 Walters, Joseph S.,
 Wheeler, S.,
 Walters, Marion,
 Brown, F.,
 Caves, S. B.,
 Degroff, George,
 Eskeringe, J. T.,
 Harwick, Oscar,
 Miller, George E.,
 Parvin, Charles,
 Rich, Pierce,
 Snyder, Peter,
 Stafford, William,
 Tary, Alfred.

Company G.

First-Sergeant—Charles W. Griffith.
 Sergeants—Thomas A. Hill, William Penny, J. S. Brown, Robert C. Thomas.
 Corporals—William Gustine, William W. Montgomery, James Colton, K. Whittaker, J. J. Williamson, N. Breed, J. E. Reynolds, V. Hanchet.
 Musician—J. H. Rodenbaugh.

Amos, Americus,
 Bishop, Columbus, H.,
 Brown, Jeremiah,
 Beidenback, William,
 Breed, Frank R.,
 Byers, Isaac,
 Cery, Francis M.,
 Conyers, J.,
 Counterman, William,
 Craig, James H.,
 Craig, James H.,
 Carroll, Samuel,
 Crook, Josiah,
 Dumbrazier, William G.,
 Davidson, Alphons,
 Foot, William,
 Griggs, Franklin,
 Gray, Wilson,
 Hunt, Lemuel,
 Hudson, Stephen,
 Hufford, Abraham,
 Jacobus, John,
 Jacobus, Thomas J.,
 Johnson, Abraham,
 Lingenfelter, Josiah,
 Lazwell, Josiah,
 Myers, Artemus,
 McEntyre, Samuel,
 McEntyre, Waterman,
 Maxwell, Jacob E.,
 Moran, Oliver C.,
 Mifflin, Henry J.,
 Miskell, Isaac,
 Nicholson, Jacob J.,
 Nicholson, William,
 Parks, Henry C.,
 Purnell, Lewis,
 Prichard, John,

Richardson, James A.,
 Richardson, Robert,
 Roadcape, J.,
 Roadcape, Allen,
 Robert, William,
 Record, C.,
 Ryan, M. B.,
 Reynolds, L. J.,
 Reynolds, A.,
 Reynolds, J. W.,
 Reynolds, Jesse,
 Rowley, E.,
 Shoemaker, I.,
 Shields, H. B.,
 Slater, Ed. D.,
 Schenck, Oscar C.,
 Stone, David,
 Smith, J. M.,
 Stearns, P.,
 Stearns, Horace,
 Scoville, George,
 Suydam, Ed.,
 Switzer, John,
 Slack, Irwin,
 Trader, George W.,
 Tilling, Robert,
 West, James,
 Williamson, James L.,
 Williams, S.,
 Yocum, I. W.,
 Griggsby, Ellis,
 Harrison, James,
 Hill, Eph. A.,
 Hall, John D.,
 Myers, D. M.,
 Myers, I. N.,
 Payne, John,
 Richardson, William,
 Smith, James,

Company H.

Captains—J. J. Hale, William Boyd, F. M. Putnam.
 First-Lieutenants—W. W. Fox, J. L. Thomas.
 Second-Lieutenants—S. D. Woodson, Asahel Randel.
 First-Sergeant—William F. Fox.
 Sergeants—Thomas Deens, Francis M. Putnam, Samuel Campbell, Jesse Hinderleiter.
 Corporals—Arthur Miles, William S. Kimball, William C. Lisenby, Asahel Bandle, Thomas D.

Kelly, William J. Ashton, J. A. Riddle, J. A. Westfall.

Musicians—William T. Scott, Samuel T. Wells.

Privates—
 Agnew, G. W.,
 Austin, J.,
 Baker, John,
 Belless, W.,
 Bennett, Amos,
 Bird, Henry,
 Bolen, W. J.,
 Bolen, W. B.,
 Bordner, H. P.,
 Clark, Robert,
 Cornell, R. A.,
 Campbell, M. K.,
 Davis, W.,
 Deford, F. M.,
 Demott, C.,
 Evans, J.,
 Ford, W. A.,
 Gibbeny, T. F.,
 Glasscock, J. G.,
 Hair, Elijah C.,
 Harris, Perry,
 Harris, W.,
 Hyde, John H.,
 Jellison, E.,
 Jenkins, D. M.,
 Kimball, E. T.,
 Lancaster, M.,
 Lathbury, J.,
 Laws, Samuel T.,
 Laws, W. H.,
 Lenhart, D. A.,
 Lisenby, J.,
 Linch, David,
 Matney, D.,
 Maxwell, D. E.,

McCarthy, D.,
 McCumber, John,
 Miller, Berhard,
 Niheson, J.,
 Nokes, Aaron,
 Pressler, E.,
 Reeves, N. T.,
 Rice, Charles T.,
 Rice, Henry,
 Shortness, C.,
 Shryock, J. P.,
 Sennett, A. R.,
 Slock, G.,
 Smith, B.,
 Smith, C. M.,
 Smith, A.,
 Smith, Barnett,
 Sparger, Samuel,
 Stevenson, E. J.,
 Stutes, William F. M.,
 Stutes, A. J.,
 Stack, R.,
 Thomas, J. L.,
 Virgil, John,
 Walker, Henry,
 Weston, Samuel,
 Wilcoxon, James C.,
 Wright, S. B.,
 Wright, W. O.,
 Wells, William,
 Austin, William J.,
 Austin, John E.,
 Freeman, Martin,
 Gibbons, Mark,
 Taylor, Henry,
 Weston, Edwin.

Company I.

Captains—Phillip Medley, S. H. Brown, W. S. Johnson.
 First-Lieutenants—N. P. Montgomery, Timothy Dewey.
 Second-Lieutenant—Zeb Branson.
 First-Sergeant—A. S. Vansyckle.
 Sergeants—Isaac H. Ray, James Howard, J. B. Patterson, David S. R. Jackson.
 Corporals—Cornelius McWhirt, Clifford T. Lambert, William H. Zolman, L. P. Zolman, John Butler, William Pierce, Arthur F. Bust, W. H. Coons.
 Musicians—W. A. Gustin, D. Smith.
 Teamster—Levi Hedger.

Privates—
 Allison, John,
 Bevard, G.,
 Brown, George,
 Berg, Henry,
 Beklsmymer, Charles,
 Branson, Zeb.,
 Bishop, Columbus H.,
 Clanin, Thomas J.,
 Clanin, John,
 Clanin, Thomas,
 Cooper, John V.,
 Crawford, James,
 Coons, Henry,
 Dervey, Timothy,
 France, Isaac,
 France, William R.,
 France, Michael,
 France, Robert,
 Goldsmith, James,
 Gray, William,
 Gravell, John B.,
 Howard, George O.,
 Hummel, G. F.,
 Holt, William,
 Hillyer, John C.,
 Krous, James,
 Kelly, Z. T.,
 Littleton, George D.,
 Littleton, John M.,

Murry, Thomas,
 McQueen, Asa,
 Nevin, Simon,
 Nolan, Thomas,
 Nolan, Henry,
 Paul, D.,
 Parkinson, Thomas K.,
 Parkinson, J.,
 Patterson, Hamilton H.,
 Patterson, William,
 Patterson, Andrew,
 Patterson, T. S.,
 Snider, William H.,
 Snider, Orville,
 Smith, Robert W.,
 Spry, Elias,
 Sheppard, George,
 Underwood, Jacob,
 Valentine, M.,
 Warfield, A.,
 Wren, J. O.,
 Peterson, William S.,
 Fanchon, M. T.,
 Higgins, Hiram S.,
 Johnson, Gary C.,
 Coleman, William L.,
 Grigsby, Ellis,
 McKoggan, James,
 Clanin, J. S.,
 Ames, Americus,

Littleton, F.,
Lease, Daniel,
McMullen, Andrew,
Miller, George,
Monroe, Enoch,
Monroe, Allen,
Murry, Peter P.,

Bishop, Nimrod C.,
Coons, Samuel,
Long, William,
Miller, John S.,
VanBrunt, J. W.,
Weston, Joseph.

Company K.

Captains—J. C. King, A. B. Smith.
First-Lieutenant—Aaron Amesley.
First-Sergeant—P. Barry.
Sergeants—D. Wilcox, J. Stickler, C. W. Fel-
lows, Timothy Coakley.
Corporals—H. Stickler, J. B. Prentiss, J. E. Mc-
Grath, George H. Woodcock, W. Jacobs, J. Gibson,
J. Briley, Jacob Debert.
Musicians—C. E. Payne, D. L. Wheeler.

Privates—
Aubaugb, Jesse,
Bricker, D. U.,
Baillie, Rufus M.,
Burge, C.,
Burge, William,
Benson, M.,
Baughman, H.,
Boulby, J. P.,
Buckley, A.,
Banks, William S.,
Custon, E.,
Cooper, William,
Carroll, William H.,
Caldwell, J. B.,
Crippin, W. E.,
Cathus, G. W.,
Castello, W. A.,
Coleman, J.,
Deford, Thomas,
Dunham, J.,
Dorrance, W. M.,
Evans, A.,
Evans, M.,
Gasarow, A.,
Grim, G. D.,
Holt, S. R.,
Harkhouse, G. W.,
Harman, J. P.,
Hews, A.,
Hughes, J. E.,
Haptonstall, J. H.,
Harper, J. W.,
Hallan, W. H.,
Hall, E.,
Hughes, M.,
Huber, W. C.,

Heldebeidel, G.,
Harder, C.,
Jackson, G.,
Jacox, M.,
Kellogg, H.,
Ketchum, J.,
Ketchum, L. T.,
Lockwood, G.,
Messinger, S.,
McMillen, T. C.,
Miller, N. D.,
Minnick, G. W.,
Newman, J. P.,
Provard, J.,
Paul, G. W.,
Pierce, J. H.,
Reynolds, J.,
Ringer, J.,
Rose, H. G.,
Scanlon, B.,
Silvernail, J.,
Schaeffer, W.,
Tallmadge, Theodore T.,
Varner, G. W.,
Varner, J. M.,
Veron, J. B.,
Wander, A.,
Weekel, J.,
Zimmerman, G. W.,
Anderson, J.,
Hugh, T.,
Smith, J. K.,
Wright, G. W.,
Lingenfelter, J.,
Lewis, W. D.,
Peterson, Isaac B.,
Phillip, S. T.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Snyder, J. L.,
Nelson, M. H.,
Ralph, C. M.,

Runyan, L.,
Runyan, J. W.

Company H.

Captain—O. H. Clark.
Second-Lieutenant—G. A. Woodruff.
Corporals—Stephen Hamblin, John Frith, P. D.
Sutton.

Privates—
Chapman, A. P.,
Devoe, Richmond,
Everett, D.,
Frith, C. W.,
Holmes, John,
Kelley, H. H.,

Mills, E. E.,
Sammonds, Adam,
Sammonds, Nicholas,
Sutton, Smith,
Straney, John,
Horton, P. I.,
Schundy, Julius,

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company I.

Sergeants—John Patterson, J. M. Killough.
Corporals—S. F. Hallett, J. D. Dryden, S. B.
Morrison, J. M. Wood.

Privates—
Armstrong, J.,
Bradford, John,
Bargerhoof, W. R.,
Baker, John W.,
Biddle, F. G.,
Catlin, S. P.,
Cross, H. E.,
Cozee, R.,
Eastin, Jasper,
Hall, A. D.,

Hushoar, John,
Killough, William,
Matthews, Eli,
Matthews, Martin,
Matthews, William,
Morrison, J.,
Poland, J.,
Price, Joseph,
Rodgers, J. W.,
White, J. R.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND IN- FANTRY

This regiment was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago by Col. Thomas J. Pickett and was mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment received orders to move June 6 for Columbus, Ky., where it arrived on the 8th, and reported to Brigadier-Gen. Henry Price. On the 15th of June moved to Paducah, Ky., and reported to Col. S. G. Hicks. The One-Hundred-and-Thirty-Second remained on duty at Paducah until expiration of service, when it moved to Chicago and was mustered out October 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William H. Haskell.
Principal Musicians—A. F. Small, J. J. Hosselkuss.

Company B.

Second-Lieutenant—A. H. Heminover.
Sergeants—J. M. Onion, Harry Post.
Corporals—R. Lane, William Dancey, Joshua Belt.

Privates—
Brick, B. S.,
Beers, Samuel,
Berry, J. H.,
Barnes, Eli E.,
Bronson, C. C.,
Bromley, John,
Boynton, E.,
Bodkins, I. B.,
Chapman, J. W.,
Denston, J. H.,
Dunbar, F. C.,
Dickenson, Mahlon,
Engles, James,
Evans, Edward,
Foster, H. L.,
Jameson, James,
Kingery, M. M.,

Leichlitch, H.,
McCausland, William,
Mills, David,
Miller, S.,
Newberry, W.,
O'Conner, N.,
Onion, J. N.,
Parr, John,
Plotts, Alexander,
Payne, L. M.,
Reynolds, W. H.,
Southerland, W.,
Southerland, Silas,
Shields, A. A.,
Shields, W. T.,
Wallace, J. P.,
Rogers, James.

Company D.

Captain—Frank E. Chase.
First-Lieutenant—H. A. Anderson.
Second-Lieutenant—William C. Babcock.
Sergeants—William A. Ralston, C. C. Mendenhall, W. M. Bryant, C. Dempsey.
Corporals—F. M. Bays, M. A. Ringland, Ora Chapin, C. Weckmire, J. V. Morris, J. H. Chrisman, T. H. Barnes, G. M. L. Lucas.
Musician—A. L. Gridley.

Privates—
Bordner, A.,
Brown, George,
Blum, John,
Bishop, D. A.,
Childers, Abram,
Crusen, J. W.,
Conner, T. K.,

Hall, V. E.,
Heaton, M.,
Jay, W. S.,
Kimball, F. L.,
Little, N.,
Laws, Spencer,
Lantz, W. W.,
Morris, W. W.,



W. S. Davidson

Cruisen, James,
Cordner, T. J.,
Crouse, C. H.,
Colby, George,
Dickey, Lisle,
Danley, H. B.,
Dunn, David,
Darby, H. H.,
Day, Howard,
Dunham, Patrick,
Filler, Joshua,
Fetters, O. P.,
Greenville, E.,
Green, Veley,
Gapen, J. Z.,
Goforth, W. P.,
Harper, Cartney,
Harper, Caleb,

McLain, John,
Merrill, G. A.,
Newton, J. A.,
Pippet, J. E.,
Phelps, E. F.,
Ralston, J. C.,
Schnebly, H. L.,
Scrivner, L.,
Smith, O. A.,
Smith, G. S.,
Sain, W. H.,
Simpkins, James,
Van Dyke, H. W.,
Van Dyke, C. C.,
Vance, George,
Wells, S. R.,
Weaver, A.,
Wheeler, W. E.

Company E.

Captain—Samuel Nutt.
First-Lieutenant—George A. Turner.
Second-Lieutenant—J. E. Smith.
Sergeants—W. P. Tanquary, O. D. Sebree, G. B. Vittum, George W. King, Daniel Savill, J. P. Fox.
Corporals—G. M. Sebree, J. Martin, E. M. Belt, J. C. Maloney, Frank Donley, George W. Craig, J. M. Putnam.
Wagoner—J. Willis.
Corporal—C. K. Offield.

Privates—
Anthony, Seth,
Arendale, J. T.,
Bonner, Frank,
Barber, J.,
Barker, C. T.,
Barker, George,
Berkenshaw, George,
Bragg, J. F.,
Binnix, William,
Baylor, S.,
Boyles, Joseph,
Bargett, T. F.,
Brees, A. T.,
Brown, Booker,
Curtis, Orlando,
Courtney, T. J.,
Ellis, J. H.,
Evans, H. R.,
Fanning, L.,
Flake, George,
Grimm, H. B.,
Hughes, W. T.,
Hughes, W. P.,
Hand, J. D.,
Johnston, C. S.,
Jones, James,
Jourdan, G. E.,
Lockwood, H. C.,
Langley, A.,
McClallen, H. T.,

McCreary, W. H.,
Maloney, William,
Mallory, Samuel,
McVay, E. J.,
Norcutt, C.,
Onstatt, T. J.,
Oldhem, E.,
Plattensburg, W.,
Putnam, B. T.,
Rowley, G. W.,
Rowley, Thomas,
Rainey, J. E.,
Rankin, J. H.,
Roberts, Leroy,
Rockhold, E. G.,
Shinn, W. B.,
Snyder, P. S.,
Snyder, P. G.,
Snyder, R. G.,
Shallenberger, Benjamin,
Tanquary, A. M.,
Tyler, George,
Wolgamot, W. E.,
Wieser, R. B.,
Wyckoff, J. H.,
Wysong, J. M.,
Wilcox, O. D.,
Wilson, W. H.,
Wilson, T.,
Putnam, Alfred,
Van Buren, Everett.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company D.

Corporals—T. R. Johnson, G. H. Currier.

Privates—
Beaver, D. M.,
Cook, W. C.,
Cox, W. M.,
Dressel, Peter,
Fengel, C. P.,
Freer, F. A.,
Hagaman, A.,
Hines, J. R.,
Jones, O. D.,
Kent, C. W.,

Lippey, D. E.,
Merrill, A. H.,
Moss, W. B.,
Nelson, J. P.,
Ross, F. W.,
Sanford, A.,
Smith, W. L.,
Shultz, D. H.,
Stanton, F. W.,
Walton, J. J.,
Griffith, H. L.

Company I.

Sergeant—L. H. McCain.
Corporals—S. Miller, J. Swink.

Privates—
Heaton, George,
Mayall, D. S.,
Phillips, Joseph,

Steel, J.,
Vaughn, S.,
Ackerson, J.,
Crabtree, B. F.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Second-Lieutenant—W. H. Rose.
Sergeant—S. N. Rose.

Privates—
Barbour, Robert,
Cutler, L. W.,
Davis, W. H.,
Hobbs, L.,
Morris, Michael,

Parkins, W. H.,
Rose, B.,
Stevens, Charles,
Taylor, Benjamin,
Willis, J. H.,
Winchel, E. J.

Company E.

Bishop, I. E.,
Bishop, James,

Hartson, J.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Butler February 21, 1865, for the term of one year. February 22 proceeded to Nashville, Tenn. March 1 moved to Tullahoma. June 18 five companies were ordered to Deckerd, one company was stationed at McMinnville, and the other four companies were engaged in guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad from Lombardy to Anderson Station. Arrived at Springfield September 9, 1865, where it received its final discharge.

Company B.

Major—A. A. Hemenover.
Captain—Walter Newton.
First-Lieutenant—S. C. Varner.
Second-Lieutenant—N. Dorrance.
Sergeants—D. L. Sergeant, John Barber, M. H. Thorn, G. W. King, J. M. Bell, F. Donly.
Corporals—J. R. Garritson, H. S. Cain, H. Medley, William McCord, M. Spinney, B. Wheeler.
Musician—J. M. Wysong.
Wagoner—J. M. Wilson.

Privates—
Abbott, William,
Andrews, G. B.,
Burnett, D. W.,
Brant, James,
Brant, G. C.,
Barker, George,
Binnix, W. H.,
Bowers, F.,
Bricker, J. D.,
Corzalt, F.,
Drake, J. L.,
Drake, J. M.,
Ellis, H.,
Grissons, J. H.,
Gooding, S.,
Golding, A. F.,
Hasty, W. H.,
Hinkle, S. R.,
Hittibidal, George,
Hand, J. D.,
Hezless, William,
Jacob, G. W.,
Jackson, William,
Kennedy, A.,
Lockwood, H. C.,
Louder, M. D.,

Mabin, E.,
McClure, S. S.,
McCord, I.,
Miller, I. N.,
Newton, B.,
Oldham, E.,
Plattensburg, W.,
Rhoads, William,
Rollins, E. S.,
Rector, W. H.,
Reynolds, D. C.,
Randall, D.,
Rockhold, L. C.,
Race, G. H.,
Rockenfield, Asa,
Shinn, W. B.,
Smith, J. H.,
Strong, J. S.,
Shaw, John,
Shrader, J.,
Shrader, J. C.,
Shaw, S. R.,
Webster, A.,
Waddele, H. S.,
Thompson, C.,
Thompson, John.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and made up from various parts of the State, recruited under the call of December 19, 1864. The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where, February 25, 1865, the field and staff officers were mustered in and the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Dalton, Ga., where they remained, drilling and doing guard and picket duty. April 23, Col. Woodall was ordered to proceed, under flag of truce, to Macon, Ga., to carry terms of surrender to the rebel general, Warford. May 2 the regiment was ordered to Kingston, Ga., arriving on the 12th, after a toilsome march. Here on May 13, 14 and 15, 1865, the regiment received the surrender of Gen. Warford, with 10,400 prisoners. The One-Hundred-and-Fifty-first was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., January 24, 1866, and moved to Springfield, Ill., where it received final discharge February 8, 1866.

Company B.

Captain—Philip Slaughter.
First-Lieutenant—William J. Harroll.
Second-Lieutenant—John Newland.
Sergeants—J. W. Negley, William Bryant, J. M. Brown.
Corporals—W. A. Wheeler, A. Coleman, Stephen Hayden, Daniel Spanney.
Musicians—J. M. Long, A. Bacus.
Wagoner—S. P. Darst.

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| Privates— | Johnson, W. T., |
| Anderson, T., | Kent, Wesley, |
| Barrows, R. H., | Milligan, H., |
| Burge, F. M., | Mills, W. H., |
| Boyer, L. D., | Matzke, J., |
| Baxter, John, | Preston, Ed., |
| Churchill, J. M., | Purkle, George, |
| Calfee, J., | Ramsey, William, |
| Cook, Jarrod, | Reed, G. W., |
| Cook, W., | Reed, James, |
| Churchill, W. M., | Stephens, W. H., |
| Cain, D. M., | Snyder, R. D., |
| Curtis, O., | Teach, W. W., |
| Dadds, Robert, | Triplet, T., |
| Ellis, J. W., | Turner, John, |
| Flake, G. W., | Waddle, D., |
| Guilliams, J. W., | Wright, J., |
| Hudson, J., | Zuck, J. N. |
| Hoffman, M., | |

Company C.

Sergeants—M. V. Boyd, J. H. Thompson.

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| Privates— | Hagan, R. B., |
| Castello, J. H., | Riggs, John, |
| Chockey, Benjamin, | Ross, N. |
| Estes, A. P., | |

Company D.

Captain—Isaac David.
First-Lieutenants—J. M. Yarnell, Carlithers Zoll.
Second-Lieutenant—J. M. Langston.
Sergeants—A. H. Lewis, S. R. Musgrove, B. S. Brick, H. B. Hill, R. C. Vail.
Corporals—W. S. Reesor, B. M. Kingery, I. N.

Elliott, J. J. Coursey, C. Dennis, T. R. Branson,
T. H. Barnes, Robert Fellon, John Nelson.
Musicians—H. A. Yarnell, J. C. Dobbins.
Wagoner—John Jones.

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| Privates— | Hemenover, D. C., |
| Arundale, J., | Howell, N., |
| Angel, Jacob, | Ingram, James, |
| Adams, A., | Kelso, John, |
| Allison, D. W., | Lindsey, Amos, |
| Allison, J. R., | McLouth, S., |
| Anderson, S., | Mathews, W. B., |
| Adams, G., | McMullen, J. L., |
| Babcock, C., | Moranyville, P., |
| Berry, W., | Neil, T. H., |
| Bateson, L., | Norman, Samuel L., |
| Barnes, I., | Parkinson, J., |
| Bateson, A., | Powell, J., |
| Bass, J., | Pierce, John, |
| Carney, John, | Phillips, S. R., |
| Culvery, Thomas, | Prichard, J. E., |
| Clark, John, | Pipit, J. E., |
| Crouch, John, | Riley, John, |
| Cunningham, S., | Salkeld, S. H., |
| Collier, William, | Stracker, J., |
| Elliott, Joseph, | Skelly, J. J., |
| Finley, J., | Shields, M., |
| Fleming, J., | Steel, J., |
| Fleming, S., | Stafford, G. H., |
| Fleming, Alexander, | Thompson, J. S., |
| Gassaway, A., | Thompson, I., |
| Gould, J. C., | Todd, J. N., |
| Griesby, C. E., | Talcot, Vice, |
| Gibbins, A., | Wilson, H., |
| Gilechrist, V., | Wilkins, J. W., |
| Green, George, | Wilkins, William, |
| Hoffman, W. M., | White, J. C., |
| Hughes, I. M., | White, S. J., |
| Hanna, F., | Winchel, H., |
| Hall, Noah, | Williams, W., |
| Hunt, D. H., | Wyant, A., |
| Hughes, L. W., | Warfield, Z., |
| Harper, C. H., | Corcoran, Robert, |
| Howell, John, | |

Company K.

Sergeants—S. J. Winston, A. B. Wagoner, J. M. Reno, C. C. Merrill.
Corporals—R. F. Tate, J. Lehleiter.
Wagoner—John Thorp.

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| Privates— | Lovell, David, |
| Black, Abraham, | McQueen, N., |
| Bell, C. H., | Melvin, J. J., |
| Bell, Thomas, | Mitchell, C. A., |
| Cook, James, | Nichols, G. F., |
| Corbridge, W. H., | Phillips, William, |
| Foster, J. B., | Spangler, L. O., |
| Green, J. H., | Severns, L., |
| Harvey, J. W., | Sipes, A. W., |
| Harvert, J., | Shoup, S. J., |
| Hall, C. C., | Vogle, Jacob, |
| Jordan, T. F., | Woods, Augustus, |
| Johnson, W., | White, A. H. |

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company H.

Corporal—D. Adams.

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|-------------------|-----------------|
| Privates— | Ellis, J., |
| Adams, John, | Joslin, I. B., |
| Bailey, Homer, | Kissack, T., |
| Collins, T., | Kinney, N., |
| Cooper, J. J., | Lindsay, D. L., |
| Doolittle, B. W., | Shinn, J. |

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Company G.

Sergeant—Charles Wilson.



Ernest E. Davis

Privates—
Barron, D.,
Duley, W. H.,
Hoffner, A.,
Jennings, G. G.,
Lane, M.,

Mitchell, W. F.,
More, Lewis,
Maxwell, S.,
Felkel, G. W.,
Stone, Samuel.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company C.

Corporal—W. F. Bailey.
Saddler—J. Allison.

Privates—
Beeman, W.,
Crail, James M.,
Paull, Jeremiah,
Smith, R. W.,
Warner, W. H.,
Westerfield, B.,

Bennett, Ira.
Bennett, Ira.
Randolph, A. J.,
Wright, W. T.,
Winchel, A.,
Simmerel, Allen.

Company M.

Corporal—William Stevens.

Crawford, J. A.,
Willison, J. S.,

Stull, H. R.

THIRD CAVALRY

Was organized at Camp Butler August, 1861. September 25 moved to St. Louis, Mo. October to Jefferson City, thence to Warsaw, arriving October 11, and the 22d marched to Springfield, Mo. February 13 it fought the first engagement and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign. February 14, 1862, occupied Springfield, Mo.; 15th came up with Price's retreating army, capturing some prisoners; 18th, participated in a charge, routing the enemy, at Sugar Creek, Ark.; 20th marched to Cross Hollows; March 5 fell back to Pea Ridge; was engaged on the 7th and lost ten killed and forty wounded; 19th moved to Keetsville; April 10 arrived at Forsyth; 29th moved to West Plains; May 1 started for Batesville; 14th moved to Little Red River; June 4 fell back to Fairview; on the 7th Capt. Sparks with sixty-six men was surrounded by 200 of the enemy; he cut his way out, losing four wounded and four prisoners; June 11 to Jacksonport; July 5 to Helena, and moved to Memphis in the spring of 1863. They took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and siege of Vicksburg; also Vermillionville, Opelousas and Carleton Crow Bayou; participated in battles of Tupelo, Okalona and Guntown. August 21 it took part in repulsing Gen. Forrest's attack on Memphis. Took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Camphellsville and Franklin. In May moved to St. Louis, thence to St. Paul, Minn.; July 4 started on an Indian expedition. Returned to Springfield, Ill., October 13, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. B. Kirkbride.

Company H.

Captains—Ed. Rutledge, T. G. McClelland.
First-Lieutenant—G. H. Horton.
Second-Lieutenants—W. A. Kirkpatrick, R. G. Zimmerman.
Sergeant—J. C. McClelland.
Corporals—J. M. Onion, E. Thompson, Noah Rawley, W. Lamprell, J. M. Dobson.
Bugler—C. Galliher.
Farrier—Randall Black.
Blacksmith—J. V. Dobson.
Wagoner—G. Thornburg.

Privates—
Bias, Joseph.
Barnes, W. P.,
Barnes, Robert.
Breedon, B. G.,
Detrick, W. N.,
Hughes, N. P.,
Henderson, H. H.,
Kingery, W. H.,

Lamprell, Thomas,
McNeil, Joseph,
McBride, Alexander,
Roberts, Garrett,
Turner, J. S.,
Atkinson, P.,
Bias, J.,
Stockwell, J.

Company I.

Captain—Adams, J. J.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—J. C. Phillips.
Commissary-Sergeant—J. McNeil.
Sergeants—T. T. Barron, A. B. Bryan.
Corporals—E. Harbert, B. A. Swisher.

Privates—
Barnes, James,
Gorsage, G. R.,
Kindred, George,
Mahan, M.,
Perkins, H.,
Robert, J. W.,
Shields, J. W.,

Settles, G.,
Towns, L.,
Beaman, J.,
Bohle, Andrew,
Leonard, Levi,
Sloat, A. W.,
Bradford, J.,
Mathews, M.,

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Colonel—William Pitt Kellogg.
Major—H. C. Nelson.
Adjutants—S. Stockdale, A. W. Head, W. P. Gallentine, C. W. Gallentine.

Company K.

Captain—J. P. Herring.
First-Lieutenant—J. W. Maxwell.
Second-Lieutenant—A. B. Hulit.
First-Sergeant—P. Slaughter.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—P. M. Binnix.
Sergeants—G. B. Baylor, L. G. Hamlin, A. Garabrant.
Corporals—J. Carlton, J. Seery, J. M. Pallison, J. Shriner, B. Kimble, D. B. Spencer, J. Coykendall, E. Weed.
Bugler—T. J. Ellis.
Farrier—J. Anton.
Saddler—P. Small.

Privates—
Anderson, Eric,
Arrindale, T.,
Ball, Henry,
Bell, W. P.,
Berkshire, J. H.,
Clinton, B.,
Cockrill, M.,
Deford, T.,
Drake, J. M.,
Fitch, G. L.,
Fillingham, J. F.,
Floyd, J. W.,
Freemane, George,
Fuller, E.,
Greenslit, E.,
Hall, J. D.,
Handley, W. H.,
Hamil, D. A.,

Wellington, H.,
Webster, J. H.,
Rankin, E. M.,
Roberts, William,
Robinson, H.,
Robinson, J.,
Rooks, E.,
Rosin, Levi,
Riegel, Jacob,
Sanders, H. C.,
Shackelford, J. B.,
Spencer, J.,
Stevenson, E.,
Stevenson, T.,
Stickler, J.,
Switzer, J.,
Traphagen, P. S.,
Varner, W. P.,
Wilcox, Alexander W.,

Harper, J.,
Head, J. G.,
Hesch, Peter,
Hill, G. H.,
Hornig, Thomas,
Hornstein, J. G.,
Hopgood, T. J.,
Jayne, Henry,
Johnston, J. P.,
Knot, J. N.,
Malony, J. B.,
Messler, N. R.,
Metcalf, Thomas,
McMillen, W.,
Moran, G. W.,
Neff, J. B.,
Reitch, Alexander,

Wyckoff, W. P.,
Wilson, J.,
Ball, David,
Bagley, H. C.,
Clutts, B. F. J.,
Corwin, E. H.,
Fogg, D. W.,
Hale, J. J.,
Harper, Thomas,
Lamaster, H. C.,
Porter, H. G.,
Pitman, R. E.,
Roberts, A.,
Shriner, G. W.,
Titus, G. W.,
Wolfe, G. S.

Company L.

Privates—
Albaugh, S. D.,
Case, J. H.,
Davis, F.,
Huffman, William,
Harris, W. R.,
Post, G. R.,
Powelson, S. P.,
Rogers, D. G.,
Waters, E.,
Atkinson, Alexander P.,
Barnes, A. L.,
Daley, George,

Horn, Conrad,
Lindsay, J. J.,
McMiens, D.,
Patton, J.,
Blates, G.,
Bates, G. W.,
Burns, A. L.,
Ford, Levi,
Drury, W. E.,
Jefferson, J.,
Roop, William,
Harkness, E.,
Downing, P.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was recruited in the fall and winter of 1861 and reported at Camp Mather, Peoria. The regiment left for the field February 22, 1862, and participated in the battle of Shiloh. After the evacuation of Corinth the regiment was assigned by detachments to service between that place and Memphis; was engaged at Lexington December 18, 1862, when forty-six of their number, with the Colonel, fell into the hands of the enemy. The regiment remained in West Tennessee till September, 1863, doing good work among the guerrillas. After this they operated in the country between the Big Black and Pearl Rivers, and on the Yazoo, rendering that country untenable for the Johnnies. The regiment veteranized in December, 1864. They participated in Sherman's grand march through Mississippi. During the summer of 1864 they were in many skirmishes and raids. November and December were with Gen. Osborne in the raid against the Mississippi Central Railroad; reached Vicksburg on December 5; moved to Memphis in January, 1865; joined in Grierson's raid; was engaged at Egypt Station; after this raided in Arkansas and Louisiana, and did guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., September 30, and arrived at Peoria October 12, 1865.

Company A.

Major—D. J. Waggoner.
Sergeant—Jacob Miller.

Privates—
Blodgett, George,
Howard, A.,
Ringland, M.,
Shaw, Noah,

Turner, J.,
Vandershot, A. L.,
Williams, J.,
Williams, James,
Williams, Z.

Company B.

Captain—S. C. Burbridge.
First-Lieutenant—F. C. Worden.
Second-Lieutenant—C. L. Bancroft.
Sergeants—G. W. Hunter, P. Saine, A. W. Dunn,
W. B. Schall, A. E. Montgomery.
Corporals—J. S. Dunmire, M. V. B. Goshen,
DeW. C. Hunt, L. P. Richards, J. Gregg.
Bugler—J. Woodruff.
Farrier—J. B. Shinn.
Blacksmith—E. O. Clapp.
Wagoner—G. H. Pancake.

Privates—
Brown, A. V.,
Brown, E.,
Brown, M. L.,
Burbridge, D.,
Butler, William,
Beard, Thomas,
Bishop, George,
Carman, J.,
Craw, W.,
Cunningham, J. H.,
Cullison, N. C.,
Capps, J. H.,
Calvert, D. M.,
Dixon, J.,
French, E.,
Grayson, J.,
Hall, W. N.,
Hirst, D. J.,
Hilligoss, W. H.,
Hilligoss, E. G.,
Jackson, J.,
Keel, P. E.,
Kelly, Robert,
Lefler, George,
Lambert, O. P.,
McLane, Alexander,
McKinney, J.,
Meeks, J. H.,
McCoy, Hugh,
McKeigham, William,
Munhall, T. T.,
Oliver, J.,
Proctor, J.,
Pettit, H. R.,
Pardun, J. R.,
Phillips, J.,
Randall, J.,
Sanford, M.,
Stokoe, J.,
Thatcher, J.,
Tanner, H.,
Tunks, Benjamin,
Venable, C.,
Westby, William,
Westby, J. C.,
Welch, E.,

Bostwick, W. E.,
Baker, M.,
Bryan, Q. V.,
Bostwick, G. H.,
Bird, S.,
Cole, J. S.,
Collings, H. W.,
Cunningham, T. H.,
Crouse, D. W.,
Dalton, A.,
Erford, G. D.,
Frank, M. K.,
Ficklin, William,
Glass, W. L.,
Hunter, W. T.,
Harper, R.,
Hoffman, P. P.,
Jordan, J. C.,
Kenyon, Benjamin,
Kerr, L.,
Lefler, S.,
Lance, J. W.,
Lee, J.,
McClure, H. S.,
Miller, Amos,
Miller, A.,
Morse, M.,
Morse, H. D.,
Montgomery, J. S.,
McCann, A.,
Morton, J. M.,
Phillips, E.,
Payne, J. N.,
Powell, W.,
Pancake, D. C.,
Starr, J.,
Thomas, A. O.,
Taylor, Alexander,
Taggett, J. W.,
Winn, J.,
Westby, W. H.,
Wilson, William,
Williams, J.,
Wooden, J. L.,
Clayberg, P.,
Harnish, W. A.,
Kent, E. Y.

Company G.

Captain—J. R. Coykendall.
First-Lieutenant—L. B. Willard.
Sergeants—C. G. Matheny, William Chambers.
Corporals—J. Gustin, William E. Haines, T. Shores.

Privates—
Brown, G.,
Bennett, H.,
Brown, W. H.,
Brewer, G. W.,
Baughman, S.,
Beadles, W. W.,
Connor, T.,
Carter, J. P.,
France, W. T.,
Gregory, J.,
Gray, W. O.,
Harlow, J.,

Clark, J. T.,
Hughes, T.,
Kelly, J.,
Maxwell, D.,
Johnson, M.,
Krenzan, A.,
Noakes, G. V.,
Nelson, Thomas,
Fixley, T.,
Pearson, B. A.,
Rupe, M. B.,
Stearns, A. W.,
Strosnider, J. K.,



JOHN J. DENNEY

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Hardy, S. R. O., | Venters, A., |
| Hannon, M., | Wilson, G. E., |
| Jones, G. W., | Workman, J., |
| Johnson, A. S., | Brant, D. S., |
| Locke, E. M., | DeCamp, J. T., |
| Pixley, W. H., | Tourdote, L., |
| Pells, P. M., | Dowdy, H. C., |
| Robinson, J. W., | Lucas, F. M., |
| Spenny, G., | Lindsay, J. H., |
| Todd, J. W., | McKeighan, J. K., |
| Baughman, P. S., | Wilson, T. B., |
| Barber, J. B., | |

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Captain—J. E. Kimberly, Company A.

Company D.

Corporals—J. B. Wynn, A. K. Morris.

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| Privates— | Davis, A., |
| McClellan, C. W., | Reed, F. M., |
| Mohler, A. J., | Murry, John, |
| Morris, A. K., | Stillman, J. R., |
| McCoy, M., | Haines, T. W., |
| Stanley, O. B., | Wansell, William, |
| Currier, S. G., | |

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company G.

Sergeant—A. J. Mills.

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|----------------------|-----------------|
| Privates— | Jacobs, A., |
| Crossman, J., | Jayne, G. D., |
| Crossman, D., | Jayne, W. M., |
| Fowler, H. M., | Mills, T. J., |
| Howard, W. H., | Mulerts, C. H., |
| Howard, C. F., | McGrath, C., |
| Hearsfield, William, | Nelson, D. H., |
| Hammond, G. W., | Sizer, J., |
| Harmon, E., | Senn, C. G. |

ARTILLERY.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Merchant, F. M., | Beverly, Cassius, |
| Ashworth, C. W., | Smith, F. M., |
| Craig, A. C., | German, Simeon, |
| Myers, J. W., | German, W. J. |

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.—In commemoration of the soldier dead four monuments have been erected on Fulton County soil.

At Fairview, in the village park, there is a marble shaft about fifteen feet high on a base of Joliet limestone. On the pedestal supporting the shaft are inscribed the names of all soldiers of the Civil War enlisting from that community who died in the service or prior to 1868, the date of the erection of the monument. The cost of the monument was \$1,000, contributed by popular subscription.

At Lewistown there is in course of erection a monument, begun in 1894, consisting of two cylindrical columns of sandstone twenty-two feet in height, standing about ten feet apart. It is intended to connect the columns by an arch to be surmounted by a bust of Lincoln. The sandstone columns were originally a part of the Fulton County courthouse, erected nearly half a century ago, in which Abraham Lin-

coln made one of his most noteworthy speeches in the memorable campaign of 1858. The work of construction has been conducted by the Thomas Leyton Post, G. A. R.

At Canton, in Greenwood Cemetery, there is a granite monument about twenty feet in height, erected at a cost of \$2,000 by Mrs. Carrie Babcock and dedicated in April, 1889, to the soldiers and sailors of the Union.

At Farmington, in the City Cemetery, there is a soldiers' monument of light gray New England granite, about thirty feet high, surmounted by the figure of a volunteer soldier standing at rest. This monument was erected by popular subscription at a cost of \$2,000 and dedicated May 30, 1892, "By the Citizens of Farmington to Her Departed Heroes."

MEXICAN WAR.—To the Mexican War Fulton County contributed Company K, of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was under the command of the famous Colonel Edward D. Baker, afterward killed at Ball's Bluff during the Civil War. The late Lewis W. Ross, afterwards Congressman for many years from the Fulton County district, was captain of this company, while his brother, Leonard F. Ross, afterward a Brigadier General in the War of the Rebellion, was a First Lieutenant. Other illustrious names were on the muster roll. Below is given the company's roster:

FOURTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company K.

Captain—Lewis W. Ross.
 First-Lieutenants—George W. Stipp, Leonard F. Ross.
 Second-Lieutenants—John B. McDowell, Robert Johnson, Joseph L. Sharpe.
 Sergeants—Marvin Scudder, Stephen B. Webb, Robert Carter, Samuel D. Reynolds, Milton C. Dewey, James B. Anderson.
 Corporals—Thomas W. Head, Tracy Stroud, James W. Anderson, Edward Brannon, Simeon Cannon, James Dunsmore.

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| Privates— | King, Horace B., |
| Ackerson, Garrett, | Kimball, Myron, |
| Andrews, Hannon, | Lyons, Eli, |
| Bennington, George, | Land, John, |
| Bervard, John, | Mason, William C., |
| Beadles, William, | McNeil, Malcolm, |
| Bristow, Isaac M., | McKee, Patrick, |
| Clark, David, | Monroe, Thomas, |
| Crittenden, Uriah, | Morton, Richard W., |
| Crawford, James, | Mayall, Joseph, |
| Collins, David, | Mislagle, Elias, |
| Carter, Simeon, | Moover, William, |
| Coon, Ross, | Myers, Jonas H., |
| Cannon, John, | Murphy, William, |
| Carter, John S. S., | Patton, Hugh, |
| Dalley, Charles, | Painter, William, |
| Dobson, Joseph, | Pigg, John, |
| Dobbins, John F., | Powell, Andrew M., |
| Deiter, John, | Reid, John H., |
| Deiter, Joel, | Rigdon, Stephen, |

Ellis, John,
 Ellis, Jacob,
 Engle, William H.,
 Foot, Zach.,
 Freeborn, Philip T.,
 Fitzpatrick, Michael,
 Gregory, Jesse,
 Hoover, Richard,
 Hannum, Joshua B.,
 Kelly, Ephraim,

Ross, Pike C.,
 Shields, David,
 Steele, John,
 Smith, James H.,
 Smith, David,
 Stevenson, Thomas,
 Turner, Oren,
 Taylor, Julius,
 Wilson, Samuel,
 Yaw, Alonzo.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—Company M, Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was organized at Canton in 1882, with G. K. Barrere Captain, that gentleman now being a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. It did good service in East St. Louis, Chicago and other cities which, during the following decade, were so unfortunate as to require assistance in the quelling of riots. On April 25, 1898, this regiment was called to Camp Tanner at Springfield, and there on May 5th it was mustered into the service of the United States for the Spanish-American War. The roster of this company was as follows:

Commissioned Officers—Captain, Bernard H. Taylor; First Lieutenant, Frank D. Tanquary; Second Lieutenant, Andrew M. Motsinger; First Sergeant, Herbert C. Martinis; Sergeants, Frank L. Emby, Frank S. Myers, John A. Fillingham, Roscoe A. Hall; Quartermaster, Charles H. Elliott.

Non-Commissioned Officers — Corporals: George D. Porter, Tyler B. Shaw, Ernest C. Ronk, Thomas T. Smith, Preston A. Gibson, Henry R. Heald, Fred Preston, Charles Danielson, William G. Thornharrow, Henry Sparger, William Gregg, John Rafferty. Musician—Walter Phillips. Artificer—Douglas Rogers. Wagoner—John Duffield.

Privates—Bernard Anderson, Lawrence E. Barrett, William H. Betts, Thomas A. Brown, Norris C. Boyer, George M. Budd, George Barron, Marion Barratt, Jacob Busgard, George Budden, William Burtis, David Bohanan, Norman P. Briley, Edgar Bredwell, Lewis A. Cadwallader, Jacob Claar, George Carpenter, William Carpenter, John W. Creek, Clifford E. Grimm, Fred D. Grewell, David J. Furrey, Lewis C. Garrison, Andrew Graham, Edgar E. Harvey, Ernest A. Hays, Thurman Harshman, Gilbert I. Hufford, Orville Huff, Frank J. Hays, William W. Hummell, LaForrest L. Harris, George Haywood, Merrill J. Heald, Thomas R. Harrison, Arthur E. Isham, Orrie J. Kelly, Winfield S. Kennedy, Stanley Lisenby, Jay A. Logan, M. Stanley Littleton, Josiah R. Lingenfelter, Arthur W. Murphy, Ernest L. Martinis,

Charles W. Moore, Charles R. Murphy, James Mitchell, James F. Maloon, Charles G. McClellan, Peter E. Myers, Harry McGraw, James C. Minett, Oscar S. Moore, William R. Norman, Frank Pope, John Pittman, Allie C. Post (died of pneumonia May 31, 1898), Charles C. Palmer, Wesley Priest, Charles Peterson, William E. Rollo, Henry Roberts, George S. Sandford, Adolphus J. Slater, William H. Shaw, John Steele, W. F. Steel, Hiram A. Smith, Thrush Smith, Clarence E. Snively, Jr.; Richard G. Shields, John S. Swanson, Clyde D. Smith, Benjamin A. Tozer, George H. Todd, Frank Wright, Leonard Williams, Harry S. Weaver, Wallace Wright, Jesse A. Walker, Frank Walker, William Wallace, Harvey Wilbert.

The Fifth Regiment, of which Company M was a part, under the command of Colonel James S. Culver, was the first regiment in the State to be equipped and leave Camp Tanner on its way toward the field of war, and was the first volunteer regiment in the country to reach Chickamunga Park, Ga. After many provoking delays they were ready to embark from Newport News for Cuba, when the Third Kentucky Regiment was substituted, and they were afterward ordered to Porto Rico under General Fred Grant, but were recalled at the last moment. They had been much disappointed at not seeing Cuban service, and this last blow placed many of the soldiers on the sick list, several in Company M being sent to the hospital. The command was discharged from the United States service at Lexington, Ky., in August, 1898, and upon reaching Fulton County at once reorganized as a company of the Illinois National Guard, retaining its old letter—M. Three of its numbers had died during the year—Allie C. Post, of pneumonia, and Hiram T. Smith and James Mitchell, of typhoid fever.

CHAPTER XXV.

FAIRS—COAL FIELDS—TELEGRAPH.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION HELD IN FULTON COUNTY IN 1852—LATER FAIRS AND WHERE THEY WERE HELD—COUNTY FAIR LOCATED AT CANTON



Nancy Eastley



John Eastley

IN 1866—DISASTROUS EFFECT OF THE CHICAGO FIRE—CANTON EXHIBITIONS ABANDONED IN 1893—AVON DISTRICT FAIR—COUNTY FAIR REVIVED AT LEWISTOWN IN 1905—POULTRY SHOWS—WEALTH OF FULTON COUNTY COAL FIELDS—HISTORY OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND VARIETIES OF COAL PRODUCED—STATISTICS OF THE COAL PRODUCT OF 1906—FULTON COUNTY STANDS SEVENTH IN THE LIST OF COUNTIES OF THE STATE—TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The first agricultural exhibition commonly known as a fair, was held in Canton in the fall of 1852, on the Hannan farm in the vicinity of where the Burlington Railroad pump house is now located. It was not confined to exhibition of agricultural products and live stock, but a horse race on a straight track was one of the features. This exhibition was almost exclusively a Canton enterprise, but at the conclusion of the fair the Fulton County Agricultural Society was organized. The next fair was held in 1853, it is said, at Bernadotte, and the years following at Cuba, Lewistown and Vermont, finally coming back to Canton in 1856. The meeting of that year was held in what is now Wright's addition near the present site of the Toledo, Peoria & Western station. The fair was afterward held at Lewistown, and probably at other points in the county with indifferent success until 1866, when it was permanently located at Canton. A joint stock company was formed and the twenty-five acres (the old fair ground), now known as Fisher & Marshall's addition to the city of Canton, were purchased. Citizens of Canton and adjacent territory contributed several thousand dollars toward the equipment of the grounds, which were leased to the Fulton County Agricultural Society for a term of ninety-nine years. From 1866 to 1871 the Canton Fair had a State-wide reputation. They were the largest fairs held in the State, even larger than the State Fair. Special trains were run on all the railroads, bringing the people to and from the fair each day. Special trains hauling exhibits were run from as far south as St. Louis and as far north as Chicago. Colonel A. C. Babcock was at the zenith of his political glory at this time and he was a moving spirit in promoting the fair. At this time Canton was headquarters for fine and fast horses and racing was a prominent feature of the fairs. In 1871 it unfortunately happened

that the Chicago fire took place just as the fair was well under way. The crowds at Canton attending the fair mounted the special trains and were taken to Chicago and the interest, locally as well as elsewhere, was diverted from the Fulton County Fair to the great conflagration going on in the city by the lake. Thousands of dollars were lost, as no interest in the fair could be maintained, and the attendance was very small. It was just about this time that new life had been injected into the State Fair, and the interest in county fairs was on the wane. From 1871 to the time when the last fair was held, more than twenty years later, the interest in the fairs gradually decreased. An occasional season would prove very profitable, but one disastrous season after another finally led to the ultimate abandonment of the fair in 1893, and the final closing up of the business of the society and the sale of the grounds by the holding company.

AVON FAIR.—In 1871 the Avon District Agricultural Society was organized and purchased grounds at Avon for the purpose of holding stock sales. A fair was held the next year (1872) and the stock sale feature was abandoned a year or two afterward and the meeting became simply an agricultural fair and racing meet. The name of the organization was afterward changed to the Avon District Agricultural Board, and fairs were held each successive year until the year 1906, when it was abandoned, temporarily at least, owing to lack of patronage.

NEW FULTON COUNTY FAIR.—In 1905 a stock company was formed by the citizens of Lewistown for the purpose of holding a county fair and race meeting, with permanent location at Lewistown. The first meeting was held in 1905. This association has held three very successful fairs and meets, the one for 1907 being a record breaker in attendance. The fair association at Lewistown is the only association in existence holding what is commonly called a county fair in Fulton County at the present time, though there has been held for several years past at Hawthorne Grove, in Farmers Township, a stock and agricultural exhibit, with many of the features of a county fair, with the racing feature omitted.

THE POULTRY SHOW.—The poultry breeders of Fulton County are formed into an organization and have for the past eight years held an-

nually at Cauton a poultry show. The exhibits are of course confined to poultry only.

COAL FIELDS.—Aside from its agricultural resources the chief wealth of Fulton County is embraced in its vast beds of bituminous coal which underlie nearly all the entire surface of the county. A. H. Worthen, who compiled the valuable volumes known as the State Geological Survey, estimates that the coal beds in some of the townships equal 9,000,000 tons to the square mile. Elsewhere in its proper place will be found the data relating to the various strata of coal. Mr. Worthen visited Fulton County in person and remained here several months engaged in the compilation of geological information pertaining to the county. Aside from the bituminous coal, cannel coal has been found in considerable quantities in Union Township near Avon.

Mr. Worthen says that in 1859 he found ten retorts in use near Avon for the distillation of oil from the cannel coal mined there, producing from 300 to 500 gallons of oil per day. The coal seam was only fourteen to twenty inches thick, and the cost of mining was about \$2 per ton, and the yield in oil was about thirty gallons to the ton. The discovery of oil in Pennsylvania put an end to the distillation of oil in Fulton County and likewise to the mining of cannel coal. Outcroppings of cannel coal are found in Young Hickory Township.

Illinois belongs to what is known as the Central Coal Fields, sometimes called the Eastern Interior Coal Fields, included within Illinois, Indiana and Western Kentucky, and covering an area of about 47,000 square miles. The coal fields of Illinois were the most important in this group, and of the counties in Illinois Fulton stands at the present time the seventh in amount of production, and it is only within the last few years that effort of any magnitude has been made to develop the coal fields of this county. Prior to 1885 the mines were worked in a very crude manner. The mine foremen or managers were not as well educated as they are today, nor as well posted in the management of coal property. Since 1885 the coal mining business has developed to the point where the producing of coal is almost an exact science. The State has enacted laws for the protection of the miners from their own lack of knowledge and from the lack of care on the part of the mine owners and their fellow work-

men, and at the same time for the protection of mining property as well. There are about 3,000 men engaged in operation of the mines of the county at the present time, while four classes of mines are being operated—the strip, drift, slope and shaft—the two latter plans being the chief ones used in the county. In fact, all mines of any magnitude but one—the Big Creek (a slope mine), at St. David—are shaft mines.

The total output of bituminous coal in Fulton County for the year 1906 reached nearly 2,000,000 tons, the exact figures not being available for the fiscal year at this time. The quality of the Fulton County coal is not of the highest grade, but it is especially suitable for steam purposes.

Coal was first discovered in Illinois by La Salle's party in 1679. In his "Early Pioneers and Events" Harvey Lee Ross says: "There is one other thing that will appear very remarkable. When the first settlers came to Fulton County there was no one that appeared to have the remotest idea that there was such a thing as bituminous coal all about them in the earth, or that it had any use. The people who lived there were the Indians, and they never used it, and the people would as soon have thought of looking for gold or silver as looking for coal. It was about two years after the first settlement was made that coal was discovered. The first coal found in the county was discovered by old Mr. Gardiner, to whom I have referred as having settled about ten miles south of Lewistown at Gardiner's Prairie in 1823. He was out one day to look for stone to build a fireplace in his log house, which he had just erected, and in digging for stone he found the coal bank, which was situated in the foot of the bluffs east of what is known as Isabel Church. Mr. Gardiner took a load of the coal to Lewistown and the people were delighted to learn that stone coal had been found in the county. The next coal bank that was discovered was on Big Creek, about where the narrow-gauge railroad crosses it, three miles south of Lewistown. But the Gardiner bank supplied all the people south of Spoon River and Havana with all the coal they wanted free of charge. All they had to do was to go and dig and then haul it home. I remember when I lived in Havana going with Mr. Eastman Call to the Gardiner bank to dig coal. Mr. Call had just opened a



Dr. E. Paul Emerson.

blacksmith shop at Havana, which was before he opened a shop at Lewistown. It took but a short time to fill our wagon with coal. So I could have to tell that I dug coal out of the first coal bank that was ever opened in Fulton County."

While Mr. Ross is doubtless correct about the first use made of the vast deposits of coal underlying most of the surface of Fulton County, his statement that coal was first discovered on the occasion mentioned is not borne out by the facts. The original notes of Major Long's survey of the Military Tract, made in 1815, indicated that there was a hountiful supply of stone coal in Fulton County; and Nicholas Bid-die Van Zant's book on the Military Tract lands heretofore referred to, when it reaches a description of the lands in Township 7 North and 1 East of the fourth Principal Meridian—which is now Lee Township—says that "that part of Spoon River that passes through Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 contains great quantities of stone coal on its banks." Hence, it was known, even before the settlement of the county, that there were great quantities of stone coal in and around the vicinity of Babylon.

The earliest mines operated in Fulton County for the production of coal for the general market were at Canton and St. David. This was shortly after the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built in 1862. In 1867 a huge lump of coal from the David Williams mine at St. David was on exhibition at the Paris Exposition. Mines are now operated at a number of places along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, beginning north of Farmington and extending south as far as St. David. Mines are also operated at Astoria. At one time Bryant was a mining town of considerable importance, but work there has been abandoned. Along the Fulton County Railroad mines are operated at several points, principally in Joshua, Deerfield and Ellisville Townships. Along the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, aside from the mines at Canton and Cuba, coal is mined and shipped from Breeds and Marietta.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.—Immediately after the building of railroads into Fulton County came the telegraph lines. Prior to that time telegraphic communication directly from Fulton County with the outside world was unknown. Upon the general introduction of the telephone for commercial purposes, Canton was one of

the first towns in Central Illinois to maintain a toll station, and shortly thereafter a full telephone system was established, but its capacity was limited to a few commercial 'phones. The telephone business, until about fifteen years ago, was confined to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. About that time independent lines began to be instituted and the telephone business rapidly developed until now every village in the county, no matter how unimportant, is in telephonic communication with the outside world, and the majority of the farm residences are connected by telephone. The development along the line of telephonic communication, within the last ten or fifteen years, has been marvelous. (For a more detailed history of coal measures, see Chapter II. of this work.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

NUMEROUS FRATERNAL ORDERS IN FULTON COUNTY
—LIST OF PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATIONS—ODD FELLOWS THE FIRST FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION AT CANTON—MASONIC AND OTHER ORDERS—MODERN WOODMEN AND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—CHARTER MEMBERS AND PRESENT OFFICERS—SOCIAL ORDERS OF FARMINGTON AND LEWISTOWN—GRAND ARMY POSTS AND WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS—LIST OF DECEASED AND SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE FORMER
—BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS—ALTRUISTIC CLUB AND PROJECTED GRAHAM HOSPITAL—TRADE-UNION ORGANIZATIONS.

It would be utterly impossible to give the history of the formation and organization of the numerous societies established for benevolent and fraternal purposes in Fulton County. Every village and hamlet and many of the country cross-roads settlements have established orders within the past one or two decades. There is literally no end to the number, as this is the age of secret orders. It is the purpose here to simply mention those that have had their origin early in the history of the county, or were the

first and among the first of the particular order mentioned to be organized in the county. Therefore some very interesting historical matter pertaining to the various lodges of the county must necessarily be omitted. A considerable volume of interesting historical and statistical data could be compiled upon the subject of Fulton County fraternal orders. A very meager and limited statement covering some of the orders in Canton, Lewistown and Farmington, where the early fraternal orders of the county were established, will have to suffice for the purpose of this work.

CANTON FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized their first lodge in Canton on May 1, 1846, and Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, as it was then called, is still in existence. Its present officers are as follows: I. J. Fuller, Noble Grand; Gilbert Hall, Vice Grand; Jacob C. Brinkerhoff, Financial Secretary; Charles Schnurr, Recording Secretary; W. J. Snyder, Treasurer. The encampment of the order in Canton is known as Star Encampment, No. 17. The lodge numbers 425 members.

The Masonic Order dates its existence in Canton from about 1847, when the Morning Star Lodge, No. 30, was organized. Charles W. Rockhold was Master of this lodge during the years 1848, 1850, 1853 and 1861-62, and accomplished much in the establishment of the fraternity in this community. He died in Peoria September 4, 1900, and was buried at his home in Canton. The old Morning Star Lodge was disbanded and the present organization, No. 934, was instituted October 5, 1875, by Grand Master Monroe C. Crawford, with the following as its charter members: C. N. Henkle, W. A. Childs, A. B. Leaman, J. W. Bays, H. M. Kline, J. S. Sigmon, W. H. Craig, W. H. Davis, S. Whitehead, J. Whitehead, J. C. Piper, W. H. Smith, O. D. Evans, J. O. Thorn, W. M. Swisher, W. Preston, D. J. Wagoner, J. W. Peck, J. C. Kendall, W. D. Johnson, C. Killa, J. P. Shryock, M. Fast, A. Downing, Al Downing, J. R. Whitemore, L. Schradzki, J. Ballen, P. W. Slaughter, S. P. Slocum, E. H. Curtis, G. W. Fast, J. J. Curtis, L. K. Young, W. Vandevender, C. D. Hoblitt, M. Augustine, H. C. Bolton, J. Chaffee, W. O. Dean, S. Y. Thornton, J. Warders, M. B. Messler, J. S. Messler, D. Williams, W. T. Davis, W. B. Johnson, I. W. Ross, D. Abbott, B. F. Ruble, A. Bell, N. E. Rumstead,

H. Hurst, W. H. Hipsley and twenty others. The lodge now numbers 240 members, with the following officers: James A. Coleman, W. M.; George W. Negley, S. W.; J. H. Moran, J. W., and S. E. Kilts, Secretary.

Canton Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M., was instituted by Gil W. Barnard, Grand Secretary, October 7, 1864, and the gentleman named still holds that office. The first Excellent High Priest of the Chapter was Sylvester Stevens and the first Secretary Edmund H. Curtis. The present High Priest is H. L. Reiplinger, of Dunfermline, and C. E. Savill is Secretary.

Canton Council, No. 23, R. S. M., was organized October 4, 1866, with C. N. Henkle as T. I. M., and L. B. Messler as Recorder. It now numbers 110 members, and its officers are: C. E. Savill, T. I. M.; George W. Brant, I. D. M.; J. H. Moran, P. C. W., and H. B. Heald, Recorder.

Evening Star Chapter, No. 46, was organized October 2, 1878, with Mrs. Louisa McCall as its Worthy Matron and John M. Bell, Worthy Patron. The present Matron is Mrs. Emma Grimm and the Worthy Patron George B. Roller.

Bohemond Lodge, No. 54, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Canton, November 11, 1874, Calanthea Lodge, No. 47, Peoria, having charge. There were eleven charter members, three are at the present time living, viz.: M. B. Messler, D. W. Lewis and E. D. Savill. The first officers were: D. W. Walker, Past Commander; D. B. McConnell, Chancellor Commander; Martin Augustine, Vice Chancellor; W. D. Johnson, Prelate; L. M. Sanford, Master at Arms; M. B. Messler, Keeper of Records and Seal; M. B. Messler, Master of Exchequer; A. B. Smith, Master of Finance; Edward B. Savill, Inner Guard; Louis Schradzki, Outer Guard. At the present time Bohemond Lodge has a membership of 380, has twenty-five Past Chancellors and one Past Grand Chancellor, James Graves Whiting, while F. R. Reamy is at the present time Deputy Grand Chancellor for the District of Fulton. The present Chancellor Commander, B. M. Chipfield, is a member of the Illinois Legislature and a leading lawyer. The officers of Bohemond Lodge for the present term are as follows: Past Chancellor, B. M. Chipfield; Chancellor Commander, B. M. Chipfield (serving second term); Vice Chancellor, Walter Sebree; Prelate, Charles Timmerman; Master of Arms, Clinton Bailly; Master of



W. R. Emerson

Work, George E. Hicks; Master of Exchequer, H. E. Harter; Master of Finance, Charles P. Gaylord; Keeper of Records and Seal, F. C. Powell; Inner Guard, A. C. Larson; Outer Guard, Henry Call; Representative to the Grand Lodge, R. A. Savill; Dr. E. A. Peck, Physician; A. T. Betzer, John Dooley and H. H. Clingenpeel, Managers. In July, 1888, E. A. Eggleston was elected Clerk and served in that capacity until 1906, when John F. Sheahan was chosen and still serves. The present officers are: U. G. Hunnicutt, V. C.; Joseph Dooley, W. A.; J. F. Sheahan, Clerk; W. F. Gilroy, Banker; Henry Call, Escort; J. D. Allaman, Watchman; J. J. Mitchell, Sentry; George Keeling, John Dooley and C. A. Thomas, Managers. The camp is flourishing and growing.

The Pythian Sisters have formed quite a strong lodge within the past few years and in a way form an auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias.

Canton Camp, No. 295, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized February 7, 1887, by Deputy J. A. Westfall, of Galesburg, Ill., with the following charter members: A. J. Slater, Everett Carter, A. T. Betzer, H. H. Clingenpeel, E. E. Griffiths, John H. Snyder, George H. Miller, J. D. Knapp, Dr. F. M. Harrison, John Dooley, Ed J. Joiner, J. O. McComb, W. T. Mathews, Sr.; W. H. Boyer, J. B. Allen, Jr.; J. R. Points, Dr. Edgar Peck, H. V. Leaman and E. A. Eggleston. All of the above are living with the exception of J. O. McComb. The first officers of the camp were: A. J. Slater, V. C.; J. O. McComb, W. A.; J. B. Allen, Jr., Clerk; Ed J. Joiner, Banker; C. H. Boyer, Escort; H. V. Leaman, Watchman; J. D. Knapp, Sentry;

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC has had several posts in Canton named after "Fighting Joe" Hooker. The original organization, known as Post No. 113, was organized September 21, 1866, with the following charter members: Charles Wills, G. W. Wright, A. B. Smith, Henry Augustine, B. F. Lermond, P. W. Slaughter, James C. Dunlap, John Montgomery and S. B. Corey. All of those named are deceased except Henry Augustine, who lives at Normal, McLean County, and S. B. Corey, a resident of Elmwood, Peoria County. Several old volunteers of Canton, who were members of the post, assert that it died of "too much politics." On October 24, 1879, the post was reorganized as

Joe Hooker Post, No. 69, whose first commander was John Bryan. It was incorporated in December, 1888, but the post subsequently dropped its incorporation and elected trustees. At the present time it has a membership of about 150, with the following officers: Commander, Charles P. Fingel; Senior Vice Commander, A. F. Small; Junior Vice Commander, William M. Sebree; Adjutant, D. L. Ambrose; Quartermaster, C. T. Coleman; Chaplain, C. W. Sanders; Surgeon, J. W. Ellsworth; Officer of the Day, W. F. Montgomery; Officer of the Guard, A. D. Troxell.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 9, connected with the Joe Hooker Post, was organized October 24, 1885, and its acting President is Mrs. Fred C. Reihm.

The Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 8, Joe Hooker Post, was organized May 7, 1907.

The local organization of the Improved Order of Red Men is known as Minnetonka Tribe, No. 86, and was organized June 11, 1888. The present officers of the tribe are: Sachem, Theodore D. Morgan; Senior Sagamore, John Melgren; Junior Sagamore, Eugene Whiting; Prophet, W. J. Cox; Keeper of Records, Charles Hull; Keeper of Wampum, F. S. Myers.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 626, of Canton, was organized November 14, 1901, with thirty-nine charter members and the following officers: Exalted Ruler, R. A. Savill; Esteemed Leading Knight, Jesse Heylin; Esteemed Loyal Knight, J. H. Fitzgerald; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, John M. Fox; Secretary, C. W. Snyder; Treasurer, L. C. Webster; Esquire, W. H. Middlekauf; Tyler, F. C. Powell; Chaplain, B. H. Taylor; Inner Guard, Dan Macknet; Organist, Bevan Lawson. The present membership is 200, and the officers are as follows: Exalted Ruler, Frederick A. Perkins; Esteemed Leading Knight, Floyd F. Putman; Esteemed Loyal Knight, T. W. Sissons; Secretary, C. W. Snyder; Treasurer, C. E. Hicks; Esquire, W. S. Geigley; Tyler, C. E. Savill; Chaplain, John Gallagher; Inner Guard, W. F. Plattenburg.

Black Eagle Aerie, No. 580, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized December 27, 1903, with E. P. Thompson as President. The present membership is 300, with the following officers: G. H. Todd, President; Joseph Waugh, Secretary; S. M. Calkins, Treasurer.

Besides the above societies of a secret, fra-

ternal and protective nature, Canton has the following organizations: American Patriots, Court of Honor, No. 73; Degree of Honor; Fraternal Tribune, No. 40; Fraternal Reserve Life Association; Independent Order of Mutual Aid; Knights of the Globe, No. 156; Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F.; Royal Neighbors; Stars of Equity, and Yeomen of America, besides various industrial unions.

Ethiopia Lodge, No. 29 (colored), K. of P., was organized in 1903 and has a membership of about twenty-five.

Farmington Societies.—The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and United Mine Workers of America, all have strong organizations in Farmington.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Lodge was organized as early as November, 1848, and now has 115 members, with officers as follows: Noble Grand, Ray Pancake; Vice Grand, O. J. Kelly; Recording Secretary, A. T. Short; Financial Secretary, Edward L. Parks; Treasurer, C. M. Berdine; Grand Representative, A. D. Scudder.

Masonic Lodge, No. 192, has some 100 members, and is both an old and a flourishing organization. The Masons and Odd Fellows occupy separate buildings, in which each have a half interest.

Silver Bow Lodge, No. 598, K. of P., was organized October 17, 1900, and has nearly 180 members, officered as follows: Chancellor Commander, Frank Hayslip; Vice Chancellor, Urshell Johnson; Keeper of Records and Seal, Walter L. Merchant; Master of Finance, David McKinley; Prelate, Joseph Fennell; Master at Arms, William Fennell; Master of Work, Horace Harrop; Inner Guard, George Myer; Outer Guard, Evan Perry.

Rathbone Sisters, Temple No. 119, an auxiliary of the K. of P., was organized October 21, 1903, and now numbers about 100 members.

Farmington Camp, No. 1985, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized May 17, 1893, with officers as follows: Consul, Michael Macmorrow; Clerk, Dr. A. H. Fash; Banker, Frank E. Crane. The present membership is 115, with the following officers: Consul, Dr. A. H. Fash; Clerk, Neil Berdine; Banker, Thomas Masmorrow; W. A., Albert Scudder.

The Royal Neighbors Lodge, an auxiliary of

the Modern Woodmen of America, was organized January 19, 1907.

George Hunter Post, No. 145, G. A. R., occupies a large hall, which is also sub-rented to several other fraternities. The post was founded July 3, 1882, and numbers about twenty-five. George Hunter Woman's Relief Corps No. 262, auxiliary to the post, was organized December 23, 1894, and has some 100 members.

The Yeomen of America effected an organization in Farmington on July 10, 1907, and have some forty members, with James P. Lightfoot President; Robert Adams, P. V. P.; Mrs. Orpha A. Lightfoot, Vice President; H. T. McCall, Chaplain; Dr. A. H. Fash, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles Rogers, Chancellor.

The Farmington Union of the United Mine Workers of America numbers fully 500. It was organized March 25, 1898, and its present officers are: Hiram Idle, President; Robert Taggart, Recording Secretary; Samuel Pascall, Financial Secretary; Edward Hicks, Treasurer.

The Federation of Labor effected a local organization known as No. 8311 April 24, 1900.

LEWISTOWN SOCIAL ORDERS.—When Ossian M. Ross laid out the town of Lewistown in 1822 he donated several lots for courthouse, jail and church. Upon this tract was erected a building for the meeting of the Masons, who organized Lodge No. 104. This pioneer organization evidently went out of existence, as the present lodge was chartered October 6, 1851, with Eli H. Bearce as Worthy Master, Hugh Lamaster, Senior Warden, and James J. Hale, Junior Warden. The lodge first occupied its present site when it rented rooms in the building erected by Colonel Lewis W. Ross, in 1868, on the southwest corner of the square. At that time and for some years afterward it was one of the largest lodges in the State. The present membership is eighty-five and its officers are: Grier Hanson, Worthy Master; Robert D. Quigley, Senior Warden; Frank D. Potts, Junior Warden; Edward Fackler, Treasurer; Conrad W. Belts, Secretary, and Thomas Chipfield, Chaplain. Mr. Belts has held the office of Secretary continuously for eighteen years. The Past Masters now living are: P. J. Standard, A. J. Belts and J. D. Breckenridge.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 51, in Lewistown, was organized in March, 1849, with General L. F. Ross Noble

Grand, and its present officers are: L. W. Potts, Noble Grand; P. E. Hofflund, Vice Grand; J. W. Duvall, Secretary, and D. R. Houghton, Treasurer. It has sixty members.

GRAND ARMY POST.—Thomas Layton Post, No. 121, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., was organized in Lewistown January 20, 1882, with the following charter members, of whom those marked with a * are deceased: *Thomas Deems, *A. R. McDonald, *G. A. Buffum, George Heap, John McCumber, L. W. Potts, *L. S. Rasmussen, H. A. Yarnell, W. C. Staton, H. C. Hasson, *W. W. Hull, *I. C. Barclay and Alexander Maranville. The first Commander was L. S. Rasmussen, after which came in succession the following, of whom those marked with a * are deceased: *Captain Thomas A. Boyd, George W. Reese, *William M. Dobson, A. J. Strites, *George H. Metzel, L. W. Potts, *W. T. Scott, Rev. A. K. Tullis, *General Lewis F. Ross, M. K. Dobson, *John W. Dodds, *S. H. Burtis, O. M. McCumber, Edward F. Evans and Dr. W. S. Strode. Of the 162 names now on the roster of the post only about fifteen are left in good standing, the following (September, 1907) being alive: Eli Maranville, John Lathburg, Harrison Smith, John A. Gray, John Livingston, Dr. D. D. Talbott, T. F. Gibbons, H. B. Hill, Benjamin Prichard, George Bandle, E. H. Dudley, E. W. Belts, T. L. Frazier, J. M. Stewart, J. G. Ackerson, William Fitzgerald, William Pollard, George W. Jones, T. G. Goodman, G. W. Reese, James Mosslander, D. C. Pancake, Lemuel Purdy, J. F. Allison, Charles Duncan, Richard Burge, J. C. Gould, O. M. McCumber, C. H. Harper, D. K. Holton, A. Behymer, W. H. Hitchcock, Charles Demott, Eugene Groat, Warren Davis, Amos Backus, M. V. B. Ryan, William Lackey, James K. Yocum, I. M. Barnes, E. F. Evans, George M. Hackett, George Huber, M. K. Dobson, John C. Gould, Allen Noah, L. B. Phillips, A. K. Tullis, W. C. Burgett, W. H. Dunblazier, John Virgil, W. S. Strode, William Jones, J. N. Grafton, S. R. Wells, H. W. Peters, W. B. Winchell, William Heikes, G. W. Brush, J. W. Breckenridge, William Hunter, Henry Walker, Frank Garthwait, M. B. Nott, J. S. Williams, S. H. Gustine, W. T. Whaley, S. R. Quigley, A. F. Krebaum, Henry C. Barnes, Thomas Cheney, A. A. Gallant, W. B. Golden, William E. Howlett.

The present officers of the post are: Past Commander, Dr. W. S. Strode; Senior Vice

Commander, Aaron Behymer; Junior Vice Commander, Eugene Groat; Surgeon, A. A. Gallant; Chaplain, O. M. McCumber; Officer of the Day, M. K. Dobson; Outer Guard, Charles Demott; Quartermaster, William Jones; Adjutant, A. J. Stutes; S. M., William Newberry.

Kennett Lodge, No. 146, K. of P., of Lewistown, was organized January 14, 1886, by the election of the following officers: George K. Linton, Past Chancellor; J. M. Wallace, Chancellor Commander; P. C. Ross, Vice Chancellor; Edward C. Miles, Prelate, and D. W. C. Ufford, Keeper of Records and Seal. It was instituted by Canton Lodge, No. 54, with twenty-one members, and now numbers over 160. Its present officers are: C. C. Prickett, Chancellor Commander; J. C. Fleming, Vice Chancellor; H. O. Burtis, Prelate, and G. M. Blakeslee, Keeper of Records and Seal, and Grand Representative.

The Modern Woodmen of American, organized in the summer of 1886, and have now a lodge of 160 members, officered as follows: F. L. Lambert, Consul; G. W. Weldy, Adjutant; P. E. Hofflund, Banker, and J. W. Duvall, Clerk.

The Court of Honor, which was organized in 1897, has a membership of ninety and officers as follows: M. T. Robison, Chancellor; Miss Ida Crabtree, Vice Chancellor; L. C. Breeden, Past Chancellor, and J. W. Duvall, Recorder and Treasurer.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.—The Altruistic Club of Canton was founded in 1898 as an art organization, then became an Archery Club, and in 1903 was established on its present charitable basis, its special object being to eliminate the sufferings of the sick who are unable to obtain necessary medical and surgical aid. Applications for assistance must be presented by the attending physicians. The club furnishes nurses and surgical rooms, pays for medicines and provides for all necessary relief except medical and surgical attendance, which is donated by the profession. The club is doing a good work and has been of especial service during the progress of typhoid and other epidemics. Its officers are: President, Mrs. L. E. Grimm; Vice President, Mrs. C. M. Black; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Knauss; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Hentze; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Donn.

THE GRAHAM HOSPITAL.—Notwithstanding the density and magnitude of its population, Fulton County is unable to boast a public hos-

pital. A Hospital Association has been existing in Canton for some years and for a time a public hospital was maintained in leased premises. The venture was not a success. Recently, however, the Misses Alice and Caroline Graham, daughters of the late Hon. John G. Graham, have undertaken to erect a hospital building to cost \$25,000, which is to be located on West Walnut Street in the city of Canton. The contract has been let and work is to begin at once. The control and management of the institution, which will be known as Graham Hospital, is left to a Board of Trustees, to be appointed, one each from the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias organizations, and one each from the Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, and one of the Misses Graham.

The late Joseph L. Murphy bequeathed the sum of \$40,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital in Canton to be under the management of the Canton Physicians' Club. This will, however, is being contested, and it will be likely many years before a determination is reached.

TRADES-UNIONS.—The first organization in the line of trades-unionism in Fulton County was the establishment of a Knights of Labor Association in Canton at the time that body was in its zenith. Following this, however, nothing was done in the way of organizing trades-unions in the county until in 1893, when a Federation of Labor and various locals were established in Canton, and locals in the other towns and villages in the county. The oldest and strongest organization of labor is that of the United Mine Workers of America. All the mines in the county are operated by men belonging to this organization. Locals of various other trades are well organized, but the numbers are necessarily limited, owing to the fact that there are not many engaged in any special line of trade in any single locality in the county. Strikes have been few, the most important being the cigarmakers' strike in Canton in 1895. Formerly there were many differences between the coal mine operators and miners, but there have been none of consequence for more than ten years.

The Eighth Sub-District of the United Mine Workers of America comprises seventeen counties in Central Illinois, with a membership of 5,000 (2,500 in Fulton County) and with head-

quarters in Canton. It was organized in 1898 by Samuel Pascoe, of Farmington, member of the State Executive Board, and the first President of the sub-district. Succeeding Mr. Pascoe as President were: A. Alexander Snedden, who served three months in 1899, resigned and was followed by the former Vice President, T. H. Picten, the latter being an incumbent for three years; F. M. Guthrie, 1902-05, and William Spenny, of Farmington, from the latter year to date. The Secretary and Treasurer of the sub-district, who has been in office for nine years, is Sidney J. Young. The location of the unions in Fulton County, with their members, is given by Secretary Young as follows: Astoria, No. 329; Breeds, No. 517; Bryant, No. 373; Brerton, No. 1193; Cuba, No. 368; Canton, No. 892; Dunfermline, No. 106; Ellisville, No. 1053; Farmington, Nos. 946 and 1213; Fairview, No. 275; Norris, No. 792, and St. David, No. 860.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

LIST OF NOTABLE CRIMES PERPETRATED IN FULTON COUNTY—PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN PROSECUTED FOR MURDER IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

The first murder in Fulton County, according to Harvey Lee Ross, who is recognized as authority, was committed by Reuben and Roswell Fenner. The victim was the wife of Reuben Fenner. The Fenners were among the first settlers of Fulton County and participated in the affairs of the county quite largely, and their names are frequently found upon the early records of the county's legislative and judicial minutes. Mr. Ross says that Mrs. Fenner was so cruelly treated by her husband and his brother, that she died from the injuries; that when the people of the county learned of her death and assembled for the funeral, they found that the body had been placed in a rough box for a coffin and made ready for burial. Her body was removed by the people there gathered and their suspicions of the cause of the death



William a Fearwell

of Mrs. Fenner were verified, as they found the body badly bruised as a result of harsh treatment. The Fenners were arrested and confined in Lewistown's first jail. After remaining in jail for about two months awaiting the convening of court, they escaped. It was supposed that friends of the Fenners had come up from Calhoun County, where the Fenners had formerly resided, and with a crowbar had pried out one of the logs of the jail walls. The Fenners were never afterward heard from.

The criminal record of Fulton County would be a long one, even if it were confined solely to felonies—too long for any detailed recital in a work of this character. Therefore, the details here given will be confined to a summary of only the indictments for capital offenses as they appear of record on the criminal calendar:

James Ogden.—Indicted in 1840 for the murder, in Union Township, of George Morris by kicking him. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Nehemiah Northup.—Indicted in 1848 for the murder of Norman Beamas by shooting with a gun at Liverpool. Northup gave bond, which he forfeited, and was never apprehended again.

Jackson Louderback, Daniel Louderback and John Curless.—Indicted March 6, 1849, for the murder of Abraham Littlejohn, of Woodland Township, by cutting with a knife. Jackson Louderback fled and was never apprehended. Daniel Louderback was tried and acquitted and the case against John Curless was *nolle prosequied*.

Nancy Wilcoxon.—Indicted March 17, 1852, for murder by killing William Weston with a knife. Found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six years in penitentiary. She was the first woman indicted for murder in Fulton County.

William Tait.—Indicted for murder in November, 1857, for killing Hamilton Brown at Astoria. It was supposed that Brown died from the result of the impact of a stone supposed to have been thrown by Tait. Tait was tried and acquitted.

Simon R. O. Hardy and John O. Hardy.—Indicted April 27, 1859, for the murder of Daniel Richardson in Liverpool Township by stabbing with a knife. Trial by jury and verdict of acquittal.

Isaac Harris.—Indicted for murder October,

1860, for killing one Vaughn at Vermont by striking him with a club. Found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to State's prison for fifteen years.

Jackson Bolen.—Indicted February 26, 1863, for killing James Mahary, of Vermont, by stabbing with knife. Tried by jury and acquitted.

Thomas Wright.—Indicted 1862 for killing one Helm. Case *nolle prosequied*.

George W. Potts.—Indicted February 28, 1863, for killing Zachariah Shaw with a knife. Potts was never apprehended.

Ira Cobb.—Indicted for murder September 29, 1864, for killing one Baker, of Woodland Township, by shooting him with a pistol. Tried on change of venue in Peoria County and sentenced to ten years in State's prison. New trial granted. Later pleaded guilty of manslaughter and sent to the State's prison for one year.

Catherine Lewis (alias Catherine Todd) and Robert Todd.—Indicted April 20, 1865, for murder by poisoning; tried by jury, which returned verdict of not guilty.

William A. Jones.—Indicted for murder April 21, 1866, for killing Wesley Pitman at Bryant by hitting him on the head with a rock. Found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to State's prison for two years.

John Yarnell.—Indicted April 23, 1867, for killing James P. Goodwin, City Marshal of Lewistown, by shooting. Change of venue taken to McDonough County; prisoner was sentenced to penitentiary for fourteen years.

Oscar Craig.—Indicted August 25, 1870, for murder for killing Thomas Brown at Otto by shooting. Change of venue to Tazewell County. Verdict of acquittal.

Lemuel Purdy, Pitts L. Purdy and Samuel Nicholson.—Indicted April 29, 1871, for murder of a Scandinavian at Lewistown in a free-for-all fight. Nicholson was found not guilty by the Fulton County Grand Jury. Pitts L. Purdy took a change of venue to Schuyler County and was acquitted. Lemuel Purdy was tried in Macon County on change of venue and was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in State's prison.

Jonathan B. Berry.—Indicted August, 1876, for murder of John J. Lalicker, in Pleasant Township, by shooting with a pistol. Found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Joseph Mayhall.—Indicted 1876 for the murder of John Willis by killing him with a knife. Tried and acquitted.

Jacob Mabes.—Indicted September 1, 1877, for murder for killing Byron Daily in Orion Township by striking him on the head with a rock. Tried and acquitted.

Stephen Joy.—Indicted for murder of Dr. S. O. Hall at Bernadotte by cutting Hall's throat with a knife. Found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to fourteen years in State's prison.

Hannah E. Rauch.—Indicted for murder of Cooney Rauch, her husband, by poison in August, 1879. Found not guilty. The accused resided east of Ipava.

William Chapman, Florence G. Chapman and Charles B. Tompkins.—Indicted for murder May 5, 1879. Indictment quashed August 28, 1879.

Philip T. Smith.—Indicted for murder August, 1880, charged with murder of Sanford Bush at Utica in fight, May 5, 1881. Jury found accused not guilty.

Amos Belles.—Indicted for murder of Robert C. Kelly, March 18, 1882, by shooting, at Duncan City. Found guilty and also found insane and sentenced to insane asylum.

Elmer Lamb and May E. Lawson.—Indicted August 21, 1884, for murder of James Lawson, northeast of Fairview, by shooting. James Lawson was husband of May E. Lawson. Were found guilty and Lamb sentenced to nineteen years and May E. Lawson to twenty-one years in penitentiary.

John Shaw.—Indicted for murder of some unknown person in Banner Township in 1885. *Nolle prosequi* by State's Attorney.

George Weldy.—Indicted August 3, 1887, for murder of John Logan, City Marshal of Lewistown, by shooting with revolver while drunk. Entered plea of guilty and sentenced for life. Afterward pardoned by Governor.

John T. Farris.—Indicted for murder of Stephen McGehee, August 2, 1888, by shooting with revolver; occurred southeast of Canton. McGehee married divorced wife of Farris and was shot at his own home. Change of venue to Peoria County. Accused found guilty and sentenced to twenty-five years in penitentiary.

Omar S. Markland.—Indicted March 19, 1889, for murder of Thomas Calhoun at Smithfield. Markland stood in doorway and shot Calhoun

with shotgun as he drove by. Jury found him not guilty.

Andrew Warfield and Charles Warfield.—Indicted August 5, 1892, for murder of Charles Boswell by stabbing with knife in a drunken row at Maples Mills. Andrew Warfield was found guilty and sentenced to prison for life; Charles Warfield was found not guilty.

James Trayer and Hugh Foutch.—Indicted for murder, November 28, 1892. April 2, 1895, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Trayer was sentenced to fifteen years and Foutch to two years in the penitentiary.

Chadrack Lovell and John McMahon.—Indicted August 30, 1893, for killing Thomas O'Brien on November 22, 1892, in Isabel Township in a fight by hitting with a club. March 20, 1894, case was stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate.

J. K. P. White and Mary White.—Indicted for murder December 14, 1892. (Record does not disclose result.)

William Woodward (colored).—Indicted for killing another colored man at St. David by shooting with revolver in a fight, December 17, 1896. Found guilty and sentenced to thirty-five years in penitentiary.

Albert Bowman.—Indicted for killing Oscar Cox in Waterford by striking with a club in drunken row. October 16, 1897, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year in penitentiary.

App. Forgay, alias Aph. Forgay.—Indicted for murder of Ben Wilson by shooting with revolver on the streets of Dunfermline in a drunken row on May 4, 1897. January 24, 1898, entered plea of guilty and was sentenced for natural life in penitentiary.

George Callender.—Indicted for murder of Elwood Moore, January 2, 1898, by shooting with gun during a quarrel east of Lewistown. June 4, 1898, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to fifteen years in penitentiary.

Earl Simms.—Indicted for murder October 10, 1899. Found guilty by jury; also found to be insane and sentenced to asylum.

John C. Hellyer.—Indicted for murder of Cora Peters along railroad between Lewistown and Ipava by striking with rock or club. She was found under bridge. Hellyer and deceased had been on a drunk in Lewistown. Found guilty

February 6, 1900, and sentenced to twenty-five years in penitentiary. Reversed by Supreme Court and case *nolle prosequied*.

Emery Pertle.—Indicted September, 1905, for murder of David Gauf by shooting at the home of Maggie Ricks, southeast of Canton, in a fight. Court instructed jury to find defendant not guilty.

Edward L. Moore, alias "Doc" Moore.—Indicted for murdering Edward Lamb at St. David, October 20, 1902, by shooting. Moore shot at another man in saloon and killed Lamb in the street. Found not guilty.

Madella Winget.—Indicted in 1905 for murder of her husband by feeding him poisoned pie. Found not guilty by jury.

Henry Kruzan.—Indicted January, 1906, for murder of John Hinds by shooting with shotgun. Affair occurred on Hinds' farm northeast of Ipava during a quarrel. Accused found not guilty.

Martha Baxter.—Indicted January, 1905, for murder of husband by shooting with revolver. Jury returned verdict of not guilty.

Robert Emery, Leo Schunk and Earl Butler.—Indicted January 12, 1906, for murder of infant babe of one Pearl Weaver in Canton on the 26th day of September, 1905, by smothering in a box. Found not guilty by jury.

Joseph Maglino and Joseph Malaski.—Indicted January 12, 1906, for shooting one John Rosso with a shotgun in a drunken row at Norris, Ill., on November 26, 1905. Accused never apprehended.

Frank Bartosik.—Indicted January 12, 1906, for shooting one Peter Migda with a shotgun in a drunken row at Farmington, Ill., on December 14, 1905. Never apprehended.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ABSTRACT OF ELECTION RETURNS FOR FULTON COUNTY BY YEARS FROM 1836 TO 1906—LIST OF NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL CANDIDATES FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

Following will be found a tabular statement of the vote cast in Fulton County for Na-

tional, State and county officers at the various elections held from 1836 to 1906, thus covering a period of seventy years. The political relations of the more prominent candidates are indicated by the insertion of the abbreviated titles of parties to which they belonged, "D" standing for Democrat, "W" for Whig, "R" for Republican, "Ab" for Abolitionist, "Am" for American, "Pro" for Prohibition, etc.:

ELECTION AUGUST 1, 1836.

| Member of Congress— | Vote. |
|------------------------|-------|
| William L. May, D..... | 544 |
| John T. Stuart, W..... | 345 |
| May's plurality, 199. | |

| State Senator— | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Samuel Hackelton, D..... | 604 |
| John P. Boice, W..... | 206 |
| Hackelton's plurality, 398. | |

| Representatives— | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Jonas Rawalt, W..... | 462 |
| Asel F. Ball, W..... | 340 |
| William Elliott, Jr., D..... | 307 |
| Joseph Sharp, D..... | 239 |
| William Shinn | 18 |
| Jonah Marchant | 198 |

| Sheriff— | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Hugh Lamaster, W. | 629 |
| Alexander R. Shaffer, D..... | 86 |
| Lamaster's plurality, 543. | |

| Coroner— | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Daniel Wells | 268 |
| Samuel Porter | 188 |
| Wells's plurality, 80. | |

| County Commissioners— | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| William Johnson | 425 |
| Jared Lyon, D..... | 341 |
| Pleasant Odell, D..... | 306 |
| Charles Newcomb, Ab..... | 355 |
| Erasmus D. Rice, W..... | 206 |
| Amaziah Howard, D..... | 232 |
| Lewis Bideman, W..... | 302 |

SPECIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1836.

| County Surveyor— | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Stephen H. Pitkins, D..... | 297 |

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Samuel G. Wright | 62 |
| John L. Dyer..... | 40 |
| Pitkins's plurality, 235. | |

ELECTION AUGUST 7, 1837.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| County Treasurer— | |
| Erasmus D. Rice, W..... | 447 |
| Nathan Beadles, D..... | 225 |
| Hirah Saunders, D..... | 98 |
| Rice's plurality, 222. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| County Clerk— | |
| Stephen Dewey, W..... | 720 |
| Joseph L. Sharp, D..... | 122 |
| Dewey's plurality, 598. | |

ELECTION AUGUST 6, 1838.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Governor— | |
| Cyrus Edwards, W..... | 774 |
| Thomas Carlin, D..... | 808 |
| Carlin's plurality, 34. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Member of Congress— | |
| John T. Stuart, W..... | 768 |
| Stephen A. Douglas, D..... | 808 |
| Douglas's plurality, 40. | . |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Representatives— | |
| Newton Walker, W..... | 757 |
| Jonas Rawalt, W..... | 625 |
| David Markley, D..... | 603 |
| Joseph Brown, D..... | 330 |
| Henry B. Evans, D..... | 359 |
| Stephen Rigdon, W..... | 226 |
| Thomas J. Little, D..... | 101 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Sheriff— | |
| Hugh Lamaster, W..... | 941 |
| Benjamin Foster, D..... | 623 |
| Lamaster's plurality, 318. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Coroner— | |
| Emsley Wiley, D..... | 699 |
| John Thorp, W..... | 350 |
| Wiley's plurality, 349. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| County Commissioners— | |
| John Johnston, W..... | 669 |
| Hiram Wentworth, W..... | 573 |
| John Barker, D..... | 573 |
| Charles Newcomb, Ab..... | 319 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| William Johnson, D..... | 264 |
| Seth Hilton, W..... | 348 |
| Isaac Linley, D..... | 324 |
| Jonah Marchant, Ab..... | 136 |
| Josiah Moore, D..... | 288 |
| John W. Shinn, D..... | 247 |
| Johnston's plurality, 321. | |
| Wentworth's plurality, 225. | |
| Barker's plurality, 225. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 25, 1839.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| State Senator— | |
| David Markley, D..... | 707 |
| John Johnston, W..... | 573 |
| Markley's plurality, 134. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1840.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| President— | |
| William Henry Harrison, W..... | 1,253 |
| Martin VanBuren, D..... | 1,347 |
| VanBuren's plurality, 94. | |

ELECTION AUGUST 2, 1841.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| James H. Ralston, D..... | 1,110 |
| John T. Stuart, W..... | 1,009 |
| Ralston's plurality, 101. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| County Commissioner— | |
| John W. Shinn, D..... | 897 |
| John F. Randolph, W..... | 1,075 |
| Randolph's plurality, 178. | |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| County Treasurer— | |
| William Elliott, Sr., D..... | 958 |
| Franklin Foster, W..... | 1,007 |
| Foster's plurality, 49. | |

School Commissioner—
Erasmus D. Rice, W..... 1,027
Rice's majority, 1,027.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1844.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| James K. Polk, D..... | 1,557 |
| Henry Clay, W..... | 1,434 |
| James G. Birney, Ab..... | 108 |

Polk's plurality, 103.



Annie E. Farwell

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

762a

ELECTION APRIL 19, 1847.

Four Delegates to Constitutional Convention—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Isaac Linley | 1,306 |
| Lyman Moon | 993 |
| H. M. Wead..... | 1,170 |
| T. B. Gordon..... | 992 |
| David Markley | 1,011 |
| George Krider | 1,105 |
| Henry S. Hyatt..... | 791 |
| J. V. D. Gaddis..... | 863 |
| William Wheeler | 46 |
| John M. Wright..... | 36 |
| Daniel Dobbins | 34 |
| William Ellsworth | 35 |
| George W. Little | 35 |

Joint Delegate with Peoria County—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Richard Freeborn | 1,091 |
| Onslow Peters | 671 |

Freeborn's plurality, 420.

ELECTION AUGUST, 1847.

County Commissioners—

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| D. S. Johnson..... | 1,611 |
| John Riley | 1,037 |
| Luther Birge | 32 |

Johnson's plurality, 574.

County Clerk—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| James Johnson | 1,019 |
| W. J. Taylor..... | 527 |
| F. J. Porter..... | 1,198 |

Porter's plurality, 179.

Recorder—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Robert Paull, D..... | 1,213 |
| Erasmus D. Rice, W..... | 1,501 |

Rice's plurality, 288.

County Treasurer and Assessor—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James Manley, D..... | 928 |
| William McComb, W..... | 1,788 |

McComb's plurality, 860.

School Commissioner—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| M. Eichelberger, D..... | 1,028 |
| H. M. Wead, D..... | 857 |

Eichelberger's plurality, 171.

County Surveyor—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Isaiah Stillman, D..... | 1,396 |
| Thomas Cheyney, W. | 730 |
| Harrison Rigdon, W..... | 257 |

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Elias Prosser, W..... | 99 |
|-----------------------|----|

Stillman's plurality, 666.

ELECTION AUGUST 7, 1848.

Governor—

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| A. C. French, D..... | 1,622 |
| C. V. Dyer, W..... | 181 |

French's plurality, 1,441.

Member of Congress—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| William A. Richardson, D..... | 1,624 |
| Eli Wilson, W..... | 181 |

Richardson's plurality, 1,443.

State Senator—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| David Markley, D..... | 1,266 |
| Edson Harkness, W..... | 1,166 |
| Erasmus Miner, Free-Soil..... | 130 |

Markley's plurality, 100.

Representatives—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| James S. Christy, D..... | 1,177 |
| Edward Sayre, D..... | 1,190 |
| William Kellogg, W..... | 1,538 |
| William Phelps, W..... | 1,026 |
| H. S. Thomas, Free-Soil..... | 197 |
| Luther Birge, Free-Soil..... | 153 |

Sheriff—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Joseph Dyckes, D..... | 2,111 |
| M. S. Hoblet, W..... | 164 |
| Amos Leach, Free-Soil..... | 17 |

Dyckes's plurality, 1,947.

County Commissioners—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| William Johnson, D..... | 1,409 |
| B. M. Veatch, W..... | 885 |
| Abraham Hale, Free-Soil..... | 169 |

Johnson's plurality, 524.

Coroner—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Henry Snively, D..... | 1,393 |
| J. B. Hall, W..... | 833 |

Snively's plurality, 560.

Circuit Clerk—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Joel Solomon, D..... | 843 |
| William McComb, W..... | 1,319 |

McComb's plurality, 117.

State's Attorney—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| William Elliott, Jr., D..... | 836 |
| Robert S. Blackwell, W..... | 1,202 |

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1849.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Judge— | |
| Henry Walker, D..... | 1,320 |
| Erasmus D. Rice, W..... | 1,331 |
| Rice's plurality, 11. | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Associate Justices— | |
| Parley C. Stearns, D..... | 1,302 |
| Jesse Benson, D..... | 1,363 |
| Thomas Hamer, W..... | 1,281 |
| Anson Smith, W..... | 1,150 |
| Stearns's plurality, 152. | |
| Benson's plurality, 213. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Clerk— | |
| Leonard F. Ross, D..... | 2,348 |
| Fitch J. Porter, W..... | 12 |
| Ross's majority, 2,336. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| County Treasurer— | |
| Robert Paull, D..... | 2,128 |
| Paull's majority, 2,128. | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| County Surveyor— | |
| Stephen H. Pitkin, D..... | 1,496 |
| David F. Emry, W..... | 1,129 |
| Pitkin's plurality, 367. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| School Commissioner— | |
| William N. Cline, D..... | 2,066 |
| Cline's majority, 2,066. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1850.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| W. A. Richardson, D..... | 1,333 |
| O. H. Browning, W..... | 1,187 |
| Richardson's plurality, 146. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| State Senator— | |
| Peter Sweat, D..... | 1,363 |
| E. N. Powell, W..... | 1,122 |
| Sweat's plurality, 241. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Representatives— | |
| Thomas J. Little, D..... | 1,549 |
| Isaac Linley, D..... | 1,246 |
| Thomas Hamer, W..... | 1,173 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Sheriff— | |
| D. J. Waggoner, D..... | 1,438 |
| George W. Stipp, W..... | 1,064 |
| Waggoner's majority, 374. | |

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Coroner— | |
| Henry Snively | 1,245 |

ELECTION MAY 10, 1851.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| County Surveyor— | |
| Franklin Foster, D..... | 410 |
| Alexander T. Robertson, W..... | 288 |
| David F. Emry, W..... | 432 |
| Emry's plurality, 22. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1851.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| County Treasurer— | |
| Robert Paull, D..... | 1,314 |
| Paull's majority, 1,309. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| County Surveyor— | |
| Hiram J. Graham, D..... | 916 |
| Terah Jones, D..... | 188 |
| John G. Voorhees, W..... | 4 |
| Graham's plurality, 728. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| School Commissioner— | |
| John W. Shinn, D..... | 1,143 |
| Shinn's majority, 1,142. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Governor— | |
| Joel A. Matteson, D..... | 2,205 |
| Edwin B. Webb, W..... | 1,840 |
| D. A. Knowlton, Ind..... | 274 |
| Matteson's plurality, 365. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| State's Attorney— | |
| E. G. Johnson, W..... | 2,100 |
| George W. Stipp, D..... | 1,893 |
| Johnson's majority, 207. | |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| Lewis W. Ross, D..... | 2,106 |
| James Knox, W..... | 2,013 |
| L. W. Curtin, Ab..... | 346 |
| Ross's plurality, 93. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Representatives— | |
| William K. Johnson, D..... | 2,044 |
| Levi H. Bradbury, D..... | 2,171 |
| A. T. Robertson, W..... | 1,831 |
| Anson Smith, W..... | 1,794 |
| Levinus Sperry, W..... | 247 |
| Luther Birge, Ab..... | 243 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Sheriff— | |
| Joseph Dyckes, D..... | 2,223 |
| Jonas Rawalt, W..... | 1,712 |
| John Shriner, Ab..... | 219 |

Dyckes's plurality, 511.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Coroner— | |
| Harrison P. Fellows, D..... | 2,214 |
| Harrison, Rigdon, W..... | 1,820 |
| L. Ames, Ab..... | 250 |

Fellows's plurality, 394.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Circuit Clerk— | |
| Edward Sayre, D..... | 2,171 |
| William McComb, W..... | 1,888 |
| John M. Wright, Ab..... | 254 |

Sayre's plurality, 283.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1853.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Judge— | |
| Henry L. Bryant, D..... | 1,525 |
| E. Stapleford, D..... | 42 |

Bryant's majority, 1,483.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Clerk— | |
| John H. Piersol, D..... | 1,414 |
| Robert Carter, R..... | 703 |

Piersol's majority, 711.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Treasurer— | |
| George Humphrey, D..... | 1,312 |
| James Updegraff, W..... | 859 |

Humphrey's majority, 453.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| County Surveyor— | |
| Terah Jones, D..... | 1,538 |

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| County Commissioner— | |
| Deward Sayre, D..... | 1,603 |

Sayre's majority, 1,603.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1854.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| William McMurty, D..... | 1,814 |
| James Knox, W..... | 1,809 |

McMurty's majority, 5.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Representatives— | |
| William N. Cline, D..... | 1,754 |
| Isaac Linley, D..... | 1,580 |
| Amos C. Babcock, W..... | 1,724 |
| Robert Carter | 1,722 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Levi H. Bradbury, Anti-M..... | 156 |
| Jesse Cox, Anti-M..... | 176 |
| William Aten, Ab..... | 26 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Sheriff— | |
| David J. Waggoner, D..... | 2,060 |
| Hugh Lamaster, W..... | 1,519 |
| Thomas J. Walters | 112 |

Waggoner's plurality, 541.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Coroner— | |
| Samuel Sivley, D..... | 1,755 |
| Samuel Duvall, W..... | 159 |
| H. O. Fellows, Anti-M..... | 237 |

Sivley's plurality, 1,596.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Treasurer— | |
| George Humphrey, D..... | 1,666 |
| James H. Smith, W..... | 1,095 |

Humphrey's majority, 571.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| County Surveyor— | |
| Terah Jones, D..... | 1,749 |
| David F. Emry, W..... | 807 |
| D. C. Turner, Know Nothing..... | 102 |

Jones's plurality, 942.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| School Commissioner— | |
| William H. Haskell, D..... | 1,543 |
| Sands N. Breed, W..... | 1,239 |

Haskell's majority, 304.

| | |
|---|-------|
| On Subscription of \$100,000 to Peoria & Hannibal Railroad— | |
| For..... | 1,897 |
| Against..... | 951 |

Majority for, 946.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| President— | |
| James Buchanan, D..... | 2,724 |
| John C. Fremont, R..... | 2,021 |
| Millard Fillmore, Am. | 898 |

Buchanan's plurality, 703.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Governor— | |
| William A. Richardson, D..... | 2,816 |
| William H. Bissell, R..... | 2,387 |
| Buckner S. Morris, Am..... | 396 |

Richardson's plurality, 429.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| I. M. Craig | 2,880 |

James H. Stuart 2,435
 Craig's majority, 445.

State Senator—

William C. Goudy, D..... 2,848
 William H. Franklin, R..... 2,541
 Goudy's majority, 307.

Representatives—

Joseph Dyckes, D..... 2,821
 James H. Stipp, D..... 2,822
 William P. Kellogg, R..... 2,403
 Thomas Hamer, W..... 2,398
 Jesse Cox, W..... 377
 William D. Nelson, Ab..... 163

Circuit Clerk—

Deward Sayre, D..... 2,827
 Robert Carter, R..... 2,403
 T. W. Williams, Ab..... 352
 Sayre's plurality, 424.

Sheriff—

William M. Standard, D..... 2,829
 Benjamin C. Johnson, R..... 2,368
 William T. VanDerveer..... 361
 Standard's plurality, 461.

Coroner—

James J. Crail, D..... 2,803
 B. W. Messler, R..... 369
 James Robb, Ab..... 2,885
 Robb's plurality, 82.

County Surveyor—

William J. Edie, D..... 2,784
 Abraham Hoxie, R..... 2,390
 James A. Russell, Ab..... 385
 Edie's plurality, 394.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1857.

County Judge—

Henry L. Bryant, D..... 964
 Bryant's majority, 964.

County Clerk—

John H. Piersol, D..... 954
 Piersol's majority, 954.

County Treasurer—

Jacob Derry, D..... 938
 Derry's majority, 938.

Surveyor—

Harrison Rigdon, D..... 946
 Rigdon's majority, 946.

School Commissioner—

William H. Haskell, D..... 943
 Haskell's majority, 943.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1858.

Member of Congress—

James W. Davidson, D..... 3,224
 William Kellogg, R..... 2,980
 Davidson's majority, 244.

Representatives—

S. P. Cummings, D..... 3,238
 John H. Graham 3,241
 W. A. Dickerman, R..... 2,979
 William Craig, R..... 2,963
 Cummings's plurality, 259.
 Graham's plurality, 262.

Sheriff—

David B. Waggoner, D..... 3,392
 John Bless, R..... 2,839
 Waggoner's majority, 553.

Coroner—

Zalmon A. Green, D..... 3,184
 James W. Brooks, R..... 2,974
 Green's majority, 210.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

County Treasurer—

Jacob Derry, D..... 1,853
 V. M. Grewell, R..... 1,444
 Derry's majority, 409.

County Surveyor—

David Shreeves, D..... 1,831
 D. F. Emry, R..... 1,464
 Shreeves's majority, 367.

School Commissioner—

S. Y. Thornton, D..... 1,712
 William H. Haskell, R..... 1,395
 Thornton's majority, 317.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

President—

Abraham Lincoln, R..... 3,629

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| S. A. Douglas, D..... | 3,926 |
| J. C. Breckenridge, D..... | 11 |
| John Bell, Union..... | 48 |
| Douglas's plurality, 297. | |

Governor—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James Allen, D..... | 3,929 |
| Richard Yates, R..... | 3,655 |
| Allen's majority, 274. | |

Member of Congress—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Robert G. Ingersoll, D..... | 3,941 |
| William Kellogg, R..... | 3,634 |
| Ingersoll's majority, 307. | |

Senator—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| William Berry, D..... | 3,921 |
| Richard Haney, R..... | 3,673 |
| Berry's majority, 248. | |

Representatives—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| S. P. Cummings, D..... | 3,941 |
| John G. Graham, D..... | 2,928 |
| John H. Kelly, R..... | 3,668 |
| William Phelps, R..... | 3,651 |

Circuit Clerk—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Alexander Hull, D..... | 3,909 |
| William McComb, R..... | 3,677 |
| Hull's majority, 232. | |

Sheriff—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Asaph Perry | 3,885 |
| G. A. Marsh | 3,661 |
| Perry's majority, 224. | |

Coroner—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Isaac Cunningham, D..... | 3,920 |
| James W. Brooks, R..... | 3,664 |
| Cunningham's majority, 256. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

County Clerk—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Joseph Dyckes, D..... | 2,498 |
|-----------------------|-------|

County Treasurer—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| William C. Worley..... | 2,521 |
|------------------------|-------|

County Judge—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| John M. Lewis, D..... | 2,495 |
|-----------------------|-------|

School Commissioner—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| S. Y. Thornton, D..... | 2,540 |
|------------------------|-------|

County Surveyor—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| David Shreeves, D..... | 2,541 |
|------------------------|-------|

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

Member of Congress—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Lewis W. Ross, D..... | 3,134 |
|-----------------------|-------|

Representatives—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| John G. Graham, D..... | 4,515 |
| Simeon P. Shope, D..... | 3,148 |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R..... | 1,808 |

State Senator—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Albert C. Mason, D..... | 3,157 |
| George I. Bergen, R..... | 1,791 |
| Mason's majority, 1,366. | |

Sheriff—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| J. F. Wilcoxon, D..... | 3,155 |
| T. N. Hassen, R..... | 1,789 |
| Tracey Stroud, R..... | 1,794 |
| Wilcoxon's plurality, 1,361. | |

Coroner—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| H. McCaughey, D..... | 3,150 |
| T. N. Hassen, R..... | 1,789 |
| McCaughey's majority, 1,361. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

County Treasurer—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| William C. Worley, D..... | 2,738 |
| Jackson Carter, R..... | 2,364 |
| Worley's majority, 374. | |

County Surveyor—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| David Shreeves, D..... | 2,766 |
| David Emry, R..... | 2,365 |
| Shreeves's majority, 401. | |

School Commissioner—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| William T. Davidson, D..... | 2,684 |
| DeWitt C. Bryant, R..... | 2,370 |
| Davidson's majority, 314. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

President—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| George B. McClellan, D..... | 3,694 |
| Abraham Lincoln, R..... | 2,991 |
| McClellan's majority, 703. | |

Governor—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| James C. Robinson, D..... | 3,698 |
|---------------------------|-------|

Richard J. Oglesby, R..... 3,002
Robinson's majority, 696.

Member of Congress—

Lewis W. Ross, D..... 3,698
Hugh Fullerton, R..... 3,000
Ross's majority, 698.

Representatives—

L. W. James, D..... 3,686
Timothy M. Morse, D..... 3,691
Granville Barrere, R..... 2,995
Thomas Hamer, R..... 2,999

State's Attorney—

Thomas E. Morgan, D..... 3,695
Parley C. Stearns, R..... 2,991
Morgan's majority, 704.

Circuit Clerk—

Alexander Hill, D..... 3,691
Daniel D. Walker, R..... 2,998
Hill's majority, 693.

Sheriff—

Robert Johnson, D..... 3,684
William W. Hull, R..... 3,002
Johnson's majority, 682.

Coroner—

F. M. Snively, D..... 3,687
Ambros Hasty, R..... 3,001
Snively's majority, 686.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

County Judge—

John M. Lewis, D..... 2,933
Thomas A. Boyd, R..... 2,919
Lewis's majority, 14.

County Clerk—

Joseph Dyckes, D..... 2,941
Franklin B. Lamonde, R..... 2,914
Dyckes's majority, 27.

County Treasurer—

Charles Howard, D..... 2,912
Samuel B. Spears, R..... 2,910
Howard's majority, 2.

Superintendent of Schools—

Samuel S. Tipton, D..... 2,926
Sidney R. Quigley, R..... 2,909
Tipton's majority, 17.

County Surveyor—

David Shreeves, D..... 2,963
M. V. D. Voorhees, R..... 2,883
Shreeves's majority, 80.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

Member of Congress—

Lewis W. Ross, D..... 3,621
Charles E. Lippencott, R..... 3,716
Lippencott's majority, 95.

State Senator—

George A. Charles, D..... 3,616
Thomas A. Boyd, R..... 3,734
Boyd's majority, 118.

Representatives—

L. W. James, D..... 3,624
T. M. Morse, D..... 3,624
Caleb B. Cox, R..... 3,714
George W. Fox, R..... 3,714

Sheriff—

David J. Waggoner, D..... 3,642
William W. Hull, R..... 3,640
Waggoner's majority, 2.

Coroner—

David J. Austin, D..... 3,622
John Scrivner, R..... 3,712
Scrivner's majority, 90.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

County Treasurer—

Charles Howard, D..... 3,547
Caleb J. Dilworth, R..... 3,047
Howard's majority, 500.

Surveyor—

David Shreeves, D..... 3,569
L. C. Maynard, R..... 3,026
Shreeves's majority, 543.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

President—

U. S. Grant, R..... 3,559
Horatio Seymour, D..... 4,118
Seymour's majority, 559.

Governor—

John R. Eden, D..... 4,123
John M. Palmer, R..... 3,530
Eden's majority, 593.

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

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Member of Congress—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Thompson W. McNeely, D..... | 4,115 |
| Leonard F. Ross, R..... | 3,538 |
| McNeely's majority, 577. | |

Representatives—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Timothy M. Morse, D..... | 4,116 |
| John W. Ross, D..... | 4,129 |
| Caleb R. Cox, R..... | 3,510 |
| Thomas Vanducar, R..... | 3,502 |

Circuit Clerk—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Henry W. Baughman, D..... | 4,122 |
| Charles T. Coleman, R..... | 3,525 |
| Baughman's majority, 597. | |

Sheriff—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Silas Babbitt, D..... | 4,115 |
| Thomas Scott Brown, R..... | 3,538 |
| Babbitt's majority, 577. | |

Coroner—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Joseph Barker, D..... | 4,120 |
| Thomas Jenkins, R..... | 3,489 |
| Barker's majority, 631. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

County Judge—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| John H. Piersol, D..... | 3,416 |
| Parley C. Stearns, R..... | 2,554 |
| Piersol's majority, 862. | |

County Clerk—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| James H. Stipp, D..... | 3,104 |
| Sands N. Breed, R..... | 2,675 |
| Stipp's majority, 429. | |

County Treasurer—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Evan Baily, D..... | 3,337 |
| William McComb, R..... | 2,753 |
| Baily's majority, 584. | |

Superintendent of Schools—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Horatio J. Benton, D..... | 3,397 |
| Samuel D. Sawyer, R..... | 2,708 |
| Benton's majority, 689. | |

County Surveyor—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Francis P. Paull, D..... | 3,384 |
| Lewis C. Maynard, R..... | 2,727 |
| Paull's majority, 657. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

Member of Congress—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Thompson W. McNeely, D..... | 2,810 |
| Benjamin F. Westlake, R..... | 2,385 |
| McNeely's majority, 424. | |

State Senator—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| A. M. Craig, D..... | 2,832 |
| Benjamin F. Gatton, D..... | 2,863 |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R..... | 2,436 |
| Henry J. Vaughn, R..... | 2,351 |

Representatives—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Timothy M. Morse, D..... | 2,798 |
| John W. Ross, D..... | 2,834 |
| S. P. Cummings, D..... | 2,819 |
| David T. Todd, R..... | 2,391 |
| DeWitt C. Bryant, R..... | 2,352 |
| James K. Magie, R..... | 2,383 |

Sheriff—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Robert Prichard, D..... | 2,803 |
| Thomas P. Duncan, R..... | 2,419 |
| Prichard's majority, 384. | |

Coroner—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Daniel Walters, D..... | 2,803 |
| John W. Moss, R..... | 2,419 |
| Walters's majority, 384. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1871.

County Treasurer—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| E. Baily, D..... | 2,236 |
| E. D. Slater, R..... | 1,588 |
| Baily's majority, 648. | |

County Surveyor—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| F. P. Paull, D..... | 2,105 |
| E. Maynard, R..... | 1,618 |
| Paull's majority, 487. | |

Coroner—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| J. Herriford, D..... | 2,188 |
| I. L. B. Witchell, R..... | 1,638 |
| Herriford's majority, 550. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| U. S. Grant, R..... | 3,502 |
|---------------------|-------|

Horace Greeley, Liberal..... 3,704
 Charles O'Connor, D..... 52
 Greeley's plurality, 202.

Governor—

Richard J. Oglesby, R..... 3,511
 Gustavus Koerner, Lib..... 3,828
 Sidney Breese, D..... 46
 Koerner's plurality, 317.

Member of Congress—

Granville Barrere, R..... 3,481
 N. E. Worthington, Lib..... 3,840
 Worthington's majority, 359.

State Senator—

James DeWitt, R..... 3,457
 S. P. Cummings, Lib..... 3,848
 Cummings's majority, 391.

Representatives—

John A. Gray, R..... 10,226½
 Stephen Y. Thornton, Lib..... 5,852½
 James M. Darnell, Lib..... 5,631
 Christopher Wilson, D..... 386

State's Attorney—

Charles J. Main, R..... 3,474
 Daniel Abbott, D..... 3,874
 Abbott's majority, 400.

Circuit Clerk—

Phil J. Plattenburg, R..... 3,633
 H. M. Baughman, D..... 3,874
 Baughman's majority, 241.

Sheriff—

Charles C. Riley, R..... 3,526
 Robert Prichard, D..... 3,827
 Prichard's majority, 301.

Coroner—

Jay C. Tompkins, R..... 3,535
 Hiram Hunt, D..... 3,834
 Hunt's majority, 299.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1873.

County Judge—

John H. Peirsol, Ind..... 4,131

County Clerk—

Isaiah C. Worley, Peo..... 2,358

John Prickett, Farmers'..... 1,884
 Worley's majority, 474.

County Treasurer—

David F. Emry, Peo..... 2,100
 Job Walker, Farmers'..... 2,135
 Walker's majority, 35.

School Superintendent—

V. M. Grewell, People's..... 2,169
 Ed. Maynard, Farmers'..... 2,001
 Grewell's majority, 168.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

Member of Congress—

Richard H. Whiting, R..... 1,815
 Leonard F. Ross, Ind..... 3,598
 Ross's majority, 1,783.

State Senator—

A. B. Kirkbride, R..... 2,313
 Robert Brown, D..... 3,344
 Brown's majority, 1,031.

Representatives—

Joseph B. Negley, Ind..... 2,460
 James DeWitt, R..... 5,854
 Samuel P. Cummings, D..... 3,821
 S. Y. Thornton, D..... 4,536½

Sheriff—

William W. Hull, R..... 2,504
 David J. Waggoner, D..... 3,116
 Waggoner's majority, 612.

County Surveyor—

Edward Maynard, Ind..... 799
 Jonas R. Rawalt, R..... 2,274
 Charles Kilsa, D..... 2,610
 Kilsa's plurality, 336.

Coroner—

Richard M. Horton, Ind..... 798
 David Armstrong, R..... 2,291
 Hiram Hunt, D..... 2,584
 Hunt's plurality, 293.

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1875.

County Treasurer—

Job Walker, D..... 1,781
 David F. Emry, R..... 1,260
 Walker's majority, 521.

County Surveyor—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Charles Killsa, D..... | 1,719 |
| Isaac David, R..... | 1,293 |
| Killsa's majority, 426. | |

ELECTION APRIL 4, 1876.

County Judge—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Henry L. Bryant, D..... | 1,521 |
| David Armstrong, R..... | 1,560 |
| Armstrong's majority, 39. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

President—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Samuel J. Tilden, D..... | 4,669 |
| Rutherford B. Hayes, R..... | 4,187 |
| Peter Cooper, Greenback..... | 89 |
| Tilden's plurality, 482. | |

Governor—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Lewis Stuart, D..... | 4,760 |
| Shelby M. Cullom, R..... | 4,187 |
| Stuart's majority, 573. | |

Congress—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| George A. Wilson, D..... | 4,537 |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R..... | 4,278 |
| William W. Matthews, Greenback..... | 127 |
| Wilson's plurality, 259. | |

Representatives—

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| William T. McCreary, D..... | 7,057 |
| Charles F. Robinson, D..... | 7,026½ |
| Henry S. Merrill, R..... | 5,715 |
| John A. Leeper, R..... | 6,925 |

State's Attorney—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Daniel Abbott, D..... | 4,730 |
| Joseph L. Murphy, R..... | 4,176 |
| Abbott's majority, 554. | |

Circuit Clerk—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Theophilus L. Frazier, D..... | 4,647 |
| John D. Beahm, R..... | 4,220 |
| Frazier's majority, 427. | |

Sheriff—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| David J. Waggoner, D..... | 4,671 |
| William R. Hasson, R..... | 4,160 |
| Waggoner's majority, 511. | |

Coroner—

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Hiram Hunt, D..... | 4,695 |
|--------------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| David Armstrong, R..... | 4,201 |
| Hunt's majority, 494. | |

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1877.

County Judge—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Samuel P. Cummings, D..... | 2,968 |
| Henry L. Bryant, Ind..... | 2,814 |
| Cummings's majority, 154. | |

County Clerk—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Isaiah C. Worley, D..... | 3,237 |
|--------------------------|-------|

County Treasurer—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Philemon Markley, D..... | 4,731 |
|--------------------------|-------|

Superintendent of Schools—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Horatio J. Benton, D..... | 3,019 |
| Mrs. Anna J. Howard, Ind..... | 2,643 |
| Benton's majority, 373. | |

ELECTION 1878.

State Treasurer—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Edward L. Cronkrite, D..... | 3,462 |
| John C. Smith, R..... | 3,087 |
| Erastus M. Bates, Greenback..... | 804 |
| Cronkrite's plurality, 375. | |

Superintendent of Public Instruction—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Samuel W. Etter, D..... | 3,472 |
| James P. Slade, R..... | 3,077 |
| F. M. Hall, Greenback..... | 807 |
| Etter's plurality, 395. | |

Clerk Supreme Court—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Ethan A. Snively, D..... | 3,479 |
| Mervin B. Converse, R..... | 3,070 |
| Thomas S. Knowles, Greenback..... | 799 |
| Snively's plurality, 407. | |

Clerk Appellate Court—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| George W. Jones, D..... | 3,492 |
| M. M. Duncan, R..... | 3,048 |
| C. E. Schoff, Greenback..... | 807 |

Member of Congress—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| George A. Wilson, D..... | 3,425 |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R..... | 3,173 |
| Alexander H. McKeighan, Greenback.... | 762 |
| Wilson's plurality, 252. | |

State Senator—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Meredith Walker, D..... | 3,509 |
|-------------------------|-------|

Jones plurality, 444.
 Thomas P. Duncan, R. 3,710
 Duncan's majority, 201.

Representatives—
 Charles F. Robison, D. 5,255
 William T. McCreery, D. 5,119½
 Isaac Black, R. 2,855½
 Hosea Davis, R. 8,701½

Sheriff—
 George W. Standard, D. 2,997
 Oliver P. Randolph, R. 3,556
 M. M. Johnson, Greenback. 745
 Scattering 2
 Oliver P. Randolph's plurality, 559.

Coroner—
 Stephen B. Bennett, D. 3,550
 William B. Bolton, R. 2,991
 W. D. Nelson, Greenback. 792
 Bennett's plurality, 559.

Amendment Sec. 31, Art. 4, State's Constitution—
 For 7,009
 Against 63

Issue of \$75,000 New County Bonds—
 For 6,804
 Against 278
 Majority for, 5,526.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1879.

County Treasurer—
 Philemon Markley, D. 3,058
 Riley Bristol, R. 2,536
 Matthew H. Mitchell, Greenback. 324
 Markley's plurality, 522.

Surveyor—
 William T. R. Fennessy, D. 3,062
 Marion Ingle, R. 2,668
 Fennessy's majority, 394.

ELECTION 1880.

President and Vice President—
 Hancock and English, D. 4,718
 Garfield and Arthur, R. 4,168
 Weaver and Chambers, Greenback. 553
 Democratic plurality, 550.

Governor—
 Lyman Trumbull, D. 4,698
 Shelby M. Cullom, R. 4,127
 A. J. Streeter, Greenback. 559
 Trumbull's plurality, 571.

Lieutenant Governor—
 Lewis B. Parsons, D. 4,697
 John M. Hamilton, R. 4,166
 Andrew B. Adair, Greenback. 562
 Parsons' plurality, 531.

Secretary of State—
 John H. Oberly, D. 4,713
 Henry D. Dement, R. 4,171
 J. M. Thompson, Greenback. 554
 Oberly's plurality, 542.

Auditor of Public Accounts—
 Lewis C. Starkel, D. 4,710
 Charles P. Swigert, R. 4,176
 W. T. Ingram, Greenback. 554
 Starkel's plurality, 534.

State Treasurer—
 Thomas Butterworth, D. 4,712
 Edward Rutz, R. 4,173
 G. W. Evans, Greenback. 555
 Butterworth's plurality, 539.

Attorney General—
 Lawrence Harmon, D. 4,704
 James McCartney, R. 4,169
 H. G. Whitlock, Greenback. 554
 Harmon's plurality, 535.

Member of Congress—
 John S. Lee, D. 4,741
 John H. Lewis, R. 4,134
 William H. Reynolds, Greenback. 561
 Lee's plurality, 607.

Member State Board of Equalization—
 Charles F. Robison, D. 4,682
 William Mellor, R. 4,169
 M. H. Mitchell, Greenback. 598

Representatives—
 Inmon Blackaby, D. 7,146
 William C. Reno, D. 7,109
 Joseph L. McCune, R. 12,400
 Noah Havermale, Greenback 1,797½

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

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State's Attorney—
Patrick W. Gallagher, D..... 4,670
Winfield Scott Edwards, R..... 4,343
Gallagher's majority, 327.

Clerk of Circuit Court—
Theophilus L. Frazier, D..... 4,688
Charles T. Coleman, R..... 4,226
C. A. Emry 501
Frazier's plurality, 462.

Sheriff—
David J. Waggoner, D..... 4,605
Oliver P. Randolph, R..... 4,126
M. M. Johnson 560
Waggoner's plurality, 479.

Coroner—
Stephen B. Bennett, D..... 4,698
Samuel L. Brick, R..... 4,164
A. B. Clough 550
Bennett's plurality, 534.

Amendment to Sec. 8, Art. 10, State Constitution—
For 8,606
Against 217
Majority for, 8,389.

ELECTION 1882.

State Treasurer—
Alfred Orendorff, D..... 4,258
John C. Smith, R..... 3,985
Daniel McLaughlin 302
John J. Irwin 52
Orendorff's plurality, 263.

State Superintendent Public Instruction—
Henry Raab, D..... 4,264
Charles T. Stratton, R..... 4,012
Frank H. Hall 262
Elizabeth B. Brown 53
Raab's plurality, 252.

Member of Congress—
Nicholas E. Worthington, D..... 4,461
John H. Lewis, R..... 3,795
Matthew H. Mitchell 265
Worthington's plurality, 666.

Representatives—
Inmon Blackaby, D..... 7,224
F. A. Willoughby, D..... 5,706½

W. H. Emerson, R..... 6,237½
A. S. Curtis, R..... 5,629
A. H. McKeighan 898½

County Judge—
Daniel Abbott, D..... 4,042
Thomas A. Boyd, R..... 4,327
D. Y. Miller 246
Boyd's plurality, 275.

County Clerk—
Frank P. Paul, D..... 4,023
W. R. McLaren, R..... 4,141
John H. Emry 238
McLaren's plurality, 118.

County Treasurer—
Jeremiah P. Wolf, D..... 4,188
V. M. Grewell, R..... 4,076
Joseph B. Negley 257
Wolf's plurality, 102.

Sheriff—
David J. Waggoner, D..... 3,352
J. M. Stewart, R..... 4,936
Joseph Vail 138
Stewart's plurality, 584.

County Superintendent of Schools—
Alice Welch, D..... 3,442
E. R. Boyer, R..... 4,395
John F. McLain 214
Boyer's plurality, 953.

Coroner—
Stephen B. Bennett, D..... 4,256
W. H. Smith, R..... 3,995
Dr. W. D. Nelson..... 261
Bennett's plurality, 261.

On \$531,712.12 Appropriation for State House—
For 2,255
Against 2,387

On Act Ceding Illinois and Michigan Canal to United States—
For 3,319
Against 1,440

ELECTION 1884.

President and Vice President—
Blaine and Logan, R..... 4,508

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Cleveland and Hendricks, D..... | 4,899 | Royal Hammond | 8 |
| Prohibition candidates | 188 | Worthington's plurality, 486. | |
| Scattering | 159 | | |
| Democratic plurality, 391. | | | |
| Governor— | | State Board of Equalization— | |
| Richard J. Oglesby, R..... | 4,554 | William Mellor, R. | 4,559 |
| Carter H. Harrison, D..... | 4,887 | R. A. Perkins, D..... | 4,987 |
| James E. Hobbs | 179 | G. W. Jones | 1 |
| Jesse Harper | 161 | William Miller | 2 |
| Harrison's plurality, 333. | | Perkins' plurality, 428. | |
| Lieutenant Governor— | | State Senator— | |
| John C. Smith, R..... | 4,544 | A. W. Berggren, R..... | 4,548 |
| Henry Seiter, D. | 4,910 | C. F. Robison, D..... | 4,826 |
| James L. Perryman | 167 | M. H. Mitchell | 159 |
| A. C. Vanderwater | 166 | Robison's plurality, 278. | |
| Lemuel Straton | 2 | | |
| Seiter's plurality, 366. | | Representatives— | |
| Secretary of State— | | W. J. Orendorff, R..... | 7,066½ |
| Henry D. Dement, R..... | 4,538 | O. P. Cooley, R..... | 6,509 |
| Michael J. Daugherty, D..... | 4,910 | S. P. Marshall, D..... | 9,248½ |
| Charles W. Enos | 170 | F. A. Willoughby, D..... | 5,551½ |
| H. E. Baldwin | 165 | W. W. Matthews | 406 |
| Daugherty's plurality, 372. | | | |
| Auditor Public Accounts— | | Clerk of the Supreme Court— | |
| Charles P. Swigert, R..... | 4,542 | Thomas D. McGrath, R..... | 4,568 |
| Walter E. Carlin, D..... | 4,900 | E. A. Snively, D..... | 4,937 |
| Alexander B. Irwin | 171 | Charles Campbell | 2 |
| E. F. Reeves | 165 | Snively's plurality, 369. | |
| A. Tompkins | 2 | | |
| Carlin's plurality, 358. | | Clerk of the Appellate Court— | |
| State Treasurer— | | L. W. Shepard, R..... | 4,570 |
| Jacob Gross, R. | 4,535 | G. W. Jones, D..... | 4,915 |
| Alfred Orendorff, D. | 4,911 | Robert Linsey | 2 |
| Uriah Copp, Jr. | 170 | Jones' plurality, 345. | |
| B. W. Goodhue | 165 | | |
| Peter Howe | 2 | State's Attorney— | |
| Orendorff's plurality, 376. | | J. W. Kreiger, R..... | 4,712 |
| Attorney General— | | W. M. VanDeventer, D..... | 4,894 |
| George Hunt, R. | 4,536 | VanDeventer's majority, 182. | |
| Robert L. McKinley, D..... | 4,908 | | |
| Hale Johnson | 168 | Clerk of Circuit Court— | |
| J. N. Gwin | 165 | Albert Bonnel, R. | 4,742 |
| Joel Buckley | 2 | M. D. Cummings, D..... | 4,816 |
| McKinley's plurality, 372. | | J. H. Emery | 102 |
| Member of Congress— | | Cummings' plurality, 74. | |
| Julius S. Starr, R..... | 4,580 | Coroner— | |
| N. E. Worthington, D..... | 5,066 | J. A. Rea, R..... | 4,621 |
| | | Isaac L. Beatty, D..... | 4,893 |
| | | W. D. Nelson | 122 |
| | | Beatty's plurality, 272. | |
| | | County Surveyor— | |
| | | A. L. Roberts, D..... | 4,540 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Charles Kellsa, R. | 5,049 |
| John McClain | 130 |
| Kellsa's plurality, 509. | |

ELECTION 1886.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| State Treasurer— | |
| John R. Tanner, R. | 4,254 |
| Henry J. Ricker, D. | 4,393 |
| Henry W. Austin | 236 |
| John Bndlong | 192 |
| Ricker's plurality, 139. | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Superintendent of Public Instruction— | |
| Richard Edwards, R. | 4,255 |
| F. T. Oldt, D. | 4,400 |
| U. Z. Gilmer | 235 |
| D. L. Brancher | 186 |
| Oldt's plurality, 145. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| Philip S. Post, R. | 4,223 |
| N. E. Worthington, D. | 4,589 |
| David McCulloch | 224 |
| Worthington's plurality, 366. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Representatives— | |
| O. P. Cooley, R. | 5,892½ |
| Thomas Hamer, R. | 5,988½ |
| S. P. Marshall, D. | 11,745 |
| F. M. Grant, Pro. | 1,421 |
| S. H. Armstrong | 1,655½ |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Judge— | |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R. | 4,433 |
| A. M. Barnett, D. | 4,286 |
| J. B. Royal, Pro. | 151 |
| F. M. Waid | 166 |
| Boyd's plurality, 147. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| County Clerk— | |
| William R. McLaren, R. | 4,314 |
| P. H. Snively, D. | 4,389 |
| F. Vandeventer, Pro. | 175 |
| J. B. Negley | 168 |
| Snively's plurality, 75. | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| County Treasurer— | |
| James M. Stewart, R. | 4,452 |
| J. E. Piersol, D. | 4,251 |
| G. W. Irons | 177 |
| F. Garner | 174 |
| Stewart's plurality, 201. | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Sheriff— | |
| A. B. Smith, R. | 4,404 |
| Robert H. Dickey, D. | 4,303 |
| J. W. James | 185 |
| Thomas Stansbury | 161 |
| Smith's plurality, 101. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| County Superintendent of Schools— | |
| T. R. Wilcoxon, R. | 4,282 |
| M. P. Rice, D. | 4,406 |
| Lizzie L. Evernden, Pro. | 171 |
| S. V. Stair | 178 |
| Rice's plurality, 124. | |

ELECTION 1888.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| President— | |
| Harrison, R. | 4,948 |
| Cleveland, D. | 4,965 |
| Fisk, Labor | 281 |
| Streeter, Pro. | 120 |
| Cleveland's plurality, 17. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Governor— | |
| Fifer, R. | 4,945 |
| Palmer, D. | 5,020 |
| Harts, Labor | 248 |
| Jones, Pro. | 84 |
| Palmer's plurality, 75. | |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| P. S. Post, R. | 4,986 |
| N. E. Worthington, D. | 5,018 |
| Sedgwick, Labor | 269 |
| Worthington's plurality, 32. | |

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Senator— | |
| Thomas Hamer, R. | 5,008 |
| Imon Blackaby, D. | 4,973 |
| Snedeker, Labor | 270 |
| Hamer's plurality, 30. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Circuit Clerk— | |
| W. M. Fike, R. | 5,032 |
| S. S. Clayberg, D. | 4,972 |
| Merritt, Labor | 254 |
| Fike's plurality, 60. | |

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| State's Attorney— | |
| O. G. Boyer, R. | 4,914 |
| Kinsey Thomas, D. | 5,178 |
| Thomas' majority, 254. | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Coroner— | |
| G. W. Newberry, R..... | 4,975 |
| D. M. Waggoner, D..... | 5,007 |
| Brown, Pro. | 272 |
| Waggoner's plurality, 32. | |

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Surveyor— | |
| A. L. Roberts, R..... | 4,941 |
| Charles Kelsa, D. | 5,035 |
| Zollman, Pro. | 267 |
| Kelsa's plurality, 94. | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| County Judge— | |
| W. S. Edwards, R..... | 5,029 |
| D. Abbott, D. | 4,974 |
| Irwin, Pro. | 236 |
| Edwards' plurality, 55. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Lieutenant Governor— | |
| Lyman B. Ray, R..... | 4,941 |
| Andrew J. Bell, D..... | 4,984 |
| Joseph L. Whitelock, Pro..... | 275 |
| John M. Foley, People's..... | 105 |
| Bell's plurality, 43. | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Secretary of State— | |
| Isaac N. Pearson, R..... | 4,975 |
| Newell D. Hicks, D..... | 4,944 |
| J. Ross Hanna, Pro..... | 276 |
| L. W. Robertson, People's..... | 104 |
| Pearson's plurality, 31. | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Auditor— | |
| Charles W. Pavey, R..... | 4,943 |
| Andrew Welch, D. | 4,972 |
| Uriah Copp, Jr., Pro..... | 278 |
| George W. Collins, People's..... | 107 |
| Welch's plurality, 29. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| State Treasurer— | |
| Charles Becker, R. | 4,946 |
| Francis Hoffman, Jr., D..... | 4,971 |
| John W. Hart, Pro..... | 276 |
| Nathan Barnett, People's | 107 |
| Hoffman's plurality, 25. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Attorney General— | |
| George Hunt, R. | 4,949 |
| Jacob R. Creighton, D..... | 4,969 |
| F. E. Andrews, Pro..... | 274 |
| John M. Dill, People's..... | 105 |
| Creighton's plurality, 20. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Member State Board of Equalization— | |
| Cyrus Bocoock, R. | 4,947 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| W. P. Caverly, D..... | 4,977 |
| A. T. McCormick, Pro..... | 279 |
| William Lessing, People's..... | 63 |
| Caverly's plurality, 30. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Representatives— | |
| Orrin P. Cooley, R..... | 7,384½ |
| George W. Prince, R..... | 7,387½ |
| James W. Hunter, D..... | 9,824 |
| Nelson W. Burneson, D..... | 5,448 |
| John S. Barrack, Pro..... | 819 |

ELECTION 1890.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| State Treasurer— | |
| Amberg, R. | 4,592 |
| Wilson, D. | 4,881 |
| Link, Pro. | 185 |
| Wilson's plurality, 249. | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Superintendent of Public Instruction— | |
| Edwards, R. | 4,638 |
| Raab, D. | 4,808 |
| Johann, Pro. | 170 |
| Raab's plurality, 170. | |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Trustees University of Illinois— | |
| Neely, R. | 4,619 |
| Mansfield, R. | 4,617 |
| Bennett, R. | 4,612 |
| Morgan, D. | 4,823 |
| Bryan, D. | 4,824 |
| Graham, D. | 4,828 |
| Gibson, Pro. | 180 |
| Edwards, Pro. | 180 |
| West, Pro. | 182 |
| Morgan's plurality, 209; Bryan's plurality, 207; Graham's plurality, 216. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| P. S. Post, R..... | 4,416 |
| Y. W. Wilson, D..... | 5,008 |
| Carr, Pro. | 122 |
| Wilson's plurality, 592. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Representatives— | |
| George W. Prince, R..... | 5,932 |
| O. I. Boyer, R..... | 7,609 |
| S. E. Carlin, D..... | 9,817 |
| J. W. Hunter, D..... | 4,704 |
| Greig, Pro. | 500 |

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Clerk Supreme Court— | |
| Finn, R. | 4,594 |

McFadden, D. 22
 Snively, Pro. 4,875
 Snively's plurality, 281.

Clerk Appellate Court—
 Murphy, R. 4,684
 Jones, D. 4,788
 Van Fleet, Pro. 22
 Jones' plurality, 104.

County Judge—
 W. S. Edwards, R. 4,652
 A. M. Barnett, D. 4,793
 Irwin, Pro. 148
 Barnett's plurality, 141.

County Clerk—
 Thomas Price, R. 4,538
 Joseph Harmison, D. 4,922
 Wilson, Pro. 141
 Harmison's plurality, 384.

Sheriff—
 William Warner, R. 4,562
 L. M. Donnelly, D. 4,893
 Smith, Pro. 148
 Donnelly's plurality, 331.

County Treasurer—
 G. K. Barrere, R. 4,563
 Robert Zimmerman, D. 4,815
 Hamer, Pro. 176
 Zimmerman's plurality, 252.

County Superintendent of Schools—
 M. M. Cook, R. 4,506
 M. P. Rice, D. 4,942
 Williams, Pro. 142
 Rice's plurality, 436.

ELECTION 1892.

President—
 Cleveland, D. 5,253
 Harrison, R. 4,948
 Bidwell, Pro. 292
 Weaver, People 379
 Cleveland's plurality, 305.

Governor—
 Altgeld, D. 5,209
 Fifer, R. 5,045
 Link, Pro. 277

Barnett, People 315
 Altgeld's plurality, 164.

Member of Congress—
 J. W. Hunter, D. 5,291
 P. S. Post, R. 4,925
 Metcalf, Pro. 273
 Walliker, People 349
 Hunter's plurality, 366.

Representatives—
 S. E. Carlin, D. 15,026
 J. L. Hastings, R. 7,374
 F. M. Murdock, R. 7,352½
 Greig, Pro. 898½
 Smith, People 1,593

State's Attorney—
 P. W. Gallagher, D. 5,368
 Thomas R. Hamer, R. 4,986
 Gallagher's majority, 382.

Circuit Clerk—
 J. D. Breckenridge, D. 5,282
 W. M. Fike, R. 5,043
 A. P. Booth, Pro. 253
 Breckenridge's plurality, 239.

Coroner—
 I. L. Beatty, D. 5,294
 E. M. Sutton, R. 4,975
 Johnston, Pro. 281
 Beatty's plurality, 319.

Surveyor—
 Charles Kellsa, D. 5,265
 G. W. Chandler, R. 4,991
 Emery, Pro. 281
 Kellsa's plurality, 274.

Lieutenant Governor—
 Gill, D. 5,250
 Ray, R. 1,949
 Dixon, Pro. 354
 Lamont, People 284
 Gill's plurality, 301.

Secretary of State—
 Hinrichsen, D. 5,238
 Pearson, R. 4,954
 Blood, Pro. 361
 Killam, People 285
 Hinrichsen's plurality, 284.

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|-------------------------------------|-------|--|--------|
| Auditor— | | | |
| Gore, D. | 5,236 | Superintendent of Public Instruction— | |
| Pavey, R. | 4,953 | Samuel M. Inglis, R. | 5,424 |
| Hill, Pro. | 360 | Henry Raab, D. | 4,341 |
| Noe, People | 285 | Nicholas T. Edwards, Pro. | 184 |
| Gore's plurality, 283. | | Lavina E. Roberts, People. | 493 |
| | | C. H. Divilbiss | 1 |
| Attorney General— | | Inglis' plurality, 1,083. | |
| Maloney, D. | 5,236 | | |
| Prince, R. | 4,950 | Trustees University of Illinois— | |
| Wright, Pro. | 287 | Lucy L. Flower, R. | 6,354 |
| Cox, People | 362 | Alexander McLean, R. | 6,338 |
| Maloney's plurality, 286. | | Samuel A. Bullard, R. | 6,338 |
| | | Taylor C. Clendenen, D. | 4,604 |
| Treasurer— | | Calvin L. Pleasants, D. | 4,596 |
| Ramsay, D. | 5,238 | Julia Holmes Smith, D. | 4,616 |
| Hertz, R. | 4,950 | Rena Michaels Atchison, Pro. | 380 |
| Marshall | 287 | Amelia E. Sanford, Pro. | 374 |
| McElroy, Pro. | 360 | Charles H. Merritt, Pro. | 357 |
| Ramsay's plurality, 288. | | John C. Tanquary, People. | 507 |
| | | Thomas B. Rinehart, People. | 507 |
| Congressmen-at-Large— | | Horace M. Gilbert, People. | 506 |
| Black, D. | 5,250 | Ebenezer Wakeley, People's Silver. | 12 |
| Hunter, D. | 5,248 | R. A. Wheeler | 7 |
| Willits, R. | 4,943 | Flower's plurality, 1,750; McLean's plurality, | |
| Yates, R. | 4,947 | 1,742; Bullard's plurality, 1,722. | |
| Andrews, Pro. | 283 | | |
| Felter, Pro. | 279 | Member of Congress— | |
| Harper, People | 365 | Joseph V. Graff, R. | 5,464 |
| McDonough, People | 359 | George O. Barnes, D. | 4,305 |
| | | David McCulloch, Pro. | 186 |
| Member State Board of Equalization— | | William L. Heberling, People. | 474 |
| Ross, D. | 5,239 | William G. Eggleston, Ind. | 35 |
| Bocock, R. | 4,941 | Graff's plurality, 1,139. | |
| McClelland, Pro. | 269 | | |
| Matthews, People | 363 | Representatives— | |
| Ross' plurality, 298. | | John W. Johnson, R. | 8,212½ |
| | | Jonathan Merriam, R. | 8,056½ |
| State Senator— | | Lute C. Breeden, D. | 6,613½ |
| L. D. Byers, D. | 5,231 | William A. Moore, D. | 6,363 |
| Thomas Hamer, R. | 4,951 | George W. Warner, Pro. | 547½ |
| J. G. Hoopes, Pro. | 282 | Edward C. Sloan, People. | 1,583½ |
| Nelson, People | 364 | | |
| Byers' plurality, 280. | | County Judge— | |
| | | S. H. Armstrong, R. | 5,285 |
| ELECTION 1894. | | A. M. Barnett, D. | 4,529 |
| | | John H. Gilroy, Pro. | 168 |
| State Treasurer— | | Oscar J. Boyer, People. | 484 |
| Henry Wulff, R. | 5,425 | Armstrong's plurality, 756. | |
| Bernard J. Claggett, D. | 4,342 | | |
| Howell J. Puterbaugh, Pro. | 192 | County Clerk— | |
| John R. Randolph, People. | 495 | W. H. Boyer, R. | 5,316 |
| Orrin L. Mann, Ind. R. | 16 | Joseph Harmison, D. | 4,540 |
| Wulff's plurality, 1,083. | | | |

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

762q

Ferdinand Griffith, Pro. 149
Harvey Savill, People 434
Boyer's plurality, 776.

County Treasurer—
J. W. Dodds, R. 5,306
L. M. Donnelly, D. 4,505
N. H. Kane, Pro. 166
Benjamin E. Negley, People. 466
Dodds' plurality, 801.

Sheriff—
J. M. Laws, R. 5,362
J. P. Wolf, D. 4,582
John Emory, Pro. 150
J. Snowden Boyer, People. 374
Laws' plurality, 780.

County Superintendent—
M. M. Cook, R. 5,435
H. L. Robert, D. 4,366
Edward S. Babcock, Pro. 151
Mrs. Annie W. Thomas, People. 471
Cook's plurality, 1,069.

ELECTION 1896.

President—
McKinley, R. 6,185
Bryan, D. 5,924
Bryan, People's 18
Palmer, Ind. D. 32
Levering, Pro. 88
Bentley, N. 6
Matchett, S. L. 3
Bryan, M. R. 15
McKinley's plurality, 243.

Governor—
Tanner, R. 6,183
Altgeld, D. 5,850
Altgeld, People's 17
Forman, Ind. D. 47
Gere, Pro. 129
Higgs, N. 8
Baustain, S. L. 3
Tanner's plurality, 316.

Lieutenant Governor—
Northcott, R. 6,181
Crawford, D. 5,906
Crawford, People's 18
Babcock, I. G. D. 31
Kepley, Pro. 98

Kirkpatrick, N. 8
Davis, S. L. 3
Lloyd, M. R. 14
Northcott's plurality, 257.

Secretary of State—
Rose, R. 6,180
Downing, D. 5,910
Downing, People's 18
Wiley, I. G. D. 31
Wilson, Pro. 97
Spencer, N. 7
Pepin, S. L. 3
Quelmalz, M. R. 14
Rose's plurality, 252.

Auditor—
McCullough, R. 6,177
Maxwell, D. 5,909
Maxwell, People's 18
Brink, I. G. D. 31
Bassett, Pro. 97
Hoopes, N. 9
Heintz, S. L. 3
Dunbar, M. R. 14
McCullough's plurality, 250.

Treasurer—
Hertz, R. 6,160
Pace, D. 5,919
Pace, People's 19
Ridgley, Ind. D. 35
Hayes, Pro. 98
Scott, N. 8
Hintze, S. L. 3
Hertz's plurality, 222.

Attorney General—
Akin, R. 6,174
Trude, D. 5,910
Trude, P. 18
Samuels, I. G. D. 30
Patton, Pro. 98
Gordon, N. 8
Ehman, S. L. 3
Burdick, M. R. 13
Akin's plurality, 256.

Clerk of Supreme Court—
Cadwallader, R. 6,174
Snively, D. 5,947
Snively, P. 18
Cadwallader's majority, 209.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Clerk of Appellate Court— | |
| Hippard, R. | 6,190 |
| Jones, D. | 5,936 |
| Jones, P. | 14 |
| Hippard's majority, 240. | |

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|----------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| Joseph V. Graff, R. | 6,199 |
| N. E. Worthington, D. | 5,790 |
| Holly, P. | 153 |
| Sheen, Pro. | 89 |
| Graff's plurality, 409. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| State Board of Equalization— | |
| W. O. Cadwallader, R. | 6,167 |
| M. Cooper, D. | 5,749 |
| Winn, Pro. | 94 |
| Cadwallader's plurality, 418. | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| State Senator— | |
| W. S. Edwards, R. | 6,214 |
| W. E. Moore, D. | 5,919 |
| Moore, P. | 18 |
| Edwards' plurality, 277. | |

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Representatives— | |
| J. Merriam, R. | 8,994 |
| J. W. Johnson, R. | 9,492 |
| L. C. Breeden, D. | 8,890½ |
| S. B. Beer, D. | 8,975½ |
| L. C. Breeden, P. | 26½ |
| S. B. Beer, P. | 29½ |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Circuit Clerk— | |
| R. E. Griffith, R. | 6,121 |
| J. D. Breckenridge, D. | 5,990 |
| Breckenridge, P. | 18 |
| Wolfe, Pro. | 97 |
| Griffith's plurality, 113. | |

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|-----------------------------|-------|
| State's Attorney— | |
| B. M. Chipfield, R. | 6,132 |
| Kinsey Thomas, D. | 5,994 |
| Thomas, P. | 18 |
| Hall, Pro. | 88 |
| Chipfield's plurality, 120. | |

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Surveyor— | |
| R. H. Bond, R. | 6,179 |
| Thomas Rookin, D. | 5,938 |
| Rookin, P. | 18 |
| Bond's majority, 223. | |

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|----------------------------|-------|
| Coroner— | |
| R. W. Bovee, R. | 6,202 |
| W. D. Nelson, Jr., D. | 5,903 |

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|-------------------------|----|
| Nelson, P. | 18 |
| Hall, Pro. | 90 |
| Bovee's plurality, 281. | |

ELECTION 1898.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| State Treasurer— | |
| Floyd K. Whittemore, R. | 5,285 |
| Millard F. Dunlap, D. | 5,009 |
| John W. Hess, P. | 180 |
| William H. Boles, Pro. | 106 |
| Fritz Lichtsin, S. L. | 13 |
| Whittemore's plurality, 285. | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Superintendent Public Instruction— | |
| Alfred Bayless, R. | 5,293 |
| Perry O. Stiver, D. | 4,967 |
| Charles N. Haskins, P. | 176 |
| L. T. Reagan, Pro. | 102 |
| John Pejim | 13 |
| Bayless' plurality, 326. | |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Trustees of the University of Illinois— | |
| A. F. Nightingale, R. | 5,316 |
| F. L. Hatch, R. | 5,316 |
| Alice A. Abbott, R. | 5,307 |
| J. E. Seller, D. | 4,975 |
| N. B. Morrison, D. | 4,967 |
| Julia H. Smith, D. | 4,983 |
| A. C. Vantine, P. | 178 |
| Mamie Braucher, P. | 177 |
| M. E. Walker, P. | 175 |
| Mary E. Metzger, Pro. | 137 |
| Mary I. Barnes, Pro. | 133 |
| C. C. Griffith, Pro. | 131 |
| Belle Sole | 13 |
| Anna Dietzgen | 14 |
| G. Renner | 14 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Member of Congress— | |
| J. V. Graff, R. | 5,406 |
| C. N. Barnes, D. | 4,904 |
| Stephen Martin, Pro. | 173 |
| Graff's plurality, 502. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Representatives— | |
| John W. Johnson, R. | 8,115½ |
| U. J. Albertsen, R. | 7,722½ |
| Jesse Black, Jr., D. | 7,393½ |
| S. B. Beer, D. | 7,783½ |
| Harry C. Holmes, Pro. | 278½ |

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|-----------------------|-------|
| County Judge— | |
| G. L. Miller, R. | 5,113 |

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

762s

Meredith Walker, D. 5,212
C. C. McLaren, P. 197
Walker's plurality, 99.

County Clerk—

H. J. Efnor, R. 5,345
O. J. Jameson, D. 4,981
W. C. Gullett, P. 173
Efnor's plurality, 364.

Sheriff—

L. C. Fouts, R. 5,155
L. M. Donnelly, D. 5,142
J. A. Jameson, P. 276
Fouts' plurality, 13.

County Treasurer—

H. F. Townsend, R. 5,172
T. C. Whitenack, D. 5,135
T. B. Clark, P. 195
Townsend's plurality, 37.

County Superintendent—

M. M. Cook, R. 5,373
J. R. Rowland, D. 4,951
Mrs. C. McCall Black, P. 211
Cook's plurality, 422.

ELECTION 1900.

President—

McKinley, R. 6,130
Bryan, D. 5,762
Woolley, Pro. 143
Barker, Peo. 30
Maloney, S. L. 10
Debs, S. D. 127
Ellis, U. R. D. L. 10
McKinley's plurality, 368.

Governor—

Yates, R. 6,109
Alschuler, D. 5,812
Barnes, Pro. 123
Van Tine, Peo. 26
Hoffman, S. L. 9
Perry, S. D. 94
Cordingly, U. C. 7
Spencer, U. R. D. L. 9
Yates' plurality, 297.

Lieutenant Governor—

Northcott, R. 6,110
Perry, D. 5,788

Harris, Pro. 133
Ferris, Peo. 27
Cox, S. L. 9
Pierson, S. D. 104
Thomas, U. C. 7
Quellmalz, U. R. D. L. 9
Northcott's plurality, 322.

Secretary of State—

Rose, R. 6,111
O'Donnell, D. 5,778
Radford, Pro. 136
Gayer, S. L. 9
Kerwin, S. D. 105
Whitehead, U. C. 7
Mann, U. R. D. L. 9
Rose's plurality, 333.

Auditor—

McCullough, R. 6,108
Parsons, D. 5,778
Stone, Pro. 133
Saylor, Peo. 27
Martis, S. L. 10
Wright, S. D. 107
Struble, U. C. 7
Kane, U. R. D. L. 9
McCullough's plurality, 331.

State Treasurer—

Williamson, R. 6,102
Dunlap, D. 5,789
Tunison, Pro. 132
Cosad, Peo. 27
Allen, S. L. 9
Wienen, S. D. 105
Caverly, U. C. 7
Burnhaus, U. R. D. L. 9
Williamson's plurality, 313.

Attorney General—

Hamlin, R. 6,107
Todd, D. 5,780
Regan, Pro. 133
Kilburn, Peo. 27
Boul, S. L. 9
Soelke, S. D. 106
Stephens, U. C. 7
Story, U. R. D. L. 9
Hamlin's plurality, 327.

Trustees University of Illinois—

McLean, R. 6,195

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Bullard, R. | 6,192 |
| Alexander, R. | 6,192 |
| Bliss, D. | 5,865 |
| Schwartz, D. | 5,864 |
| Smith, D. | 5,876 |
| Stewart, Pro. | 190 |
| Harford, Pro. | 190 |
| Bittenger, Pro. | 185 |
| Brooks, Peo. | 28 |
| Scott, Peo. | 28 |
| Johnson, Peo. | 28 |
| Vasconcellas, S. L. | 9 |
| Sauer, S. L. | 9 |
| Helgren, S. L. | 9 |
| Stedman, S. D. | 108 |
| Edwards, S. D. | 107 |
| Hlavacek, S. D. | 108 |
| Larson, U. C. | 7 |
| Struble, U. C. | 7 |
| Caverly, U. C. | 7 |
| Vehlen, U. R. D. L. | 13 |
| MacAfterty, U. R. D. L. | 13 |
| Lovett, U. R. D. L. | 13 |

Member of Congress—

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| J. V. Graff, R. | 6,063 |
| Jesse Black, D. | 5,864 |
| Werener, Pro. | 121 |
| Shafer, Peo. | 24 |
| Edwards, S. D. | 97 |

Graff's plurality, 199.

State Board of Equalization—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| W. O. Cadwallader, R. | 6,087 |
| George B. Foster, D. | 5,809 |
| Parr, Pro. | 130 |
| Sanford, Peo. | 27 |
| Ordway, S. D. | 108 |

Cadwallader's plurality, 278.

State Senator—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| U. J. Albertsen, R. | 6,107 |
| W. E. Moore, D. | 5,785 |
| Dudman, Pro. | 131 |
| W. C. Gullett, Peo. | 26 |
| Crandall, S. D. | 108 |

Albertsen's plurality, 322.

Representatives—

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| J. W. Johnson, R. | 9,201 |
| J. N. Onion, R. | 9,088 |
| Len Vandeventer, D. | 8,698½ |
| John Hughes, D. | 8,776 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Alsup, Pro. | 381 |
| Keil, Pro. | 69½ |
| Moore, S. D. | 276 |

Circuit Clerk—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| J. C. Severns, R. | 6,077 |
| J. D. Breckenridge, D. | 5,847 |
| McClelland, Pro. | 128 |
| Lewis Huff | 1 |

Severns' plurality, 230.

State Attorney—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| B. H. Taylor, R. | 6,085 |
| M. T. Robison, D. | 5,861 |
| Diehl, Pro. | 126 |

Taylor's plurality, 224.

County Surveyor—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| R. H. Bond, R. | 6,109 |
| George W. Hulvey, D. | 5,821 |
| Shields, Pro. | 132 |

Bond's plurality, 288.

Coroner—

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| A. C. Cluts, R. | 6,130 |
| D. E. Toler, D. | 5,795 |
| Breeden, Pro. | 132 |

Cluts plurality, 335.

ELECTION 1902.

State Treasurer—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Fred A. Busse, R. | 5,095 |
| George Duddleston, D. | 4,557 |
| Charles H. Tiesburg, Pro. | 177 |
| A. W. Nelson, Soc. | 131 |

Busse's plurality, 538.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Alfred Bayliss, R. | 5,073 |
| Anson L. Bliss, D. | 4,492 |
| Charles A. Blanchard, Pro. | 169 |
| J. B. Smiley, Soc. | 131 |

Bayliss' plurality, 581.

Clerk Supreme Court—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Christopher Mamer, R. | 4,961 |
| John L. Pickering, D. | 4,587 |
| Robert H. Harding, Pro. | 172 |
| David Roberts, Soc. | 131 |

Mamer's plurality, 374.

Trustees University of Illinois—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Mrs. Laura B. Evans, R. | 5,052 |
|------------------------------|-------|

HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

76211

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| William B. McKinley, R..... | 5,064 |
| L. H. Kerrick, R..... | 5,054 |
| James E. White, D..... | 4,505 |
| Julia Holmes Smith, D..... | 4,480 |
| John Huston, D. ?..... | 4,476 |
| Marie C. Brehm, Pro..... | 219 |
| Joseph O. Cunningham, Pro..... | 188 |
| Narcissa D. Akers, Pro..... | 188 |
| Gertrude B. Hunt, Soc..... | 129 |
| J. W. Saunders, Soc..... | 125 |
| Lydia Swanson, Soc..... | 127 |

Clerk Appellate Court—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| William C. Hippard, R..... | 5,035 |
| John H. Baker, D..... | 4,521 |
| George W. Woolsey, Pro..... | 176 |
| Hippard's plurality, 514. | |

Member of Congress—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| George W. Prince, R..... | 5,056 |
| Jonas W. Olson, D..... | 4,474 |
| J. Hoffman Batten, Pro..... | 167 |
| Homer Whalen, Soc..... | 166 |
| Prince's plurality, 582. | |

State Senator—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Leon A. Townsend, R..... | 4,992 |
| John P. Anderson, D..... | 4,482 |
| Albert D. Metcalf, Pro..... | 160 |
| J. C. Tate, Soc..... | 120 |
| Townsend's plurality, 510. | |

Representatives—

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Wilfred Arnold, R..... | 5,524 |
| Burnett M. Chipfield, R..... | 6,480 |
| John Hughes, D..... | 11,265½ |
| Charles A. Heckel, Pro..... | 346 |
| F. W. Moore, Soc..... | 309½ |
| Jasper N. Onion, Ind. R..... | 5,764 |

County Judge—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| W. Scott Edwards, R..... | 5,067 |
| John D. O'Hern, D..... | 4,645 |
| Edwards' majority, 422. | |

County Clerk—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| J. E. Schafer, R..... | 4,891 |
| Oscar J. Horton, D..... | 4,848 |
| Schafer's majority, 43. | |

Sheriff—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Albert E. Blain, R..... | 4,726 |
| J. H. DeWolf, D..... | 5,127 |
| DeWolf's majority, 401. | |

County Treasurer—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| M. H. Cone, R..... | 4,883 |
| Thomas J. Shepley, D..... | 4,880 |
| Cone's majority, 3. | |

County Superintendent of Schools—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| M. M. Cook, R..... | 5,174 |
| John R. Rowland, D..... | 4,521 |
| Cook's majority, 653. | |

ELECTION 1904.

President—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Roosevelt, R..... | 6,373 |
| Parker, D..... | 3,791 |
| Swallow, Pro..... | 496 |
| Debs, S. D..... | 449 |
| Corrigan, S. L..... | 30 |
| Watson, Peo..... | 76 |
| Holcomb, C..... | 11 |
| Roosevelt's plurality, 2,582. | |

Governor—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Deneen, R..... | 6,293 |
| Stringer, D..... | 3,888 |
| Patton, Pro..... | 493 |
| Collins, S. D..... | 413 |
| Veal, S. D..... | 26 |
| Hogan, P..... | 67 |
| Specht, C..... | 10 |
| Deneen's plurality, 2,405. | |

Lieutenant Governor—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Sherman, R..... | 6,257 |
| Ferns, D..... | 3,823 |
| Gallup, Pro..... | 486 |
| Brower, S. D..... | 424 |
| Koechlin, S. L..... | 26 |
| Hess, Peo..... | 65 |
| Kerney, C..... | 10 |
| Sherman's plurality, 2,434. | |

Secretary of State—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Rose, R..... | 6,271 |
| Dooling, D..... | 3,894 |
| Woolsey, Pro..... | 486 |
| Boswell, S. D..... | 423 |
| Lewis, S. L..... | 26 |
| Huff, Peo..... | 66 |
| Coy, C..... | 11 |
| Rose's plurality, 2,327. | |

Auditor—

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| McCullough, R..... | 6,288 |
|--------------------|-------|

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Spangler, D. | 3,868 | Hugh Greig, Pro. | 506 |
| Joy, Pro. | 487 | Harvey Saville, Soc. | 413 |
| Eisemann, Pro. | 425 | Prince's plurality, 2,284. | |
| Johnson, S. L. | 26 | | |
| Greer, Peo. | 67 | State Board of Equalization— | |
| Cheney, C. | 11 | John S. Crittenden, R. | 6,238 |
| McCullough's plurality, 2,420. | | Peter A. Waller, D. | 3,935 |
| | | John McClelland, Pro. | 498 |
| Treasurer— | | S. F. Baker, Soc. | 419 |
| Small, R. | 6,267 | Crittenden's plurality, 2,303. | |
| Thomas, D. | 3,891 | | |
| Hanna, Pro. | 493 | Representatives— | |
| Tebbetts, S. | 424 | Wilfred Arnold, R. | 9,022 |
| Renner, S. L. | 26 | William H. Emerson, R. | 9,068 |
| Fenton, Peo. | 67 | Michael J. Daugherty, D. | 11,474 ½ |
| O'Reilly, C. | 11 | Joseph Foster, Pro. | 1,869 ½ |
| Small's plurality, 2,376. | | John C. Sjodin, Soc. | 1,136 |
| | | | |
| Attorney General— | | Circuit Clerk— | |
| Stead, R. | 6,288 | James M. Laws, R. | 5,953 |
| Watson, D. | 3,874 | Jesse W. Strong, D. | 4,263 |
| Chafin, Pro. | 489 | Clifford Sullivan, Soc. | 389 |
| Black, S. D. | 422 | C. J. Howard, Pro. | 484 |
| Jochum, S. L. | 26 | Laws' plurality, 1,690. | |
| Brooks, Peo. | 66 | | |
| Proctor, C. | 12 | State's Attorney— | |
| Stead's plurality, 2,414. | | W. S. Jewell, R. | 5,893 |
| | | Marvin T. Robinson, D. | 4,376 |
| Trustees University of Illinois— | | Bert D. Sullivan, Soc. | 368 |
| Mary E. Busey, R. | 6,293 | M. W. Vose, Pro. | 490 |
| Charles Davison, R. | 6,298 | Jewell's plurality, 1,517. | |
| William L. Abbott, R. | 6,292 | | |
| Fred B. Merrills, D. | 3,870 | Coroner— | |
| Theo. C. Loehr, D. | 3,867 | Willis T. Zeigler, R. | 6,202 |
| Hannah C. Solomon, D. | 3,872 | Charles D. Snively, D. | 4,021 |
| Lucie B. Tyng, Pro. | 557 | Allen P. Gillett, Soc. | 416 |
| Edgar S. Nethercutt, Pro. | 547 | W. T. Branson, Pro. | 475 |
| Marie C. Brehm, Pro. | 556 | Zeigler's plurality, 2,181. | |
| Gertrude B. Hunt, Soc. | 430 | | |
| May Wood Simons, Soc. | 430 | County Surveyor— | |
| W. S. Dalton, Soc. | 429 | Richard H. Bond, R. | 6,144 |
| Maria Mollberg, S. L. | 26 | C. E. Dickson, D. | 4,070 |
| Olive M. Johnson, S. L. | 26 | Ralph W. Poe, Soc. | 421 |
| Walter Goss, S. L. | 28 | John W. McClelland, Pro. | 485 |
| Wesley G. Gullett, Peo. | 68 | Bond's plurality, 2,074. | |
| John Tate, Peo. | 66 | | |
| Laura Power, Peo. | 66 | | |
| Dan L. Latimer, C. | 11 | | |
| Fred F. Beth, C. | 11 | | |
| Henry G. Zimmerman, C. | 11 | | |
| | | ELECTION 1906. | |
| Member of Congress— | | State Treasurer— | |
| George W. Prince, R. | 6,235 | James F. Smulski, R. | 3,831 |
| Meredith Walker, D. | 3,951 | Nicholas L. Piotrowski, D. | 3,423 |
| | | William P. Allin, Pro. | 1,356 |
| | | Wilson E. McDurmut, Soc. | 437 |

John M. Francis, Soc.-Labor..... 47
Smulski's plurality, 408.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—

Francis G. Blair, R..... 4,373
Caroline Grote, D..... 3,751
Augustin L. Whitcomb, Pro..... 500
May Wood Simmons, Soc..... 381
Phillip Veal, Soc.-Labor..... 43
Blair's plurality, 622.

Trustees University of Illinois—

Carrie T. Alexander, R..... 4,366
Frederick L. Hatch, R..... 4,329
Alexander McLean, R..... 4,347
Anna E. Nicholes, D..... 3,755
Fred B. Merrills, D..... 3,743
John S. Cuneo, D..... 3,602
Eva Munson Smith, Pro..... 555
Eva Marshall Shontz, Pro..... 550
Finis Idleman, Pro..... 542
Gertrude Brestau Hunt, Soc..... 380
Corrinne S. Brown, Soc..... 376
A. M. Simons, Soc..... 374
Tobias M. Davis, Soc.-Labor..... 41
Walter Goss, Soc.-Labor..... 39
Frank Ahlberg, Soc.-Labor..... 42
Lewis L. Lehman, R..... 4,406
J. D. Miller, D..... 3,811

Member of Congress—

George W. Prince, R..... 4,418
Hiram N. Wheeler, D..... 3,855
R. V. Meigs, Pro..... 444
Sam Jessup, Soc..... 376
Prince's plurality, 663.

State Senator—

Charles F. Hurburgh, R..... 4,081
Thomas J. Shepley, D..... 3,969
Willis W. Vose, Pro..... 546
J. C. Sjodin, Soc..... 360
Hurburgh's plurality, 112.

Representatives—

Burnett M. Chipfield, R..... 5,959
Edward J. King, R..... 5,278
Michael J. Daugherty, D..... 9,783
Albert D. Metcalf, Pro..... 5,611¹/₂
E. Cliff Sullivan, Soc..... 1,023

County Judge—

U. G. Butcher, R..... 3,363
John D. Breckenridge, D..... 3,724
William P. Miles, Pro..... 275

Harvey Savill, Soc..... 289
W. Scott Edwards, Ind..... 2,484
Breckenridge's plurality, 361.

County Clerk—

M. H. Cone, R..... 3,670
Oscar Horton, D..... 4,723
A. Oliver Rice, Pro..... 466
James Howarth, Soc..... 314
Horton's plurality, 1,053.

Sheriff—

George Morrow, R..... 3,964
William H. Basel, D..... 4,543
John McClelland, Pro..... 405
William Ronk, Soc..... 363
Basel's plurality, 579.

County Treasurer—

H. D. Young, R..... 4,004
George Wilson, D..... 4,336
William T. Branson, Pro..... 432
George VanNortwick, Soc..... 360
Wilson's plurality, 332.

County Superintendent—

M. M. Cook, R..... 4,674
John M. Wilkins, D..... 3,840
Lawrence G. Yeoman, Soc..... 386
Cook's plurality, 834.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME NOTABLE EVENTS IN FULTON COUNTY HISTORY—COUNTY-SEAT CONTESTS—BURNING OF THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE—A SENSATIONAL TRIAL FOR ARSON—A REMINISCENCE OF CIVIL WAR PERIOD—THREATENED RESISTANCE TO AN ANTICIPATED DRAFT—STATEMENT OF THE PROVOST MARCHAL—LAND RECORDS—SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA VISITATIONS—SOME LOCAL STORMS—FIRST WHITE CHILDREN BORN IN THE COUNTY.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTESTS.—Since the establishment of the seat of county government at Lew-

istown in 1823 several attempts have been made to change the location to Canton and to Cuba. Prior to the Constitution of 1870 application for a change of location of the seat of county government had to be made directly to the Legislature. The first attempt to remove the county-seat from Lewistown was in 1838, when an effort was made to induce the Legislature to move the county-seat to Centerville, as Cuba was then called. A petition asking for the removal and a counter petition against removal were submitted to the Legislature. The Legislature refused to take any action in the matter. Joel Solomon and Lorenzo Bivins led the fight for removal and Newton Walker and Hugh LeMasters looked after the interests of Lewistown. In 1844 another attempt was made to induce the Legislature to remove the county-seat, but it again failed. Afterward an attempt was made to divide the county east and west between townships five and six north. This also failed. In the Constitution of 1848 was inscribed a clause providing that counties could not be divided where either portion would be less than four hundred square miles in area, and this prevented any division of Fulton County. For more than thirty years the question never again reached the battle line, but in 1878 an attempt was made to remove the county-seat to Canton.

Under the Constitution of 1870 it required a three-fifths vote, as Canton was a trifle farther from the geographical center of the county than Lewistown. The election following was one of the fiercest battles of ballots conceivable. The election was held a week after the regular November election of that year. Charges and counter charges of corruption were made by each side, but nothing was done to investigate alleged corruption. There were cast 4,785 ballots for and 4,349 ballots against the removal. Ten years later, 1888, an attempt was made to remove the county-seat to Cuba. The citizens of Cuba made an heroic fight, but it was a forlorn hope from its very inception. Therefore, for more than eighty years Lewistown has remained the shire-town of Fulton County.

BURNING OF THE COURT HOUSE.—On the night of December 13, 1894,* or rather in the early

morning of the 14th, the Fulton County Court House, erected in 1836 under the supervision of Major Newton Walker, was discovered on fire. Circuit Court was pending at the time and had adjourned on the evening of the 13th at the usual hour for the day. The building was practically destroyed. Fortunately but few valuable books and papers were in the building at the time, the books of record and files of the County Clerk and Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder being in a separate building used by those officials.

Some of the circumstances attending the fire suggested that it was the work of incendiaries, but nothing developed in the matter for several months and the incident was apparently forgotten. However, during the summer following a detective agency in Chicago was employed by some citizens of Canton and vicinity to make an investigation. An operator was sent into the county with the result that Frank (alias Chase) Henry, O. Baughman and Ellis Brown were induced to pay a visit to Chicago, and while there confessions were obtained from each of them reciting the alleged details of the burning of the court house. This was to the effect that while Brown held a ladder leading to the attic of the court house Henry climbed up and started the fire in the attic, and that Henry and Brown received as compensation for the work a sum of money alleged to have been collected by general subscription and paid over to them by Baughman. These three were indicted for arson. At the trial of the case against Henry, Baughman and Brown Judge Jefferson Orr presided. The alleged confessions were not admitted in evidence by the Judge on the ground that they were obtained under duress and through fear. The prosecution had no other evidence on which to base a conviction. The jury were instructed by the court to acquit the defendants. Following this trial C. E. Snively, of Canton; Joseph E. Farley (the latter proprietor of the detective agency) and Ed Clark, one of the operators, both of Chicago, and Ben Buckley, a Galesburg detective, were indicted for imprisonment to compel confessions. The allegation was that Mr. Snively and Mr. Buckley had conspired with Farley to get Baughman, Brown and Henry to Chicago and that while there Farley obtained the confessions by the usual "sweat-box" methods. Farley and

*The date here given corrects error on page 764, which erroneously refers to the burning of the Fulton Court House as having occurred in 1895 instead of 1894.

Clark were tried on this charge in McDonough County on change of venue. Clark was acquitted and Farley was found guilty and fined \$1,000 by the jury. The verdict, however, was set aside by Judge Charles J. Scofield, who presided, on the ground that there was no proof to sustain the verdict, and the case was never reheard and the cases against the other defendants were dismissed.

This is the story as appears from the records, devoid of all comment. Those who are interested in learning the contention of either side to the controversy can readily obtain the facts from the newspaper files of the county. The matter was a very bitter and sanguinary battle, lasting several months, and it would serve no useful purpose here to attempt to analyze the situation as presented at the time. That must be left to some future historian, who can present the matter without being subjected to the accusation of biased judgment.

REMINISCENCES OF CIVIL WAR PERIOD.—During the Civil War (1860-64) a small company of cavalymen was detailed by the War Department for service in Fulton County. The detail was made at the request of Capt. William Phelps, who was at the time Acting Provost Marshal. Considerable opposition to the manner in which the war was being conducted, if not to the war itself, was being manifested in many portions of the county. Resistance to the "draft" and encouragement to deserters were the chief indictments against the anti-war following in the county. The causes that led up to the detailing of the cavalry company, composed of Germans, and hence colloquially spoken of as the "Dutch cavalry," is best set forth by the Acting Provost Marshal himself in a communication to the county press at the time in response to criticism of his conduct as an officer. This communication is as follows:

"In view of the troubles existing at this time in the southern portion of Fulton County and to allay any unnecessary apprehension therefrom, and also for the purpose of correcting evils and misunderstandings naturally growing out of vague rumors and unfounded reports, many of which are afloat in the community in relation to the late military proceedings enacted in south Fulton, I deem it due to the public that a fair and candid statement of the matter should be made, in order that all may under-

stand the basis upon which troops were called into the county, their action since their arrival and when their mission will have been fulfilled.

"It is a fact well known to the public that there has been, for several weeks past, a determined armed resistance, accompanied with violent threats, against the execution of the enrolled law in some of the townships in this county. The first noticeable demonstration of this spirit was manifested in Pleasant Township and was of so violent a character as to compel Luke Elliott, the clerk duly appointed by William McComb, the enrolling officer of this county, to abandon the work. After some delay and much parleying the enrollment was completed without further serious opposition by another appointee. This spirit of resistance was caught up by the citizens of Isabel Township and culminated in a more formidable and determined resistance than had been exhibited in Pleasant, and finally terminated in intimidating one and taking the enrolling books of another of the officers by armed force and with threats that no man should enroll the township except at the peril of his life.

"In addition to this there was manifested a bitter hostility to the arrest and return of deserters from the army—so much so that deserters to the number of fifteen to twenty-five, encouraged by this spirit, had for some time past been encamped in the open field and at other places of rendezvous, with the avowed purpose of resisting any attempt which might be made by the authorities to arrest them. Not only this, a large number of the citizens of Isabel were in the habit of drilling and performing other military duty, with no other avowed purpose than to prepare to resist the enrollment. This being the condition of things, it was manifest to the Provost Marshal that he and his little force were not able to enforce the law and bring the offenders to justice.

"The Provost Marshal of the district, being informed of the condition of affairs in the county, visited it, and by his direction a small force of cavalry (sixty-one in number), with one six-pounder, was ordered into the county for the purpose, and no other, of enforcing the enrollment of Isabel Township and for the arrest of deserters and other individuals against whom legal process had been issued. This force arrived and encamped at Duncan's Mills,

five miles south of Lewistown, on the 13th inst. About 12 o'clock that same night, this force being divided into three squads of ten men each—leaving the remainder to guard the gun and take charge of prisoners, should any be arrested—started with their respective officers for three different points in the same neighborhood, viz: Charles Brown's, John Lane's and John Graham's. The first visit made by either of the squads was at Charles Brown's. The officer, taking two men with him, went to the house and, after knocking at the door and making his business known, entered the house and arrested John and Benjamin F. Brown, who were in bed, no opposition of any kind being made. These two prisoners were put in charge of two soldiers and sent to camp, while the officer with the remainder of his men joined those who were at John Lane's. Here eight of the company were detailed to surround the house and barn of Mr. Lane. The officer then knocked at the door, made his business known and demanded admittance, which being refused, five minutes were given in which to comply, at the expiration of which no compliance being made, the door was forced in and three soldiers entered the house. There were nine men in the house, all armed. Two double-barreled shotguns, one rifle, three revolvers, one double-barreled pistol, all loaded, and one bowie knife were also found in the house. Upon a demand to deliver up their weapons, and surrender all complied except Aaron Bechelhimer and John Alexander, including James Lane, who first drew a revolver and afterwards surrendered. Bechelhimer and Alexander were in a back room and as the soldiers approached Bechelhimer, offering resistance, was caught by a soldier and thrown out of a window, when he was instantly arrested by another soldier. Alexander, in the meantime, who had been ordered several times to surrender, attempted to draw a revolver and was standing with one hand upon the collar of his coat and the other in the act of drawing his weapon, when he was shot in the left breast by a soldier and the revolver taken from him. Of the number in the house Platt and James Lane were arrested, the latter of whom escaped; also Aaron Bechelhimer and Marshall Athey, two deserters, and John Lane, who was afterwards released by the Provost Marshal.

The third squad, composed of ten men, had

gone to John Graham's on a like errand (to arrest deserters), and also to arrest Graham, against whom charges had been preferred before the proper tribunal. Here, as at the other places, the officer in command knocked at the door and made known his business. Graham replied that no deserters were in the house, and that he was alone. Search was made at his barn for deserters, but without success. Demand was again made for entrance in his house and refused, when the door was forced open. No men were found in the lower story. Edward Trumbull, who was one of the squad, opened a door leading to a narrow stairway and with a candle in his hand attempted to go upstairs, when he was fired upon by John Graham, the ball inflicting a slight wound in Trumbull's breast, and passing down, lodged in his thigh, causing a severe flesh wound. At the same time a shot was fired from the porch which barely missed Van Meter. Graham still refusing to surrender, a guard was placed around his house and a messenger sent to the Captain of the company at Duncan's to bring up the artillery. At this, and when Graham discovered what he was contending against (for, as he said, up to this time he supposed it to be Phelps and his posse), he finally surrendered, and, with Joseph Brown, was taken prisoner.

"These are the facts, as related by the officers of the several squads, upon which I rely with the utmost confidence. The prisoners, nine in number, were brought by the cavalry to Lewistown, where they remained until the afternoon train, when seven (two being released by the Marshal) were sent to the Provost Marshal of the district, to be by him delivered over to the United States District Marshal of this State, to be tried by the civil authorities upon the charges preferred against them.

"From present indications it is hoped and believed that the law will be enforced, the enrollment made and deserters arrested without any resistance, and when this fact is clearly demonstrated the military force now in the county will be withdrawn, and not until then.

"I have been thus particular in collecting and detailing the facts connected with this transaction, which have been gathered from eye-witnesses, and other facts, some of which have come under my own observation and that of numerous other citizens of the county, for the purpose of guarding the people against false

reports, and that they may understand the true condition of affairs in Fulton County. The excitement which followed the arrest by the military and the demonstration of six or seven hundred armed citizens exhibited in the environs of Lewistown within eight hours thereafter, needs no comment from me, but of itself is sufficient apology for an armed force being quartered in our midst.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

"Provost Marsh Fulton County.

"Lewistown, August 17, 1863."

LAND RECORDS.—The first land records of Fulton County real-estate were kept at Edwardsville, the capital of Madison County, of which Fulton County was then a part. Afterward instruments were filed in Pike County. A transcript of these records from Madison and Pike Counties is contained in Volumes A, B and C of the land records of the county, and were transcribed from the records of Madison and Pike Counties in 1845 by Fitch I. Porter. As shown in these three volumes, 2,155 instruments were recorded. Transfer No. 1, in Volume A, shows a conveyance of Fulton County property and purports to convey thirty-four and one-fourth sections of land, or 6,080 acres, but the instrument filed shows only three quarter-sections of Fulton County lands were conveyed, and these are as follows: Northeast quarter of Section 30, in Range 6 North of 2 East and southeast of Section 33, in Range 7 North of 4 East, and northeast quarter of Section 9, in Range 4 North of 2 East. This conveyance was from Aaron T. Crane, of Washington, D. C., to Edmond Dana. John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, certified to the official position of the officer taking the acknowledgment.

The first volume of records after the organization of Fulton County is known as Volume No. 1, and the first transfer of lands recorded therein is No. 2,156, and was from Ashbel Porter, of the State of New York, to Sherlock Willard. It conveyed the southeast quarter of Section 8, in Range 10 North of 7 East, which is now Elmwood Township, Peoria County. This instrument was dated February 4, 1822, and was filed by the grantee December 18, 1824, and was delivered to Stephen Dewey. The second and third entries likewise show transfer of Peoria County lands. The fourth, or instrument No. 2,159, was the first instrument transferring Fulton County lands filed after the organization of the county. This instrument conveyed the

northwest quarter of Section 2, in Range 7 North of 2 East, in Fulton County, and lands also in Peoria and McDonough Counties. The next instrument filed was a conveyance of 120 acres in Buckheart Township, a part of the southwest quarter of Section 5, in Range 6 North and 4 East, from Ossiam M. Ross to John Eveland, and the next conveyance bearing the same date was from David Gallatine, conveying 140 acres of the same quarter-section to Eveland. The twenty-first instrument, filed after the organization of Fulton County, was under date of March 24, 1825, and was the town plat of the town of Waterford, one of the "paper towns" of the county. J. N. Ross was the Surveyor who made the plat. The total number of instruments filed for record up to this date number near 170,000.

PLAGUES.—The people of Fulton County have been singularly free from scourges. Smallpox has frequently visited various parts of the county in more or less malignant form, but has been suppressed as quickly as it was practical to do so. The most virulent visitation of smallpox to the county was in 1881 at Cuba, where two or three persons died and many persons were dreadfully ill from the disease. The most calamitous scourge which ever visited the county was the cholera in 1849. This disease first broke out in New Orleans in 1848 and gradually worked its way up the river to St. Louis, and on up to Fulton County by way of the Illinois River. It first broke out in Liverpool in July, 1849. The first victim was Robert Summers, who is said to have visited on an Illinois River steamboat a man suffering from cholera. In two days he was taken with the cholera and died. It is asserted that in making a coffin to inter the body the carpenter made it too short and thus the burial was delayed two days and the remains left exposed during that time. Mrs. Summers, the wife, took the disease and died, as did three of Summers' children, wiping out the entire family. Immediately after the death of the Summers children the Summers residence was burned to the ground in the hope of staying the ravages of the disease. The contagion lasted but about one week and was limited to a sparsely settled district of Liverpool Township, yet within that time there were thirteen deaths. Several persons had the disease, but recovered. Two years later the disease again appeared in the county, but this

time further south. On this occasion the disease was contracted at Sharp's Landing, on the Illinois River, south of Astoria. The disease raged in Vermont and Astoria Townships, and reached as far north as Farmers Township. There were probably one hundred cases all told. Esquire J. Langston, of Vermont, was the first to die. This was in June, 1851, but it was not known that he had died of cholera. The coffin containing the remains was opened at the church where the funeral was held, and thus the disease got a good start. In all probably forty or fifty persons died of the disease before it ran its course or was suppressed. The act of heroism by some, cowardice in others and the pall of sadness and gloom prevalent in scourge-stricken communities were present in all the awful sadness of such times.

LOCAL STORMS.—Fulton County has been visited since its settlement by two tornadoes, one in 1835 and one in 1876. The first is known as the Canton storm, and occurred the night of the 18th of June, 1835. This storm seems to have first struck the earth about midway between Fairview and Canton, passing southeast. The village of Canton was in the pathway of the storm and of all the buildings in the village of Canton at that time but two remained uninjured. The storm practically demolished the entire town. There were about five hundred residents in Canton at the time. The founder of the town, Isaac Swan, was killed, being crushed beneath the fallen timbers of his own home; also his infant son was killed. There were other persons killed, three or four in the village of Canton and one or two in the country.

In 1876 a cyclone, probably one hundred

yards in width, passed northeasterly through Vermont Township. It blew down several houses and killed one man in the village of Vermont. These two tornadoes were local and seem to have gathered and spent their force wholly within the limits of the county. There have been many violent wind storms which destroyed much property and growing crops, notably one of June 10, 1902. But these were all "straight" wind storms, blowing at a terrific gale.

The climatic conditions, which were general in their nature, are treated generally in this work under proper topical headings, and have no place here, but it is well to note that the deep snow of 1830-31, beginning December 29, 1830, and continuing until February 2, 1831, was one of the hardships to be endured by the early pioneers of the county. The snow averaged above three feet in depth for nearly two months. As this was only a few years after the first settlement of the county, conditions to endure such a siege were not favorable and intense suffering resulted. The temperature that prevailed was very low, reaching as low as 23 degrees below zero on February 7th of that year.

FIRST WHITE CHILDREN BORN ON FULTON COUNTY SOIL.—The first child born to white parents on Fulton County soil was Abner C. Barnes, who died in Bushnell, Ill., about fifteen years ago. He was the son of D. W. Barnes, one of the earliest settlers of the county. The first white female child born in the county was Lucinda C. Ross, daughter of Ossiam M. Ross. She afterward married William Kellogg, who for years was Congressman from the Fulton district.

BIOGRAPHICAL

[The following items of personal and family history having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ABBOTT, Daniel.—One of two elementals make the successful lawyer—great talent or great industry. Emerging from the former condition are the minority, who lend brilliancy and color and emphasis to a profession resting upon the dry rocks of fact, while to the latter and predominating class is given the task of upholding the solid pillars of jurisprudence, and of maintaining, when guided by the ideals which animated the framers of the old Roman Cincia law, those inviolable tenets which secure the greatest justice and the greatest liberty to the society of mankind. No other occupation, save agriculture and banking, strikes so deeply into the roots of the commonwealth. But neither of these presents the latitude for moral digression, for intricate and questionable interpretation, vouchsafed the learned disciple of legal science. It is for this reason that the man of principle, of steady application and unswervable purpose, leads in the matter of really superior compensation, and like considerations prevail in estimating the value of the career of Daniel Abbott, identified with professional affairs in Canton since March, 1866. Mr. Abbott is one of the legal bulwarks of the town and county, his age, important services, fine personal appearance and well stored mind contributing to a whole of great practical importance to the community.

Mr. Abbott, who is the present City Magistrate of Canton, represents a pioneer family of Fulton County, established here in 1837 by his father, John W. Abbott. The latter was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 12, 1812, a son of Richard Abbott, of English ancestry, and also born in the Quaker State. Late in life the grandfather moved to Scott County, Indiana, whence his son, John Wesley, came to Fulton County, married the same year Christina Babbitt, daughter of Daniel Babbitt, of Indiana, and settled in Farmington, where Daniel Abbott was born May 21, 1838. Not long afterward John Wesley returned to Indiana, and upon again locating in Fulton County, in 1847, settled on a farm in Farmington Township, and in 1865 moved to a farm in Joshua Township, where his death occurred in 1877. His wife, who was born in 1818, survived him until 1901.

On the paternal farm in Farmington Township Daniel Abbott gained that abounding

health and clear mentality that accompany hard muscles, good digestion and sound sleep. At the same time he developed tendencies and ambitions which would mitigate against the best results in farming. This inclination to a more strenuous life was strengthened during his student days in the public schools at Farmington and at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., which he attended two years. Beginning with 1859 he read law for two and a half years, and in January, 1866, was admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois. Locating in Canton the following March he began the professional career which has added strength and standing to the town, and has set an example of hope and encouragement to those struggling toward the same worthy ends. In 1869 he formed a partnership with C. L. Henkle in real estate, loans, etc., which continued until 1885, and later with his father-in-law, Andrew J. Shepley, and to this business he has given the same faithful and conscientious attention which has characterized his discharge of professional obligations.

Since old enough to form political opinions Mr. Abbott has helped to maintain the principles of the Democratic party. It was on this ticket that he was elected State's Attorney in 1872, re-elected to the same office in 1876, and was Mayor of Canton during two terms, 1875 and 1876. He also has represented the Fourth Ward in the City Council, and at one time was Supervisor of Canton Township. Many other offices of local importance have profited by his good judgment and understanding of municipal needs. In April, 1904, he succeeded to his present office of City Magistrate.

As a lawyer Mr. Abbott has a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of law and their application, as undertaken by the general rather than special practitioner. Clear and logical in presenting a case to a jury, he is keen in locating the weak points in the armor of his antagonist, and sixty-seven years have not robbed him of a commanding presence, eloquence of word and gesture, and fine grasp of the amenities and obligations of his position. His efforts have brought wealth and high social standing in their train, and he includes among his friends representative men in many walks of life throughout the county. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and Independent Order of Elks.

On November 12, 1863, Mr. Abbott married Amelia W. Weller, who was born in Ogle County, Ill., a daughter of Daniel and Mary Weller.

Mrs. Abbott, who died in March, 1881, left four children: Charles D., Frances M., John C. and Grace. On February 15, 1883, Mr. Abbott married Alice A. Shepley, daughter of Andrew J. Shepley, the latter a son of one of the very early pioneers of the county and the business partner of Mr. Abbott. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of the following children: Frances M., wife of J. S. Conklin; J. C., Grace, Lyle S. and Leslie V.

ABERNATHY, Judge Addison D.—That agriculture can be made one of the most agreeable and satisfying occupations of human life, that industry and good judgment and perseverance transform one's dreams into realities, and that honesty and fair-mindedness are among the most useful of human assets, are facts emphasized in the life of Addison Abernathy, whose career has been identified with Fulton County for the past seventy-three years, and who, as farmer and local Judge, has exerted an influence second to none of the upbuilders of Farmers Township.

At a very early stage in American history the Abernathy family was established in Virginia, where were born James, John and Polly Abernathy, the father and grandparents of Addison, and whence the family removed to Ross County, Ohio, while James still was a small boy. After reaching maturity, the latter married Hannah Throckmorton, and continued his occupation as a farmer in Ross County, where Addison, the third oldest, and one of the four survivors of his parents' nine children, was born August 25, 1829. The other surviving children are three sisters—Ann Maria, Nancy Emeline and Susan. The family later lived for a time in Montgomery County, Ind., but in 1834 made the memorable trip to Fulton County, coming overland with wagons and four-horse teams, that they might easily cross the Bernadotte hill, of which they had heard much, but the size of which had been greatly exaggerated. Settling on Section 33, Farmer Township, they found a small area fenced in, a small log cabin built, and a little patch of hemp sown. Flax soon succeeded the hemp, and from this the mother made the clothes for her family, and later wheat, corn and oats yielded their share of profit. From this small and insignificant beginning there developed a large country interest, for James Abernathy was ambitious and resourceful, fitting his abilities in the needs of a new community with gratifying results. In time he owned and operated 800 acres of land, and was largely engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs, for which, in earlier times, he had also the wide ranges of government land not yet appropriated by settlers, or which was owned, but not used, by Eastern capitalists. The absolute necessities brought from the soil were followed by the refinements and luxuries of farming, and when Addison was still a small lad, frequent trips were made to Sangamon County for peaches

and apples, the seeds of which were planted and the shoots subsequently transplanted to develop an orchard. In setting out these embryo trees, the elder Abernathy thought them much too far apart, but he lived to see their branches intermingled over the orchard pathways. The three sons were each given a tree to plant, and the one selected by Addison survived longest the extremes of weather, and, like its owner, remained a witness to the startling changes which followed in the footsteps of the departing Indians.

James Abernathy, the father, was a generous, whole-souled man, cautious in his business dealings, and a thorough optimist. He never was heard to complain about the weather, taking storm and sunshine for granted, and bowing to the inevitable decree of nature. He was born October 6, 1798, and died January 20, 1882; his wife, born August 17, 1797, died June 8, 1873. Of their children, John and William died on the old farm in early life, the latter in 1854; Elizabeth became the wife of G. W. Powell, both now deceased; Ann M. is the wife of D. W. Wilson, of Table Grove; Mary E. is the widow of William M. Hodges, of New Salem Township, McDonough County; Nancy E. is on the old home place; Matilda became the wife of William Beckwith, and died in Eldorado Township, McDonough County; and Susan is the wife of D. B. Gregory, of Bardolph, Ill. James Abernathy was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and held many offices of importance in the township. In religion he was identified with the Christian Church, and unless sickness prevented, was always to be found in his pew on the Sabbath day.

Addison Abernathy has lived on his present farm ever since the family moved to Fulton County. He now has 365 acres of land—a comparatively small farm for him, as he has provided homes for all his children, as they attained maturity, out of his original farm. He has seen the district rise from primitive conditions to wonderful prosperity; has seen homes established and their owners pass beyond the ken of those who knew them; has witnessed the departure of the old-time implements and the installment of those which obliterate the grinding drudgery of an earlier day. True to the traditions of his family, he is a Democrat politically, and besides holding several township offices of importance, has served many years as Justice of the Peace. During that time he maintained the dignity and true merit of law, dispensing decisions impartially and wisely, and meeting with surprisingly little criticism. But one decision rendered by him was ever reversed by a higher court.

On November 14, 1904, Mr. Abernathy was called upon to sustain an irreparable loss through the death of his wife, whom he married August 9, 1851, and who formerly was Kitty Ann Harris, born August 27, 1831, the daughter of Isaac and Jane (Swearingen) Harris, the former of whom was the first settler in Ver-

mont, Fulton County, and built the first three houses in the village. The Swearingen's were of Revolutionary stock, and for years pursued their various occupations in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va. There the paternal grandparents at one time were on horseback, when attacked by Indians, and the grandmother was mortally wounded, while the grandfather rode as rapidly as possible towards the fort, thus saving his life. When picked up by men sent to search for her, the grandmother's scalp had been removed, but she still was conscious and able to utter a few words.

Mrs. Abernathy is recalled as a high-minded, Christian woman, a veritable boon in sickness, and the soul of hospitality when the country afforded few social advantages. Of her five sons and one daughter, James J. is a farmer of Jefferson County, Neb.; John Benton, at the age of seventeen, left home thirty-four years ago ostensibly to make a mark in the world. In fact, he stated on leaving he would not return until he accomplished his purpose. He was an unusually bright boy, an excellent scholar and musician, and his father hopes sometime to see his familiar face, which to him would be recognizable, no matter what lines may have been imprinted by the passing years. William Harris Abernathy is living on the old homestead, and through his marriage with Hattie Robss, has three children, Harriet Ross, James C. and Dorothy. Ezra Nelson Abernathy lives on Section 33, Farmers Township, and through his marriage to Sadie Sailes, has sons and daughters, namely: Frederick (who died in childhood), James L., Arthur R., Bessie May, Ezra L., Martha Emeline, Harris S., Anna Sailes, John A., Theodore R., and William S. Hanna Jane Abernathy died at the age of eighteen, and George, the youngest of the family, living in Bloomington, Ill., married Della Sylvester and has a son, Addison Wayne.

During his long and active life Mr. Abernathy has lived close to high ideals, and his citizenship has imparted strength and substantiality to all undertakings in which his ability and worth have been enlisted. Having abundant means at his disposal, he has distributed them with great wisdom and generosity, and has supported in a practical manner schools, churches, mills and other upbuilding enterprises. He has splendidly stood the tests which the frontier imposed upon those who invaded its remoteness and the new century finds him in accord with its aims, purposes and inexhaustible opportunities.

ADAMS, Charles B.—Since his admission to the bar of Illinois in 1900, Charles B. Adams has lent dignity and stability to professional affairs in Canton, and thus has maintained and even added to a reputation for ability and resourcefulness established during his residence in the State of Missouri. Mr. Adams is a native of Illinois, born in Jasper County, April 29, 1857, a son of T. R. B. and Mary E. Adams,

who were natives of New York and Indiana respectively.

Like many other men who seek a broader field of activity than that presented on the farm, Mr. Adams inaugurated his independent career as a country school teacher, for two years having charge of schools in Barton County, Mo., to which State he removed as a boy and where the greater part of his education was acquired. Faithfulness in his work and economy in his expenditures enabled him to carry forward the long cherished project of studying law, and he entered the office of Tucker & Buler, at Lamar, Barton County, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri May 3, 1883. After continuing practice in Lamar for fifteen years, or until coming to Canton in October, 1899, during the following June he entered upon a general practice in his present location, which has been materially extended with the lapse of time.

December 25, 1882, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Anna Stevenson, who was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and educated in the public schools of Fulton County. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams three are living: Salome M., Harold G. and Bernice C. Politically Mr. Adams subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party. He is a broad-minded and progressive practitioner, a careful observer of the courtesies and amenities of his profession and at all times seeking its most intelligent and praiseworthy compensations.

ADDIS, J. S., who was successfully engaged in the marble and monument business in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Banner Township, this county, October 11, 1848. He is a son of Aaron D. and Jane E. (Suidan) Addis, natives of New Jersey. Aaron D. Addis and his wife came with a moving wagon to Illinois in 1837. They first located at Fairview, whence they moved to Buckheart Township and afterward to Banner Township. The father died January 23, 1873, and the mother February 6, 1891.

J. S. Addis received his early education in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and has spent the greater portion of his life in Fulton County. He engaged in farming until he disposed of most of his interests several years ago, though he still owns some farm land and city property. He established himself in the monument business in Canton in 1895, and conducted that profitable enterprise until 1905, when he sold it and is now living retired in one of the handsomest homes in Canton.

On February 27, 1873, Mr. Addis was married to Emma C. Weller, who was born in New Jersey, June 13, 1852. Five children are the offspring of this union, namely: Luella May, Lottie, Jeane, Blanche M. and Marie. In religion Mr. Addis professes the faith of the Methodist Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He has served as Town Collector and as School Trustee, and for six years was President of the Board of Education of Canton. He is a

member of the I. O. O. F., the Star Encampment, the Daughters of Rebekah, the Court of Honor and the Bankers' Life Association.

ADDIS, Simon P.—Of the men who have wielded the implements of destruction as well as of construction; who have achieved worthy ends as promoters of the fundamental occupation of agriculture, and who have lent dignity and integrity to political offices of local importance, none are more firmly established in the history of the region of their occupation than Simon P. Addis. Mr. Addis has worked out his own destiny with little aid from others, and is the owner of a farm of 127 acres in Section 5, Banner Township, besides two other farms in the same township. He has a large and well furnished house, barns and outbuildings which serve the purpose of housing stock and produce, and fences which insure him against invasions from outlying districts. He is a thorough and practical husbandman, an authority upon scientific farming and a successful breeder of high-grade stock.

Born on a farm in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, February 18, 1843, Mr. Addis is a son of Aaron and Jane (Suydam) Addis, who were the parents also of nine other children. His youth was uneventfully passed in farming and attending the public schools, and like many of the men of solid worth in the country, his first actual broadening experience was as a soldier in the Civil War. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Dickerman, and was mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill. Attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General John A. Logan, the regiment became part of the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in all of the battles of that department. However, young Addis was detailed for provost duty, and was therefore absent from his regiment much of the time. At the present time he retains all of his orders received from his superiors, and which add greatly to his extensive fund of information bearing upon the rebellion. Discharged at Chicago, July 5, 1865, he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., after participating in the Grand Review in Washington.

The marriage of Mr. Addis and Georgiana Sheaff occurred in Fulton County, in August, 1865, Mrs. Addis being a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and daughter of George and Margaret Sheaff. To Mr. and Mrs. Addis have been born nine children, the survivors of whom are as follows: Della, wife of Leroy C. Ballard; Webster, Grace, Russell and Grover. As a staunch and uncompromising Democrat, Mr. Addis has been active in the councils of his party for many years, and among other offices has held that of School Director fourteen years, Highway Commissioner fifteen years and Supervisor and Assessor and Collector several years. During its existence he was Master of Banner Grange No. 1643, P. of H., representing the

grange in the State organization. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Addis is appreciated for his many stable and reliable traits of character, for his unceasing devotion to the best interests of the community, and for the example offered of ability, perseverance and ultimate success.

ALBRIGHT, J. B., M. D.—Osteopathy, which rests upon the theory that most diseases are traceable to deformation of some part of the skeleton, long since has passed the experimental stage, and become a widely recognized and sane factor in the lessening of human suffering. A capable and enthusiastic promoter of this method of cure is found in Dr. J. B. Albright, whose comparatively brief professional career has resulted in truly remarkable results. The Doctor has been a resident of Cuba since 1903, and during three years has built up a remunerative and encouraging practice. His office is unexcelled in equipment, containing the most practical apparatus thus far discovered, as well as the latest books and periodicals bearing upon the subject which is enlisting his best energy and thought. His patients include members of the best families in the town and county, and even remote parts of the State. Dr. Albright spent his earlier life in Adair County, Mo., where he was born March 26, 1875, a son of John N. and Nancy M. (Brown) Albright, natives of Germany and Ohio, respectively.

John N. Albright came to America in early life, bringing with him a common school education and a knowledge of the miller's trade. He lived first in Indiana, and later in Adair County, Mo., where, in 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Second Missouri Cavalry, and during the Civil War participated in many of the important battles. Honorably discharged at the end of three years and three months, he returned to his former home in Adair County, and in 1866 married Nancy M. Brown, whose mother, Abigail A. (Custer) Brown, was a niece of General Custer, of Indian war fame. Mr. Albright erected a large flouring mill in Adair County, which he operated successfully for many years, and he also derived a substantial income from stock-raising, in which he engaged on the splendid farm which he still owns, and upon which he is passing his declining years in comparative retirement. He has been one of the leading citizens of his county for more than a quarter of a century, has contributed largely to its material and moral growth, and besides fostering agriculture, milling and general business, has twice been elected County Judge. Wealth, honor and many friends have grown out of his allegiance to duty as he has seen it, more substantial rewards than which seem impossible of attainment. Four daughters and two sons have been born into his family, have received the best advantages he was able to give them, and now are filling useful positions in the world. Abigail is the wife of H. F. Amich, of Adair County, Mo.; Charles



JOHN F. FILLINGHAM AND FAMILY

F. is a railroad engineer in Missouri; Mary F. is the wife of J. E. Novinger, of Missouri; Emma is the wife of L. A. Moorehouse, of the vicinity of Stahl, Mo.; J. B.; and Ola, wife of J. H. Mathews, a farmer of near Connellsville, Mo.

One of the earliest occupations of Dr. Albright was working in his father's mill in Adair County. However, no responsibility was allowed to interfere with his acquiring a practical education, and in 1894 he graduated with honors from the high school at Carrollton, thereafter taking a years' course in the State Normal School at Kirksville. In the latter part of 1896 he entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo., and after graduating in 1900, located at Havana, Ill., where he practiced his profession for three years, and from where he removed to Cuba in 1903. May 14, 1903, he was united in marriage to Mabel Mowery, daughter of Jacob Mowery, one of the honored pioneers of Fulton County, and of this union there is one son, Jacob M. For three years the Doctor was a member of Company H, Missouri National Guard. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and in politics is a Republican. He is an agreeable and painstaking gentleman, and a student whose tendency is towards the best possible acquirement in his chosen calling.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters.—(See page 15.)

ALPAUGH, Jay.—The entire life of Jay Alpaugh has been spent on the farm in Fairview Township, Fulton County, where he was born February 15, 1880, and to the management of which he succeeded, in 1903, upon the retirement from active life of his father, Sylvester Alpaugh, extended mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Alpaugh was educated in the public schools of Fairview Township, and at present operates the home farm of 120 acres, with forty-seven acres adjoining on the south. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and derives a substantial income from land, the entire improvement of which is due to the efforts of his father and himself.

Mr. Alpaugh is a quiet, unostentatious man, devoted to his farm and home, and having few interests outside of his immediate environment. December 21, 1904, he was united in marriage to Blanche Turner, a native of Fairview Township, where she was born May 12, 1881.

AMMERMAN, James Voorhees, a prominent live-stock dealer and farmer of Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Somerset County, N. J., April 20, 1854. His parents were also natives of the same State—his father, Andrew Ammerman, being born July 19, 1827, and his mother, Martha Voorhees, January 12, 1829. The father located in Fulton County in 1858, and commenced his life-long occupation of farming. Having resided in the county for

nearly half a century, he is now one of the oldest of the pioneers in that section.

The childhood of the subject of this sketch was spent at home with his parents, and there he received his education chiefly in the district schools. He attended the Canton public schools for some years, but enjoyed few advantages in that line after he was fourteen years of age. He has been a great reader, however, and in that way got most of his education. Farming became the serious business of his life, as it had been that of his father before him; but in addition to the general operation of this industry, he has for many years been engaged in stock feeding, including both cattle and hogs. His favorite breeds are Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

James V. Ammerman was married, in Lee Township, Fulton County, February 19, 1880, to Cora Wilson, born in Monroe County, Mich., October 8, 1859, and they have one daughter, Nellie D., who was born November 29, 1884. In his political views, Mr. Ammerman is a Republican, but has never taken an active interest in mere politics. The only public office he ever held was that of School Director, in which he was actively occupied for nearly thirty years.

ANDERSON, Andrew M., proprietor of the blacksmith and repairing establishment and agricultural implement depot at Ipava, Ill., is one of the energetic and successful business men of this section of Fulton County. He has earned his present standing by hard, unceasing and intelligent labor, but at the same time is fully alive to the unusual opportunities which America presents to those of foreign birth, and his gratitude is warmly appreciated by his many friends and the patrons of his growing business. Mr. Anderson is still a young man, having been born at Aamot Modum, Norway, on the 25th of March, 1873. He received his schooling in his native land, and there entered upon the blacksmith's trade.

In 1890 Mr. Anderson emigrated to America, being drawn to the great Northwest, which was already thickly populated by his countrymen, who there found implanted their own native industries—agriculture and lumbering. The youth of seventeen, endowed with ambition, common sense and rugged health, first settled at Belgrade, Minn. In order "to get his bearings" and determine upon his future course, he visited his brother Carl and a married sister, Stina, wife of Jacob Thomas, after which he was employed on a farm for a year. He then entered the great Red River Valley on the western border of Minnesota, to engage in his trade of blacksmithing, where he was soon after given the foremanship of a large repairing shop. He was thus employed for about five years, going into the pineries of Wisconsin and Minnesota during the winter months. For a time thereafter Mr. Anderson traveled through the country further south,

searching for a favorable location. He finally decided in favor of Mason County, Ill., and remained there for about two years.

In 1899 Mr. Anderson located for business at Ipava, renting a blacksmith shop and adding to the work of the trade that of general repairing. In 1903 his venture had so prospered that he bought property of Noah Hall, whose business he later purchased, and now carries a complete line of agricultural implements, also dealing in surreys and buggies, hardware and wire fence (Page's—a specialty), and paints and oils. His business, in its many branches, increased to such proportions that for its accommodation he bought the building formerly occupied by Oliver Wood & Son, and at present has one of the most complete establishments for supplying the farmer with anything in the line of vehicles or implements, or for repairing them, to be found in Fulton County.

On June 2, 1896, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Rhodah Robinson, a native of Walker Grove, Mason County, Ill., and one child, Edwin, was born to them on September 21, 1897. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and her husband of the Lutheran. Fraternally Mr. Anderson is a K. P., a Mason and a M. W. A. He is popular, proprietor of a growing business, the owner of a comfortable home, and enjoys the reputation of a good husband, father and citizen—certainly a position in life of which anyone (especially a young man of foreign birth who has been a resident of America but sixteen years) might feel justly proud. In politics Mr. Anderson is a Republican, but, before everything else, an American.

APPERSON, Francis Marion, member of the firm of Apperson & Johnson, proprietors of a first class livery in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Springfield, Mo., on the 18th of November, 1857. His father and grandfather also bore his name, his mother before marriage being known as Nancy Mayfield. Mr. Apperson's grandfather was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to Missouri at an early day, and his father was born in that State. The family moved from Missouri to Banner Township, Fulton County, when the subject of this sketch was but three years of age, and there the boy was reared and received what education he enjoys. For some years he was a resident of Utica, but came to Canton from Banner Township in the year 1888. Since that year Mr. Apperson has been an industrious and respected member of this community, having followed various occupations, among them that of a policeman for five years. In March, 1897, he established a livery business alone, and after conducting it for ten years received James Johnson into partnership.

On January 6, 1886, Mr. Apperson married Miss Clara Romine, the ceremony taking place at Lewistown, his wife's former home. They have one child, Eva Bell, born August 18, 1887,

and now a student at the Canton High School. Both Mrs. Apperson and her daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

ARINGDALE, Francis.—For almost half a century Francis Aringdale has been helping to make history in Fulton County, and so well has he directed his energies that in 1897, at the age of fifty-seven, he was able to retire from active life on a comfortable competence. He has led a simple, active and methodical life, and his busy hands have manipulated the constructive implements of the agriculturist, and the destructive weapons of the soldier. Illinois first knew him in 1849, when, as a boy of nine years, he came to Fulton County with his people from Licking County, Ohio, where he was born November 4, 1840, and where also was born his father, John Aringdale. His mother, Mahala (Hooper) Aringdale, was a native of Virginia. The family in 1849 located on 100 acres of land near Canton, Ill., but the father later sold his farm and moved to Missouri where he experienced indifferent success for two years. Returning to Canton, he lived there a short time, when he bought a farm in Warren County, Ill., and later still owned a farm in Ellisville Township, his present home.

While living on his father's farm, May 24, 1866, Francis Aringdale married Lucy Wilson, who was born in New Jersey, March 24, 1844. Of this union there are four children: M. Sherman, Josephine, Frank and John W. In 1890 he purchased his present farm of 208 acres on Section 6, Ellisville Township, where he engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising, and where he has added greatly to the improvements made by former owners. The modern, well furnished home and capacious barns are due to his success and forethought, and the place generally bears the impress of the large and liberal personality of the owner. When induced to shift the burden of responsibility onto younger shoulders, Mr. Aringdale was fortunate in having capable and ambitious sons, who had readily responded to his training and shared his progressive and wide-awake tendencies.

Mr. Aringdale is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Methodist Episcopalian. In August, 1862, he left the farm to enlist in Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after serving during the rest of the campaign was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1865. His recollections of the war are among the most interesting of his life, and from his intelligent and accurate narration, we of a more peaceful time may glean a large fund of information. He is a companionable and well posted man, observing the world from wide range, and retaining his faith in the goodness of mankind, and in the existence of opportunity for all who earnestly seek it.

ARMSTRONG, G. M.—An example of that that thrift and well applied energy which en-



C. Frank

ables a man to retire from active life at a comparatively early age is found in the career of G. M. Armstrong, a resident of Fulton County since 1846 and who, previous to renouncing business cares in 1896, was identified with carriage making and cigar manufacturing. Mr. Armstrong's extreme youth was spent in Rockbridge County, Va., where he was born in 1840. While still a young man he went through the experience of removal from his southern home to the less settled region of Coles County, Ill., where his parents, William and Mary W. (Mackey) Armstrong, also born in Virginia, purchased land and engaged in farming. The father was not permitted to long profit by his change of surroundings, for death claimed him in a short time, and his family was left to depend largely upon the resources of its members.

G. M. Armstrong was six years old when he came with his mother from Coles to Fulton County, and located in Canton. He attended the public schools and in 1862, at the age of twenty-two, became a soldier in the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in time being advanced to the rank of Sergeant. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, and at the termination of hostilities received his honorable discharge, returning to his former home in Canton. Soon after he began to learn the trade of carriage making with the firm of Marion & Keltz, thereafter following the same until 1869, in which year he engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in partnership with W. O. Dean. The firm prospered in its affairs, and in 1878 built the cigar factory now owned by Sabel & Rafferty. As trade increased the capacity of this factory proved inadequate, and in 1891 a larger factory was built on the corner of Elm Street and First Avenue, having three stories and ample facilities for producing high-grade smokers' products.

The marriage of Mr. Armstrong and Lucy S. Bass occurred in Fulton County in 1878, and in 1888 the husband built the commodious and comfortable home on West Chestnut Street in which they since have lived. He has ever been active politically, although he has led a comparatively quiet and home-centered life. Mr. Armstrong was elected Alderman of his ward and served for two terms, being also Mayor of the city of Canton for one term. He was a member of the School Board twelve years and a member of the Library Board for eight years. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After fifty-nine years in the same community he finds himself firmly entrenched in the good will and regard of his fellowmen—a man of unquestioned personal honor and fine consideration for all with whom he is thrown in contact.

ARNETT, Cleanthus J., who is commonly regarded as one of the leading farmers of his vicinity, is located on Section 24, Lewistown

Township, Fulton County, Ill. The family with which he is connected is numbered among the pioneers who laid the foundations for the county's present prosperity. Mr. Arnett was born in Lewistown, Ill., February 14, 1857, a son of James H. and Elizabeth (Yurnel) Arnett, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter born in Lewistown, Ill. Ten children were the offspring of their union, nine of whom are yet alive. The names of the entire family are as follows: Willie D., who is a resident of Britt, Iowa; Cleanthus J., to whom this record pertains; Rufus J., who is engaged in farming in Lewistown Township; Cyrus R., a resident of Lewistown, Ill.; Ida M., wife of Henry P. Bordner, of Lewistown; Murray N., a resident of Britt, Iowa; Mary, who is the wife of Greenbury Eveland, and resides in Nebraska City, Neb.; Alva, who is a railway employe; Dollie, who is with her parents; and Lizzie L., who died in infancy. The parents of Mr. Arnett settled in Fulton County at an early stage in its history. The place where the the present owner of this fine farm makes his home was then a dense mass of heavy timber growth, which it fell to the lot of the sturdy and persevering father to clear and make fit for human habitation. Nearly all of Fulton County was then a wild, barren waste. Amid such surroundings, Cleanthus J. Arnett was ushered into being, and his early boyhood was passed.

The subject of this sketch received his mental training in the primitive schools of that period, and made himself useful in working the home farm, and on this place, he has spent his subsequent life. He is the owner of eighty acres of choice land, comfortably and attractively improved, and kept under thorough culture. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer and the best of results attend his labors. Mr. Arnett is a member of a company which owns a remarkably fine lot of Belgian hares, which they have imported for speculative purposes.

On March 26, 1883, Mr. Arnett was united in marriage with Mary Harrison, a native of Fulton County, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barton L. Harrison. Her father died in 1904, but her mother, who was a native of Kentucky, still resides in Liverpool Township. Mr. and Mrs. Arnett became the parents of six children, four of whom are living, two having died in infancy. Those surviving are: Edna E., Deani S., Ben H., born May 4, 1891, and Barton H., born February 19, 1897.

In politics Mr. Arnett upholds the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the M. W. A., and religiously adheres to the faith of the Nazarene Church. He is highly esteemed throughout the community.

ARNETT, RUFUS J., a prominent member of one of the leading pioneer families of Fulton County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in farming in Section 25, Lewistown Township, was born in that township November 22, 1861,

the son of James H. and Elizabeth Arnett, natives of Fulton County. James H. Arnett and his wife were the parents of the following children: W. D., C. J., R. J., C. R., Ida M., M. E., M. W., Alva, Dollie and Lizzie. The father of this family was a man of sterling character and exercised a strong influence in the society of his day. He was one of the group of sturdy and persevering pioneers, who confronted the hardships and privations of the wilderness in Fulton County, and by almost herculean effort, beyond the realization of those of this generation, paved the way for the civilization and prosperity which their posterity beholds. The annals of the pioneer element of the Arnett family are elsewhere spread upon the pages of this volume.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm and received his rudimentary training in the district schools of his neighborhood. In the intervals of his early schooling he made himself useful to his father in farming operations, and recalls with interest his experience when all the wheat was harvested with the cradle. His father was among the first to introduce the old McCormick reaper. Rufus J. Arnett well remembers the hard work required to clear and burn the thick brush in order to make the land ready for the plow. He now has a fine farm of 120 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and with substantial, comfortable and attractive improvements. He devotes considerable attention to raising grain and stock and is a thorough, painstaking and successful farmer.

On November 25, 1886, Mr. Arnett was united in marriage with Temperance Bordner, a daughter of Moses Bordner, an honored pioneer settler, a sketch of whose interesting career appears elsewhere in this volume. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Sylvia L., Esther E. and Madeline, who are with their parents, and Helen D. The mother of this family is a daughter of Moses Bordner's first wife.

In politics Mr. Arnett is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and implicitly believes in the suppression of the liquor traffic. Fraternally he is affiliated with M. W. A. He is a member of the Nazarene Church and is earnestly interested in church work and in the cause of education. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday school of his church and has served as President of the Liverpool Township Sunday School Association for the past two years.

ARUNDALE, John C., a well known and enterprising farmer on Section 1, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Cuba, Ill., December 5, 1876, a son of Thompson and Henrietta (Wright) Arundale, natives of Fulton County. The grandparents on the paternal side were of English birth. On coming to the United States they proceeded to Illinois and settled in Fulton County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Thompson Arundale, the father of John C., was twice married.

By his first wife, whose maiden name was Henrietta Wright, of Cuba, Fulton County, he had a daughter, Teresa, who became the wife of Rev. H. H. McFall, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Biggsville, Ill., and one son, John C., to whom this biographical sketch relates. Their mother departed this life when the latter was but four months old. Thompson Arundale married as his second wife Emma M. Brown, a native of Cuba, Ill., and a daughter of Francis R. and Nancy (Laws) Brown, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. This union resulted in one child, who died in infancy. Thompson Arundale died on March 11, 1880, and his widow was united in marriage with Eugene Churchill, who is engaged in farming in Buckheart Township, Fulton County.

After John C. Arundale was left an orphan he made his home with his step-grandfather, Francis R. Brown, until he reached the age of sixteen years, and later with his stepfather, Eugene Churchill. He was reared on a farm, receiving his early mental training in the district schools and the public schools of Bryant, Ill., subsequently becoming a pupil in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. From this institution he received a certificate attesting his qualifications as a teacher. On returning home, however, he found himself disinclined to enter upon the work of teaching, and took charge of the farm on which he was reared. His farming operations have met with success, and he is regarded as a thorough, careful and progressive farmer. He raises stock of all kinds and of superior grades.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Arundale was united in marriage with Bertha E. Barnett, a native of Fulton County and a daughter of Oliver Barnett, a well known and highly respected citizen, who carries on farming in Buckheart Township, Fulton County. Two children have resulted from this union, namely: Clarence L., born December 10, 1902, and Bernice, born September 24, 1904.

In politics Mr. Arundale is a supporter of the Republican party. He has been the efficient incumbent in the office of School Director for some time, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. of Canton, Fulton County. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ASH, Lon M.—The public outing place, picturesquely named Owl's Nest Park, is owned and managed by Lon M. Ash, one of the well known and highly honored men of Canton, Ill. This park was purchased by Mr. Ash two years ago from the Divilbiss estate, and consists of sixty-eight acres of wooded land, admirably suited to the various purposes of rest and recreation for which it is intended. The owner, who has a keen appreciation of fine natural effects and inviting vistas, adheres steadily to a

policy of improvement, with the result that the park conforms to every demand for neatness and beauty consistent with the character of its soil, flora and trees. The leafing of its beautiful trees in the spring and the songs of the early and courageous birds give promise of opportunities for communion with nature and healthful enjoyment which continues unabated until the winds of fall whistle through the skeleton branches and the ground is covered with its protecting carpet of leaves.

Mr. Ash gained his first impressions of life on a farm in Joshua Township, Fulton County, where he was born in 1862, a son of S. W. and M. J. (Gardner) Ash, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Fulton County. The senior Mr. Ash was an early arrival in Fulton County, and his competence was acquired in general farming and stock-raising. His son received a common school education and upon leaving the home which had sheltered him through the vicissitudes of youth engaged in farming on his own responsibility for ten years in Joshua Township. He moved into Canton about seven years ago, purchased his present delightful home, and also bought and remodeled the store on the corner of Chestnut and North Main streets. In 1901 he was united in marriage to Dolly Churchill, daughter of Leonard H. Churchill, and two children have been born of this union: Lon C. and Russell. Mr. Ash is social in temperament and is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

ATCHISON, Elias Benton.—Mr. Atchison is a son of a pioneer of the 'thirties, and as he was himself born in Union Township, Fulton County, he can claim a residence in it of more than half a century. He received his education in its district schools, was raised on the family estate, on which his father located in 1861, and has ever remained faithful to his native locality. It is such "stayers" as Elias B. Atchison who have assured Fulton County its substantial growth, and made it a section of almost ideal country homes.

The subject of this sketch was born on February 25, 1854, the son of Jacob B. and Hannah (Fickett) Atchison, both being natives of the Empire State. The father, who was a farmer and a carpenter, was born October 27, 1823, and the mother May 11, 1835. When he was twelve years of age Jacob B. Atchison came to Fulton County with his parents, who settled in Union Township, and there he remained until his death, on October 1, 1900. Elias B. Atchison has resided all his life in Union Township, either engaged in general farming or the raising of live stock. He is a Republican, a member of the United Brethren Church and a moral, well-to-do and valued citizen. He was married in Warren County, March 7, 1875, to Sarah Percy, of New Jersey, who was born January 29, 1854. They have one child, Bertha E.

ATHEY, George W.—Among the well known farmers of Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., whose industry, energy and good management have placed them in comfortable circumstances and gained for them a reputable standing among their townsmen, is George W. Athey, who is successfully pursuing his vocation in Section 26, of that township. He was born in Isabel Township, Fulton County, May 28, 1865, the son of Richard and Nancy (Wichell) Athey, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Athey became the parents of seven children, as follows: Henry, a resident of Denver, Colo.; Almira, deceased; Etta, who is the widow of John Yocum; John, deceased; George W., to whom this record pertains; Eliza, who married James Houston; and Charles. The father and mother of this family are living on a farm in Lewistown Township.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and has followed farming all his life. He received his early mental instruction in the district schools of his neighborhood, and as soon as he reached mature years, began work for himself. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, which constitute one of the most productive farms in the township, of equal extent. He moved to this place in 1901, and his labors have been attended with gratifying success. He devotes his attention to general farming.

On November 23, 1892, Mr. Athey was united in marriage with Miss Bertha M. Hommon, born April 12, 1873, a daughter of George and Catherine (Bradley) Hommon, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father died October 15, 1894, her mother having passed away March 21, 1889. They were the parents of the following children, besides Bertha M.: David and Samuel, deceased; Maryetta and Maggetta, twins, deceased; Edward, who was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, and served in the Philippines; and Charles, who makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Athey. Edward returned home from the Philippines in April, 1902, and left again the following June, since which time he has not been heard from.

Three children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Athey, namely: Fern A., born September 18, 1893; Ralph A., born October 5, 1895, and died March 1, 1900; and Ruth M., born April 10, 1907.

In politics Mr. Athey is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has rendered creditable public service in the offices of Town Clerk and Tax Collector. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Court of Honor, and Mutual Protective League. Mrs. Athey belongs to the Court of Honor, Mutual Protective League and the Pythian Sisters, of Lewistown, Fulton County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Athey are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly esteemed throughout the community.

ATKINSON, Thomas F.—The monotony which often ensues from the continuous following of a certain line of work has never been a feature of the career of Thomas F. Atkinson. Gifted with mechanical ingenuity beyond the average, this well known contractor of Cuba has, at different times, followed the occupation of a miner, wagon-maker, carpenter and builder, brick mason and plasterer. In the capacity either of contractor or tender he has been connected with the erection of a large number of the brick and frame buildings in his adopted town, also having charge of the plastering of most of those erected by him. After being employed for three years in a tobacco factory he came to Cuba in 1869, and continuously during every winter since then—a period of thirty-eight years—has worked in the coal mines near the town. He learned the wagon-maker's trade about thirty years ago, and thereafter followed the carpenter business until taking up the trade of brick mason and plasterer. There doubtless are few men who have worked in the coal mines for such a number of years, or who have done so much in trade lines in a given length of time and in the same community.

Mr. Atkinson spent the first years of his life in Sheridan, Lucas County, Iowa, where he was born in 1858. His parents were Lewis and Angelina (MacNew) Atkinson, natives of Indiana and Missouri respectively. He was educated in the common schools and his wage-earning career began at the age of twelve years, when he began work in the coal mines near Cuba. His father, who previously had worked at Farmington, also found employment in the mines. In 1879 Mr. Atkinson married Alice Winship, who was born near Colchester, Ill., and to whom have been born six children: William, aged twenty-seven years; Clara A., aged twenty-four, wife of Cyrus Bishop; James Lewis, aged eighteen; Ethel Judith, aged sixteen; Georgia H., died aged seven years, and Vanessa, aged nine years. Mr. Atkinson is somewhat of a politician, and is sufficiently liberal in his tendencies to vote for the man on his merits, rather than for his party. For the past five years he has been one of the town fathers, ably assisting the Board by his enlightened ideas of municipal affairs. He is fraternally prominent, being a member of the Knights of Pythias. As aids to his business he is a member of the Brick Masons' and Plasterers' Union. Mr. Atkinson has always adhered to the principle that work worth doing at all was worth doing well, and in consequence he has a reputation as a careful, skillful and reliable workman. He is esteemed also for his integrity and moral worth, and for his consideration and fairness as an employer of labor.

ATWOOD, Myron C., a well-known resident of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and Superintendent of the Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railway, was born in Kane County, Ill., August 24, 1863, a son of Comfort B. and Cynthia

(Bennett) Atwood, whose union resulted in two children: Julia and the subject of this sketch. Julia now resides with her parents at Montgomery, Ill. Comfort B. Atwood was a farmer by occupation, and thus the boyhood days of Myron C. were spent upon the farm. Here he assisted his father in the work and availed himself of the advantages of the district schools. In the year 1881 he secured employment in the office of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railway Company at Aurora, where he learned telegraphy, and worked as operator in that office until 1883. He was then sent to Earlville, Ill., where he held the position of operator and station agent until 1887, when he was promoted to be commercial agent of the company at Aurora. After serving in this capacity for six years he was appointed Superintendent of the Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railway, and became a resident of Lewistown.

During the twenty-four years which Mr. Atwood has devoted to railroading he has, by close application to his work, become a very efficient railroad man. His experience often furnished a severe test of his temper, as he early came in contact with all sorts of men and women, and it requires a great deal of patience and self-restraint to get on smoothly with idiosyncracies of the traveling public. That the subject of this sketch possesses the traits of character essential to the proper discharge of such duties is manifest from the positions of responsibility which he has creditably filled in this long period of railroad service. Since Mr. Atwood assumed charge of the line under his supervision the roadbed and bridges have been placed in fine condition. He thoroughly understands the railroad business, having made it a life study, and has left nothing undone to put the tracks and rolling stock in prime order. This the company and its patrons fully appreciate, and the utmost confidence is felt in his ability and fidelity.

On June 1, 1886, Mr. Atwood was married to Mabel Wiley, of Earlville, Ill., a daughter of Samuel C. Wiley, a native of Maine. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Paul W., born February 24, 1887, who is a student in the University of Illinois; Harold, born August 12, 1889, and Ruth, born March 11, 1898.

In deportment Mr. Atwood is unassuming, affable and courteous. In his general views he is broad and liberal, and is always ready to help in promoting any measure intended for the public welfare. In his integrity and high moral character his fellow citizens repose implicit confidence. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He and his wife attend divine worship in the Universalist Church of Lewistown.

BABBITT, James I., whose residence in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., covers a period of more than three-score and ten years, and who is the sole surviving native citizen among those



C. F. Ford

who lived in the township at the time of his birth, was born there May 20, 1836. Stephen Babbitt, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington County, that State, February 16, 1806, and his mother, Malinda (Harrod) Babbitt, was born April 29, 1811, in Bourbon County, Ky. Stephen Babbitt followed farming during his whole life. He was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Fulton County, where he located in 1830, and purchased the land on which his son, James I., still makes his home. He died November 5, 1864, his wife dying August 13, 1889. They were the parents of the following named children: Elizabeth, Job, Nancy, William, James I., Israel, Sarah, Malinda, Isaac H., Hugh and Stephen (twins), Jephtha and Hulda (twins), and Sanford M.

James I. Babbitt received a common school education such as farmers' sons usually obtained in the primitive subscription schools of that period, meanwhile helping his father on the farm until he reached the stage of manhood. Since then he has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. During the War for the Union he rendered creditable service in Company G, Fiftieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry (the "Blind Half Regiment"), in which he enlisted September 24, 1861, and served until February 16, 1863, when he was mustered out. His marriage took place at Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., October 27, 1859, with Harriet Adeline Davis, a daughter of Noah and Nancy Davis, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. Mrs. Babbitt was born in Union Township, Fulton County, on January 3, 1839. Six children were the offspring of this union, viz: G. Marion, J. Grant, William Sherman, Guy H., Morton J. and Nannie Myrtle. A sketch of the life of William Sherman Babbitt may be found elsewhere in these pages. The five boys, who were the oldest members of this family, were all born on Sunday.

In politics the Republican party has always received the steadfast support of Mr. Babbitt, and he has been active and influential in the local councils of that organization. He served as Road Commissioner of the township twelve years, and for fourteen years acted in the capacity of School Director. His religious connection is with the Christian Church. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. His life is coincident with the growth of Fulton County almost from its beginning, and his recollection includes a thousand details in the wonderful transformation attending this progress from crude conditions to the prosperity and refinement of the present day. He is conscious of having done his full share in promoting the welfare of his township and county, and the many who know him freely attest his upright character, diligence and well doing and serviceable public spirit.

BABBITT, Jonathan J. (deceased).—The subject of this sketch was a veteran of the Civil War, a well known farmer and stock-raiser and a citizen

honored for the conscientious discharge of his duties in whatever walk of life he pursued. His death, therefore, on the 21st of December, 1905, was sincerely and generally mourned. Jonathan J. Babbitt was born in Union Township, Fulton County, November 21, 1837, the son of James Babbitt, born in Washington County, Pa., in 1813, and Mary (Randall) Babbitt, a native of New York, born in 1820. The father was an extensive land owner, and a pioneer and prosperous farmer of the township. The subject of this sketch spent his earlier years on the home farm, assisting in its management during his later life and obtaining a fair education in the district schools. He was engaged in agricultural work until the last year of the Civil War, when, under President Lincoln's last call for troops in that contest, he enlisted on March 21, 1865, in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July 24th following. The voting period of Mr. Babbitt's life was almost contemporary with the birth of the Republican party, of which he was ever a firm and intelligent member, his society associations being naturally with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Jonathan J. Babbitt was married in Knox County, Ill., to Rebecca Martz, a native of Virginia, born in that State on the 4th of September, 1843. Eight children were born of their union, namely: Minnie D., Lula, Flora, who died September 25, 1887; Emma, Lydia, Fanny, James and John. The surviving widow, who is now numbered among the honored mothers of the county, was a little over twenty years of age at the time of her marriage, December 30, 1863. Her husband's death occurred within a few days of their forty-second anniversary. The deceased was a member of the Christian Church and truly a Christian in the highest sense of the word.

BABBITT, Stephen J., a prominent citizen of Fulton County, veteran of the Civil War and one of the large land owners and raisers of live stock in that county, is a native of Union Township, in which he was born August 17, 1844, and where he has always resided. He is the son of Stephen and Malinda (Harrod) Babbitt, his father having been a farmer of Washington County, Pa., born January 3, 1806, and his mother a native of Burton County, Ky., born April 29, 1811. Stephen Babbitt migrated to Illinois in 1830, locating at once in Union Township, Fulton County, where he bought a farm and where he lived for many years as one of the fathers of that section of the county.

The district schools of Union Township and the family farm of that township supplied Stephen J. Babbitt with his education and the practical training for his after life of agricultural pursuits and successes. He was one of the strong and plucky youths which the farms of the West sent forth to the battlefields of the Civil War, and who proved the main reliance of Grant and Sherman and Thomas in the fierce

campaigns of the Southwest. On account of his youth he did not enlist until January 5, 1864, when he joined Company I, Seventy-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known popularly as the First Board of Trade Regiment. He was afterward transferred to Company G, Thirty-third Regiment, and was honorably discharged on the 24th of November, 1865. During his services of nearly two years the young man participated in the engagements at Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville—all in Tennessee—and the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile, besides numerous skirmishes and nerve-wearing marches. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Mr. Babbitt takes a soldier's pride in recounting the achievements of his regiments and the brave officers and men with whom he was associated, a member of which body he himself was enrolled. Politically he has always stood unflinchingly by the Republican guns. For many years Mr. Babbitt has been a recognized leader in local politics. He has served as School Director for twelve years and was Assessor three years and has recently been elected a member of the County Board. Whatever office he has filled he has discharged its duties faithfully, fairly, fearlessly and ably.

On the 27th of October, 1870, Mr. Babbitt was married to Leona A. Thomas, at Galesburg. His wife was born in Union Township, Fulton County, October 27, 1851. The three children born of their union are Lewis H., Neva L. and Edith L.

BABBITT, Wilford, the proprietor of the Sunnyside Farm and a farmer and citizen of substantial standing, still in the prime of a useful life, is a native of Union Township, Fulton County, where his position of honor has been earned by years of labor and intelligently directed industry. The subject of this sketch was born February 22, 1856, the son of James and Mary (Randall) Babbitt, the father born in Washington County, Pa., in the year 1815, and the mother, in the State of New York, in 1820. The elder Babbitt, who was a farmer, came to Union Township at an early day, and became one of the land owners of that section of the county.

Wilford Babbitt, who spent his childhood with his parents on the family homestead in Union Township, where he has always resided, was educated in its district schools, and mastered his lifelong vocation by years of unremitting labor and experience. The enviable result is seen in his success as a general farmer and stock-raiser, Sunnyside Farm being considered one of the model estates of the county. As his own affairs were so fortunately and intelligently managed, his fellow citizens have, at various times, called upon him to give attention to public affairs, with the result that five years' service have been given as Road Commissioner and seven years as School Director, in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Babbitt was married, in Union Township, on November 14, 1880, to Hattie Heston, who was born in Warren County, Ill., in April, 1860, and their marriage has resulted in three children: Viola, Nina B., and Mildred Irene. Mr. Babbitt is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian Church.

BABBITT, William Sherman, a well-known and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township, August 28, 1864, a son of James I. and Harriet Adeline (Davis) Babbitt, both natives of Union Township, where the father was born May 20, 1836, and the mother January 3, 1839. A sketch of the life of the former appears on another page of this work. He is still living on the homestead purchased by his father, Stephen Babbitt, in 1830, and is the oldest citizen, still surviving, who was born in that township. Six children resulted from the union of James I. and Harriet A. (Davis) Babbitt, to-wit: G. Marion, J. Grant, William Sherman, Guy H., Morton J. and Nannie Myrtle.

William Sherman Babbitt received a good common school education in the district schools of Union Township, and spent his youthful years at home with his parents. On reaching maturity he engaged in farming and stock-raising on Sections 6 and 7, Union Township, where he has since continued with successful results. His farm consists of 110 acres, and, in addition to general farming operations, he feeds and ships a considerable amount of stock. He is an intelligent, systematic and progressive farmer, and has made an excellent record as a worthy representative of the best agricultural element of Fulton County.

On September 16, 1891, at Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., Mr. Babbitt was united in marriage with Lavina Belle Babbitt. Mrs. Babbitt was born in Knox County May 27, 1865, a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Cox) Babbitt, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

In politics Mr. Babbitt is an unswerving supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and creditably fulfills his obligations as a member of the community.

BABCOCK, Amos C.—(See page 30.)

BADER, Benjamin F., of the firm of Bader & Company, successful grain dealers of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 20, 1838. He is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Thompson) Bader, natives of Germany and the State of Pennsylvania respectively. Jeremiah came alone to the United States when he was about eighteen years old, taking passage thus hurriedly in order to avoid the required service in the German army. He located in Pennsylvania, where he was shortly afterward married, and subsequently moved to Ohio. In 1846 he journeyed to Schuyler County,



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Ill., and located near the village of Bader, named in honor of his son, William, who was largely instrumental in locating the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company near that place. Jeremiah Bader entered 240 acres of Government land in the vicinity of the town, on which he was engaged in farming until 1855, when he moved to Astoria, Ill., and there died in October, 1856, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was born in 1799 and came to this country in 1817. His widow passed away on the old home farm, September 1, 1886. Twelve children were the result of their union, as follows: Pierson, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, deceased, who married Philip Murry, also deceased; Mary, who died in Astoria, Ill., and was the wife of Lemuel J. Hopkins, who died in Brown-ing, Ill.; William, a resident of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Sarah, widow of Elias Gibbs and a resident of Fresno, Cal.; Rosanna, widow of John J. Bleeker, of Pasadena, Cal., who resides with her son, Dr. J. J. Bleeker; Margaret, who first married Courtland Doane, deceased, by whom she had one child, Laura, who became the wife of Eli Dixon, a banker, of Littleton, Ill.; John L., of Le Roy, Kan.; Benjamin F., Addie L., whose first husband was Martin Cook, deceased, and who is now the wife of George W. Hughes, of Astoria, Ill., and Henry O., who spent many years on the old home farm, but sold his interest and is now operating a grain elevator in Littleton, Schuyler County.

Benjamin F. Bader was about nine years old when his father brought him to Schuyler County, Ill., and was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his early education in the district schools of the vicinity. He remained at home until he was eighteen years old and then spent a year in Ohio. On returning home he went to work on the farm of his brother, William, by whom he was employed by the month for some years, after which he farmed jointly with the latter until he was about twenty-six years old. He then purchased and operated a threshing outfit, and has since worn out two or three such equipments. In 1900 Mr. Bader established himself in the grain trade in Vermont, and bought the Sutherland elevator. The firm of Bader & Company has elevators at Rushville, Littleton, Astoria and Vermont, Ill., and they also deal in hard and soft coal at Vermont and Astoria. They operate two steam hay-balers and turn out two carloads of hay per day through their four elevators. Each has a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain per day, and the firm handles about 400,000 bushels per year. Mr. Bader's sons are associated with him in this enterprise, and constitute the "company."

On December 15, 1864, Mr. Bader was united in marriage with Azuba Ann Farr, a daughter of Cooper and Ada (Linn) Farr. Her father originally journeyed from Pennsylvania to Columbus, Ohio, whence he moved to Fulton County, Ill., clearing a fine farm in Astoria Town-

ship, of which he was one of the pioneer settlers. Her parents are both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Bader became the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy and one, Lora Ada, died at the age of four years. Those surviving are as follows: Vira B., wife of W. S. Long, of Rushville, Ill., connected with the firm of Bader & Company; Fred G., who manages the Astoria elevator; William F., who conducts the Vermont elevator, and Ernest G., of Vermont, Ill., who operates the hay department of Bader & Company, attending to the buying in bulk.

In politics Mr. Bader is independent, voting for the men and measures which he thinks most conducive to the interests of all the people. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. He ranks as one of the most enterprising and substantial merchants, and one of the best representative citizens of Fulton County. His worthy and estimable wife is a member of the Christian Church.

BAILEY, John (deceased).—Canton counts among her role of departed benefactors none who left behind more numerous and substantial evidences of association with its affairs than John Bailey. As a builder, politician, musician, fraternalist and public-spirited citizen he came and went among the people of his town from the time of his arrival in 1844 until the close of his life, November 10, 1903, and there remains in his wake an impression of practical usefulness, of genuine dependable character, due in part to his English ancestry, but more directly traceable to his untiring zeal and ready recognition of opportunity.

The first nine years of Mr. Bailey's life were spent in Leicestershire, England, where he was born August 17, 1821. His father, William Bailey, then brought the family to America in a sailing vessel, locating in Orange County, N. J., where he plied his trade of carpenter and joiner for the balance of his active life. His death occurred at an advanced age. Young John lost his mother at an early age, and he was set to work in his father's shop, where he became an expert in the use of carpenter's tools. When not working at his trade he attended the public schools of New York and New Jersey, and when he arrived in Canton in 1844 he was equipped with the essentials of success in his chosen occupation. From an humble beginning he advanced until he became the town's chief builder and contractor, and, with the exception of three buildings on the west side of the square, the solid stretch of structures was erected by him.

On December 29, 1844, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Elizabeth Wells King, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of William and Mary (Brown) King, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born six children, three of whom are deceased, namely: William, who died at the

age of eight years; Eliza Ann, wife of A. D. Troxell, and Clarissa L. Those living are: Mary, wife of Lewis Thompson, of Canton, who has two children, Fred B. and Clara E.; Lizzie J., wife of Thomas T. Lyons, of Alameda, Cal., who has two children, Theron and Marie, and John G. Bailey, who married Emma Weinold, lives in Canton and has a daughter, Emma.

Mr. Bailey was a natural and enthusiastic musician, and in his younger days did much to promote an appreciation of good music in Canton. He was one of the organizers of the Canton Silver Cornet Band, the original of the present P. and O. Fifth Regiment Band, and it was as a trombone player in the latter organization that he cheered the hearts of the charging soldiers in the Civil War. He also had a sweet and sympathetic singing voice, and was wont to contribute to the success of many local entertainments in this capacity. After the war he engaged in the grocery business in Canton for about three years, but, failing to realize anticipated satisfaction, returned to his former occupation of contracting and building. In all parts of the city and surrounding country are buildings due to his skill and ingenuity, more especially the better class of public and private structures, and many of them, after the changes of more than half a century, are still in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Bailey was in the contracting business for twenty-three years, and retired from active life at about sixty years of age. He lived in the same house for forty years, and among its surroundings of comfort and good cheer his last days were spent.

Eminently social in his tendencies, Mr. Bailey was a member of many organizations, and was among the oldest of the Canton lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From his earliest youth he was a zealous supporter of Republican principles, and did much to further the local interests of his party. At one time he was President of the City Board of Health, was an Alderman several terms and Chief of the Canton Fire Department two years. He was a man of liberal and practical ideas, a promoter of education, good government, religion and high living, and a devout and helpful member of the Baptist Church. To know him was to have one's confidence in human nature strengthened, and one's faith in the homely, straightforward virtues which tend to public confidence fortified.

BAILY, Evan B.—An instance of the call of the country rising above the din of the city and the more rapid compensations of one of the learned professions is found in the return to nature of Dr. Evan B. Baily, owner of a 240-acre tract on Section 13, Bernadotte Township. Dr. Baily comes of farming stock, and his first years were spent among agricultural surroundings in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he was born March 9, 1865. On the paternal side he is of German ancestry, a son of Thomas and grandson of Evan Baily, the

latter of whom came from Ohio to Vermont Township, Fulton County, at a very early day, where his son Thomas was born, reared and finally married Nancy Battenburg. After his marriage Thomas Baily removed to McDonough County, Ill., where his wife died in 1892, and whence he removed to Table Grove, Fulton County, his present home.

The educational advantages of Dr. Baily consisted of the district schools and the high school at Macomb, and after graduating from the latter he returned to the home farm, where he remained until attaining his majority. In 1889 he entered the office of R. W. Baily, a dental practitioner of Macomb, and the following year took a course at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, graduating therefrom in the class of 1890. In the meantime the elder Dr. Baily had opened an office in Omaha, Neb., and with him Dr. Evan B. practiced during his vacation, in the fall locating in Vermont, Ill., where he practiced dentistry for five years. He next located in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., where he maintained and added to his former success, but in 1903, selling out his business, removed with his family to Chicago. Two years later (1905) he came to his present farm, and now is engaged in stock-raising, having on hand a large number of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

September 17, 1891, Mr. Baily married Lizzie A. Branson, who was born at Ipava, Fulton County, November 22, 1868, a daughter of William T. Branson, one of the honored pioneers of Fulton County, of whom mention may be found elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Baily have two children, of whom Anna Maurine was born in Vermont Township, July 25, 1892, and Evan B. in Fairfield, Wayne County, September 2, 1900. Dr. Baily is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Ipava. The Doctor has made a success of both dentistry and farming, and in either occupation would be sure of an excellent livelihood. He is a man of broad outlook, progressive mind and large capacity for painstaking industry.

BAKER, Joseph, one of the oldest, worthiest and most highly honored residents of Fulton County, Ill., and for forty-five years located on Section 33, Buckheart Township, this county, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 15, 1813. He is a son of Jacob Baker, a native of Germany, who, together with a sister, came to the United States in boyhood, after the death of his parents, in company with a friend named Schmidt.

Joseph Baker went with his father to Clark County, Ind., in 1821, and there the father died. They had nine children, of whom Joseph is the sole survivor. Of the others Katie married Alexander Montgomery and left a family, most of whom are dead. Mary was the wife of Caleb



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Phillips, who moved to Kansas, where both spent the remainder of their lives. Susan was drowned in the Ohio River. Hannah was the wife of George DeWitt, and died in Washington County, Ind. Henry, the eldest of the sons, died in Clark County, Ind., leaving two daughters and three sons. Frederick died in Missouri, leaving a son and a daughter named Annie. Charles died in Hamilton County, Ohio, leaving three or four children. John died near the Winnebago Swamp, in Illinois.

Joseph Baker arrived in Fulton County October 12, 1835. His first work consisted in making shingles—sawing the logs and splitting them in the old-fashioned way—and for this work he received thirteen dollars per month. When he arrived in Fulton County his supply of cash was two dollars and fifty cents. He located in Canton and there followed the carpenter's trade until 1842. About 1835 the village had been swept away by a storm, devastating the entire vicinity and creating a demand for carpenters, and during the year 1837 he built twenty-six houses in Canton.

In 1843 Mr. Baker abandoned carpentry, leased a tract of land near Canton and began clearing it, his lease extending five years. There he toiled until 1848. At that period he bought and operated the first horse-power threshing machine that had been operated in Fulton County, and for eight years he followed this occupation. In 1857 he purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land, which he cleared and cultivated, and about 1859 he bought another tract of eighty acres of wild land, about three acres of which had been cleared. On this he again began to cut the large and small oaks and grub the stumps from the ground. As he now looks over the scene he often wonders how the pioneer settlers endured the tasks before them. Not a stump can now be found where then hardly a bare spot could be seen. That such a transformation could be accomplished during the span of a human lifetime seems to him almost incredible. Wild turkeys could then be shot from the woodpile near the door, and deer could be killed from the doorstep of the log cabin. But few of the Indians lingered after the Black Hawk War, and they soon abandoned this part of the country.

Mr. Baker has not only been a witness of the prodigious changes which have taken place in the county since 1835, but has been an active factor in producing them. He has not only cleared much of the land in the township of its native timber, but is the builder of many of the best houses in the city of Canton, as well as the structures on his farms. He has always taken a prominent part in all public enterprises, and church and school have ever found in him a strong friend and advocate.

In October, 1861, Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Nancy Bauman, a daughter of Eli Bauman, who located in Fulton County in 1842, subsequently sold his interests there and moved to Iowa, where he died at the age of

ninety-seven years. In 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Baker moved to their home on Section 33, Buckheart Township, which has since been his residence. Mrs. Baker passed to her final rest in 1872.

Politically Mr. Baker was originally a Whig and cast his first presidential vote for General Harrison. He has been a staunch adherent of the Republican party since its organization. He has filled various township offices with ability and fidelity, and did the work in making the second assessment in Buckheart Township for six dollars. For seventy years he has lived among the people of that township and no man is more honored by the whole community than "Uncle Joe Baker," as he is familiarly known to all.

BALLARD, Thomas W., a well known and enterprising farmer on Section 26, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, was born where he now lives, March 1, 1858, a son of Linville and Lavina (Bauman) Ballard, natives of Kentucky, where the former was born, near Winchester, Clark County, in January, 1819. He married Lavina Bauman, a daughter of Peter Bauman, in 1853. The paternal grandparents were John and Nancy (Bybee) Ballard, natives of Virginia.

Linville Ballard located in Liverpool, Ill., December 11, 1852, where he conducted what was called a tavern, and there, also, was married to Lavina Bauman. In 1853, he made his first purchase of land—a sixty-acre tract—in Section 26, Buckheart Township. The old home was one of the primitive log cabins, and the land was partially improved. To the original purchase Mr. Ballard added from time to time, until, at the time of his death, after disposing of some of his landed possessions, he was still the owner of 400 acres in Buckheart Township. He was a wide-awake and thrifty farmer, and was always ready for a trade. He was an extensive breeder of hogs and cattle, and often had, at one time, 400 head of hogs on the farm, and from fifty to sixty head of cattle. He was a shrewd and successful stock-dealer in this line, being among the best in his day and locality. He was always ready to defend his friends, even to the extent of using force, and was trusted and respected by all. In politics he was a strong Democrat, but never aspired to public office. To Linville Ballard and his wife were born seven children, as follows: Amdra, wife of George W. Elliott, of Canton, Ill.; Mary, deceased wife of Lewis D. Ashton, of California; Thomas W.; Josie, deceased wife of Willard Fisher, of Canton, Ill.; Leroy C., a farmer in Banner Township, Fulton County; Florence, a resident of Canton, Ill., who married Elmer Weller, deceased; and Harry, who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm, and received his mental training in the district schools in his vicinity. He remained under the parental roof until he

reached the age of twenty-one years, when he rented a portion of the homestead property for one year. He then rented the old Bauman farm, near Lewistown, and in 1881, purchased the farm which has since been his home. He has a fine residence, and is one of the leading farmers of his locality.

In 1879, Mr. Ballard was united in marriage with Nettie T. Goodrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodrich. She was born in New Hampshire, and accompanied her parents to Fulton County. One child resulted from this union, who died in infancy, the mother also passing away. On March 31, 1898, Mr. Ballard was wedded to Eva Cox, a native of Canton, Ill., and a daughter of William and Mary (Batty) Cox, of English birth. William Cox came to the United States with his father, Thomas Cox, at the age of twelve years, proceeding direct to Canton. Mary Batty, on arriving in this country, located in New Jersey, where in course of time, her marriage took place, after which she accompanied her husband to Fulton County. William Cox was born in 1831, and arrived in Canton in 1843. Mr. Cox being now deceased, his widow, at the age of sixty-three years, makes her home in Canton; They became the parents of fifteen children, six of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are: Mark C., of North Dakota; William, of Canton, Ill.; Eva (Mrs. Ballard); Thomas B., of North Dakota; George, of Monmouth, Ill.; Clara, of Canton, Ill.; Charles, of North Dakota; Mary A. and Joshua. In politics Mr. Ballard is a Democrat, and Mrs. Ballard is a member of the Christian Church.

BARBER, Edward Stuart (deceased), who was for many years successfully engaged in the livery, hotel and stock business, in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Warren County, eighteen miles from Newton, N. J., June 24, 1831, and received his early education partly in the place of his birth and partly in the town of his adoption. Samuel Barber, his father, was one of seven brothers who came to America from England, settling in Warren County, N. J., where he lived until his death.

The subject of this sketch came to Canton, Ill., in 1849, with a family named Rose. A year or two later he went to Peoria, Ill., where he lived about six years. Returning to Canton, he took charge of a livery stable on White Court. A few years afterward (in 1860 or 1861), he formed a partnership with the late Morrell Higbie and, under the firm name of Barber & Higbie, conducted a hotel and operated a livery barn in Canton, dealing also in stock on an extensive scale. The public house under the management of this firm was the old Mississippi Hotel, occupying the site of the present Churchill House, and the livery barn is the same which was under Mr. Barber's management up to the time of his death, the firm having been dissolved in 1881. Through his industry, sobriety, sagacity and diligent

application to business, Mr. Barber acquired a handsome competence. He was the owner of considerable real estate in Canton, and possessed a large amount of farming property.

On October 3, 1871, Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Margaret Craig, a daughter of the late Madison Craig, who survives her husband. Of two brothers who survived Edward S. Barber, George, who was a resident of Madison, Wis., died recently, and Eli, of Newton, is still living.

In politics Mr. Barber was a Democrat, and served as Alderman two terms. His decease occurred May 12, 1899. He was one of the most energetic and thoroughly reliable of men, and a public-spirited, popular and useful citizen.

BARLOW, John William.—One of the largest landowners in Fulton County and among the most prosperous raisers of blooded live stock, John W. Barlow is an imposing figure in the agricultural life of this section of the State. His parents, Samuel and Margaret (Kenton) Barlow, were both natives of Nicholas County, Ky., where he also was born on July 2, 1845. While prospecting for a good agricultural country in which to locate, the father came to Fulton County, in 1855, and, after remaining here a short time, went to the adjoining county of Warren, but soon afterwards returned to Fulton County, where he bought a farm which he improved and cultivated for the balance of his life.

John W. Barlow was ten years of age when his father located permanently in Fulton County, and he has been a continuous resident of Union Township since 1871, for a period of over thirty-five years. He has added to his holdings with persistency and judgment until he is now the proprietor of 1,640 acres of fine stock land, devoting his attention to the breeding of Shorthorn and Angus cattle and to Poland-China hogs. Mr. Barlow is a man of unusual executive power, or he never would have been able to manage his large live-stock interests and, at the same time, accomplish much valuable work in connection with the township system of education. For twelve years he has served as School Director, and his duties have been performed with ability and dispatch. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

Mr. Barlow was married, in Union Township, May 10, 1871, to Dora Quincy Hovell, a native of Union Township, born May 1, 1850, and they have had two children: Turner and Jennie. Mr. Barlow is a faithful member of the Christian Church.

BARNETT, Oliver.—Among the farmers of recognized moral and material worth whose labors have largely helped to develop the interests of Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., is Oliver Barnett, who was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., on the summit of Broad Top

Mountain, December 29, 1844. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Barnett, his mother being a descendant of the Cooks that came to America with William Penn in 1692. The Cook homestead, containing 500 acres, is now known as Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the site of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The Cooks were of the old Quaker stock, Great-grandfather Anthony Cook being a descendant of Anthony Cook of the Penn colony and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The old homestead in Fairmount Park was deeded to him and the family located on Broad Top Mountain about the close of the eighteenth century.

On the paternal side Great-grandfather Philip Barnett when a boy was abducted on the banks of the River Rhine, taken aboard a vessel and sold for his passage. A little girl who was with him was sold to the same man. On becoming of age these two were married, and a few years later made their home on Broad Top Mountain. Philip Barnett died in 1844 at the remarkable age of 101 years, and his wife passed away in 1843, having also reached the century mark. Their remains lie side by side on the summit of the mountain. Philip Barnett also served in the Revolutionary War, as did his son Philip, grandfather of Oliver, and the brothers, John, Jonathan, Joseph, David and Jacob. All were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined it on the organization of that denomination in America, and with this sect all the successive generations of the family have been identified. In politics they have been Democrats down to the present generation, and from the time of William Penn they have been prominent men in their several localities.

Joseph Barnett, with this family, settled in Fulton County in 1866, locating in Section 30, Buckheart Township, where Oliver received his first schooling. In 1868 the latter went to Kansas, returning in the spring of 1869. In the spring of 1870 Joseph Barnett moved to Osage County, Kan., and in 1880 he retired from the farm and located in Topeka, that State, where his wife and one son (William) died, the former in 1885 and the latter in 1884. Both are buried in the cemetery at Topeka. In 1888 Joseph Barnett was again married, wedding Mrs. Mary E. Bush, of Denver, Colo., and moving to Santa Barbara County, Cal., where the father died in 1900, at the age of eighty years. His widow, who has passed eighty years, is now a resident of Denver.

Oliver Barnett is one of a family of four children, the others being William, deceased; Melinda, a resident of Springfield, Mo., and Clara, wife of William Dugan, who represents the New York Life Insurance Company in that city. Since his return from Kansas in 1887 Mr. Barnett has made his home on the old home farm in Buckheart Township. He has been identified with the best interests of the township since 1866. He has given his children a thorough mental training and fitted them for useful and honorable lives. He is a thorough, systematic

and successful farmer, and is truly typical of the most worthy and substantial agricultural element in Fulton County.

On April 16, 1874, Mr. Barnett was united in marriage with Mary E. Ashton, eldest daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Connor) Ashton, pioneer settlers of Fulton County, to which they moved from Ohio in 1840. The Connor family were originally from Delaware, and were relatives of the well-known Peterson family, of Philadelphia. Seven children resulted from this union, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Clara M., who is under the paternal roof; Edwin L., an electrician in Lynn, Mass.; Bertha E., wife of J. C. Arundale, a farmer of Lewistown Township, Fulton County; Corel, an electrician, and Clyde, the youngest, who died August 6, 1904. The mother of this family died in Topeka, Kan., October 12, 1887, and her remains repose in the cemetery at Bryant in Fulton County. On April 17, 1894, Mr. Barnett married again, wedding Mary S. Dunlap, of Buda, Ill.

In politics Mr. Barnett is a Democrat and has creditably filled several township offices. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., of Lewistown, and the M. W. A., of Bryant, having been Clerk of the Camp for fifteen years. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Barnett having taken a deep interest in its work since he was twenty years of age.

BARTHOLOMEW, Samuel.—Milling, engineering, carriage and wagon manufacturing, and the profession of arms, have constituted the experience and usefulness of Samuel Bartholomew, for almost half a century an integral part of the community of Table Grove, and since October, 1883, the owner and occupant of his present farm adjoining that place. Mr. Bartholomew was born December 3, 1838, in Columbus, Adams County, Ill., where his parents, Samuel and Susan (Hibbitts) Bartholomew, and his grandparents, Samuel Bartholomew, Sr., and wife, had settled in 1831. The grandfather Bartholomew was born in Covington, Ky., whence at an early age, he removed to the wilds of Indiana, where he married a Scotch lady, and engaged in milling and farming for several years. He also built and operated a mill in Columbus for a number of years, then sold out and built a mill four miles east of Quincy, on South Mill Creek, where his death occurred in 1856.

The second Samuel, father of the subject of this sketch, was identified with his father's milling business at Columbus and was also connected with the mill on Mill Creek, which he subsequently sold to a Mr. Phelps. He sustained a severe loss through the death of his wife in 1846, when five sons were left to his care, a daughter having died in infancy. Of these sons, Samuel, his namesake, is the fourth in order of birth. Henry Clay, the first born, is a resident of Litchfield, Ill.; James

was a soldier in the Civil War; Arthnr is deceased; and John is a locomotive engineer on the Wabash Railroad—also served during the Rebellion. In 1848 Mr. Bartholomew married Mary Fetheringill, and of this union there were two daughters: Katie, wife of John Baker, and Helen, wife of George Baker, all of Adams County, Ill. In 1850 Mr. Bartholomew, with his brothers, John and Levi, and his brother-in-law, Tom Fetheringill, started across the plains with an ox-team, and on the way Mr. Bartholomew and his brother-in-law sickened and died. The sons, John and Levi, returned to Adams County in 1851, and the following year the four boys returned to Indiana and made their home with their maternal grandfather, Hibbits, locating again in Adams County in 1854.

The present Samuel Bartholomew learned the milling business under his uncle, the latter serving as miller and the former working his way up to engineer. Upon the death of the uncle in 1858, the lad, then twenty years old, came to Fulton County and began building and contracting in Table Grove, being thus employed up to the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, and during his two years of service participated in many battles, among them Forts Henry and Donelson. His military career was shortened by one month owing to illness resulting from exposure during the trail after Morgan in Kentucky, being honorably discharged at Columbus, Ky., and permitted to return home. After several months spent in recuperating, he started a carriage and wagon manufactory in Table Grove, which he operated continuously for twenty years. Disposing of his business in 1883, he engaged as engineer in a flouring mill in Girard, Kans., for a few months, but in October, 1883, returned to Table Grove and bought twenty-six acres of land to which he since has added 160 acres, making in all a tract of 186 acres. His property has many fine improvements, and nets its owner a comfortable income from general farming and stock-raising.

In 1862 Mr. Bartholomew was united in marriage to Mary Fordyce, of which union there have been born six children: Laura, who died at the age of fourteen; Alvah, an employe of the Government; Omar, a resident of Kamps-ville, Calhoun County, Ill.; Katie, who died at the age of twenty-two; Henry and Helen, twins, the latter the wife of Thomas Points, of Fulton County; and Ada, wife of Thomas Cowart, a brick manufacturer, of Table Grove. In political affiliations Mr. Bartholomew is a Republican, but he never has aspired to office of any kind. With his wife he is a faithful member of the Universalist Church, and donated the six lots comprising the church property upon which the present church edifice was erected in 1868. Whatever his occupation, or wherever his residence, Mr. Bartholomew has commanded the respect and good will of his associates, and it is his legacy of integrity, com-

bined with useful labor and sound judgment that has been a valuable contribution to the upbuilding of Fulton County.

BARTLETT, H. M., who is successfully engaged in the grain business in Fulton County, Ill., was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1863, a son of William and Mary (Yocum) Bartlett, natives of Indiana. William Bartlett moved from Indiana to Knox County, Ill., where he was afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits. In early youth the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the schools of Knox County. He was reared on the farm, and when he grew to maturity, applied himself to farming on his own account. In this occupation, together with raising stock, he continued until 1900, when he went to Smithfield, Ill., where he was engaged for three years in the grain and stock business. In 1893 he formed a partnership with Mr. Waughtel, and bought the business and elevator of Beam & Hilton, which they have since conducted, buying all kinds of grain, and buying and selling hogs and cattle. The elevator is situated on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and has a capacity of 5,000 bushels. Mr. Bartlett was a successful and energetic farmer, and he is a diligent and prosperous merchant.

In 1887, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage with Ida J. Henderson, who was born in Fulton County. Seven children have resulted from this union, as follows: Eunice Roy, Nora, Daisy, Julia, Bryan, Cassidy, and an infant unnamed. Fraternally Mr. Bartlett is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

BARTON, John S., M. D., who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Jacobs Port, or East Plainfield, Coshocton County, Ohio, on March 17, 1848, a son of Samuel B. and Rebecca (Smith) Barton, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. He is one of a family of six children, four of whom are still living. Samuel B. Barton, the father, was a cabinet maker and a farmer by occupation.

In early manhood the subject of this sketch received his instruction in the public schools, and on reaching mature years taught school for a while. In 1872 he began practicing medicine at Vera, Fayette County, Ill., having studied with Dr. P. P. Coumitt, of Crawford County. He practiced also for a time at St. David, Fulton County. In 1878 he graduated in medicine and surgery from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1892 he located in Cuba, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice.

On October 30, 1872, Dr. Barton was united in marriage with Maria A. Buckmaster, who was born in Fayette County, Ill., and their union resulted in nine children, of whom five are living, namely: Samuel B., of Jacksonville, Ill.; Crete; John, of Jacksonville; Macie and William. Politically Dr. Barton is a supporter



John M. Fox.

of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the M. W. of A. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BATH, J. H., who is favorably known in business connection as the proprietor of a well equipped and profitable cigar factory in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., and is noted throughout the county as an instrumental musician of exceptional skill, was born in South Wales, in 1858, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Phillips) Bath, also natives of that country. Jacob Bath, who was a coal miner by occupation, came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Canton, Ill., where he went to work in the mines, continuing in this employment until his death, which occurred in 1894. His widow is still living.

J. H. Bath accompanied his parents to Fulton County, and in boyhood worked three years in the mines at Canton, and still later in the Cuba mines. Subsequently, he spent four years on a farm. In 1893 he engaged in the cigar business at Washington, Iowa, and later, at Columbus Junction, in the same State, where he spent three years conducting a wholesale and retail cigar manufactory. In 1899 he returned to Cuba, Ill., where he established himself in the same line. He operates a wholesale and retail concern, and manufactures some brands of excellent quality. In 1904 he built a neat residence in the northern portion of the town. Mr. Bath is also the owner of other property in Cuba, and is interested in real-estate transactions, having laid out two sub-divisions of town land, called "Bath's First and Second Additions." While in Iowa he devoted considerable attention to instrumental music, and was a member of the Washington Military Band, and the Columbus Junction Band. In 1893, he joined the noted "Fifth Regiment Band," of Canton, and has been the organizer of whatever bands have been known in the town of Cuba.

In 1878 Mr. Bath was married, in Cuba, Ill., to Rachael Westmann, a native of that town, and a daughter of Perry and Margaret Westmann, who moved from Ohio to Fulton County, where her father engaged in farming. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bath: Ethel (Mrs. Buck) and Ruth.

Mr. Bath has served two years as a member of the Town Board of Cuba, and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to the K. T. Encampment. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; and T. P. A. He is looked upon as one of the enterprising, progressive and popular men of his locality.

BATTIN, George W.—The life of George W. Battin is an illustration of the possible control over early limitations and of the wise utilization of ordinary opportunities. His career has been identified with Fulton County for half a century, lacking only twenty years in McDon-

ough. The substantial fortune which enables him to live in comfortable retirement in Table Grove was acquired through blacksmithing and farming, and his broadening experiences have included meritorious service in the Civil War. Born in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, December 11, 1835, Mr. Battin is fifth in order of birth of the eleven children of Thomas and Mary (Steel) Battin, natives of Ohio and born in Tuscarawas and Harrison Counties respectively. In very moderate circumstances the mother of this large family reared her children to noble ways of living, little dreaming, when rocking the cradle of her little ones, that five of them would go forth to battle for the defense of their country. Nathan, her oldest son, died in California; John, a resident of Westchester, Ohio, served during the Civil War in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was a prisoner in the hands of the rebel forces for eleven months; Samuel and George were twins and the former enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio and died at Nashville, Tenn., during his term of service; Basle, a resident of Woodbury County, Iowa, served in the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Martin, who lives in Martinsville, Ohio, was a teamster in an Ohio regiment during the war; Thomas died in childhood; Nancy, the widow of Adam Quillin, lives in Carrollton, Mo.; Harriet, wife of Andrew Hogue, lives in Westchester, Ohio; Mary died in infancy, and Rachel died at the age of about ten years.

About eight years old when his father died, George W. Battin thereafter was thrown among strangers, and for six years lived with Jefferson Quillin, who allowed him thirty-two days of schooling a year. At the age of eighteen he was adrift again and dependent upon whatever he could find to do, and when he arrived at nineteen years he had an opportunity to learn the blacksmith trade. Even then the prospects were not glowing, for he received but two dollars a month and board, and had to clothe himself during the first year, his allowance being raised one dollar per month for the second year. At the expiration of the second year he rented and took charge of an old blacksmith shop in Freeport, Ohio, and succeeded so well that on September 25, 1856, he was united in marriage to Sarah Ann Chicken, who was born in Freeport, June 10, 1837, a daughter of Daniel D. Chicken, who came to Fulton County in 1857 and eventually died in Ipava. The fall of his marriage Mr. Battin sold his Freeport shop and came to Ipava, Ill., where he found the man under whom he had served his apprenticeship, with whom he at once established a partnership which continued until his enlistment in the army, in which he served three years. After the war he built a shop on the corner of the square now occupied by Craither Brothers' store, and in 1877 rented a farm in Eldorado Township, upon which he lived five years. For the following twenty-five years he lived on a farm in New Salem Township, McDonough

County, and on January 1, 1905, moved to Table Grove, where he has a comfortable home and beautiful surroundings.

The home of Mr. Battin in Ipava was made desolate by the death of his wife, February 27, 1861. There were three children of this union, of whom Ella is the deceased wife of Vernon Cadwallader, of California, and two died in infancy. Grief stricken at the loss which he was called upon to sustain, Mr. Battin sought forgetfulness in travel, and was present at the first Territorial election held in Colorado in 1861. The following year he returned to Ipava, and August 7, 1862, enlisted at Vermont in Company B, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He remained with his regiment until it reached the Kennesaw Mountains, when, owing to sickness, he was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, and finally allowed to go home on a thirty-day furlough. At the end of that time he reported for duty at Nashville, was examined and transferred to the Veteran Relief Corps. After the last battle at Nashville he was sent to guard the prison at Indianapolis, and remained there until the close of the war. At the second election of Lincoln in 1864 the soldiers unfit for duty were allowed to return home to vote, being obliged to go to the Howard schoolhouse on Otter Creek to cast their ballot. Tronble was expected, as threats had been made that no soldier would be allowed to vote at that poll. However, a party was gotten up, including Dr. Ball, armed to the teeth, and upon arriving at the schoolhouse they found about twenty-five people assembled, carrying shotguns and looking fierce determination. Mr. Battin, in his full soldier uniform and with his ticket in his hand, walked fearlessly up to the judges and in a clear voice said: "Here is one for Old Abe." In the meantime the purpose of the opposition must have oozed away, for as he walked back to the carriage not a word was said.

September 6, 1866, Mr. Battin married Nancy P. Willis, daughter of George Willis, a Fulton County pioneer of 1850. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Battin: William, born July 17, 1867, and now a farmer near Bardolph, McDonough County, Ill.; Sally, born in Table Grove, now the wife of Henry A. Griffin, a hardware merchant of Table Grove; Lydia, wife of Alfred Chadderdon, a farmer of New Salem Township, McDonough County; Anna Daisy, wife of Grant Dougherty, of New Salem Township, and Axie, the deceased wife of Arthur Chadderdon, also deceased. September 11, 1905, Mr. Battin lost his second wife, who, like himself, had been a faithful member of the Universalist Church since 1868, at the time of its organization. Mr. Battin has been very active in this church, and for years has been a member of its Board of Trustees. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1864, and is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Table Grove. Since its organization in 1856 he has been a staunch supporter of

the Republican party. Too much cannot be said of the honest and noble intentions with which Mr. Battin has invested all of his life interests, or of the faithfulness with which he has discharged all obligations imposed upon him. The consciousness that he has treated all men fairly and won their lasting regard is one of the chief compensations of his serene and comfortable retirement.

BAYLOR, George T., a well known banker of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Phillipsburg, N. J., March 3, 1838, a son of Michael and Anna (Lelda) Baylor, both natives of New Jersey. Michael Baylor settled in Canton in 1846, where he carried on farming. In boyhood the subject of this sketch received his training in the common schools in Canton. When he reached mature years he began farming south of Canton. On August 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served until December 5, 1862, when he was wounded at Coffeeville, Miss., being shot in the hip and thigh. This wound affected the sciatic nerve, and, as a consequence, he is lame. Three months later he was brought home, and on March 26, 1863, received an honorable discharge. After his recovery in 1866, he engaged in the mercantile business at Canton. This he followed there and in St. David, Ill., for nine years, when on March 24, 1874, his brother having failed in business at Cuba, he took the business off his hands and later conducted a store in connection with a Mr. Riley, in which he has continued successfully ever since. On July, 1902, Mr. Baylor was elected President of the Cuba State Bank, which previous to this had been a private institution. He bought his present residence in Cuba of Judge Gray, and owns besides 500 acres of land in the edge of town.

On October 9, 1873, Mr. Baylor was united in marriage with Mary J. Shryock, who was born in Fulton County. One child, Curtis E., has been born of this union. In politics Mr. Baylor is a supporter of the Republican party. In St. David he served as Township Collector, but declined nominations for other local offices which were tendered to him. Religiously Mr. Baylor is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is also a member of the G. A. R. He is a man of substantial business qualities and exceptional character, and is one of the most successful and prominent citizens of his locality.

BEADLES, Nathan, a successful dealer in dry goods, gents' furnishings, boots and shoes, etc., in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, June 21, 1865, a son of William L. and Hannah E. (Barnes) Beadles, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. They were the parents of nine children, of whom those beside the subject of this sketch were: Mary, who became

the wife of William Six and settled in Kirksville, Mo., where she died; John L., who died in Lewistown, Ill., leaving a family of thirteen children; Oscar L., who died in Butler County, Kan.; James M., who died in Kirksville, Mo.; Nancy P., deceased wife of Adam Kessler, of Nevada, Mo.; William E., who also died in Nevada, Mo.; Eva L., who died at the age of seven years, and Susan, wife of James Bruner, of Durango, Colo.

William L. Beadles came to Fulton County when but a lad in 1828. Shortly afterward he learned the carpenter's trade and on reaching manhood became a contractor and builder. Many buildings now standing are evidences of his handiwork. He also carried on farming, and in this way did his share in reclaiming the wilderness and developing the county. He made his home in Fulton County until 1874, and then moved with his family to Butler County, Kan., where, as in Illinois, he was a leader in improvements, being the first to introduce fine horses and cattle. There, as in Illinois, the sterling traits of his character won for him the cordial esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He departed this life in 1898.

Nathan Beadles spent his early life on the home farm, attending the public schools in the winter season. In 1878 he took a trip to Colorado and followed cattle herding for two summers. He also visited the Flint Hills and went into New Mexico. In 1885 he returned to his native county, where he entered school, completing his course in 1889, after which he again visited the West. On returning the same year he bought a farm in Waterford Township. From time to time he added to this purchase until he became the owner of 640 acres of land. In 1899 he came to Lewistown and engaged in the transfer business. This business he sold in 1901 and purchased a half interest in his present establishment from John Voorhees, in 1904 buying the interest of his partner and becoming proprietor of the entire stock. His trade is extensive and the honorable and courteous manner in which he conducts the business has gained the good will and confidence of his patrons.

On September 19, 1889, Mr. Beadles was united in marriage with Mary N. Brooks, daughter of William and Margaret (Russell) Brooks, honored pioneers of Fulton County, where the birth of Mrs. Beadles took place, March 14, 1868. The following named children have resulted from this union: Jefferson R., born September 6, 1890; Nathan, who died in infancy; Ralph B., Avery M., Eva B., Amelia, who died December 17, 1906; Mary and Francis.

In politics Mr. Beadles belongs to the Democratic party and in 1906 labored hard to secure local option in his county. He is not blind to the good deeds accomplished by other party officials, and believes our President Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the greatest men our Nation has ever produced. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and the K. of P.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BEAM, J. C., Sr.—Canton, Ill., has its share of men who have stepped aside from the path of labor to let pass the younger generation with their clear-cut hopes and unrealized ambitions, and to whom life still is a vast and unexplored country. This turning aside may mean much or little to him whose business tasks are finished; but if he has come from a small beginning, and if he has some friends and an optimistic outlook, there always will be those who would exchange with him success, as represented by a mere aggregation of wealth. To the former class belongs J. C. Beam, whose career as a contractor in Fulton County spanned the period between 1857 and 1898, and who has been a resident of Canton since 1865.

On both sides of his family Mr. Beam is descended from early settlers of Pennsylvania, in which State he was born on a farm in Franklin County on February 3, 1836. His parents, Abraham and Margaretta (Bowmaster) Beam, were natives of the Quaker State, the latter born in Franklin County, and by occupation were farmers, leading quiet and industrious lives. Abraham Beam came to Fulton County, Ill., in 1855, landing at Fairview, that county, where his death occurred during the same year. He had been preceded to Fairview by his son, J. C., who, in 1857, began his contracting business, at the age of twenty-one years. The young man had no material resources, but he had a good constitution, a fair education, and a firm determination to succeed. At the close of the Civil War he found a more satisfying field of operation in Canton, Ill., profiting largely by that spirit of reconstruction which invaded the whole country, so long paralyzed by the destructive forces of war. A thorough understanding of his business drew a large and dependable trade, and for thirty-three years he has been connected with the best in his line in the city.

In early life Mr. Beam espoused the cause of Democracy and with few exceptions has supported this party with his vote. Fraternally he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for fifty years, having joined Lodge 78, of Ellisville, Ill., in 1857, but for thirty years past has been a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15. In 1861 Mr. Beam married Mary E. Bricker, born in Franklin County, Pa., the daughter of a neighbor of the Beam family. Mr. and Mrs. Beam are the parents of four children, of whom William F. is manager of the Fullerton Lumber Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Laura I., who is the wife of W. S. Huls, of Albuquerque, N. M.; George W., a member of the firm of the Beam-Dean Company, cigar manufacturers, of Canton; and Jerome C., who is with the Southern Railroad Company at Atlanta, Ga. From 1891 to 1897, Mr. Beam was a member of the Canton City Council; has also been a Director in the Canton

Home Loan Association for twenty years, and for the past six years President of the Association. Integrity and fair-dealing have been pillars in his business life, and these same qualities have drawn to him the enduring esteem of a community in which he has lived forty-one years.

BEAM, Joseph, a prosperous cattle dealer and a well known and much respected citizen of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the State of Ohio in 1853, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Thompson) Beam, also natives of that State. Martin Beam was a physician, who moved from Ohio to Illinois in 1861, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Fulton County until his death.

In boyhood Joseph Beam received his mental training in the public schools, and on reaching mature years, started out in life for himself. He has been engaged in the stock business in Cuba and its vicinity for twenty years, and for twelve years has been in partnership with a Mr. Hilton, buying, selling and feeding all kinds of cattle, and breeding Norman horses. They have a farm of 100 acres just south of the town of Cuba, where they feed cattle. In 1887, Mr. Beam engaged in the grain business in Cuba, and built an elevator in 1897. He was the first person to introduce the "dump" elevator in that section. He has been very successful in all his undertakings.

In 1878, Mr. Beam was united in marriage with Naomi Watkins, who was born in the State of Illinois, and their union resulted in three children, namely: Roll, Bertha and Myrtle. Roll was for some time engaged in the hardware line, and in 1903, started in the general mercantile business in Cuba. He is now serving as City Clerk. Mr. Beam is a public-spirited citizen and has served as Alderman in Cuba. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

BEARCE, Homer.—The subject of this sketch was the son of Eli and Sarah (Austin) Bearce, who came to Fulton County, Ill., at a very early day, the father being engaged both as a farmer and a miner. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, in which State Eli Bearce was born February 14, 1797, and his wife, July 17, 1795. Homer Bearce was a native of Lee Township. As one of his friends states, "he was not a man who moved frequently;" consequently it may be said that he virtually spent his life in that township, engaged in farming and the raising of stock. He was born September 19, 1830, and at his death left a fine farm of 200 acres. The deceased was a Republican, a Mason and a Universalist; but although highly respected for his moral worth and the liberality of his views, was unobtrusive and disinclined to intrude himself into public notice.

Mr. Bearce was united in marriage at Lewistown, Ill., on the 4th of July, 1852, to Margaret

Livingston, a native of Licking County, Ohio, who was born December 29, 1829. They became the parents of eight children: Jessie, Nancy, Lucinda, Eli, Sarah, David, William and Isaac.

BEARCE, Reuben M., who is one of the most prominent among the enterprising and successful farmers of Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., where he is located in Section 2, was born in that township December 18, 1854. He is a son of Orson and Jane (McNeil) Bearce, natives of Fulton County. Orson Bearce is one of the worthy pioneers of Fulton County and still lives on his farm in Section 10, Lewistown Township. A sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Reuben M. Bearce has always followed farming. He was born on the old home place and was instructed intellectually in the district schools, remaining under the paternal roof until 1882. In that year he bought forty-eight acres of land in Section 2, and now owns 286 acres in Putman and Lewistown Townships. Mr. Bearce has one of the finest homesteads in Fulton County and is recognized as one of its leading farmers and stock-raisers. He devotes considerable attention to the stock-raising feature in his agricultural operations, and his horses, cattle and hogs are all of superior grades. Beginning as a boy he has done his full share toward reclaiming the wild lands of his section, and has later participated in all those enterprises conceived and carried out for the promotion of the social, industrial, moral and educational interests of the county in which he has spent his entire life. He and his wife are liberal in their donations to all good works.

On September 7, 1882, Mr. Bearce was united in marriage with Luella M. Blackaby, a daughter of John Blackaby, of Lewistown, Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Bearce are the parents of three children, namely: Bert, born November 27, 1884; Edison, September 4, 1886, and Adrian, October 6, 1898. The birth of the mother of this family took place March 11, 1868, in Fulton County. In politics Mr. Bearce is a believer in the principles and policies of the Republican party, and takes an earnest and intelligent interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He is a man of irreproachable character, and maintains an excellent standing in the community, enjoying the respect and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

BEATY, Alonzo G. (deceased).—Alonzo G. Beaty was a resident of Lee Township, Fulton County, from infancy, and when he died at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years, the community lost one of the most charitable and honored of its citizens. He had not accumulated a large estate, but left what was more desirable—a name beyond reproach and to be remembered, as an inspiration, by his surviving children and widow. The deceased,



R. S. GORHAM

however, had provided for his loved ones a comfortable home and a fine farm of eighty acres, consisting of as fertile land (thoroughly improved) as could be found in the county.

Mr. Beaty was a native of Ohio, born September 22, 1848, a son of Robert Beaty, a native of Virginia, and Fanny (Alford) Beaty, a native of Connecticut. In 1849 his parents settled in Lee Township, where they remained until the date of their death. Here Alonzo was educated in the district schools, and reared under parental care on the family homestead. He derived his education both from books and the practical discipline of the farm, so that he was well fitted to take a useful part in the community in which he had resided for the greater part of his life. In such local offices as School Director and Road Commissioner, his practical value as a man of affairs was heartily recognized, while in works of charity and religion, it was as well understood that no appeal, if worthy of consideration, would ever be made to him in vain. His denominational affiliations were with the Baptist Church.

On April 25, 1878, Mr. Beaty was married, in the city of Lewistown, to Susan E. Hendee, who was born in that place, January 20, 1851. They became the parents of three sons: Earl H., born August 5, 1881; Chester A., born May 15, 1883; and Joseph W., born May 28, 1887. Mr. Beaty died December 31, 1896. The widow, who is a highly esteemed woman, lives in comfortable circumstances on the home farm, and enjoys the society of a large circle of friends.

BEATTY, Isaac L., M. D., a prominent physician of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., whose skill in the healing art has won for him a high standing with the medical fraternity of the county and an enviable reputation among its people in general, was born in Fulton County, May 22, 1856, a son of Isaac and Esther (Connor) Beatty, natives of the State of Ohio. Isaac Beatty settled with his family in the southern portion of Fulton County about the year 1850 and purchased a farm. There he pursued his wonted occupation of farming and reared nine children, of whom eight are still living, namely: A. J., Robert L., Peter, Hiram, Daniel C., Mrs. Sarah J. Stevens, Mrs. Sybilla Salisbury and Isaac L.

The subject of this sketch grew up on his father's farm and in early youth was a pupil in the schools at Eureka, Abingdon and Carthage, Ill., and afterward pursued a course at the University of Michigan, where his literary training was completed. His professional education was obtained in the Michigan University and the E. M. I. Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in April, 1881, with the degree of M. D. For seven years before completing his medical course he was engaged in teaching. After graduation he began the practice of his profession, opening an office in Fairview, Ill., which he has maintained

ever since, meanwhile acquiring a large and lucrative patronage.

On October 1, 1885, Dr. Beatty was united in marriage with Mary L. Christopher, who was born in Fulton County, Ill. Mrs. Beatty is a daughter of Daniel G. and Charlotte Christopher, natives of Virginia. Dr. Beatty and his wife are the parents of one son, Dwight Curtis. In politics Dr. Beatty is a Democrat and served as Supervisor of Kerton Township, Fulton County, for four years, assuming the duties of that position when he was twenty-one years old. He was also Supervisor of Fairview Township five or six years, and officiated five years as President of the Town Board of Fairview, and held the office of Coroner of Fulton County eight years. Dr. Beatty is the oldest physician in length of practice in Fairview and is considered a very able man in his profession. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of people, both in the town and in the country surrounding, where he has numerous calls for his services. Fraternally Dr. Beatty is identified with the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.

BEDWELL, Benjamin F.—Both McDonough and Fulton County have profited by the business relations of Benjamin F. Bedwell, who, while an honored resident of Table Grove since March, 1905, with the assistance of his son, operated a 200-acre farm in New Salem Township, McDonough County. Mr. Bedwell, to whose credit also is a meritorious military service and many important political services, was born in Ohio, across the river from Wheeling W. Va., January 16, 1844, a son of James and Sarah (Musgrove) Bedwell, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. In 1848, when the son, Benjamin, was four years old, the family moved overland from Ohio to Fulton County, Ill., in a "prairie schooner," settling in Pleasant Township, where the mother died in 1850. She had reared four children, of whom Hamilton is a retired farmer of Aztel, Marshall County, Kans.; Elias, who operates a farm in New Salem Township, McDonough County; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Amos Bennett, of the State of Washington; and Jessie, a resident of Lewistown, Fulton County. For his second wife Mr. Bedwell married Mary Rodgers, of which union there were two children: John, a farmer of Iowa, and Laura, deceased. Mr. Bedwell was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man of strong character and strict integrity.

When the Civil War began to devastate the land, Benjamin Bedwell was seventeen years old, and in order to enlist he went to Quincy, Ill., where he failed to become a member of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as that regiment already was filled. Returning to his home, March 24, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and joined his regiment at Natchez, Miss. Thereafter he partici-

pated in many long marches and battles of the regiment, and at New Orleans, in March, 1865, was placed on board a vessel to proceed, by way of the Gulf, to Fort Monroe. This journey was not accomplished, however, as a heavy storm came up which tossed the vessel around like a shuttle-cock, and necessitated the throwing over board of sixty army mules. The vessel finally returned to New Orleans, and the regiment was sent to the Fort by railroad, proceeding thence to Fort Blakely, where it took part in the eight days' siege, going thence to Mobile, which had, in the meantime, been evacuated, and where the regiment remained until July 1. It went then to Brazill Island, Texas, marched along the Rio Grande to Brownsville, where the regiment was mustered out on March 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield two months later.

Returning to his home Mr. Bedwell resumed farming, and on March 12, 1868, married Belle Cattron, daughter of James Cattron, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this book. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bedwell: James M., born January 29, 1869, a farmer in Pleasant Township; William J., born June 24, 1871, a harness dealer in Table Grove; Frank C., born January 31, 1874, a farmer in McDonough County; Eva G., born September 2, 1878, wife of William Fleming, of McDonough County; Sarah A., born December 9, 1880, died January 6, 1881; Martha Belle, born December 2, 1881, died November 1, 1884; Emma C., born March 3, 1884, died October 30, 1886; Flora A., born August 26, 1886, wife of Lawrence Leckbee, of McDonough County; Charles B., born March 29, 1889; Harry R., born June 17, 1891; and Orrin H., born January 24, 1895, died December 5, 1905.

In 1892 Mr. Bedwell moved to McDonough County and followed farming there until locating in Table Grove, Fulton County, in 1905. In McDonough County he held a number of local offices, and was a vigorous supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He still operates his 200 acres in McDonough County, devoting his attention chiefly to stock-raising and feeding, and in this is aided by his son, Frank, an up-to-date and promising young agriculturist.

BEEBE, Martin.—Through persistent aspiration and unceasing labor Martin Beebe has won his way to the most stable and satisfying compensation of country life. In the shadow of his seventy-eighth year he finds himself the fortunate possessor of what is known as the Duck Island farm of 1,590 acres, lying in Sections 33, 34 and 35, Banner Township, and one of the largest individual properties in Fulton County. From the life of this honored pioneer reaches out many tendrils of help and encouragement. Born among the most modest of surroundings

on a farm in Chemung County, N. Y., April 6, 1819, he is the son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Boyer) Beebe, who, in 1837, moved in a wagon from New York to La Grange County, Ind., and in the wilderness wrought a fair measure of success.

In 1839 Mr. Beebe, then twenty years old, came to Fulton County and for two years worked in the harvest field and at general farm labor by the month. He then learned the cooper's trade, which he followed fifteen years, and in the meantime, in 1849, he invested his earnings in a small farm near Utica, Banner Township. From small beginnings he arose to financial success, and in 1860 purchased of John N. Willard, of St. Louis, the Duck Island farm already mentioned. Nine hundred acres of this property is under a high state of cultivation, producing from forty to fifty bushels of wheat and from seventy to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. Mr. Beebe has specialized for many years in corn and hogs, but has also raised high-grade cattle and horses in large numbers. The home on Section 33 bears eloquent testimony to the taste and refinement of its owner and those practical traits of character and thrift which avoid the superfluous and ornate.

In 1847 occurred the first marriage of Mr. Beebe, his bride being Diana Sayles, who, at the time of her death in January, 1862, left five children: Henry Clay, Clara A., Marcus T., Josephine and Orrin. The second marriage, solemnized November 24, 1870, with Emma Elam, resulted in the following named children: John, Amos, Hector, Frederick, Carroll, Sheldon and Mary Belle. Mr. Beebe was a Whig before the formation of the Republican party, and for a time was identified with the Greenback party. He never has been active politically or socially, but has led a quiet, unostentatious life, content to wander over his vast estate and supervise its many and extensive interests. He has done much to elevate the local standard of agriculture and to strengthen the popular regard for thoroughness, thrift and integrity.

BEER, H. Foster, a well-known and successful farmer of Young Hickory Township, Fulton County, Ill., whose progenitors were among the earliest settlers of Fulton County, was born in that township in 1871, a son of G. W. and Eliza (Weaver) Beer, also natives of Fulton County. Thomas Beer, father of G. W., was a Pennsylvanian by birth. Moving with his family by wagon to Joshua Township, Fulton County, in 1835, he there purchased a tract of land which he cleared and improved and on which he carried on farming successfully during the remainder of his active life. G. W. Beer, who followed the same occupation, remained at home until he reached years of maturity, when he purchased of Isaac Weaver a farm in Young Hickory and Deerfield Townships. This he improved, cultivating it until 1894, when he



MRS. R. S. GORHAM

established his residence in the town of Fairview, Fulton County. He and his worthy wife became the parents of six children, namely: Hattie, Ida, Flora, Ella, H. Foster and Lola.

H. F. Beer was also reared to farm life. He received his mental training in the public schools of his vicinity and stayed on the paternal farm until 1894. He then spent about two years in the town of Fairview and in 1897 returned to the homestead property, where he has since carried on general farming, devoting considerable attention to the raising of stock. The farm consists of 160 acres of land and is situated in Section 35, Young Hickory and Deerfield Townships.

On July 15, 1896, Mr. Beer was united in marriage at North Henderson, Ill., with Bertha Patton, who was born in Joshua Township, where, in girlhood, she enjoyed the advantages of a public schooling. She is a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Rodormer) Patton, natives of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Beer have become the parents of three children, namely: Harris, born March 6, 1898; Winifred, born March 7, 1900, and Beatrice, born November 24, 1902.

On political issues the subject of this sketch acts in co-operation with the Prohibition party. As a farmer he is energetic, careful and thorough, and as a citizen he takes an intelligent and active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, of which he is regarded as a useful member.

BEESON, David, President of the Canton National Bank, at Canton, Ill., was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 12, 1838, a son of Edward S. and Juliana (Ridgeway) Beeson, natives of Virginia. His grandfather, Jesse Beeson, was born in Uniontown, Pa., in 1768, and died in 1842. His great-grandfather, Henry Beeson, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and died in 1817. His father, Edward S. Beeson, who was born in 1795, and died in 1852, followed the milling business in Virginia until 1830, when he moved to Indiana, continuing in the same business there for five years. He then went to Ohio, where he was engaged in general merchandising, and served as Sheriff of Highland County. In 1850 he came to Canton and went into the milling business, after which he moved to Farmington, Ill., where his death took place. Edward S. Beeson's wife was born in Frederick County, Va., August 31, 1802, and died in Canton, Ill., August 2, 1863.

Soon after his father's death, the subject of this sketch became a clerk for Sulley & Tracey, produce merchants, and was afterwards connected with H. C. Adams in merchandising for two years, the establishment then being closed out. Mr. Beeson then engaged with Hulit & Atwater, with whom he remained nine years. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk for a Mr. Mills in the dry goods line, and also for a Mr. Huisely. He was then engaged in the private bank of C. T. Heald, and when the First National Bank of Canton was organized,

he went into the new institution as book-keeper, being engaged in that capacity for sixteen years. During that period he also acted as Assistant Cashier and Teller, and was one of the Directors. In 1881, Mr. Beeson embarked in the clothing business under the firm name of "Dave & Dick," he being the senior member, and Richard Divilbiss, the junior member. At the end of three years, he withdrew from the firm on account of his health. Shortly afterwards, in company with others, he established a private banking institution known as C. T. Heald & Co., which, in 1887, was organized as the Canton National Bank, of which Mr. Beeson was elected President. The subject of this sketch is noted for his sound judgment and keen business sagacity, and is regarded as a safe and conservative financier. Mr. Beeson was never married.

BEHYMER, Francis M., who is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Section 12, Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Pleasant Township, Fulton County, January 1, 1850, a son of Arar and Rildah (Rutledge) Behymer, natives of Ohio. Arar Behymer journeyed from Ohio to Illinois, and located in Fulton County, when the country was a wilderness. There was no dwelling in Havana except a solitary log cabin and Ipava had but a single human habitation. No bridges spanned the rivers, and now and then the traveler was compelled to climb a tree in order to escape from the wolves. Arar Behymer was employed in cutting timber and clearing land, rafting on the Illinois River, and did anything to make money. He bought the first piece of land in Isabel Township, Fulton County, and afterwards purchased a tract of eighty acres in Kerton Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. At the time of his death, in 1895, he was making his home with his son Francis, the only member of the family now living. His wife passed away in 1852.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm, and received his early mental training in the district school held in the rude log schoolhouse, with the old slab-bench and a board attached to the wall for a desk. Mr. Behymer made his home on the old farm until November, 1904, when he bought 160 acres of land in Section 12, Bernadotte Township, known as the "Old Moorehouse farm," which was well improved. He did his part towards clearing and beautifying the homestead, where may be found a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs.

On May 10, 1866, Mr. Behymer was united in marriage with Mary Ruble, a native of Croton, Lee County, Iowa, where she was born March 10, 1851, a daughter of Theodore and Catherine (Collins) Ruble, natives of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Ruble had ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are still living. Those besides Mrs. Behymer were: John, who died in California; Jane, who

became the wife of Frank Whetstone, of Lee County, Iowa; Margaret, a resident of Table Grove, Ill., widow of James McNeil, who was killed by a railroad train; Miranda, married and living in Kirkville, Iowa; Thomas, of Bonaparte, Iowa; Albert, of Bentonsport, Iowa; Doshie, wife of John Davis, of Croton, Iowa; Louisa, widow of Frank Smith, who resides near Croton, Iowa; and Alice, deceased. The father of this family died in 1903 and was buried in the vicinity of Croton, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Behymer have had seven children, namely: William, born August 20, 1867, died in February, 1892; Calvin, born February 22, 1869, deceased September 14, 1871; Lennie, born in Kerton Township, June 9, 1882, wife of Harvey Wright, a resident of Canton, Ill.; Lewis, born December 22, 1885, who is with his parents; Bella, born September 24, 1889, wife of Roy Huff, of Canton, Ill.; Carrie, wife of Willard Gustin, of the same place; and Eddie, born February 24, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Behymer have reared their children carefully, giving them a thorough mental training and fitting each for a useful life. The parents are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Behymer is a supporter of the Democratic party.

BELL, William A.—Since its establishment in Fulton County in 1864, the occupations of blacksmithing and farming have received decided impetus through the labor and good judgment of the members of the Bell family. John R. Bell, the elder bearing the name, was born in Kentucky in 1832, and in early life journeyed to Greencastle, Ind., where he learned and pursued the blacksmithing trade. He married Emma Gordon, born in Indiana in 1836, and his son, William A., now a prominent farmer of Ellisville Township, Fulton County, was born in Greencastle, September 2, 1862. Two years after this event, the parents removed to Farmington, Fulton County, where the father plied the blacksmith trade in both town and county until moving to his present farm of eighty acres near Farmington, in 1890.

Until his twenty-first year William A. Bell lived on the home place near Farmington, then rented the farm for a year, and later moved to Union Township, where he conducted a rented farm for a time. He then bought 160 acres of land in Knox County, Ill., but disposing of the same at the end of three years, moved temporarily to Kansas. Not realizing his expectations in the latter State, he returned the same year to Knox County, and purchased eighty-five acres of land, to which he later added 125 acres. A few years later he sold this property and bought 125 acres in Section 31, Ellisville Township, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising with increasing success. To the improvements already on the land he has added greatly from year to year, has built and rebuilt, and sur-

rounded himself with those conveniences which brighten the lives and mitigate the hard labor of these who would succeed in the science of agriculture.

December 2, 1895, Mr. Bell married Etta Humphrey, who was born in Knox County, Ill., March 11, 1869, and who is the devoted mother of five children: Lillian, Emory, Guy, Ora and Mamie. While not an office-seeker, Mr. Bell is a staunch upholder of the Republican party, and the earnest friend of education, good roads and social and other privileges. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, and in religious faith is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His character and work receive the approbation of the intelligent and thoughtful portion of the community, and he is deemed a young man of enterprise, ability and integrity.

BELLES, James M. (deceased), for many years a leading business man and generous and charitable gentleman of Lewistown, Ill., was a native of Hancock County, Ind., born November 24, 1831. He was a son of Joseph and Catherine Belles, natives of Ohio, who settled on Section 25, Pleasant Township, and devoted their lives to farming and the rearing of their family. A brief record of the varied careers of their children follows:

Peter Belles enlisted for service in the Civil War, went into camp at Springfield, Ill., and there died.

Walter J. Belles, born in Hancock County, Ind., January 25, 1832, came with his parents to Fulton County in his early manhood, was for many years a successful teacher, and had an especially wide reputation as an orthographer, it being even claimed that he was able to spell any word in the English language. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the famous One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry, and upon his return was for many years a merchant of Duncan, a town of Fulton County, south of Lewistown. His death occurred April 21, 1901, and in his earthly departure the community lost a kind, practically helpful and generous Christian.

Elizabeth became the wife of Arthur Smith, both of whom are deceased. William Belles is a resident of Joplin, Mo., and Amos, of Jacksonville, Ill. Joseph Belles married Millicent Gibson, and by his death June 24, 1880, she was left a widow without children.

The early life of James M. Belles was spent upon the farm and in obtaining an elementary education in the public schools. On January 30, 1859, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Coakley, of Ipava, a native of Indiana, whose parents were among the pioneers of Fulton County. After their marriage Mr. Belles began farming in Pleasant Township, and was thus engaged until 1880. For five years he resided in Ipava, moving to Kansas in 1885, where

he remained until 1889. He then returned to Ipava, and in the fall of 1892, in partnership with his brother Watter, engaged in the ice business, continuing in that line until the death of the latter in 1901. This heavy blow was also the occasion, and perhaps the cause, for his retirement from active life, his death occurring August 14, 1903. The deceased was long an active member of the Methodist Church, and a moral, enterprising, public-spirited citizen. In politics he was stanchly Republican, and in his private and domestic life kind, generous and supremely thoughtful.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Belles were the parents of the following children: Jeremiah, born November 28, 1859, and now living at Kalispell, Mont.; three who died in infancy; Chalice, now Mrs. Jasper Robertson, of Ipava, born March 31, 1865; Margaret Perline, born September 26, 1870, married Frank M. Hayes, and died February 9, 1895, the mother of Glenn and Merton, the latter now deceased; Hattie, born November 21, 1872, wife of George Cadwallader, living at Kalispell, Mont., and the mother of two children—Gordon and Floyd; Perry, born May 27, 1877, a resident of Monmouth, Ill.; and Nellie, born August 12, 1882, who is living with the devoted mother in the old homestead at Lewistown. Mrs. James Belles was born January 16, 1841, and is a striking type of the pioneer women of Fulton County.

BELTS, Claude, former Principal of the High School in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Cuba, N. Y., in 1874, a son of J. M. and L. S. Belts, natives of New York. His father, who conducted a furniture factory at Ligonier, Ind., died January 1, 1895. The subject of this sketch, after graduating from the High School, became a student in DePauw University, Indiana, in 1893, and pursued a course in the University of Indiana from 1895 to 1898. From 1898 to 1900, inclusive, he was Principal of the Butler (Ind.) High School, and 1901 to 1904 at Churubusco, Ind. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course in the University of Michigan, and in 1905 became Principal of the Lewistown High School, which position he occupied for one year. In religion Mr. Belts adheres to the faith of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and the Knights of Pythias.

BELUE, J. F., a successful furniture dealer of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., who combines that line of trade with the business of undertaker, was born in Fairview in 1848. In early youth he attended the public schools of the neighborhood, in which he received a good training in the elementary branches of study. When he reached the age of fifteen years, he secured employment in the furniture store of Joseph Cook, in Fairview, for whom he continued to work for about sixteen years. In 1889 he entered into partnership with Mr. Cook, and this relation lasted until August,

1894. At that period he purchased the interest of his partner, and since then has conducted the concern on his own responsibility. His furniture department is thoroughly stocked with all varieties of household goods, and his undertaking equipment is complete in extent and superior in quality. Mr. Belue is a licensed embalmer, and is otherwise admirably fitted for the care of the remains of the dead, and for the performance of the undertaker's functions in funeral ceremonies. In 1892, the firm of Cook & Belue, built the store now occupied by the latter, which is twenty-eight by ninety-four feet in dimensions. The size of the warehouse connected with it is twenty-seven by fifty-six feet.

In 1886, Mr. Belue was united in marriage with Lulu Wilson, who was born in Fulton County, and in girlhood enjoyed the advantages of its public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Belue have become the parents of two children, namely: Mary Ethel and Theresa. Mr. Belue has served as a member of the Board of Township Trustees. In fraternal circles he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. He officiated as Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. during the period when that order experienced the most remarkable progress that has marked its history in that section of the country. Mr. Belue is a straightforward and reliable business man, and is regarded as a well disposed and serviceable member of the community.

BENSON, Robert L.—Of the follower of any of the important trades no better recommendation is required than the credit of long employment under a reliable management. For eighteen years Robert L. Benson has been Chief Engineer of the Canton Water Works, and is regarded as having as practical a knowledge of complicated machinery as any engineer in the town. The works are a credit to the community, and the absolute cleanliness maintained, in addition to the shining condition of everything polishable around the ponderous and noisy engines, bespeaks the pride, method and vigilant eye of the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Benson, who is of southern ancestry and the son of William C. Benson, of Virginia, was born in Knox County, Ill., August 7, 1847, his family belonging to the pioneer group of Knox County. In his father's harvest fields the youth gained strength of muscle and great lung capacity, while acquiring a fair education in the public schools. In 1867 he married Ada Couterman, a native of Pekin, Ill., and his family has been increased to four, the younger members being Lloyd and Anna B. Mr. Benson, while still quite young, decided that farming wasn't exactly to his liking, so he came to Canton in 1874, learned the trade of engineer and in 1888 stepped into his present responsible position. Mr. Benson is a modest and unassuming man, kind and affectionate in his family, and considerate of his subordinates connected with the Water Works System.

BERKEY, James W., whose whole life has been spent in Fulton County, Ill., where, beginning as a hired farm hand, he has progressed, through his innate qualities of industry, perseverance, economy and integrity, to the ownership of a highly productive farm and the position of a substantial, influential and useful member of the community, was born in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, October 1, 1860. He is now a highly respected and prosperous resident of Fairview Township, in that county. Mr. Berkey is a son of Josiah and Catherine (Dailey) Berkey, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, the father being born in the former State November 23, 1834. Josiah Berkey moved from Ohio to Illinois at an early period, locating in Deerfield Township, where he purchased a small farm. This he cleared and improved, and on it was engaged in general farming until the time of his death, which occurred on September 13, 1864. He was a man of diligent habits and scrupulous honesty, and was favorably regarded by all who knew him. He and his worthy wife were the parents of four children, namely: Charles F., James W., Eliza A. and Catherine A.

James W. Berkey, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life in boyhood and during the winter season attended the district schools of the neighborhood. On approaching his maturity he hired out as a farm hand and was thus employed for some time. He then commenced farming on his own responsibility, having bought from Joseph Keithley eighty acres of land in Section 23, Fairview Township, Fulton County. To his first purchase he added, five years later, sixty acres adjoining, which constituted a part of the Zook estate. On this land he has since conducted general farming with successful results. He is also the owner of 120 acres in the State of Minnesota.

On October 20, 1887, Mr. Berkey was united in marriage in Fairview Township with Mattie Foutz, who was born in that township July 11, 1863. She is a daughter of William H. H. and Barbara A. (Dorns) Foutz, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Berkey became the parents of two children, namely: Archie and William. The political opinions of Mr. Berkey are in accordance with the policies of the Republican party, and in religious faith he is an adherent of the Methodist Church. He is well known throughout his section of Fulton County and within his wide circle of acquaintance enjoys the reputation of an intelligent, upright, public-spirited and well disposed citizen.

BINGHAM, George Edward.—The Chief Executive of Table Grove is one of the most influential young Republican politicians and most promising prospective lawyers in Fulton County. His place in the business world is as a member of the firm of Seward & Bingham, house, sign and carriage painters, a trade which he learned in 1894 and in which he since has advanced to control of a large enterprise. Mr.

Bingham has accomplished his present measure of success through practical and business-like methods. One of the lessons of his short career is, that what a man desires he usually becomes. Since earliest youth his purpose has been far from the humble surroundings among which he was born on a farm in Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., July 22, 1874, and near where he received the rudiments of an education which self-application, under especially trying circumstances, has since extended into liberal and professional fields. His parents, Joseph and Eliza A. (Costlo) Bingham, are natives respectively of Connecticut and Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., and since 1883 have made their home in Table Grove. At the age of twenty years George Edward learned the trade of house and sign painting, and while following the same utilized his evenings and other leisure in perfecting his education and otherwise fitting himself for the position he expected to fill in life. For the past two years, in spite of strenuous duties and many-sided responsibilities, he has devoted himself to the study of law, and on May 22, 1907, graduated from the law department of the University of Indianapolis, immediately thereafter being admitted to practice in State and Federal Courts, on May 29, following.

A predilection for political life manifested itself soon after Mr. Bingham's arrival in Table Grove, and his service to the Republican party was recognized in 1896 by his election to the office of Township Clerk by a good majority in a Democratic stronghold. He next was nominated for and elected Town Treasurer, succeeding himself in the same office at the next election. In 1903 he was elected Mayor of Table Grove, and in 1905 was re-elected without opposition. His administration has met with the approval of the community irrespective of party preference, and under no control have the resources and advantages of the community been more rapidly and substantially advanced. Especially are the municipal finances in a flourishing condition, due largely to the knowledge of law which enables Mr. Bingham to personally draw up the ordinances and otherwise save the expense usually incurred for legal services. One of the chief advantages resulting from his wide-awake policy consists in the electric lighting plant, which is now on a paying basis and has reduced the cost of street lighting to a minimum.

Between the beginning and the ending of one brief year Mr. Bingham experienced the greatest happiness and the greatest sorrow of his life. United in marriage January 29, 1903, to Frana Van Fossen, an educated and refined lady with many strong and beautiful traits of character, he was called upon to mourn her death in November of the same year. Mr. Bingham adds a sociable nature to his many other qualifications for political and general leadership, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.



John Gleason Graham

BLACK, Theodore, an enterprising and successful farmer in Section 4, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township November 23, 1857. He is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Byers) Black, natives respectively of Ross County, Ohio, and Bedford County, Va. The father was born January 30, 1813, and the mother October 14, 1819, their marriage occurring at Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, in October, 1839. Isaac Black, Sr., the grandfather, was a native of Berks County, Pa., and on reaching mature years went to Virginia, where he was wedded to Grace Woodford, whose birthplace was Philadelphia. About the year 1811 they moved to Ross County, Ohio.

Isaac Black, Jr., located in Fulton County in 1842 and settled just west of Cuba, where he made his home until 1857. He had purchased a farm of 140 acres in Section 4, Liverpool Township, where he died September 17, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years, seven months and seventeen days. His wife passed away February 14, 1889. From their union twelve children resulted besides Theodore, as follows: Henry, deceased, born July 27, 1840; Marion, a farmer near Smithfield, Ill., born November 30, 1841; William, a farmer in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, born February 3, 1844; James, a resident of Canton, Ill., born November 27, 1845; Hannah, born February 21, 1849, wife of John Courtney, of Bates County, Mo.; Martha A., born April 30, 1851, wife of John Everman, a resident of Bates County, Mo.; Mary L., born September 10, 1853, who married William Ford and moved to Indiana, where both died; Sarah E., born September 3, 1855, deceased wife of Joseph Willcoxon, a farmer in Liverpool Township; Celesta A., deceased, born December 23, 1859; Travis, who died in infancy, and Edith M., born July 31, 1865, wife of William McCann, a farmer in Liverpool Township.

Theodore Black was reared on the paternal farm, received his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood, and is still engaged in farming on the spot where he grew to maturity. The property consists of 140 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and as he is a careful, systematic and diligent farmer, his labors are attended by the best results.

On June 15, 1882, Mr. Black was united in marriage with Harriett Pollitt, a daughter of James T. and Arilda (Beckstead) Pollitt, who was born December 17, 1860. (A sketch of her parents' life will be found on another page of this history.) Two children resulted from this union, namely: Sylvia, born December 24, 1883, wife of George R. Willcoxon (a sketch of whose life appears in this work), and Bruce, born September 4, 1887, who is with his parents.

In politics Mr. Black is a supporter of the Democratic party and has discharged the duties of several offices of trust creditably to himself and acceptably to his constituents. Fraternally he is affiliated with Bryant Camp, No. 436, M. W. A. He is an upright man in all the relations of life, and maintains an excellent standing, in-

dividually and as a citizen. He and his worthy wife are held in high esteem throughout the community.

BLACKABY, Robert, who is a successful and substantial farmer in Section 2, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born on the spot where he now makes his home, October 17, 1868. He is a son of Robert and Caroline (Saunders) Blackaby, the former a native of Virginia. When a boy Robert Blackaby, Sr., went from that State to Ohio and in 1840 journeyed to Illinois, locating in Fulton County. There he was joined in wedlock with Caroline Saunders, a daughter of Ira Saunders. The first work of Robert Blackaby after locating in his new home was to drive a wholesale clothing wagon, at which he continued for eight years. At the end of that period he applied himself to farming, having bought a tract of wild land in Section 2, Lewistown Township. To the arduous task of clearing this tract of its native growth of timber he devoted his time and strength in toilsome exertion until he developed it into one of the finest farms in the township.

Robert Blackaby, Sr., and his wife became the parents of a family of children, six of whom are now living, namely: Rose, who is the wife of Charles Miner, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Clara, who married Edward Davis and is living in Iowa; Mary C., who became the wife of David Sheets, who is engaged in farming in Lewistown Township; John, who married Zelma Davis and is a resident of Blackwell, Okla.; Henry, who was united in matrimony with Maggie Reed, of Iowa, and is also living in Oklahoma, and Robert, who carries on farming on the old homestead. The mother of this family departed this life in 1872. The father survived her until September 7, 1898, when he, too, passed away.

Robert Blackaby imbibed his education from the district schools in the vicinity of the paternal home, applied himself to farming on his own account in early manhood, and is now the owner of 175 acres of fine land, under a high state of cultivation. In addition to general farming he devotes careful attention to stock-raising, keeping Norman and brood horses and breeding Black cattle. All his horses, cattle and hogs are of the best grades, and his thorough and methodical manner of operation has assured him a marked degree of success.

On January 14, 1891, Mr. Blackaby was united in marriage with Althea Wheelbarger, a daughter of George W. Wheelbarger, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Blackaby are the parents of three children, namely: Murriel, born June 27, 1893; Lloyd, May 2, 1895, and Hazel, May 27, 1897. In politics Mr. Blackaby is a supporter of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the M. W. A. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, takes an earnest interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the township and county, and is regarded as one of the most useful members of the community.

BLACKSTONE, (Dr.) George R.—The finding of a groove in life in which one's heart and mind are emphatically enlisted assures success to nine out of ten of the toilers of earth. The farm is the largest and most beneficent camping ground for the survey of life's possibilities, for here the farmer of the future is too busy to dream other than with his eyes wide open and his senses alert, and while health is being engendered by muscular action, regular hours and wholesome diet. It was among these fortunate if not congenial surroundings that Dr. George R. Blackstone determined upon his humanitarian career.

The Doctor is a native son of Illinois and was born in New Salem Township, McDonough County, December 14, 1874. His father, Stephen Blackstone, was one of the leading and most successful farmers of McDonough County, in which he settled at an early day. At the age of sixteen Dr. Blackstone left the home farm and entered Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., where he took the four years' course. He then became a student in the medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., graduating at the end of four years in the class of 1900. During the vacation of his third year at the university he served as interne in the West Side Dispensary of that city, and in the fall of 1900 located in Table Grove, Ill., where he succeeded to the practice, office equipment and residence of Dr. C. L. Perdue, one of the old-time and prominent practitioners of the county.

During his occupancy of the office the younger man has added greatly to its equipment and has installed his constantly increasing and well selected medical library, one of the best in the State. Six years have brought about a constant rise in his fortunes, and he has won the confidence of the community by his skill as a diagnostician and his successful treatment of complicated and apparently hopeless disorders. He is a student who recognizes no end to the road of science and who forges ahead patiently and conscientiously. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association and a subscriber to many of the best professional periodicals in this country and Europe.

On June 12, 1900, Dr. Blackstone was united in marriage to Olive E. Smith, a native of Abingdon, Ill., and daughter of J. B. Smith, a prominent pioneer of that town. Mrs. Blackstone is a graduate of the musical department of Hedding College and a most accomplished musician. She is the mother of a son, Howard S., born October 1, 1901.

BLAIN, Albert E.—The qualities of adaptability, persistence, common sense and good judgment have prevailed in the energetic life of Albert E. Blain, winning for him an enviable rank among the business, political and social elements of the city of Canton. Mr. Blain is a product of the agricultural regions

of Fulton County, his birth having occurred on one of its well tilled farms in that county, December 22, 1863. His family is an early one in the county, having been established here during the youth of his father, James K. Blain, who was born in New Jersey, and by occupation was a farmer and machinist. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ayersman. The elder Blain was a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, and previous to settling on his present farm in Deerfield Township, plied his trade of machinist in Canton for forty years.

Mr. Blain's parents moved to Canton when the son was three years of age. In his youth Albert E. learned the machinist trade of his father, and also was instructed in the various duties which go to make up the life of a progressive farmer. His educational opportunities were obtained, first in the Canton public schools, and later in the Canton High School, and after graduating from the latter, he returned to the farm for a brief period. For eighteen years he worked in the Parlin & Orendorff shops, but in 1898 resigning this position, was appointed Chief of Police of the city of Canton. In 1904 he engaged in the hotel and restaurant business in which he has been since successfully occupied. He has also been prominently connected with Republican politics for many years, and possesses in large measure the tact, far-sightedness and aggressiveness which have won for him prominence in local party undertakings. His record as Chief of Police of Canton stands clearly defined as the effort of an honest, resourceful and public-spirited official in the effort to rid the city of undesirable characters and establish respect for law and order. The four years of his service in this capacity resulted in many changes of a permanent nature in governmental affairs, and materially toned up the moral and general reputation of the city.

In 1902 he received substantial support as a candidate on the primary ballot for Sheriff of Fulton County, and was the choice of the party for that office in the election of 1906. The social connections of Mr. Blain have been one of the typical phases of his career. He appreciates the companionship of genial people, and the benefit of ennobling surroundings, and is a popular member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Eagles. On July 1, 1890, he married Miss Effie Jump, a native daughter of Macon County, Ill., and of this union there is one son, James G. Mr. Blain has hosts of friends in Fulton County, in which class are many political opponents when not agitated by the doubts and fears which visit the hearts of office-seekers. As host at present in a well kept, orderly, up-to-date and tactfully managed hostelry and restaurant, he is meeting with the success which justly rewards an enterprising business career and consideration for the interests of his patrons.

BLAKSLEE, George W., who is recognized as one of the most prominent and substantial farmers in Fulton County, Ill., where he has spent more than three-score years, was born in the State of Ohio, on May 16, 1840, a son of William and Harriet (Carpenter) Blakslee, natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively. William Blakslee was a farmer by occupation, a man of irreproachable character, untiring perseverance and sound judgment, and reaped the merited reward of these qualities in all his undertakings. He left New England at an early period and went to Ohio. After spending some years in that State, he traveled to Illinois in 1845, making the journey by wagon, and settling in the vicinity of Middle Grove, Fulton County. In 1864 he purchased 257 acres of land in Section 5, Fairview Township, Fulton County. On this property he located, making some necessary improvements, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active career. William Blakslee departed this life in 1880.

The boyhood of George W. Blakslee was passed on the paternal farm, and in early youth he attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and made himself useful in connection with his father's farming operations. On reaching his maturity, he continued in the occupation of tilling the soil in the same locality, and is now living on the identical ground which his father bought in 1864. To the original tract of 257 acres he has added 100 acres, and has made many improvements on the property. He has carried on general farming on an extensive scale, and devoted considerable attention to the raising of stock, shipping two or three carloads of cattle and hogs each year. He is a careful and systematic farmer, availing himself of the best methods and appliances, and his labors are productive of satisfactory results. During the Civil War Mr. Blakslee served in defence of the Union, enlisting August 13, 1862, in Company D, One hundred and third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865.

On February 22, 1866, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in Fairview Township, to Amanda Williamson, who was born in that township June 18, 1843, and there in girlhood, received her mental training in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Blakslee are the parents of seven children, namely: James, Lewis, Nellie, Myrtle, William, Charles, and Hattie. Mr. Blakslee is a Republican in politics and a highly respectable member of the community.

BLISS, R., one of the oldest and most successful merchants of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., where he has been engaged in business for more than half a century, is a native of the State of Vermont, where he was born in 1827. His immediate ancestors were also of Eastern nativity, both his parents having been born

in New England. Mr. Bliss was reared on a farm, and in early youth enjoyed the advantages of the public schools in the neighborhood of his home. He became a resident of Fulton County in 1855, buying a farm of 140 acres in Union Township, where he was engaged in farming for three years. In 1858 he abandoned agricultural pursuits and established his home in the village of Avon, opening a store in which he handled all kinds of merchandise. Since 1881 he has made a specialty of the clothing trade. In 1878, he built the store building which he now occupies, a two-story structure, seventy-two by forty-four feet in dimensions. He is one of the most prominent merchants in Fulton County.

In 1851, Mr. Bliss was joined in matrimony with Maria Stoddard, who was born in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss became the parents of the following named children: William, Charles, Edgar, Minnie (Mrs. Watson), Ella (Mrs. E. J. Finnessey), and Elizabeth.

BLOOMFIELD, R. Lot.—Prominent among the native sons of half century residence of Woodland Township is R. Lot Bloomfield, who was born in Section 22, February 15, 1857, and who, since 1882, has owned and occupied a tract of 160 acres in Section 21. In 1836, twenty years before the birth of Mr. Bloomfield, his father, John Bloomfield, and the latter's first wife, Mary (Farwell) Bloomfield, came from Butler County, Ohio, by way of the river to Schuyler County, Ill., and after six months' residence at Sharp's Landing, moved to Fulton County, and took up land in the southwest corner of Section 22, Woodland Township. Here Mr. Bloomfield succeeded eventually to the ownership of 280 acres of land, and here his death occurred in 1876. He was immediately connected with the early advancement of the State and county, and was one of the Commissioners who laid out and named the townships therein. A prominent Democrat and ardent supporter of Jeffersonian principles, he still was averse to office holding, contenting himself with aiding the cause of men who were qualified morally and intellectually to mould political affairs of the community.

Besides his oldest daughter, Emeline, who was born in Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Illinois, Mr. Bloomfield was the parent of six other children by his first marriage, five of whom attained maturity. Emeline became the wife of Jesse Mead, and died in Los Angeles, Cal.; Ira J., a prominent attorney in California, attained the rank of Brigadier General during the Civil War; Henry F. married Nancy Shield, and died in Nashville, Tenn., as a soldier in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Levia, married and lives in Colorado; and Mary is the widow of B. S. Hughes, and lives in Mason County, Ill. Mrs. Bloomfield died October 29, 1852, and Mr. Bloomfield afterwards married Mrs. Margaret Littlejohn, widow of John Littlejohn, of which union there were three

sons: Abram W., who married Susan Kennedy; R. Job; and Peter C., who married Etta Myers, and is a farmer in McDonough County, Ill. The second Mrs. Bloomfield died in March, 1885.

R. Lot Bloomfield spent his youth much as do other farmer lads, and received about the same amount of schooling as did his associates in Woodland Township. Upon the death of his father he assumed the management of the home farm, and the following year, February 15, 1877, he married Rose Ann Ely, a native of Woodland Township, and daughter of Martin Ely, one of the early pioneers of Fulton County, who is still living. The young people settled on Section 15, Woodland Township, purchased from Jacob Horn, and here Mr. Bloomfield made many fine improvements, setting out fruit and shade trees, and engaging in general farming until removing to his present farm in Section 21 in 1882. The property at the time was in a run-down condition, and its improvements were crude, the only residence being of logs, and other things in proportion. There were acres of heavy timber, which since has been cleared, and in 1883 the owner erected a modern two-story frame house, the following year putting up a large barn. Graded stock, grain and general produce yield him a comfortable income, and his surroundings are such as contribute to his most sensible and practical needs.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield are the parents of the following named children: Gertrude, born February 23, 1878, wife of F. A. Cooper, a merchant of Astoria; Arthur, born October 6, 1879, married Rhoda Robinson, daughter of Martin L. Robinson, a farmer of Morgan County, Ill.; Orlena, born September 22, 1881, wife of James W. Stephens, a farmer of Woodland Township; Mildred, born February 14, 1884, wife of Frank R. Shaw, a farmer on the old home place; Lenora, born March 1, 1886; Otis, born February 16, 1896. The children all have been given common school education, and all have been trained to independence and usefulness. Mr. Bloomfield is highly respected in the community, and is one of the township's substantial and reliable native sons.

BOLANDER, Stephen (deceased), for many years a worthy farmer in Section 25, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., who was also an evangelist of the Baptist faith, was born in Clermont Count, Ohio, February 4, 1820, the son of Henry and Catherine (Shinkle) Bolander, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. At an early period Henry Bolander moved from Pennsylvania to Clermont County, Ohio, where he was engaged in blacksmithing and farming. There he wedded Catherine Shinkle and their union resulted in twelve children.

In youth the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm. On reaching mature years he applied himself to farming on his own account. At an early period he became

imbued with a deep religious spirit and identified himself with evangelistic work in the Baptist Church. While still a young man he devoted himself to preaching in connection with that denomination and followed the work of the ministry during the remainder of his life, preaching the gospel as he understood it with every opportunity.

On April 24, 1845, Mr. Bolander was united in marriage with Lydia Buffin, a daughter of Hiram Buffin and wife. This union resulted in five children, namely: Harry E., born February 12, 1846, a farmer in Pleasant Township, Fulton County; Walter E., born December 2, 1847 (deceased); Sarah, born April 24, 1850, wife of Americus Judd, of Sangamon County, Ill.; Caroline E., born July 16, 1852 (deceased wife of Marilius Johnson, a farmer of Waterford Township, Fulton County, and Lydia, born November 16, 1854, wife of John W. Downs, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The mother of this family died November 23, 1854. In April, 1855, Mr. Bolander was married to Mary E. Coleman, and their union resulted in six children, all born in Section 25, Lewistown Township, namely: Jeremiah, who died in 1857; Martha A., born May 18, 1858; Mary E., born January 28, 1861, deceased wife of John Boo, a farmer of Waterford Township, Fulton County, a record of whose life may be found in another part of this work; Barbara, born January 11, 1864, wife of Ellis Mitchell, a farmer of Lewistown Township; Elva L., born April 11, 1870, deceased wife of Frank Richardson, a resident of Fulton County, and Emeline, born September 11, 1873, wife of Russell Payne, a farmer in Bernadotte Township. The mother of this family died in 1893 and the father passed away December 18, 1895. He was an earnest and diligent Christian worker and great good attended his labors in the cause of his Master.

BOO, John P., a thriving and worthy farmer on Section 1, Waterford Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the city of Lewistown, Ill., March 26, 1862, a son of Joseph and Minerva (Cozad) Boo, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Fulton County. Joseph Boo was the only one of his family who emigrated to the United States. On coming to this country he landed in New Orleans, whence, after remaining about a year, he proceeded to Illinois and settled in Fulton County. His father had strenuously objected to his leaving the fatherland, but Joseph was determined to better his condition and when his father's death removed the last obstacle to his trying his fortunes in America, he crossed the sea. On arriving in Fulton County he went to work by the month for L. W. Ross, one of the early settlers. Afterward he rented a piece of land from that gentleman and was married to Minerva Cozad. Subsequently he purchased from Charles McCumber forty acres just north of Lewistown, where he lived for two years. This he then sold and



John A. Gray

went into the employ of J. C. Wilcoxon. He then bought eighty acres of land on Section 1, Waterford Township, and shortly afterwards another eighty-acre tract, and on this land carried on farming successfully until he moved to Lewistown. When he arrived in New Orleans he had but \$1.00 in his pocket, his mother having paid his passage to the United States. This he repaid to her out of his earnings in this country. After his first removal to Lewistown he bought 120 acres of land in Lewistown Township where he carried on farming until 1895. In that year he made his final move to Lewistown, where he died February 11, 1903. His wife passed away in 1868 and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. His last purchase of land was the farm on which John P. Boo now lives. In religion Joseph Boo was a devout Catholic and one of the leading members of that church in Lewistown. He was the father of two children—John P. and Ida, who makes her home in Lewistown.

The subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public schools. When he was ten years old he moved with his father on the latter's farm and has always followed farming, also at the present time carries on general stock-raising. His farm of 120 acres is under a high state of cultivation and he has a good grade of all kinds of stock.

On October 7, 1884, Mr. Boo was united in marriage with Mary E. Bolander, a daughter of Stephen Bolander, who was numbered among the worthy pioneers of Fulton County. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Joseph S., born July 20, 1885; Mary M., born September 5, 1887; John O., born November 5, 1889, and Gerald D., born April 30, 1891. The estimable mother of this family died January 11, 1900, while on a visit to Rocky Ford, Colo., where she had gone for the recuperation of her health. Her remains were brought home and laid to rest in the Oak Hill family cemetery. In politics Mr. Boo is a Democrat, is a man of high character, who discharges faithfully the duties of citizenship and is respected throughout the community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Court of Honor.

BORDNER, George, who is one of the energetic and successful farmers of Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., where he operates a fine farm in Section 36, was born in Section 35, of the same township, July 9, 1859. He is a member of one of the time-honored families of Fulton County, being a son of Moses and Maria (Bearce) Bordner, of whom the former was very prominent among the pioneer settlers. A review of his meritorious career may be found in another part of this volume.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood and assisted in the management of the homestead farm until he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility. He is the

owner of 100 acres of excellent land, which is under a high state of cultivation. During the past two years Mr. Bordner has turned his attention to the breeding of Hereford cattle, Percheron horses and Poland China hogs, keeping a superior grade of all kinds of stock. He is a painstaking and closely attentive farmer, and the results abundantly justify his efforts. He has spent his entire life in Fulton County and many are the notable changes that have come under his observation since his boyhood was ushered in amid what are now his familiar surroundings.

On December 31, 1885, Mr. Bordner was united in marriage with Minnie Belle Hummel, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Arnett) Hummel, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Her father is deceased but her mother still resides in Liverpool Township. The children resulting from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bordner are: Cora M., born September 28, 1886; Mecia M., born October 5, 1888; Scott, born May 22, 1892; Nellie D., born November 21, 1895; Kate, born April 6, 1898, and Louise, born January 7, 1904. Mr. Bordner has rendered good service to his township as School Director and takes an earnest interest in all movements which tend toward the advancement of the public welfare. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

BORDNER, Henry S., a well-known and prosperous hardware dealer, located on the south side of the Square in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Lewistown Township, November 26, 1876. He is a son of Moses Bordner, deceased, a review of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. For a long period the Bordner family has been one of the most prominent in Fulton County.

Henry S. Bordner spent his early life upon the farm and attended the district school of his neighborhood, supplementing these advantages with a commercial course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. In early manhood he was thrown from a buggy in which he was riding and broke his leg, necessitating amputation and incapacitating him for further labor on the farm. In September, 1904, he purchased the hardware stock of C. R. Sims, and by close application to business is building up a large and profitable trade. He is a man of strict integrity and as a citizen is progressive and public spirited, taking an active interest in all measures tending to promote the welfare of the community. On political issues Mr. Bordner is arrayed on the side of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

On June 20, 1905, Mr. Bordner married Miss F. L. Burgett, a native of Fulton County and a daughter of Charles L. Burgett, now a resident of Canton, Ill. May 25, 1906, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bordner, whom they have named Margaret Estelle.

BORDNER, Homer.—Among the farmers who have passed their lives in Fulton County, Ill., and have reached the middle period of ordinary human endurance and whose persevering and diligent labors have placed them in comfortable circumstances, is the well known resident on Section 23, Lewistown Township, whose career furnishes the details of this personal narrative. Mr. Bordner was born in Lewistown Township, December 7, 1855, and has always made his home amid his present surroundings. He is a son of Jonathan and Lucinda (Bearce) Bordner, natives of Fulton County. The former died September 19, 1873, at the age of fifty-seven years and the latter passed away in June, 1897. A sketch of the life of Moses Bordner, and also a review of the lives of others of the name in Fulton County, may be found in this volume.

Jonathan and Lucinda (Bearce) Bordner were the parents of ten children, all of whom are still living, namely: Alford, who is engaged in farming in Taylor County, Iowa; Christina, wife of Martin Weirauch, a resident of South Bend, Kans.; Sarah, who is the wife of J. E. Fitz-Henry, who carries on farming in Lewistown Township; John F., who lives in Kansas; Homer, to whom this record pertains; Emma, who married John Weirauch, a farmer in Lewistown Township; Mary L., who became the wife of Robert Miller, and is living in Minnesota; Hattie, who makes her home in Lewistown, and Evaline, who is the wife of Martin A. Breckenridge, a farmer in Lewistown Township.

The subject of this sketch has witnessed many changes in Fulton County and the Bordner family have done their full share in promoting its development. Mr. Bordner is the owner of an excellent farm of 100 acres of very productive land, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation. He has a very attractive home, with spacious and substantial barns and convenient outbuildings. Much of his attention is devoted to stock-raising and he breeds the best grades of horses, cattle and hogs. He is considered one of the most thorough and enterprising farmers in his township.

On September 13, 1883, Mr. Bordner was united in marriage with Mary E. Blackaby, who was born in Fulton County, February 12, 1865, a daughter of John and Sarah J. (Brown) Blackaby. Her mother died January 9, 1896, while her father is still a resident of Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Bordner became the parents of six children, namely: Laura, who was born October 3, 1884; Alma A., born February 20, 1889; John H., who was born November 10, 1891, and died January 1, 1892; Dayton, born January 17, 1895; Homer A., born July 6, 1897; Arria L., born March 24, 1890, and Mary M., born January 5, 1903. The mother of this family is gifted with a very rare faculty of retentive memory, and is frequently called upon for details in connection with past events and for facts concerning occurrences of remote years.

Fraternally Mr. Bordner is affiliated with the M. W. A. and Mrs. Bordner is a member of the

Royal Neighbors. Both are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BORDNER, Marvin H., a well-known and enterprising young farmer who pursues his vocation in Section 26, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., and whose diligent, painstaking and constant devotion to his work bids fair to make him exceptionally successful, was born September 23, 1875. He is located on a part of the old paternal homestead which was his birthplace. He is a son of Moses and Margaret Elvira (Ewers) Bordner. (A sketch of the life of Marvin H. Bordner's father, a leading citizen of the days of Fulton County, forms an interesting chapter of this volume.)

The subject of this sketch received his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood and since early manhood has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility. He is a member of a time-honored family of Fulton County and one which has been conspicuously identified with all the important enterprises and toilsome exertions which have developed that region into its present abounding prosperity. He is the owner of 160 acres of the best land to be found in Lewistown Township, which is under a high state of cultivation, and his operations are productive of encouraging results.

On May 6, 1896, Mr. Bordner was united in marriage with Iva B. Chapman, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., December 20, 1876, a daughter of William H. and Clarinda (Connor) Chapman, natives of Ohio and Illinois. This union has resulted in one child, Moses, born November 17, 1896. In politics Mr. Bordner is a supporter of the policies of the Democratic party. For some years he has been a member of the School Board, in connection with which he has rendered most creditable service. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. and M. W. A. He takes an earnest and intelligent interest in public affairs, and is regarded as one of the most serviceable members of the community.

BORDNER, Moses (deceased), late President of the Farmers' State Bank of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Dauphin County, Pa., July 22, 1822, a son of Peter and Christina (Larsh) Bordner, natives of Bucks County, Pa. Peter Bordner was born July 4, 1784, and in 1846 came to Fulton County, where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. His wife was born in 1792 and lived to be 105 years old.

Leaving Pennsylvania in 1846, the Bordner family went to Licking County, Ohio, whence, after a brief sojourn there, they proceeded, in the fall of that year, overland to Fulton County, Ill., and located in Lewistown Township. Here they purchased a tract of densely timbered land comprising 200 acres. This Moses Bordner at once applied himself to clearing, and on it made his home until 1902. At that period he left the attractive scenes which his intelligence, perse-

verance and energy had created and established his residence in Lewistown. From time to time he had made additions to his original purchase until he had become the owner of more than 800 acres of land. Mr. Bordner's prolonged exertions in developing lands from their primitive wilderness into a state of cultivation would form the basis of a most interesting narrative. Many happy years were passed in his early home, but his experience was not unmixed with trials, for the difficulties and hardships of the pioneer settler were many and severe, although he sturdily overcame them all.

In 1847 Mr. Bordner was married to Maria Bearce, a member of one of the pioneer families of Fulton County. She died in 1864, leaving five children, namely: Lewis, of Sheridan County, Mo.; Charles, of Stonewall County, Tex.; Mary, the wife of John Harrison, a farmer of Fulton County, Ill.; George, a farmer in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, and Temperance, wife of Jacob Arnett, a farmer in the same township.

In 1866 Mr. Bordner was united in marriage with Margaret Elvira Ewers, who bore him nine children, one of whom died in infancy. Another, Clifford, died in 1895. The mother still survives, with the following named children: Madeline, wife of Perry Shields, a farmer; Louisa, who married A. J. Willcoxon, a farmer in Liverpool Township, Fulton County; Elizabeth, wife of John W. Boyd, of Lewistown, Ill.; Charlotte, who married W. H. Quigley, a farmer; Marvin H., a farmer in Lewistown Township, who married Iva Chapman; Henry S., a sketch of whom appears in this work, and Jennie, who was married September 19, 1905, to Erle C. Gillam, a grocer of Lewistown, Ill. The mother of this family is a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah A. (Duckworth) Ewers. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Ohio.

On political issues Mr. Bordner was arrayed on the side of the Democratic party, although he steadfastly refused to become a candidate for office. In his dealings with his fellowmen he was always fair and honorable, and he wronged no one intentionally. Socially he won and retained the cordial esteem of all. As a financier he was clear-headed, conservative and sagacious, and his counsel in matters of business was often sought.

The subject of the foregoing memoir passed from this life March 27, 1905, and his death was widely and sincerely lamented.

BOWEN, John H.—In John H. Bowen is found a sample of that material which has brought Fulton County into the limelight as a prosperous agricultural center. Endowed with average ability and backed by shrewd business judgment and determination, this young farmer has worked his way to the ownership of a farm of 160 acres on Section 36, Farmer Township, which he purchased in March, 1904, and which he is devoting to general farming and stock-

raising. Although his occupancy is of comparatively recent date, there are indications of his progressive methods on every hand and of a struggle to attain to the best thus far achieved in agricultural science. Mr. Bowen has a special leaning toward high-grade stock, and is proud of his noble Norman horses and blooded cattle.

The third generation of his family to till the soil of Fulton County, Mr. Bowen was born in Johnson County, Iowa, December 10, 1869, a son of Evan and Eliza (Fry) Bowen and grandson of David Bowen. David Bowen emigrated from the picturesque, shut-in country of Wales, settling in Licking County, Ohio, where his son Evan was born and from where he eventually journeyed overland to Fulton County, making his home for a year on the old Peter Borden farm. He then purchased a farm south of where Orenson Pearce lives, and lived thereon until his death in 1855. In 1859 Evan Bowen moved from Illinois to Johnson County, Iowa, where he married and where, in 1861, he enlisted for the Civil War in an Illinois regiment. He served during the greater part of the war, participating in its greatest battles and finally being honorably discharged after meritorious work as a private. Coming to the old homestead of his father in Fulton County after the war, he assumed the responsibilities of its management as the oldest son in the family, remaining until 1867, when the second oldest son attained his majority. He then returned to Johnson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming until selling his property in 1876, when he returned to Fulton County and bought the old Bowen homestead, which still is occupied by his wife. Mr. Bowen died on this farm May 31, 1903, leaving behind him a host of friends and a reputation second to none for integrity and general worth. He was one of nature's noblemen, a lover of right for right's sake, a loyal friend and an exemplary husband and father. All who passed his way were better for having known him. Genial, fond of a joke at his own or another's expense, the friend and admirer of a good horse, and, above all, a believer in the sanctity of the home and the co-operation of all its members, he left little to be desired as men are rated in these times of selfishness and uncertainty. Of his two children David is a dentist in Sargent, Neb., and John H. is a farmer of Farmer Township, Fulton County.

At the age of twenty-three years John H. Bowen married, on February 1, 1893, Laura E. Smith, a native of Lewistown Township, a daughter of Snowden Smith and granddaughter of William W. Smith, mention of whom may be found in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have a daughter, Zula, born in Lewistown Township, March 10, 1894. For nine years after his marriage Mr. Bowen operated the Jacob Prickett farm north of Lewistown, and in 1901 managed a farm in Buckheart Township, returning to Lewistown in 1903. The following year he bought his present home,

upon which he hopes to realize his wholesome and meritorious ambitions. Mr. Bowen has the respect and good will of all who know him, and the impression is current that he will become one of the foremost and most substantial agriculturists of the community.

BOWLES, James H., Jr., who maintains a high standing among the substantial farmers of Astoria Township, Fulton County, Ill., where he is the owner of a fine farm in Section 15 and who, although having exceeded the Psalmist's limit of three-score and ten years, is still in the undiminished enjoyment of sound physical and mental faculties, was born in Hancock, Washington County, Md., July 19, 1835, a son of James H. and Martha (Swope) Bowles, natives of Maryland. His mother's parents came to the United States from Germany at an early period. His father had been previously married to a Miss Johnson, who bore him one child. The elder Bowles had two brothers, one of whom, William, was a soldier in the War of 1812. After the conclusion of that conflict he made his way westward to the frontier, where he spent the rest of his life among the Indians, acting as an interpreter. The other brother also journeyed to the then Far West and settled in Kentucky. James H. Bowles, Sr., remained in Maryland and carried on farming in Washington County in that State until his death. His union with Martha Swope resulted in eight children, of whom only James H., Jr., and three of his sisters survive. The names of the children were as follows: Ellen, widow of Brook Taney, a nephew of former Chief Justice Taney, of Maryland; Mary, wife of Joseph Thrasher, of Kansas City, Mo.; Susan, whose home is in California; Samuel, who died in Hancock, Md., leaving three sons; James H., William, who died without issue, and two others.

James H. Bowles was reared on a farm in his native State, where in youth he enjoyed the advantages of the district schools. When about twenty years of age he took leave of the scenes of his childhood and proceeded by direct journey to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., whence, after sojourning a short time, he made a trip westward. On his return he located near the village of Vermont, rented land and applied himself to farming. The first piece of land purchased by him was situated northwest of Vermont Township, in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill., where he succeeded in developing a fine farm. There he followed his wonted occupation until 1893, when he sold the property and bought 180 acres in Section 15, Astoria Township, Fulton County. On his present farm he made many fine improvements and established a record as one of the most thorough, systematic and successful farmers in that locality.

On May 2, 1867, Mr. Bowles was united in marriage with Amanda Elgin, a native of Illinois, whose birthplace was in Astoria. Four sons were the offspring of this union, as fol-

lows: Charles H. and William A., lawyers, and members of the firm of Bowles & Bowles with offices in the Ashland Block, Chicago; Samuel, who supervises the management of the old home farm, and James Earl, who is also engaged in the practice of law. The mother of this family died November 23, 1903. She was a most faithful and devoted helpmate of her husband and was most tender, considerate and solicitous in the care of her children, all of whom she was graciously permitted to see grow up to useful and reputable manhood. For many years she was a consistent and earnest member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which her husband also belongs. Her life was hallowed by good deeds, and she is held in cherished and lasting remembrance.

Mr. Bowles still retains a lively and discriminating interest in public affairs, and the welfare of the community is with him an object of especial desire. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic party. The cause of church and school advancement has always found in him an unflinching friend, as also have all institutions of charity.

BOYD, Hobart S., a well-known attorney-at-law and formerly City Attorney of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born and reared in Lewistown, his birth having occurred October 17, 1876. He is a son of the late Hon. Thomas A. Boyd, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Boyd was a pupil in the Lewistown High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. In that year he began the study of law in the office of Judge Edwards, continuing thus until the fall of 1895, when he became a student in the Illinois State University at Champaign, graduating with the class of 1900. In November of that year he established himself in the practice of his profession in his native place and where he has spent his life.

In politics Mr. Boyd is a Republican. In 1903 he was elected on the Citizens' ticket City Attorney of Lewistown, and on the expiration of his term in 1905 was elected a Justice of the Peace. He is also Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Fulton County, having been appointed in May, 1905, for two years by Judge Gray.

The subject of this sketch acquitted himself with notable credit in the office of City Attorney, and has demonstrated his capacity as a faithful and competent magistrate and official in chancery proceedings. The beginning of his professional life gives promise of a successful and useful career. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Kenneth Lodge, No. 146, K. of P., of which he is a Past Chancellor.

BOYD, Hon. Thomas A. (deceased), formerly one of the leading lawyers of Fulton County, Ill., a sound jurist and a civic character of high repute beyond his State, was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1830. His boyhood was



John T. Libbith



spent in mingled work and study and he graduated from Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1848. He then studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar at Bedford, Pa., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1856 he came west and located in Galesburg, Ill., whence in 1858 he came to Lewistown and became a member of the law firm of Goudy, Judd & Boyd. Mr. Goudy afterward retired and the firm became Judd, Boyd & James.

On May 13, 1861, Mr. Boyd enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he became First Lieutenant and was promoted to be Captain, May 20, 1861, as such being mustered into service May 25, 1861. On account of ill health he resigned his commission April 24, 1862. The life of Thomas Boyd fills a large and conspicuous space in the history of Fulton County. For many years he was one of the foremost men on the forum, at the bar, on the bench, and as State and National Representative. By strict integrity and a keen sense of professional honor he won and retained the confidence of the people, and his intellectual force commanded attention in addressing court or jury. His imposing presence and earnest utterances always inspired respect.

On September 17, 1862, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage with Laura James, a native of Washington, D. C. This union resulted in eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are as follows: John W., who is in the clothing and dry goods business in Lewistown; Thomas A., of Beaver City, Neb.; Mary C., wife of E. C. Miles, of Lewistown; Lawrence J., Assistant Postmaster of Lewistown; Margaret L. and Hobart S.

In politics Mr. Boyd was a strong and leading Republican. He was elected to the Illinois State Senate in 1866 and re-elected in 1868 and again re-elected in 1870, serving until 1872, during three sessions of the General Assembly. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876, and the November following was elected a Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1878. As a member of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses he gave evidence of his broad and forceful mentality which made him a recognized leader. In 1882 he was elected County Judge of Fulton County and re-elected in 1886. In the discharge of all the important trusts committed to him by the people, Judge Boyd manifested the same eminent ability and unswerving integrity and his name is indelibly impressed on the development of his section of the State.

BOYER, Jonas (deceased), formerly a prominent and substantial citizen of Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., who died December 28, 1901, was born in York, Pa., November 24, 1823, the son of Daniel Boyer, who was of Quaker ancestry. Henry Boyer, the first of the family who came to America, was a Hollander, who became a

member of the colony of William Penn, and settled in Philadelphia about the time of the founding of that city.

Jonas Boyer enjoyed more than ordinary educational advantages for those days, as his father sent him to school at Harrisburg. In youth and early manhood he assisted his father in the work of the farm, and subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits in his own behalf. During the Civil War his property was taken and destroyed by a detachment of General Lee's army and soon afterward, in the fall of 1864, the family removed to Lewistown, Ill., then the terminal of the railroad. For about a year they lived in the vicinity of Summum, Fulton County, and subsequently moved to a point just south of Ipava, in the same county, where Mr. Boyer purchased a homestead, on which he lived until 1885. He then moved to Ipava, where he resided until his death. He was a zealous and devout Christian. Sober, industrious and upright, loving the right and detesting the wrong, he lived a most useful and beneficent life and was respected and honored by all. The companion of his joys and sorrows still survives to reap the results of his toil and their conscientious care in rearing a family of children, who have developed into worthy and dutiful men and women.

On November 16, 1848, Mr. Boyer was united in marriage with Susan Roth, and their union resulted in the following children, namely: Samuel A. and I. R., of Kansas City, Mo.; William H., of Lewistown, Ill., a sketch of whose life appears in this work; Charles J., of Chicago; Rebecca (Mrs. Manhartz), who died April 20, 1905; Mrs. B. E. Fisk, of Kansas City, Mo., and Katherine, who is with her mother. Besides these the first and second children, Samuel Fitz and Emanuel R., are both deceased, the latter having gained a national reputation as a teacher. At the time of his death he was the assistant of Superintendent Andrews, of the Hyde Park (Ill.) High School. While a student at Harvard University he devoted his especial attention to biology, on which he prepared a brochure and manual, the latter being now in use in the Chicago schools.

BOYER, Oscar J.—The career of Oscar J. Boyer is strongly entrenched in the history of the jurisprudence of Fulton County. The city of Canton, which witnessed the beginning of his professional career in the fall of 1882, offered a promising field for the young man of twenty-one, and the citizens who have watched his uprising have never had cause to regret the faith they placed in his energy, enthusiasm and ability. He has grown into its opportunities, has fashioned his resources to its needs, and has reflected dignity, sincerity and genuine worth upon a profession for which he is singularly and even admirably equipped.

Mr. Boyer is a native of Fulton County and was born on a farm in Cass Township, near Smithfield, July 4, 1861. He entertains a jus-

tifiable pride of ancestry, more especially of his paternal great-grandfather, William Boyer, who was born in turbulent France, grew to manhood among the events which led to the great Revolution, and when that historic event was at its height escaped by strategy to the United States. Here he found an asylum scarcely less peaceful than the home that he had abandoned, for the country was in the throes of its struggle for Independence, the Colonists ranged on the side of a grim and relentless disavowal of English rule. Espousing the cause of the down-trodden Colonists, he carried a musket during the latter engagements of the Revolution, and eventually settled on a farm near Wilmington, Del., where his son, John, the next in line of succession, was born. The latter betook the family name and energy to the wilds of the vicinity of Zanesville, Ohio, where he married Emma Shaw, of Newark, that State, and thence removed to Fulton County about 1842, his death occurring there in 1860. There were five children in his family: Caleb, father of Oscar J.; John, deceased; Robert, who settled in Warren County, Ill.; Rachel, who became the wife of Henry Byers, of Lewistown Township, and Sarah, wife of James Frederick, of Lee Township.

Caleb Boyer was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, September 3, 1824, and during his active life was both a farmer and preacher in the United Brethren Church. He was a man of great piety and largeness of heart, and was greatly beloved in the various localities in which he lived. He married Sarah Baughman, of Ashland, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Good) Baughman, natives of Newmarket, Va., and early settlers of the Buckeye State. The Baughmans settled in Illinois about 1840, purchasing a farm on Totten's Prairie, Cass Township, Fulton County. Mr. Boyer came at an early day to Fulton County and for years was a useful member of the community of Cass Township. He had four children: Oscar J., John W., Norris C. and Zenia Morey.

Oscar J. Boyer lived on the home farm until his sixteenth year, and in the meantime acquired a practical common school education and a thorough knowledge of agriculture. He did not fit into the latter groove, however, and developed tastes and inclination which had their setting in a more developed community. After a course at the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Ill., he began to read law with Barrere & Grant and at the same time engaged in school teaching several terms. Notwithstanding his extreme youth he passed a creditable examination at the age of twenty-one and was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court in November, 1881. Upon locating in Canton he practiced alone until 1888, when he became junior member of the firm of Gallagher & Boyer. Unusual ability, great natural resource and firm belief in the best tenets of his profession soon made him a factor to be reckoned with, and in

the course of his professional life many of the most important cases in this part of the State have received his support.

In political affiliation Mr. Boyer is a Republican and it has been his destiny to play an important role in the local deliberations of his party. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Canton Township from 1884 until 1888, and of Buckheart Township from 1892 until 1894, serving as Chairman of the Board during the latter year. He was a member of the Lower House of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and while thus representing the people acquitted himself with power and dignity. He is an enthusiastic fraternalist and is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. At one time in his career he was greatly interested in the breeding of fine horses, making a specialty of Hambletonians and Manbrino Patchens. He is a pronounced admirer of the noble animal, is invariably kind and thoughtful of his welfare, and perhaps is as excellent a judge of his fine points as any man within the borders of the county.

On August 24, 1883, Mr. Boyer was united in marriage to Minerva A. Snider, who was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, January 7, 1866, a daughter of John H. and Jemima (Bowman) Snider. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer are the parents of a daughter, Bessie B. Mr. Boyer is esteemed for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind, for his thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of law, and for a public spiritedness which has ever prompted a sane and practical interest in those measures which tend to greater happiness, stability and good government.

BOYER, William H., a prominent citizen of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the real-estate and loan business, was born in York, Pa., February 7, 1859, a son of Jonas and Susan (Roth) Boyer, of whom biographical mention is made elsewhere in this work. William H. Boyer came with his parents to Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., in 1864, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools of Ipava and Astoria, and in the Illinois State University. After completing his studies he began teaching and continued successfully in this line for five years. He spent two years (1885-1886) in the West and on returning to his home engaged in farming and stock-raising. He moved to Lewistown in 1894, where he has since resided. Mr. Boyer is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men of Fulton County. In the promotion of measures for the general welfare he may be always found among the leaders. For many years he has been a director of the Lewistown Improvement Association. His undertakings during the long period of his residence in Fulton County have been attended by uniform success, and he



Sam. H. Haller

is now one of the most extensive landowners within its limits. Besides other property, he has more than 1,000 acres of land.

On November 12, 1895, Mr. Boyer was united in marriage with Gay Wakefield, a daughter of Dr. L. L. and Dorothy (Gest) Wakefield, both of whom are deceased. A memoir of Dr. Wakefield may be found in another part of this volume. Grouped in the delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyer as the offspring of their union are four winsome children, namely: Ruth Lillian, Miriam W., W. Wakefield and Gaylord W. Mrs. Boyer is possessed of many accomplishments and is an artist of no mean ability, as is attested by the many pictures from her hand which adorn the walls of the family residence.

In politics Mr. Boyer is an ardent and influential Republican. In 1890 he served as census enumerator and in 1894 was nominated by the Republican convention as its candidate for County Clerk. After a spirited campaign he defeated his opponent by the largest majority received by any candidate on the ticket. His administration of the affairs of this office was able, faithful and highly efficient. In fraternal circles Mr. Boyer is identified with the A. F. and A. M., being a member of the K. T. Commandery. He is also affiliated with the K. of P., M. W. A., B. P. O. E. and C. of H.

BOYLE, Richard P., well and favorably known to the traveling public as proprietor of the New Churchill House in Canton, Ill., and one of the most popular hotel keepers in this section of the State, was born in Vandalia, Fayette County, Ill., March 10, 1865, a son of Thomas and Kathryn (Daly) Boyle, natives of Ireland. Thomas Boyle, whose occupation was that of a railroad man, located in Vandalia, and for twenty years was yardmaster. He and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom five are living. In early youth Richard P. Boyle attended the public schools of Fayette County, receiving a good practical education. His first work, after fitting himself for the active duties of life, was in the railway service as an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Some time after severing this connection he determined to try his fortunes in the West, and in 1889 went to Nebraska, where he spent the following twelve years. In 1900 he made a change of location, going to the Indian Territory and engaging in the hotel business at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation. Returning to Illinois four years later, he established his home in the city of Canton, continuing in the hotel business, in 1904 assuming the proprietorship of the Churchill House, situated at Nos. 14-22 South Main Street. For this position Mr. Boyle is admirably well fitted, being a man of keen judgment, thorough business qualifications, genial temperament and cordial manners. He possesses the happy faculty, so essential in his sphere of effort, of mingling freely and sociably with all classes without detriment to that personal dignity that commands

respect from his guests. Under his management the Churchill House has enjoyed a period of signal prosperity, and its patrons are unanimous in recognizing the fact that the present proprietor is the right man in the right place. The entertainment furnished by this well conducted hostelry is widely conceded to be equal to the best obtainable in any similar hotel in the State. An efficient aid to Mr. Boyle in this enterprise is his amiable wife, formerly Helen Gallagher, of Lewistown, Ill., to whom he was wedded at St. Louis, Mo., October 6, 1895.

In fraternal circles Mr. Boyle is identified with the Eagles, Knights of Columbus and B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 626. Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party, and although not active in partisan contests, he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and bears the reputation of being a useful member of the community.

BOYNTON, Vincent Clarence.—The career of Vincent Clarence Boynton is an expression of practical and diversified activity, and in its range has invaded the realms of education, agriculture, politics and society, all of which have profited by the breadth and conscientious which are distinctive features of his work and character. Mr. Boynton started upon his independent life with the advantages of good birth and careful home training. Born in Piatt, Fulton County, Illinois, September 30, 1856, he is a son of Egbert G. and Barbara Ann (Baughman) Boynton, the former of whom was born in Troy, N. Y., July 29, 1851, and the latter near Ashland, Ohio, May 24, 1833.

Egbert G. Boynton was a son of E. L. and Elizabeth (Fancher) Boynton, and in 1836, when scarcely five years old, accompanied his parents all the way from Troy to Copperas Creek Landing by water. E. L. Boynton settled on Section 36, Joshua Township, Fulton County, and lived there for upwards of forty years. He was a man of strong personality, well adapted to the hardships of pioneering, and held many important local offices. His son, Egbert G., developed with the frontier, and through his early industry helped to solve its hard and uncompromising problems of living. The Indians had not yet deserted the hunting ground of their dusky sires, and the smoke of their wigwam was a familiar feature of the landscape. Big and little game made the possibility of starvation extremely remote, no matter what the limitations or misfortunes of the settler. General produce, however, was slow in developing, owing to the timbered condition of the land. Young Egbert assisted with clearing the farm and helped to convert the prairies into fields of wheat and corn. Naturally he sought a wife from among those who were inured to the hardships of pioneer life.

Barbara Ann Baughman came to Fulton County in a wagon from Ashland, Ohio, in 1836, her parents, John and Anna Barbara (Fast) Baughman, settling first on Totten Prairie, Cass

Township. Thence they removed to Fiatt, where Mrs. Boynton grew to womanhood, performing her share of the spinning and weaving which were among the duties of the women of that time. Like her husband, work rather than education was the keynote of her youth, yet she developed that hard, practical common sense, without which the pioneer men and women made little headway in the wilderness. Mr. Boynton was a lifelong Republican, but always was averse to office holding. With his wife he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880 he removed to a farm in Lee Township, where his long and useful life closed November 7, 1894.

The education of Vincent Clarence Boynton was acquired in the district schools, at the Cuba High School, which he attended three years, and Hedding College, Abingdon, this State, which he attended two terms. His youth was a busy one, and when not in the school room he assisted with the duties around the home farm. During the eighteen years of his life as an educator he was Principal of the Ellisville schools for five years, and he became one of the best known and most successful teachers in the county. Until the spring of 1880 Mr. Boynton lived on Section 36, Joshua Township, and then moved to Lee Township, the following spring locating on land previously purchased in the same township. Since 1895 he has given his entire attention to farming, and now owns 140 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation.

At Cuba, Ill., December 25, 1878, Mr. Boynton was united in marriage to Sarah Nancy Cruisen, who was born in Bushnell, January 19, 1858, a daughter of Abram and Sarah (Wheeler) Cruisen. Mrs. Boynton removed to Cuba with her parents when a child, was educated in the schools of that town, and not only learned the milliner's trade but engaged in educational work for several terms. She is a devoted member of the Christian Church and represents one of the very early families recruited from the State of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton are the parents of a son, Lloyd Boynton, born October 6, 1879. Mr. Boynton has been active in Republican politics for many years, and has held the office of School Director for eighteen years. He was Commissioner of Highways from 1881 to 1888, Tax Collector during 1896, and Census Enumerator in 1900. At Ellisville in 1882 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since that time has held every office in the lodge and represented the same as a Delegate to the Grand Lodge two years. Mr. Boynton is a man of deep and practical scholarship, wide sympathies and large capacity for usefulness. His general worth is impressed upon the history of this county in no uncertain manner, and few of its native sons have worked more persistently and faithfully upon the foundations of its material and intellectual growth.

BRANSON, William T.—The successful management of 880 acres of land in a community where competition is rife and high standards prevail presupposes the possession of a thorough knowledge of agricultural science, as well as of shrewd business ability. When these requisites are met in the head of a farming interest, and to them is added the progressive and inquiring tendencies of the younger and physically sturdier members of his family, a harmony should result as gratifying generally as it is financially. Such a combination of interests is found on the farm of William R. Branson, who, with the exception of a ten years' absence, has spent his entire life on the farm he now occupies in Section 7, Pleasant Township, Fulton County.

Calvin Branson, father of William T., purchased the farm now owned by his son in 1848. The lad had average advantages while assisting to till the soil, and he was reared to habits of thrift and industry. His life has been surrounded by good influences and he himself, in turn, has helped to create a moral and helpful environment. Much of his success is due to the co-operation of a wife of noble impulses and high character. At the early age of twenty, October 13, 1864, he was married to Rachel E. Knock, who was born in a farm in Farmers' Township, three miles northwest of Ipava, this county, December 24, 1842, a daughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Easley) Knock, natives of Harrison County, Ohio. The parents were both of the Quaker faith, and were Fulton County pioneers of 1833, settling in Farmer Township, where the father died at the age of seventy-four. The mother spent her last years with her son-in-law, W. T. Branson, and died at his home at the age of eighty-eight years. Of their large family of children eight are still living: John F. Knock died at the age of thirty years; William A. lives in Rocky Ford, Colo.; Sarah A. died in infancy; Mary J. is the deceased wife of Joseph Price, of Arkansas; Daniel E. is married and lives in Peoria, this State; Wallace R. is a retired farmer of Beloit, Kans.; Elizabeth became the wife of John Russell, and both are deceased; Ruth E. is the wife of William E. Branson; Robert Bruce married Evelyn Hussy and lives on a farm near Havana, Kans.; Jasper N. married and is deceased; Edith E. is the widow of Dilworth Russell, of Wynoka, Okla.; J. Fernandis is in business in Beardstown, Ill., and Josephine H. is the wife of John A. Hoops, of Ipava.

Mr. Branson continued to live on the old place from 1864 to 1869, and that year established an agricultural implement business in Lexington, McLean County, this State, continuing to manage the same for ten years, or until returning to Fulton County in 1879. Ever since he has occupied the old homestead, which has responded with increasing bountifulness to his untiring efforts, its broad expanse producing

the most excellent of general produce and the finest breed of stock. Six hundred acres of the farm is in one body, and the 280 additional acres are in Bernadotte Township. For twenty years Mr. Branson was one of the largest breeders of Percheron horses in the county, and in 1884 alone he imported twelve of these herculean helpers of man. One shipment from his farm to Montana consisted of thirty-two head, all perfect specimens and of fine pedigree. No one is better informed as to the good points of a horse, nor is anyone more kindly disposed toward the dumb creation in general than is this large-hearted and successful landsman. His sons reflect his sagacity and appreciation of farming as a business, and happily are so constituted as to take from their time-honored occupation much of the drudgery that used to characterize it. They are alert to every improvement which science devises for the guidance and help of farmers, and are destined to maintain for many years the family reputation for thoroughness of labor and strength and integrity of character. Mr. and Mrs. Branson are the parents of six children, of whom Lulu J. died at the age of eight years; Mary C. is deceased; Lizzie A. is the wife of Dr. E. B. Bailey, a farmer of Bernadotte Township; Lewis C., born September 10, 1874, married Alice Walters, and has two children, Mary and Mabel, all living on the old Nathan Lindsay homestead; Leonard D., born June 16, 1878, married Lizzie Brillhart, who was born in this county January 6, 1875, and has two children—Lena B., born September 14, 1899, and Clio, born November 16, 1901; and W. Walter, born June 11, 1883, married Hattie Mendenhall and engaged in general farming in Pleasant Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Branson are popular in both the country and in the town of Ipava, from which they live four miles distant. Both are active workers in the Free Methodist Church, to which they are also generous contributors. Mr. Branson having joined the same in very early life, induced thereto by his mother, who was devoutly religious. Formerly a Republican in politics, he has of late years been identified with the Prohibition party.

BRECKENRIDGE, John D., a prominent lawyer and present County Judge of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Waterford Township, Fulton County, April 12, 1859, the son of John W. and Adaline (Previr) Breckenridge, acquired his education in the common schools of his native township, meanwhile working on a farm with his father in Waterford Township until he reached fifteen years of age, when he divided his time between farm work and learning the carpenter's trade with an uncle. Continuing thus employed until twenty-one years of age, he then engaged in the mercantile business in a small way, keeping a small country store at Sepo, Ill. (1880-81), and being similarly employed at Bybee (1882-84), during these respective periods serving as Postmaster at both

places. In 1884 he accepted a position as clerk in a retail grocery store at Lewistown, where he remained four years, when he became traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Jobst, Bethard & Co., Peoria, Ill., continuing in this employment from 1888 to December 1, 1892, when he entered upon his duties as Circuit Clerk of Fulton County, to which he was chosen at the election of that year.

While occupying the position of Circuit Clerk, without any previous academic or collegiate training, Mr. Breckenridge turned his attention to the study of law, studying at home and taking a three years' course with the Sprague Correspondence School of Law of Detroit, Mich., and being admitted to the bar of the Illinois State Courts on June 14, 1895, and to the Federal Court at Peoria in April, 1897. On retiring from the office of Circuit Clerk on December 1, 1896, he began the practice of law, also engaging in the real-estate and insurance business, which he continued until December 1, 1906. At the latter date he entered upon the duties of County Judge of Fulton County, to which he had been elected in November previous, and which he still retains. Mr. Breckenridge's parents being in moderate circumstances, and being unable to give him any educational advantages beyond those afforded by the public schools, it is but just to him to say that his legal education was acquired by his own unaided efforts, by the burning of the midnight oil much of the time during his three years of study prior to admission to the bar, and his success has been demonstrated by the position which he now holds by the suffrage of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Breckenridge was married March 20, 1879, at Lewistown, Ill., to Ella A. Bradley, and they have had the following named children born to them: John L., Robert Ross, Mary, George William, Frances, Grace, Elizabeth, Paul, Mildred and Jessie. He is a Democrat in politics, and besides the official positions already mentioned, has held the office of Police Magistrate for the city of Lewistown since May 1, 1897, his present term expiring May 1, 1909. His fraternal relations are with Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M.; Havana Chapter, R. A. M., and Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., of the same place; and the K. of P. of Lewistown. In his religious belief he is identified with the Disciples of Christ.

BREDWELL, Yelventon, a venerable and greatly respected citizen of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., whose last business experience in active life was that of a prosperous grocer of that place, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 26, 1819. His father, Joseph Bredwell, was a native of that State, and his mother, Elizabeth (Thomas) Bredwell, was born in New Jersey. John Bredwell and his wife came to Illinois in 1836, locating first on a farm near Utica, Fulton County. The father died in 1845

and the mother in 1838. Until 1844, when he came to Canton, Mr. Bredwell was employed in a distillery. Afterward for a number of years he had charge of the engine and boilers in Slausson's distillery and flouring mill, and later was employed in the same capacity in Piper's woolen mill before and after the Civil War. Still later he was in the employ of Hall & Dorrance, and when that firm dissolved partnership he continued with George C. Hall until the latter went out of business. Mr. Bredwell then worked in Piper's woolen mill, next in Brearly's flouring mill and last with Powell & Atwater. He finally established himself in the grocery business, in which he continued several years under the firm name of Y. Bredwell & Son, and in 1891 retired from active life.

On the 4th of July, 1843, Mr. Bredwell was united in marriage with Temperance Daniels, who was born and schooled in Ohio. His second marriage, to Anna Ross, March 4, 1845, resulted in one child, Yelventon, and by his third wife, Martha W. Wormsley, to whom he was married March 12, 1848, he had four children: Delmar, Charles, Oscar and Edgar. In politics Mr. Bredwell is a Democrat, while in the decline of a long life he enjoys the serene consciousness of knowing that he has wronged no man, and has fulfilled all the requirements of duty faithfully and steadfastly.

BRINKERHOFF, S. J.—With the exception of a year spent in Kansas City, Mo., and six months in Salt Lake City, S. J. Brinkerhoff has lived in Avon since 1876. His earlier life was spent in Bergen County, N. J., where he was born on a farm in 1845, and near where he received the rudiments of his education in a little country schoolhouse. A leaning toward mechanics resulted in an apprenticeship to a carpenter, and thereafter he followed this useful trade until coming to Illinois. He worked at his trade after arriving in Avon, and for fourteen years was associated with Mr. Snyder in the general building and contracting business, and during his life as a builder put up many of the most important buildings in the town and surrounding county.

December 1, 1890, Mr. Brinkerhoff established a furniture business in Avon, and a year and a half later bought out and combined with his own the only other concern of the kind in town, which he conducted for some fifteen years.

The business activity of the family has by no means been confined to the head of the house, for Mrs. Brinkerhoff for several years has been connected with the millinery business, and has the reputation of furnishing the ladies of the town with artistic and well-made headgear. Mrs. Brinkerhoff formerly was Sarah M. Yeomans, of Bergen County, N. J., where she was born October 19, 1867. She is the devoted mother of four daughters, of whom Rena is now Mrs. Sullivan; Bertha is the wife of Mr. Sunberg; Jennie is in business with her

mother; and Lela is partial manager of the home.

Mr. Brinkerhoff has served on the Town School Board. With his family he is a member and regular attendant at the Congregational Church, is well informed on questions of the day, takes a lively interest in the well-being of the community, and in all respects an honorable and creditable representative of the men to whose enterprise and ability and character is due the present prosperity of the community.

BROCK, Alonzo F.—That mankind accomplishes most in congenial occupations and among congenial surroundings is confirmed anew by the farmers of Fulton County. Greater prosperity, as indicated by large properties, high-grade schools, churches and social organizations, it would be difficult to find in any agricultural community. A uniform standard of excellence and a concerted effort to maintain this standard largely is responsible for this desirable condition. Bernadotte Township claims her share of prosperity promoters, and of these none is better known than Alonzo F. Brock, owner of 480 acres of land in Bernadotte and Pleasant Townships, and of 160 acres in the State of Nebraska.

Born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 13, 1851, Mr. Brock is a son of George W. Brock, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. Alonzo was still very young when he arrived in Illinois, and for a time he attended the public schools while making his home with his sister, Mrs. Cadwallader. He then began to work out on the farms of neighbors, and for fourteen years helped to till the fertile acres of others already successful. He accumulated experience, wisdom and money and February 20, 1879, was united in marriage to Melinda David, who was born in Ipava, February 28, 1858, a daughter of Daniel and Winifred (Baker) David, the former a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brock at once settled on eighty acres of land previously purchased by the husband and in 1881 sold this farm and bought 120 acres on Section 31, Bernadotte Township. To this they later added 120 acres more, and now they own 230 acres on Section 30 and 210 acres on Section 31, the same township. In Pleasant Township a purchase has been made of forty acres on Section 7 and twenty acres are owned on Section 12, Vermont Township. Mr. Brock is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and that he has a thorough knowledge of his business is apparent from the steady increase of his landed possessions. A large amount of his property is under tillage and grain, corn and general produce contribute to a diversified and profitable industry. A gradual advancement in general improvements is noted on every hand, each year having added something to the facilities for better work along all farming lines.

In the spring of 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Brock having turned the management of their land over



Edward Hainer,

to their sons, removed from the old homestead to a place just south of Ipava, on Section 7, Pleasant Township. Here, after twenty-seven years of wedded life and a half-century or more of association with Fulton County, they may be regarded as one of the couples who have achieved an enviable success. Of their eight children Daniel D. was born January 10, 1882; William W., September 12, 1883; Lauren, January 3, 1885; Laura Mabel, November 24, 1888; Lela D., June 6, 1893; Miner W., February 27, 1895, and Glenn A., July 14, 1901. One child died in infancy. The Brock family are among the liberal minded and highly moral element of the community. Dr. Brock is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife subscribes to the faith of the Society of Friends. They have reared their children to honorable and useful man and womanhood. Mr. Brock never has sought official recognition, but his vote invariably indorses the principles of the Republican party.

BROCK, Benjamin F., who is one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in Fulton County, is not of that type who has had fortune and property thrust upon him by inheritance and, perhaps, increased it by careful management. His large competency, his valuable properties in Farmer and Bernadotte Townships and his high and substantial standing as a citizen, have been acquired by individual force of character, by industry, perseverance and intelligent effort, founded upon the strictest honor. Starting as a simple renter of land about forty years ago, he is now the owner and active operator of 680 acres of as fine land on the whole as can be found in Fulton County. Notwithstanding this noteworthy success, Mr. Brock has the modesty and the fairness, prompted by gratitude and affection, to attribute much of his good fortune to the inspiring love and unselfish assistance of his deceased wife.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Belmont County September 4, 1846, a son of George Washington and Eliza (Haynes) Brock. The father was of English and the mother of German descent. The father of Benjamin F. Brock, with his family, migrated from Belmont County, Ohio, to Fulton County in 1853, remaining there until the fall of 1858. His wife died in 1854 and four years later he removed with his family to Franklin County, Kan., married again in Illinois about 1856 and died in Kansas in 1859. The step-mother remained in Kansas, and was married a second time.

Benjamin F. Brock has had three brothers and three sisters, four of whom, including himself, are yet living: Jessie is a resident of Bushnell, Ill.; Alonzo A. is a farmer of Bernadotte Township; Mary Jane, the widow of Thomas Cadwallader, is living in Chandler, Okla. After the death of his father Benjamin F. remained in Kansas until 1863, when he returned to Ipava, Fulton County, and went to

work by the month. On November 30, 1865, he was married to Susan C. Cadwallader, a daughter of Isaac A. and Sarah (Ackerson) Cadwallader. His wife was a native of Vermont Township, and after their marriage the husband rented a farm in that township for the special cultivation of grain. This land he cultivated successfully until 1877, when he purchased the Seitchfield farm of 150 acres in Farmer Township. At that time the property was in rather poor condition, but in 1878 he located upon it and commenced the careful cultivation of the land and the introduction of general improvements. This was the beginning of his independence and prosperity as a farmer and a citizen, for to that original 150 acres he has added other tracts of land and applied his industry, common sense and scientific knowledge of agriculture to the tilling of the soil and the erection of suitable buildings for the care of crops, stock and utensils until at the present time his 680 acres in Farmer and Bernadotte Townships represent well developed, valuable properties.

This large tract has all been cleared with the exception of about thirty acres of timber land. Until the death of his wife, April 17, 1900, Mr. Brock made the original farm, which he thoroughly improved, the family homestead.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Brock was at the time of her death a member of the Presbyterian Church and in every relation of life a Christian lady. For eighteen years prior to her death she was a great sufferer, but bore her affliction with a patience and fortitude which came of a faith in the hereafter. She was a most lovable character, a good and faithful wife and mother, kind, even to the point of being indulgent, but never unjust or weak. She was an inspiration and a guidance alike to her children and her husband.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brock were born three children, namely: Benjamin Franklin, Jr., born December 29, 1866, married Annie Martin December 27, 1888, and is the father of four children, Benjamin, Clinton, Mary and Threll; Meredith C., who was born April 23, 1870 and who married Essie Shield, of Canton, has no children, and Parmelia May, born June 9, 1875, married Walter P. Fink, a resident of Canton, Ill., December 26, 1895, and is the mother of three children, Madeline, Lyle B. and Dorothy May.

The elder son, Benjamin F., Jr., is a farmer of Bernadotte Township, and Meredith C. is on the home farm, where in conjunction with his father he is extensively engaged in feeding stock both summer and winter.

A resume of the life of Benjamin F. Brock indicates that, with the exception of a few years spent in Kansas during his boyhood and youth, he has been a resident of Fulton County since 1853, and that since 1865, the year of his marriage, his home has been in Farmer and Vermont Townships. For forty-one years he has taken an active part in the development of that portion of the county, and there is no event in

his life during that long period which has not increased the esteem and honor which attach to useful and honorable actions. In politics he has been a consistent Republican. He is a Mason in high standing, being at present Master of the Ipava Lodge. Mr. Brock is also popular as well as successful, and has been called upon to fill various township offices of trust and responsibility.

BROCK, Jesse F.—By dint of natural ability and perseverance Jesse F. Brock has won an enviable place among the agriculturists and stock-raisers of Fulton County. This enthusiastic young landsman is a great admirer of the Central West, and although he has traveled to other well favored sections of the country, maintains unshaken loyalty to the prairies where he was born in Vermont Township, Fulton County, December 29, 1866. The son of B. F. Brock, for years a well-known resident of this part of the State, he was educated in the district schools, and in his youth shared the usual diversions and tasks of the well born country lad. In order to overcome a serious throat trouble which threatened him in 1886, at the age of twenty, Mr. Brock went to Colorado and for two years reveled in the splendid climate and amid the interesting scenery of the Golden State. Returning home during the winter of 1888 in perfect health and splendid spirits, he helped his father about the place until his marriage, December 27, 1888, to Annie E. Martin, and thereafter started housekeeping on his present farm in Farmer Township, which he rented for six years. In 1895 he moved to the Donaldson farm of 340 acres near the village of Bernadotte, and in 1904 invested his earnings in 160 acres of the old Harmon Martin farm, which had been patented to the latter by the Government in pioneer times. This farm furnishes evidences of long and careful cultivation, and is one of the most desirable tracts of land in the township. The present owner is especially interested in high-grade stock and his equipment includes Polled Angus cattle—which he prefers to Herefords or Short-horns—Chester White and Poland China hogs and Percheron horses. He has demonstrated the desirability of blue grass for feeding purposes and has evolved several practical and progressive theories regarding agriculture in general.

In accordance with the attitude of his family ever since the organization of the party, Mr. Brock is a Republican in political principles, and while never seeking office has been elected a member of the School Board of District No. 130, better known as the Martin district. It is largely owing to his untiring efforts in the cause that the best of educators and appliances are provided the youth of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Brock are the parents of four children: Benjamin M., born May 13, 1890; Charles C., born April 14, 1897; Mary S., born December 14, 1898, and John Threll, born April 14,

1902. Mr. Brock is appreciated for his many manly and noble traits of character, for his excellent achievements as a farmer, and for his genial and hearty participation in all interests which have for their purpose the well-being of the community.

BROKAW, John V.—Of these supreme agencies which mould the tendencies and beckon most persistently to the mind of youth, none exceed in potency the example of those who already have fought their battles and reached merited success. And who shall say that the great lesson in the life of a good and capable man, next to the intelligent application of the forces within him for the benefit of mankind in general, is not the encouragement disseminated by his rise from obscurity to prominence. These reflections are brought forcibly to mind in the career of John V. Brokaw, whose devotion to the science of farming for a quarter of a century won him a competence and a business reputation resulting in his connection, as a stockholder, with the two banks whose judicious and successful management have gone so far to sustain the monetary reputation of the city of Canton.

On both sides of his family Mr. Brokaw is descended from men prominent in the early days of the Republic, and of decided pioneering tendencies. The paternal branch of the Brokaw family had its representatives among those French Huguenots who were fortunate enough to escape from intolerant France and seek an asylum on this side of the Atlantic, presumably in New Jersey, and the maternal branch of Ten Eycke had its good name sustained and its honor advanced by the admirable service of Colonel Ten Eycke as an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. The sword cane carried by this able soldier, dated 1773, is one of the prized possessions of his great-nephew, John V. Brokaw. Charles S. Brokaw, the father of John V., was born in Somerset County, N. J., as was also his wife, Jane L. Ten Eycke. The parents married in Somerset County and in 1846 came west to Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., near which city they purchased land and settled on the farm now owned by their son. Here they prospered as general farmers and stock-raisers, and about 1890 retired to the town of Fairview, where the father died in 1898 and the mother in 1895. Seven children were born to them, of whom four sons are still living.

The fifth oldest in his father's family, John V. Brokaw, was born on the old homestead in Joshua Township, Fulton County, December 18, 1857, and received his preliminary education at what was known as the Brokaw district school. He afterward attended Hedding College at Abingdon, Ill., and later Knox College, Galesburg, being a student at the latter institution during the Presidency of Dr. Newton Bateman, one of the foremost educators of the Central West, and one of whose tasks

was the editorship of the Historical Encyclopedia part of this work. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Brokaw began his independent career as a school teacher in Fulton County, and he well recalls this early experience in an old-fashioned frame structure in Deerfield Township, with the benches along the sides of the room and the sun, or rain, or snow—according to the mood of the elements—coming in through the roof. He remained a year in the old schoolhouse and in the spring engaged in general farming and stock-raising, which he continued uninterruptedly for twenty-five years, making a specialty of Polled-Durham cattle. He was regarded as one of the most progressive and studious of farmers, a man whose intelligence and insight brought into his way the most enlightening and superior compensations of his calling, and who established a precedent worthy of all emulation, of dignified, paying, and refined country existence. In May, 1905, he retired from active life, locating in Canton, and since has occupied the old Dr. Howard homestead.

At the Churchill Hotel, Canton, March 4, 1880, Mr. Brokaw married Elizabeth E. Lawson, who was born in Joshua Township, December 10, 1858, a daughter of James and Jane (Morrow) Lawson, natives of Pennsylvania and Sharpsburg, Md., respectively. Mrs. Brokaw is of Scotch-Irish descent, and her parents were early settlers of Joshua Township, Fulton County, subsequently locating in Deerfield Township, where both are living at the present time. Mr. Brokaw is a Democrat in political affiliation, but his political activity begins and ends with the casting of his vote. He is prominent fraternally and identified with the Masonic Order, Eastern Star and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. With his wife he is a member of the Reformed Church at Fairview, the first church of that denomination built west of the Alleghany Mountains.

A few months previous to locating in Canton Mr. Brokaw celebrated his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, and at that time received numerous evidences of the good will and esteem which have grown out of the efforts of himself and wife to ennoble the home life and business standing of Joshua Township. Both are socially inclined, and the gathering together of friends has ever constituted an important expression of their naturally hospitable and kindly hearts. Mr. Brokaw is a relative and is one of the heirs of the late Abraham Brokaw, of Bloomington, Ill., who left an estate estimated at a valuation of about \$2,000,000. He has hosts of friends throughout the county and his business standing is exceeded by that of no other agriculturist in his township. Public-spirited and progressive, he joins in any enterprise calculated to advance the prosperity or happiness of the men, women and children who come within the range of his environment.

BROKAW, Simon S., a worthy representative of the pioneer farmers of Fulton County, Ill.,

who is still spared to lend the kindly influence of his presence to the locality, which he has done his full share to develop from a wilderness into its present flourishing condition, was born in Somerset County, N. J., on April 2, 1836. He is a son of Isaac I. and Aletta (Skank) Brokaw, natives of New Jersey. His father was a Major in the State Militia, and at one time (1839) had charge of all the troops in the State of New Jersey. Isaac I. Brokaw traveled with his family by wagon from that State to Illinois in 1839, and settled in Joshua Township, south of the village of Fairview. There he bought a tract of 200 acres of land, on which he built a log cabin, cleared and broke up the virgin soil and made such improvements as were necessary to enable him to obtain a livelihood. On this place he successfully followed farming and stock-raising during the remainder of his life, his death occurring June 14, 1878, his wife having eight years previously passed away.

Simon S. Brokaw was about four years old when he accompanied his parents on the long and arduous journey from the East to their new home. He was reared on the paternal farm and in boyhood received such mental instruction in the primitive school of his vicinity as circumstances permitted. At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Brokaw began farming for himself on what was known as the Kline farm, situated in the same neighborhood, on which he remained three years. Afterward for two years he cultivated a farm of 320 acres belonging to Garrette Voorhees. He then bought from Morris Standard a farm of 177 acres lying in Sections 16, 18 and 21, Joshua Township, on which he still lives. All the improvements on this property were made by him and he was successfully engaged in farming there until the burden of advancing years made it advisable for him to abandon hard labor. Besides his property in Joshua Township he is also interested in other farm lands at various points. On the home farm he cares for about 300 full-bloded Brahma chickens, having raised this breed of fowls for twenty-five years. Since that time his son, John B., has taken his father's place in the general operation of the farm.

On June 25, 1858, Mr. Brokaw was united in marriage with Louisa Beam, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw became the parents of the following children, namely: Mary (Mrs. Arions Voorhees), John P., May, Maggie (Mrs. A. H. Wamsleigh), of Chicago; Minnie (Mrs. George B. Wykoff), whose home is in Valparaiso, Ind., and Blanche (Mrs. Montgomery Axford), of Chicago. Isaac, the oldest son, was killed by sun stroke at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Brokaw is a man of the highest character, and his long, virtuous and useful career has made him many friends throughout his section of Fulton County, by whom he is regarded with feelings of sincere respect and good will. In politics he is a Democrat and has held all the township offices. He has been an Odd Fel-

low since 1857 and in 1862, at Fairview, he was made a Mason, being a member of Fairview Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Canton Chapter, R. A. M.

BROWN, Alexander, a retired citizen of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., whose first experience in that town dates back nearly fifty years, and who has passed the greater portion of his active life as a commercial traveler, was born in the State of New York in 1833. His mother's maiden name was Sarah McDougal, both parents being natives of New York State. There, in boyhood, the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public schools, and in early manhood made his way westward to Illinois, where, in 1857, he located in Farmington, Fulton County, and was employed as a foreman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad under Contractor Wheeler. He supervised the work of putting in the "big fill" southwest of Farmington, where the Iowa Central Railway runs under the Burlington line. After completing his labors in that vicinity, he went to Pekin, Ill., and was engaged as foreman for Ross & Dawson, contractors on what was at that time known as the Illinois River Railroad. On finishing his task there he went to Elmwood, Knox County, Ill., and opened a merchant tailor shop, in which he continued until 1859, when he returned to Farmington, taking charge of the tailoring department of Yates & Stetson. After remaining in this connection until 1863, he located in Kirkwood, Ill., where he engaged in the merchant tailoring trade under the firm style of Brown & White. Selling out his interests in this concern four years later, he went to Altona, Ill., where he spent two years. In 1869 he settled in Chicago, and there made his home for twenty-nine years, engaged as a traveling salesman for the paint manufacturing firm of George W. Pitkin & Company, and serving in the same capacity with H. W. Johns, a Chicago dealer in the same line, and for the Kellogg Oil, Paint and Varnish Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. He has retired from active pursuits, and is spending his declining years in leisurely retirement at his own comfortable residence on Vernon Street, Farmington. The career of Mr. Brown has demonstrated his possession of superior business qualifications, and these, in conjunction with a diligent application to the work in hand, have made him successful in his various undertakings, and enabled him to amass a competency.

In 1895 Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Jane Harvey, who was born in Illinois, and they have one son. In political matters, Mr. Brown has ceased to feel an active interest, although he keeps in touch with passing events, and is well informed in regard to public affairs. His religious belief is in harmony with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and his fraternal connection is with the A. F. & A. M. Wherever he has lived, and

in all the business connections of his prolonged career, he has been regarded with high respect.

BROWN, Charles J., one of the most intelligent, progressive and successful farmers of Isabel Township, Fulton County, Ill., and a scion of one of the oldest and most highly esteemed families in the county, was born on the farm where he now lives January 19, 1865, a son of Stephen G. and Elizabeth (Shields) Brown, the former born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, February 5, 1838, and the latter in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., May 6, 1844. The paternal grandparents, Charles D. and Jane (Van Gordon) Brown, were born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the State of New Jersey, respectively. They settled in Fulton County about the year 1838, locating on Section 20, Isabel Township, and there Charles D. Brown spent the remainder of his life, engaged in farming.

Stephen G. Brown was brought to Fulton County when he was one year old and grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the district schools. He applied himself to farming until the outbreak of the Civil War, when in January, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's regiment, with which he fought for three years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg and Antietam, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. After serving two years he returned home on a furlough, during which his marriage occurred. After that event he rejoined his command and at the end of four years' service was honorably discharged. In 1865 he returned to the old home and settled on the farm which still belongs to the family, being the property now owned and occupied by Charles J. Brown, whose mother makes her home with him. In January, 1872, Stephen G. Brown, with his family, made an overland trip to Saunders County, Neb., remaining there two years, engaged in farming. It was an unfortunate venture, as the grasshoppers destroyed the crops, and the family returned to the old home in 1874. There Stephen G. Brown remained until his death, July 15, 1904. He was a man of considerable reserve, but candid, sincere and thoroughly reliable. In the advancement of all public measures for the welfare of his township and county he did his full share.

On April 10, 1864, Stephen G. Brown was married to Elizabeth Shields and their union resulted in ten children, as follows: Charles J.; Joseph M., born April 28, 1866, a resident of Lewistown; Eva, born March 11, 1868, wife of August Seill, proprietor of a meat market at Havana; Edith, wife of John W. Wright, of Nevada; Laura, born September 16, 1874, wife of Albert Moslander, a farmer in Kerton Township, Fulton County; Stephen G., a farmer of Isabel Township, born January 19, 1876, who married Minnie Bainter and has two children—



Wm Hanlon

Stanley and Elizabeth; Florence, born October 27, 1879, who lives in Lewistown, Ill., and Bertie O. and Myrtle, twins, born March 28, 1880, of whom the former, who is a farmer in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, married Carrie Farrie. The mother of this family has been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the father was a radical Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Fraternally he was a valued member of the G. A. R. and his patriotic service in the ranks of his country's defenders is a most precious heritage for his posterity.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and received his early mental training in the district schools, after which he pursued a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., graduating from that institution with the class of 1889. In 1891 he went to Omaha, Neb., and was bookkeeper for the King Implement Company of that city and Lincoln until 1893, when he returned to the old home and applied himself to farming. He has since had charge of the homestead farm of 224 acres, which has long been the home of the family. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and is a systematic, enterprising and successful farmer.

On April 19, 1905, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Alzina Bainter, a daughter of Harvey and Atlantis Bainter, honored pioneers of Isabel Township, Fulton County.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the W. W. Berry Camp, Sons of Veterans.

BROWN, Curtis D. (deceased).—To a contemplative and analytical mind, it is an interesting, pleasant and instructive task to trace through its various stages the career of a man who, by energy, persistence, self-reliance and steadfast adherence to what he believes to be right, has risen from an humble station to the highest position in the community of which he is a member. Such a career was that of the much respected resident of Farmington, Fulton County, whose name appears at the head of this personal record.

Curtis D. Brown was a native of New York, where he was born in 1834, a son of Alexander and Sarah (McDougal) Brown, both natives of the same State. Alexander Brown was a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he served as a volunteer from Washington County, N. Y. In the ranks with him was Mrs. Brown's grandfather, Jacob Miller, both of whom survived that conflict. Mr. Brown's father was at one time employed as a "driver" of one of the cars, or stages, on the first railroad built in the United States, which connected the cities of Albany and Schenectady, N. Y. On this line, which now constitutes a part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad System,

was brought into use the first locomotive engine ever joined to cars in this country.

The subject of this sketch received his early training in the public schools of New York State, and a few years afterward made his way westward, locating in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. There he secured employment with Sanford & Barrows, marble and granite dealers, with whom he continued until 1868, as their traveling representative. Mr. Brown then entered the employ of the firm operating the Piper Woolen Mills, with which he remained until 1871. In that year he went to Altoona, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in farming for about two years. Returning to Fulton County, he applied himself to farming in Farmington Township, three miles southwest of the town of Farmington, on a farm then called the "Loomis Place," and since known as the Mrs. C. D. Brown farm, located in Section 16, Farmington Township, and containing 124.67 acres of land. There Mr. Brown remained until 1871, when he purchased what is known as the "Bristol House" in Farmington, built by a Mr. Palmer about the year 1864. It was then considered one of the most finely finished houses in Farmington, being forty by forty feet in dimensions, finished in oak, and containing eight rooms, with twelve-foot ceilings. The house is built of brick, with a large veranda half encircling it, eighty feet in extent. It is located on Fort Street, the main thoroughfare of the town.

In 1871 Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Orena Loomis, who was born in New York and received her early mental training in the public schools of Illinois. This union resulted in the birth of a son, Charles M. Mr. Brown served several years as Alderman in Farmington, and held the office of Assessor of Farmington Township six years, by election, having acted as Deputy Assessor one year. He was the first Mayor of Farmington, and was re-elected, holding the position four years. In fraternal circles he was identified with the I. O. O. F. and his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Brown's career was terminated by his death August 20, 1906.

BROWN, Jacob (deceased), formerly an extensive farmer of Isabel Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Ohio, February 24, 1826, a son of George and Nancy Brown, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Germany. In 1845 Jacob Brown came by water from Ohio to Fulton County, Ill., and on his arrival began working on a farm at four dollars per month. By his industry and faithful attention to his task he made himself so serviceable to his employer that his wages were gradually increased to \$15 per month. During this period he had saved his earnings until he had accumulated \$250. This amount he applied as a first payment on eighty acres of land, the contract price

for which was \$750. In the course of time he made other purchases of land until he was the owner of 1,000 acres in Isabel Township, all acquired through hard work, thrift and economy.

On August 23, 1853, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Priscilla Cornell, a native of Meigs County, Ohio. Ten children resulted from this union, namely: Mary, wife of George Dobson, a farmer in Kerton Township, Fulton County; Nancy, wife of Samuel Howe, a farmer in Isabel Township; George N., of Denver, Colo.; William R., of Spokane, Wash.; Robert E., of Loveland, Colo.; Harvey R., a farmer in Isabel Township; Calvin J., who operates the homestead farm in Isabel Township; Milton, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Frederick, a farmer in Isabel Township. The father of this worthy family died July 4, 1894. The mother, a dutiful and exemplary woman, still survives.

BROWN, Millard F., one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Breeds, Fulton County, Ill., as well as one of the most successful merchants in that town, was born in Tazewell County, that State, February 21, 1848. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Allen) Brown, natives of the State of New York, the father moving thence to Tazewell County, Ill., at an early period, and there engaging in farming. In 1861 he settled in Orion Township, Fulton County, where he continued in the same occupation during the remainder of his life.

Millard F. Brown was reared on his father's farm, and in boyhood received the usual mental instruction in the district schools of Tazewell County. On reaching years of maturity he carried on farming until 1875, when he moved to the town of Breeds, and in the following years embarked in mercantile pursuits. He established himself in his present location in 1882, and his business transactions have been attended by unvarying success. In addition to his mercantile interests, he is the owner of two fine farms in Fulton County, one being situated in Orion Township and the other in Buckheart Township.

On January 1, 1879, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Lavina Reed, who was born in England and is a daughter of Robert and Caroline (Jones) Reed, natives of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of three children: Flora A., Charles and Shelby. In politics Mr. Brown is a prominent Republican and has always been an influential factor in the local councils of his party. He served creditably as Constable, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was appointed Postmaster of Breeds by President Benjamin Harrison, and with the exception of two terms has been the efficient and popular incumbent of that office ever since. In fraternal circles Mr. Brown is identified with the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. In personal business and official rela-

tions he has always been recognized as the soul of integrity, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen and all who enjoy his acquaintance.

BROWN, Thomas A., a well known and prosperous grain dealer of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Isabel Township, Fulton County, June 19, 1854, a son of Jacob Brown, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. His early life was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools of the district in which he lived. After he reached mature years he remained at home, actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. While occupied with the management of his father's extensive land interests he bought and shipped more than \$100,000 worth of stock.

Mr. Brown followed farming and stock-raising until 1895, when he left the farm, moved to Lewistown and bought a half interest in a grocery store in connection with C. C. Campbell, which partnership lasted two years. For two years afterwards he was engaged in buying and shipping grain, and then returned to the grocery trade in company with J. S. Stack. In this he continued two years, in 1901 selling his interest to T. H. Barnes. He then erected a grain elevator with a capacity of 20,000 bushels, which he has operated very successfully. Like many others, he has encountered reverses, but by diligent application, perseverance and rigid integrity, has overcome all obstacles and enjoys the implicit confidence of all.

On September 5, 1880, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Mary Waltz, who came with her parents from Germany. This union resulted in four children, namely: Alice, born December 6, 1881, who became the wife of Ezra O. Smith, a resident of Galesburg, Ill.; Minnie, born May 5, 1883, who is engaged in teaching; Cora and Carlton. The mother of this family died March 10, 1895. On September 30, 1896, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Weirauch, a native of Lewistown, Ill., and a daughter of Martin Weirauch, who is of German origin. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican and has filled various offices of trust with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is regarded as a man of excellent business ability and fine traits of character.

BRYAN, George W.—The historic Old Dominion has contributed many native sons to the upbuilding of Fulton County, and their names appear among those who have maintained its best agricultural and business standards, as well as its best ideals of character and citizenship. In this connection mention is due George W. Bryan, the owner of 130 acres of valuable land in Sections 19 and 30, Harris Township. Mr. Bryan spent his earliest years on a farm in Augusta County, Va., where he was born July 12, 1836, the youngest child of Ahaz and Priscilla (Lutz) Bryan, natives of Virginia, and farmers by occupation.

Deprived by death of the authority and training of his father at the age of two years, George W. Bryan was reared by his widowed mother, who continued to live in Virginia until 1856, when she came to her present home in Harris Township, Fulton County. Mr. Bryan had scant educational opportunities in his youth, but this omission has been corrected during the leisure of his more successful years, and today he is a well-informed and intelligent observer of current events, and a farmer who utilizes the greatest advances of his calling. He came to Fulton County in 1854, and for a couple of years worked on a farm near Industry, removing thence to Harris Township, where he operated a rented farm for six years. He then located in McDonough County, and five years later returned to Harris Township, where he purchased his present farm, upon which was erected his present home in 1887, and his present barn in 1890. He is one of the substantial and thrifty agriculturists of his township, and his property is well improved and valuable.

The marriage of Mr. Bryan and Mary C. Wetzel, of Virginia, occurred in Harris Township, February 1, 1862, Mrs. Bryan having been born August 15, 1842. Of this union there are nine children: William, James, Myrtle, George W., Iva, Newton, Andrew, Leonard and Lina. Mr. Bryan has evinced a commendable interest in Republican politics since early manhood, and for several years served as School Director or Trustee of Harris Township. He is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, and contributes liberally to its charities and general support. The perseverance and good judgment of years have brought him fair financial reward, and, what is better still, the confidence and esteem of the best class of Fulton County agriculturists.

BRYANT, William M.—Foremost among the qualities which have made the life of William M. Bryant of practical use to his fellow men are courage and faithfulness, evidenced in many ways, but noticeable particularly in his long military service during and after the Civil War. In the town of Bernadotte, of which he is now a retired citizen, indebtedness is felt for his excellent management of the postoffice department from 1903 until the establishment of the rural delivery, September 14, 1905.

Mr. Bryant is of New England ancestry, and was born in Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y., in August, 1838, a son of Aaron H. and Rebecca (Stout) Bryant, also natives of that State. When William M. was fourteen years old, in 1852, he accompanied the family to Fairview, Ill., and the following year moved to Ellisville, in 1855 locating in Canton, where the parents built the home which was to shelter them for the rest of their lives. Of their seven children six are living. The scant resources of the parents threw upon their children early responsibility, and William M., with the rest, re-

ceived scant school opportunities. He was studiously inclined, however, and a keen observer, with the result that his entire life has been an effort at self-improvement. A natural mechanic, he abandoned mere manual labor to learn the brickmason's and carpenter's trades, at which he became expert, as well as skilled in all branches of mechanical effort.

With the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Bryant left his work bench to enlist in Company F, Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months, and at the expiration of his term returned to his home for a short time. Veteranizing in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he participated in the battles transpiring during the period of his enlistment, and upon being honorably discharged, again visited his family in Canton. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry for a year, and upon the organization of the regiment at Quincy, Ill., was ordered to Camp Butler, Springfield, then on to Nashville, Tenn., thence marching through rain and snow to Murfreesboro, Tenn. After Sherman's March to the Sea the regiment went to Resaca and Kingston, then to Columbus, Ga., where it was engaged in garrison duty during the winter of 1865-6. Upon the mustering out of the regiment at Columbus, Ga., and their return to Springfield, Ill., Mr. Bryant remained behind owing to illness, but finally, in March, 1866, was given a sick furlough and returned to his home in Canton.

After six months of rest in Canton Mr. Bryant purchased a fine team of horses and engaged in carrying passengers between Canton and the surrounding towns previous to the advent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He then rented a farm near Fairview, Ill., and in 1873 rented a tract of land in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, which continued to be his home until locating in Ipava in 1893. In 1902 he took up his residence in Bernadotte, Fulton County, and the following year was appointed Postmaster of the town, his first official position. Mr. Bryant cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and ever since has been a staunch, if not active, advocate of Republicanism. He was one of the charter members of the local G. A. R. Post at Vermont, Ill., and later was transferred to the post at Ipava. He has taken a keen interest in Grand Army affairs and is a familiar figure at the annual reunions.

In 1865 while home on a furlough, Mr. Bryant married Mary A. Roach, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and of this union were born nine children, eight of whom are living: Addie, wife of Amos Scowdon, a farmer of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Charles, engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Leon, Kans.; William, also of Leon, and engaged in the livery and feed business; Rebecca, wife of James Mendenhall, a farmer of Pleasant Township, Fulton County; Victoria, widow of

Warner Crone, of Ipava, Ill.; Jennie, wife of Henry Linsley, a farmer of Lewistown Township; Elsie, of Canton, Ill.; James, an electrician of Ipava, and Frances, living with her sister, Mrs. Scowdon. Mrs. Bryant died in Ipava, September 2, 1899. She was a noble Christian woman and a daughter of Rev. John Roach. John Bryant, the fifth oldest of the children, died at the age of fifteen years.

BUCHER, Cyrus, Sr.—Among the most prominent of the leading citizens of Fulton County, Ill., and one who is generally recognized as one of the worthiest and most successful, is the well-known head of the Bucher family, which is numerously represented in the south part of the county. The home of Cyrus Bucher, Sr., is located in Section 19, Woodland Township, and during his twenty-five years' residence there, besides building up a reputation as the possessor of all the distinguishing qualities of the highest type of manhood, he has, through diligent and judicious exercise of his personal abilities, accumulated a plenitude of the world's treasures and become one of the largest owners of land and commercial interests in his section of the State. Mr. Bucher was born in Lebanon County, Pa., July 28, 1845, a son of Ezra and Elizabeth (Reist) Bucher, both natives of the same State and county as their son, Cyrus. His grandfather, John Bucher, and his great-grandfather, Benedict Bucher, were of Swiss nativity. The latter's father, Dr. Ben Bucher, born in Switzerland in 1717, came to America about the year 1740 and settled in what is now Lancaster County, Pa. Ezra Bucher, the father, was born May 2, 1818, and died August 5, 1883. He was married to Elizabeth Reist in the county where both were born. She died July 6, 1871. They were the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: John, who reared a family and lives on the old home farm in Pennsylvania; Christian, who occupies the farm in Lebanon County, Pa., where the subject of this sketch formerly resided; Cyrus; and Lydia, who died in that county. The Bucher ancestors were severally devoted to agriculture and the professions, among them being clergymen, physicians and teachers, and all of them notable for their studious habits. Even those who were engaged in tilling the soil manifested a marked literary tendency.

Cyrus Bucher, Sr., passed his childhood on the parental farm, and in early youth attended the district schools. Being of an aspiring nature, he utilized every opportunity to acquire knowledge during the school terms, and helped his father at farming in the summer seasons. When he reached the age of seventeen years, he applied himself to teaching, and for six consecutive winters taught school in the vicinity of his home. In 1878, having entertained for some time a strong desire to see the West, he made a trip through Kansas, and on his return stopped for a short time in Fulton County,

Ill., and was much impressed with the natural productiveness of the farming land there, having had to resort to burnt lime for enriching the soil at home in order to cultivate it successfully. For the next four years his mind continued to be occupied with the attractions of Illinois as an agricultural region, and in 1882, he persuaded his wife to abandon the scenes of her childhood and accompany him to Fulton County, where they rented a house in the vicinity of Astoria. At the outset Mr. Bucher worked by the day, but in the fall of 1882 he bought a farm of 150 acres, which at that time was in a deteriorated condition. They settled down to hard work, and in the spring of 1883 commenced building a small dwelling on Section 19, and otherwise improving the property, subsequently erecting his present convenient and comfortable residence. His career since then has been a continuous and almost phenomenal success. To his first purchase of land he has added at intervals, until he now owns over 1,000 acres. Mr. Bucher is not actively engaged in operating his farms, but exercises a general supervision over them. They are severally occupied and worked by his sons and sons-in-law, and all are in a high state of improvement and cultivation. The following lines were written by Mr. Bucher in the winter of 1904-05 in connection with a photograph taken of the family residence and surrounding grounds:

"OUR HOME, January 15, 1904, as the hoarfrost decorated it; as the artist hastened to get it before the sun changed it—the place from whence our life's best efforts were directed; where God's blessings were asked for and received;—From its windows we watched our children leave and return, day by day, from school and church; saw their plays and amusements; saw love's leave-taking, and welcome home with their happy, noisy broods. At the door the welcome hand given to friend and stranger. Public reign protected us in life and liberty, and brings our daily mail. The horse at the stile takes us on our journey; the wire talks for us; the wind pumps our water; the field gives our bread; the orchard its fruit and the cattle their increase. The home-coming of children rejoice our hearts; daily God-given help upholds us, and the sun of time gradually changes scenes present to landscapes more sublime. Our home: God-given. In our decline how loath to leave, and how anxious to return! Blessed foretaste!"

Hundreds of men have periodically found employment on the farms of Mr. Bucher, especially in connection with his extensive fruit orchards, in which all ordinary varieties of fruit are grown. In 1906, fruit was gathered from 7,500 peach trees, 2,500 apple trees and 500 pear trees. The yield of peaches was 10,000 bushels, and that from a young apple orchard 1,000 bushels.

In addition to his landed possessions, Mr. Bucher is prominently identified with impor-



Carl Hanson 1885



Grier Hanson D.D.S.

tant financial and commercial enterprises in his locality. He holds stock in the People's State Bank of Astoria, and is the largest stockholder in the electric light plant, of the same place. These connections give ample assurance that besides being a thorough, enterprising and progressive farmer, Mr. Bucher is sound, discreet and sagacious in business affairs. Although his fortune has crowned his efforts to a bountiful degree, success has not inflated him with undue self-consciousness, nor perverted the kindness of his innate disposition. He is ever ready to help those who are willing to help themselves, and no deserving person in need is ever turned away from his presence empty-handed. Eminently unselfish by nature, his paramount object in life has been the welfare of his fellowman. In all branches of church and educational work he has always taken an earnest and active interest.

Mr. Bucher has been twice married. His first wife was Barbara Dohner, who bore him two children, of whom but one, Mary, is still living. She is the wife of Martin Wickert, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Summum, Fulton County. Her mother, who was a devout member of the German Baptist Brethren Church, died in 1870. From the union of Mr. Bucher with his second wife, Leah Gible, also of noble Swiss descent, thirteen children were born, of whom two died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity are as follows: Samuel G. Bucher, manager of the telephone exchange in Astoria; Lydia, wife of Isaac H. Bucher, who lives on one of the farms; Ida, wife of Samuel J. C. Singer, who also occupies one of the farms; Sarah, wife of Jesse J. Bubb, a resident of the same vicinity; Leah, deceased wife of George H. Stambaugh; Annie, wife of Joseph Blickenstaff, who lives near Cerro Gordo, Ill.; Fannie, second wife of George Stambaugh; and Cyrus, also a farmer; Harvey, Lizzie and Ezra, who are with their parents. Mr. Bucher is the father of eleven living children, and has thirty-one grandchildren, thus being a faithful disciple of the Roosevelt anti-race suicide doctrine. Besides the ten surviving children of the second marriage and one of the first, is an adopted son, Edward W. Keefer, whom Mr. and Mrs. Bucher reared as one of their family, educated and started in life. Mr. Keefer, who is a prominent citizen and lawyer of Lewistown, Ill., was thus adopted when a child of three years. Both Mr. Bucher and Mr. Keefer take much pride and comfort in the friendship that has been constantly maintained between them. A portrayal of Mr. Keefer's life appears elsewhere in this volume.

In 1868 Mr. Bucher united with the German Baptist Brethren Church in his native place, and in 1883 was elected to the ministry in that denomination. In 1904 he was ordained an Elder of the congregation of the Woodland Church in his locality, and he is commonly known as "Elder" Bucher. Nearly all the members of the family are members of this church.

The signal success of Mr. Bucher's agricultural and business career is only equaled by his usefulness as a member of the community, in which he is held in high esteem by all classes of people. Finally, Mr. Bucher attributes his success and usefulness to society—not to his untiring efforts alone—but to a faithful, industrious helpmeet, and a family of industrious and obedient children.

BUCKLEY, James B.—Steady application to the development of an idea has brought about the success of James B. Buckley, manager and proprietor of a plumbing, steam and gas fitting establishment in Canton. Mr. Buckley is of Irish ancestry and, from forefathers who tilled the soil under discouraging conditions, inherits an obliging nature and keen sense of humor, which lubricates his working wheels and brings him in touch with the pleasures, as well as profits, of existence. From his parents, Thomas and Rose (Coffee) Buckley, he derives that energy and courage which enables men and women to uproot themselves from settled conditions and stake their all upon the turn of the wheel of fortune in strange lands. The parents came from Ireland and settled in Covington, Ky., where James S. was born, May 14, 1869, and where he received his preliminary education in the public schools.

At the age of nine, in 1878, Mr. Buckley accompanied his parents to Peoria, Ill., where he completed his education in the high school, and thereafter applied himself to learning the plumbing trade with the firm of Kinsey & Mahler. Having become a master workman, he found continuous employment and in time came to Canton, where he established his present business in 1895. In the meantime he has undertaken some of the most important contracts for plumbing and steam and gas fitting in the town, and his expert workmanship, fair estimates, promptness and general reliability insure a continuance of his present gratifying patronage. Mr. Buckley has made a special study of sanitation and never fails to estimate its importance as an adjunct to his calling.

The wife of Mr. Buckley formerly was Nellie Flannagan, a native of Gilman, Ill., and the mother of seven children: Peter, Paul, Bernadotte, Enos, Mathew and Robert. Mr. Buckley is liberal in his political tendencies and casts his vote to the character and ability of the candidate. Socially he is connected with the Order of the Eagles, the Red Men, Foresters and Knights of Columbus. With his family he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

BUMP, Barnett J., a well-known and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser who successfully pursues his vocation in Section 3, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Greene County, N. Y., January 28, 1852, the son of Cornelius F. and Maria (Foot) Bump, the former also a native of Greene County, where he was born September 29, 1829. The

mother died when her son Barnett was but four days old. The Bump family was of English ancestry.

Cornelius F. Bump settled in Illinois in 1848, locating in Fulton County, of which he was always a farmer and a most respected citizen. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party. Mr. Bump's second wife was Mary L. Powell, by whom he had two children, who are living, namely: Heman C., a farmer near Canton, Ill., and Zylpha, who resides on the homestead farm, in the vicinity of that city. The mother of these children died in 1860. The third wife of Cornelius F. Bump was Elizabeth Powell, a sister of the second wife, and this union resulted in five children, as follows: Rosa E., wife of Douglas Saunders, a farmer living near Canton, Ill.; M. Lilly, wife of Martin Saunders, who is engaged in farming in Putman Township, Fulton County; Cornelius, who is on the old home farm; Zylpha, who is also on the old home farm; and Milton Oliver, a farmer in Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill. The mother of this family now makes her home at the old homestead with Cornelius and Zylpha.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the parental farm and received his education in the district school of his neighborhood. He remained at home until about 1876, and then cultivated a rented farm for two years. The farm on which he now lives was purchased by him in 1889, and he occupied it the same year. He now owns 160 acres, on which he conducts general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland China hogs. His farming operations have always been very successful, and he is regarded as one of the most thorough and substantial representatives of the agricultural element in the county.

On February 28, 1883, Mr. Bump was united in marriage with Sarah Byers, a daughter of Henry and Rachel Ann (Boyer) Byers, natives of Ohio. The former was born in Ross County and the latter in Licking County. When quite young she accompanied her parents to Fulton County, Ill., where her marriage took place. The time of her parents' arrival was about 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Byers had six children, as follows: John J. and Nancy J., deceased; Sarah; Henrietta, wife of Arthur Stell, a farmer near Civer, Ill.; William I., who is on the old home farm in Putman Township, Fulton County; and Martha, wife of Douglas Saunders, a farmer of the same township. The mother of this family died April 6, 1898, and the father passed away February 22, 1899. He was born January 8, 1827, settled in Fulton County in 1848, married Rachel Boyer in 1853, and was one of the well-to-do founders of the county. Mrs. Bump's paternal grandfather was James D. Byers, a native of Ohio, whose parents were from Ireland. On her mother's side her grandparents were John and Nancy (Shaw) Boyer,

the latter being related to the Shaws, who are represented in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Bump have had five children, namely: Cornelius H., born October 3, 1883, died at the age of four months; Jessie C., born June 10, 1886, who is with her parents; Isaac B., born January 1, 1890, who is also under the parental roof; Clarence E., born March 3, 1893; and Bertha M., born May 9, 1897.

In politics Mr. Bump is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has creditably served his township as School Director. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, and is a warm advocate of claims of the school system on popular favor. He has borne an active part in promoting the progress and welfare of Fulton County, and is highly respected for his worthy qualities of head and heart.

BURGARD, Joseph A., of Vermont, Ill., is a young man of energy and resource, a product of Fulton County, where he was born on a farm in Astoria Township, February 19, 1865. Of his parents, Jacob and Jane (Clotfilter) Burgard, mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Burgard's youth was full of hardship and responsibility, for his father, having died when he was eight years old, he was thenceforward thrown among strangers and forced to shift for himself. While boys of his age were attending school he was working hard on the farms of Fulton County, and at the age of eighteen years he temporarily abandoned farming and was apprenticed to a blacksmith by the name of Lees, of Leesburg. For seven years he followed the blacksmithing trade, and in the meantime saved money by denying himself many of the comforts of life. Up to his twenty-fifth year he had received practically little education. He then entered Eureka College, and worked his way through three years of college work. In 1899 he came to Vermont and engaged in the carpenter business, and in the fall ran a threshing machine. He also bought a saw-mill, but sold the same after having operated it successfully for a number of years.

November 6, 1900, Mr. Burgard was married to Anna E. Wood, a native of Ipava, and a daughter of Oliver Wood, an early settler of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Burgard have two children: Sarah E., born February 17, 1901, and Joseph Russell, born March 12, 1907. Mr. Burgard is prominent socially and is a member of the Masonic Order and Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Republican and in his religious associations is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Burgard is esteemed for his enterprise and public-spiritedness, and a large measure of success is predicted for him.

BURGETT, Charles L., a well known resident of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., who repre-

sents the Parlin & Orendorff Plow Works of Canton, Ill., was born in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, July 3, 1858, a son of Daniel A. Burgett, a sketch of whose life is contained in this volume.

In boyhood the subject of this sketch attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home and afterwards graduated from the Lewistown High School. Subsequently for a number of years he assisted his father in the latter's mill. Since leaving school, in fact, his attention has been mainly devoted to milling. After his father sold his interest in the mill in 1896 Mr. Burgett continued his connection with it until it was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Burgett was united in marriage with Cordia Simms, a native of Fulton County, and this union has resulted in two children, namely: Frankie L., born August 17, 1885, and Blanche E., born in 1891. Both are with their parents.

BURGETT, Daniel A., President of the Lewistown National Bank, was born in Sharon, Vt., May 19, 1817, being a son of John and Esther (Boynnton) Burgett, also natives of the Green Mountain State. Daniel A. Burgett was the fifth in succession of birth in a family of seven children. Of these William died in Texas; Hiram was a resident of Keithsburg, Ill., where he died in 1904; Caroline became the wife of Pliny Smith, and remained in her native State, where both died; Louise was the wife of Thomas Willmarth, and died and was buried in Hartland, Vt.; Elvira was the wife of Lyman Mosher, and died in Hyde Park, Vt., while Mr. Mosher came to Knox County, Ill., where he, too, passed away; and Lavina became the wife of Josiah Washburn, both dying in Enfield, N. H.

In early life Daniel A. Burgett learned the wagon maker's trade, which he followed for a time when a young man. After the death of his father he left his native State for the West and in 1854 came to Ellisville, Fulton County, Ill., where he remained a year, and then purchased a mill in Bernadotte, Ill. This he operated until 1860, then made a trip to Pike's Peak and, after a year there, returned to Bernadotte, where he remained nine years. Removing to Lewistown, he and his brother Hiram bought a mill. Two or three times he sold his mill interest, but on each occasion he was persuaded to rebuy it, as it was quite profitable. In 1896 he sold out finally and was elected President of the Lewistown National Bank. In this, as in other connections, he has had a successful experience, and enjoys the confidence not only of the citizens of Lewistown but of the people of Fulton County.

On October 8, 1840, Mr. Burgett was married to Adeline Myron, who was born in Randolph, Mass., April 5, 1822, a daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Cole) Myron. Her father was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and her mother of Middleboro, Mass. They were the parents of two children, Adeline and Thomas Myron, of Waltham, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Burgett have had

ten children, namely: Ellen, who died in infancy; William C., born July, 1843, who is a farmer in Isabel Township, Fulton County; Thomas, who was drowned in Thompson's Lake in 1885; Francis, who died in infancy; John M., born in 1850, who is an attorney residing in Chicago; Abbie M., born in 1852, who married Oliver Rice, a farmer in Lewistown Township; Florence A., born in 1855, who is the wife of George Hipp, a resident of Wellington, Kan.; Charles L., a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work; Elmer E., who died in infancy; and Francis C., born in 1865, who is the wife of T. C. Robinson. In politics Mr. Burgett has been a lifelong Republican, and has filled several offices of public trust, among them being those of Alderman and Mayor of Lewistown.

BURRAGE, (Mrs.) Mary S.—Of the women of Avon, this county, whose fate it was to participate in the hardships and deprivation incident to early settlement of Illinois, mention is due Mrs. Mary S. Burrage, who, for a number of years, has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Louise R. Lockwood. Mrs. Burrage was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 7, 1834, and is a daughter of Lewis S. and Martha (Saunders) Picard, the former of whom was born in Ohio in 1788, and the latter in the same State, December 25, 1818. Mr. Picard was a merchant tailor by occupation, but his death occurred when his daughter was so young that she has no recollection of either his personality or appearance.

Mrs. Burrage was reared under the watchful eye of a practical mother, and was trained in the household tasks essentially the province of women. Her education in the public schools was made an important item in her discipline, but her mother unfortunately died ere she arrived at womanhood, and she thus was left an orphan of limited means. On June 28, 1855, she was married to Dwight C. Burrage, and of the union there were three children, of whom Louise, wife of Lewis R. Lockwood, and William E. survive, Minnie B. having died November 23, 1900. Mrs. Burrage is a devout Christian woman, and for many years has been a member of the Universalist Church. She retains the qualities of mind and heart which made her charming as a girl, and which in mature life have drawn to her the lasting esteem of many friends.

BYBEE, John Henderson (deceased), was born on a farm near Canton, Ill., on December 7, 1847, and died in that city May 5, 1904. His family had been settled in Fulton County for more than seventy years, its founder in this section of the State being his grandfather, Thomas T. Bybee. The latter was a native of Clark County, Ky., born in September, 1798, and came to Fulton County the winter of the "deep snow" of 1830-31. He was twice married, the children by his first union being David (born

in 1819) and James (in 1821). The grandfather first bought a quarter-section of land and, by means of farming, stock-raising and speculating in lands, finally amassed a property which at his death, April 8, 1872, was valued at \$3,000,000.

David Bybee, the father of John H., was first married to a Miss Spencer, and after her death, to Margery Ann Ballard, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch. The son assisted his father on the farm and continued in agricultural pursuits after the latter's death, and at his death in 1904 left a considerable property himself. He married Miss Emma V. Bennett in 1880 and their son, Thomas J., is now engaged in the photograph business. The comfortable family home is situated on South Main Street, Canton.

BYERLY, E. J.—Among the younger representatives of the farming element in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., few have made more progress in material prosperity since reaching years of maturity than the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this personal record, and during such a comparatively brief period few have rendered themselves so useful in connection with the public affairs of his township. Mr. Byerly was born in Virginia on January 6, 1874, a son of Jacob and Belle (Thoma) Byerly, also natives of Virginia, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where they spent their lives.

At the age of seven years Mr. Byerly went to live with his uncle in Iowa, and there received his education in the district schools. He located in Fulton County, Ill., in 1892, purchasing a farm, on which he made the necessary improvements and where he has since carried on general farming with uniformly good results. His marriage took place in Union Township, Fulton County, on March 3, 1897, when he was wedded to Orpha D. Richardson, who was born in that township, September 11, 1876. Two children have resulted from this union: Alvah and Claudis.

On political issues Mr. Byerly is identified with the Republican party, and is now acting in the capacity of School Director of District No. 210, Union Township. He is a diligent, thorough and progressive farmer, an exemplary husband and father and his civic obligations are invariably discharged as becomes an intelligent and public-spirited member of the community.

CAMPBELL, John W., a prominent resident of Fulton County, Ill., and substantial farmer on Section 16, Liverpool Township, was born in that county January 20, 1842, a son of John and Jemima (Swearingen) Campbell, natives of Adams County, Ohio, who came to Fulton County in 1841, locating in Waterford Township. They subsequently moved to East St. Louis, where John Campbell died in 1843. The

widow then returned to Fulton County and afterwards made her home in Putman Township. She and her husband were the parents of three children, namely: John W.; Mary J., wife of Peter Presler, both deceased, leaving four children—Elbridge, Mary Olive, Josephine and Martina; and Elizabeth, deceased wife of Elias Warfield, of Canton, Ill., by whom she had the following children: Frank (deceased), Martin, Zachariah, Stewart, Charles, Andrew, Annie and Emma.

The mother of John W. Campbell married a second time, wedding Peter Conner, and of their union were born the following named children: Minerva, Lewis, Martin and Jemima, all deceased; Angelina, wife of Thomas Goodman, a resident of Lewistown, Ill.; Oliver, a farmer in Putman Township, and Clarinda, deceased wife of William H. Chapman, of Lewistown. The mother of this family died in 1899, her husband having passed away in 1884.

The subject of this sketch received his early training in the district schools of his neighborhood and remained at home until he was about sixteen years of age, when he went forth to begin the battle of life for himself. He first went to work for Jones Morgan at \$10 per month. Since then he has made his own way in the world, and by hard work and frugal habits has acquired a competency. His first purchase of land, amounting to eighty acres, was made in 1892 on Section 15, Liverpool Township. This he sold in 1895 and bought eighty acres on Sections 9 and 15 of the same township. Mr. Campbell has endured the hardships of life in a country in process of development and his comfortable home is the reward of many years of toil and privation. He has witnessed wonderful changes in his long-extended residence in Fulton County, and has always been closely identified with its best interests.

On July 10, 1860, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Sarah Jenkins, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 1, 1840, a daughter of Rev. Thomas and Elmira (Stull) Jenkins. Her father was born in Maury County, Tenn., January 4, 1807, and died in Waterford Township, Fulton County, May 28, 1876. In 1830 he removed from Tennessee to Southern Illinois and was married in 1831. In 1832 he volunteered for service in the Black Hawk War, and in 1834 settled in Fulton County, locating in Waterford Township, where he died. In politics he was an earnest and outspoken Republican and filled various offices of trust with ability and fidelity. For thirty-five years prior to 1866 he was a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that year he was ordained a minister of the United Brethren denomination, within the folds of which he died.

The union of John W. Campbell and Sarah Jenkins resulted in seven children, as follows: Leonard, a farmer in Putman Township, Ful-



LEWIS PAUL HARVEY

ton County, who married Annie Lyons; David, a merchant at Maples Mills, Fulton County, born November 16, 1862, who married Lulu Ballard; Dolly M., born February 4, 1867, wife of Zebadiah Clark, of Liverpool Township; Annie C., wife of Lawson Bishop, a farmer in Lewistown Township; Flora D., born September 8, 1873, wife of Jacob Pritchard, a farmer in Canton Township; Mary Z., born November 13, 1875, deceased August 5, 1878, and one child who died in infancy. The mother of this family died in Liverpool Township, August 5, 1878. From early life she had been a zealous member of the United Brethren Church.

On March 21, 1880, Mr. Campbell was wedded to Mary Clark, born in Liverpool Township, April 11, 1840, a daughter of Zebadiah Clark, who arrived in Fulton County from Miami County, Ohio, in 1831, locating in Liverpool Township. His wife came from Morgan County, Ind., in 1832, and they were married in 1839. Both died on the old pioneer farm, the father in 1889 and the mother in 1895. Their remains repose in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Mrs. Campbell was born, educated, grew to womanhood and was married in Liverpool Township, where for nine terms she was a teacher in the district schools.

In politics Mr. Campbell is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and religiously has been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the public-spirited, useful and highly respected citizens of the county.

CARR, Edward Randolph.—The stable occupation of farming has enlisted the early as well as later interest of Edward Randolph Carr, whose entire life has been spent in Fulton County, where he was born April 28, 1855. On the paternal side he is of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and his forefathers settled in the Quaker State at a very early period of its history. His father, James Carr, was born in Washington County, Pa., October 17, 1808, and married Mary Naomi Reavis. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother was born near Beardstown, Ill., her people coming from South Carolina. The Carr family has been identified with agriculture for generations, and early was established in Fulton County by James Carr, who came to Ohio as an infant and to Illinois in 1829, settling first in Menard County. He came to Fulton County about 1851, and arose from comparatively little to a position of influence and prosperity.

Educated principally in the public schools of Avon, Fulton County, Edward R. Carr became a landowner in his own right in 1881, and since has developed one of the valuable and productive properties in Lee Township. For many years he has been active in the local councils of the Republican party, and from 1884 to 1905 helped to maintain a high standard of education as a member of the School Board. On April 6, 1886, he was elected Collector of

Lee Township. In religion he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On November 20, 1879, Mr. Carr was united in marriage to Mabel C. Chatterton, who was born in Lee Township, this county, April 16, 1859, and six children comprise their family, viz.: Charles C., born November 25, 1880; Lawrence F., November 23, 1881; Lee A., April 6, 1886; Mabel N., July 6, 1889; Nina N., February 23, 1891; and Anna C., September 6, 1894. Mr. Carr is held in high esteem by his fellow agriculturists, and through the application of industry and good judgment has amassed a competence.

CARTER, James I., an energetic and progressive farmer of Fulton County, Ill., was born in the State of Tennessee in 1872, a son of Enoch H. and Polly (Sally) Carter, natives of the State of Virginia. At the close of the Civil War Enoch H. Carter, who served in the army during that conflict, moved to Tennessee, where he established his home, and remained during the rest of his life. He was engaged in farming and also operated a saw mill, and in these occupations obtained a comfortable livelihood. He was a man of very industrious and thrifty habits. To him and his faithful helpmeet were born fourteen children, twelve of whom are still living.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native State in boyhood and on reaching the age of twenty-one years determined to try his fortunes in Illinois. He located in Fulton County in 1893, making his home at Bryant, and from that time has been engaged in farming. In 1900 he moved to the W. H. McCreary farm, which he has since cultivated, devoting much of his attention to raising cattle and hogs.

In January, 1898, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Susan B. Trites, who was born in Fulton County a short distance west of Canton, and they are the parents of three children: Mildred Louise, Ethel Sadie and James Harold.

In fraternal circles Mr. Carter is identified with the M. W. A. and the C. of H. He has met with deserved success in his farming operations and is considered one of the most promising representatives of the younger element of agriculturists in Fulton County.

CARTER, Orlie E., a rising young druggist of Ipava, Ill., was born in that place May 5, 1880, the son of W. J. Carter, whose biography appears elsewhere in this publication. He passed with credit through the public schools, graduating in 1887, and during the last two years of his course was engaged as a clerk in the drug store of C. S. Randolph, devoting his early mornings and his evenings to business and his days to study. When he thus finished his course in 1897 he was offered a permanent situation by Mr. Randolph, which he accepted and which he has held continuously

ever since, although his duties have steadily grown in importance and responsibility.

Since entering the employ of Mr. Randolph, Mr. Carter has pursued a thorough correspondence course in pharmacy, which, with his long and practical work and his courteous manner, has brought him the reputation of being one of the most popular and reliable druggists in Ipava. He is considered to have mastered his business and profession, and has the full confidence of both his employer and the public.

On August 3, 1902, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Grace E. Glore, a daughter of C. C. Glore, and herself a native of Ipava. Two children have been born to them: Reitta, born June 20, 1903, and died June 12, 1905; Lucille, born May 10, 1905. Mr. Carter is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in politics, and there is every evidence that he has a promising future before him, as his past has been honorable and especially progressive.

CARTER, Rutherford G.—Of the notable pioneer residents of Fulton County, Ill., still surviving, or among those who have passed beyond the bounds of temporal existence, the lives of few have been so bounteously lengthened by a gracious Providence as to afford them a retrospective view of nearly four-score years of their own participation in the development of the county. Such is, however, a distinguishing feature in the experience of the venerable gentleman whose name introduces this biographical record, whose life in the vicinity of the spot where he still makes his home spans a period of almost four-fifths of a century.

Rutherford G. Carter was born in Monroe County, Ky., October 11, 1827, and accompanied his parents to Fulton County, Ill., in 1829. He is a son of William B. and Julia (Chapman) Carter, of whom the father was a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, where her birth took place in Adair County. They were married in the latter State, and thence journeyed overland to Schuyler County, Ill., where they spent the first two years after their arrival. In 1834 they settled in Section 26, Astoria Township, Fulton County, where William B. Carter entered 120 acres of heavily timbered Government land. This he sold in 1835, and bought sixty acres in Section 14, northeast of the village of Astoria. All of that now highly productive farm region was then covered with dense timber, and abounded in game, such as wild hogs, turkeys and deer. At the time of William B. Carter's death, in 1882, at the age of eighty-four years, the portion of the county where he lived had been well improved. His wife died in 1839. Both were strong in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the father was originally a Whig, and allied himself with the Republican party on its organization. To him and his wife were born five sons and two daughters,

of whom the latter died in infancy. The former were named as follows: Pascal C., who died in Lawrence, Kan., at the age of eighty-four years; William B., whose death occurred June 16, 1906, at the same age; Simeon L., eighty-two years old, who resides at Friendville, Neb.; Rutherford G.; and John L., a railroad employe in Kansas, living at Lawrence.

Rutherford G. Carter, or "Reb," as he is commonly known, was two years old when his life in Fulton County began. He was reared on his father's farm, and in youth enjoyed the advantages of the primitive schools of that early day. Being strongly inclined to habits of study, however, he mainly educated himself. He remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age, working by the month, and about the year 1847 commenced farming on his own responsibility. The first purchase of land made by him was 100 acres in Section 14, Astoria Township, of which he became the owner in 1855. This farm has ever since been his home. He has always been noted for his good judgment in regard to stock, and for many years was successfully engaged in raising and shipping cattle. The road from Lewistown to Rushville was blazed out in the early days of his experience in Fulton County, and the prodigious changes wrought in succeeding years are marvels which he is wont to look back upon in his reminiscent moods with absorbing interest. His eldest brother was one of those who offered their services to the Government during the Indian War of 1831-32. In 1846 Mr. Carter joined an independent company of troops under Captain Dunlap, of Rushville, Ill., for service in the Mexican War. The Government accepted the company, which was mustered in in October of that year. It performed military duty on the Rio Grande and at Monte Vista, and for three days was under fire at the battle of Monterey. The company served two years, during eight months of which it was on the bodyguard of General Taylor. Mr. Carter was mustered out in November, 1848, and returned to his home in Fulton County, where he remained until 1852. In that year, on March 29, together with four others, he rigged up an ox-team and started for California. He crossed the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, and the Missouri River, to Omaha, at Council Bluffs. On the journey north of Salt Lake City the Indians were numerous in every direction. After 120 days of travel his party reached Plumas County, Cal., and Mr. Carter then went to what was called "Poor Man's Creek," where he obtained work by the day, digging gold. After spending two months in the mines, he took charge of a pack train of forty mules, and, making his headquarters at Marysville, Cal., operated in different directions. In that region he remained until 1854, when he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York. From observations made on the isthmus, Mr. Carter comprehends the difficulties now encountered by the Government in building the



Lucile E. Leland

Panama Canal, and fully realizes the importance of that great enterprise.

On November 22, 1855, Mr. Carter was married to Sarah A. Hudnall, who was born in Adair County, Ky., and accompanied her parents to Fulton County in 1848. Mr. Carter had built a small cabin on the farm which he had purchased in Section 14, Astoria Township, and in this they made their home. Six children blessed their union, as follows: Gertrude V., who became the wife of John Plumer; James S., who is engaged in farming in Astoria Township; Elizabeth, who married Ellis Bloomfield, and resides in Lebanon, Ore.; Frank, who operates the home farm; Henry H., who carries on farming in Section 2, Astoria Township; and Ella, wife of Henry Farr, whose home is also in that township. The mother of this family died May 7, 1899. She was a most worthy woman and a consistent and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Carter is a Democrat. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, and has been active in advancing the interests of church and school, helping to build the church and school edifices in his locality. He has lived a long and busy life, and his declining years are attended by the warm regard and cordial wishes of a large circle of friends.

CARTER, Thomas E., who is successfully engaged in farming on Section 4, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Arcadia, Sullivan County, Tenn., January 31, 1877, a son of Enoch H. and Mary (Lilly) Carter, natives of Virginia, the former born in Scott County of that State and the latter in Washington County. They were the parents of twelve children (ten of whom located in Illinois), the entire list being as follows: Maggie, wife of D. D. Renfrow, proprietor of a grocery and meat market in Cuba, Ill.; Hattie, deceased wife of William Hoard; James I., a farmer in Canton Township, Fulton County; Richard G., a farmer, located just east of Cuba, Ill.; Thomas E.; Angeline, wife of Nimrod Jenkins, a farmer in Buckheart Township; Lewis, of Oregon, Ill.; Catherine, wife of Marshall Drake, who is on the farm with Thomas E.; Abram Garfield, a farmer near Danville, Ill.; Rebecca, wife of James Campbell, of Indian Springs, Sullivan County, Tenn., and George, who died in Tennessee March 17, 1891. The mother of this family died about the year 1885. The father married as his second wife Josephine Fitch, who bore him two children—Ellen and one other, who are at the old home in Tennessee, where he is still living, aged seventy years. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was a resident of Virginia, but although loyal to the Union, was forced into the Confederate army. Three times he escaped and finally contrived to reach Bowling Green, Ky., traveling all night in a stream of water in order to evade the bloodhounds which were pursuing him. On his arrival in Bowling Green, in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Regi-

ment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and took part in all the engagements of that regiment until 1865. At the expiration of his period of enlistment he was honorably discharged and, as well he may, takes a just pride in his four years of service in the cause of his country.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, meanwhile receiving his early mental training in the common schools of his native State. At the age of seventeen years he heeded the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man," and bade adieu to the hills of Tennessee, arriving in Bryant, Fulton County, Ill., in 1893. He devoted some years to farming, carpentering and mining, working by the month, and in 1898 went to Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, where he spent about a year. Returning to Fulton County in 1899, he was employed in the mines at St. David. In the spring of 1905 he bought a half interest in the stock farm and implements of Joseph Moran and is now operating 280 acres of land and raises and feeds many cattle. In politics Mr. Carter is a Republican and takes a lively interest in public affairs. He is accounted as one of the most enterprising and progressive among the younger farmers of his township.

CARTER, William J.—Fulton County has profited by the stable citizenship and faithful industry of the Carter family since the beginning of the 'forties. Practically all bearing the name have been interested in agriculture, but their services have been extended also to politics, education, religion and society. William J. Carter, a resident of Ipava and for many years known as an extensive stock-dealer, represents the third generation of his family in the county. He was born at Astoria, Ill., February 16, 1853, a son of William Bell and Melvina (Kierns) Carter and grandson of William Carter, all natives of Ohio. Astoria continued the family home for many years, and there the grandfather, William Carter, died at an advanced age, leaving a large family to succeed to his small competence and maintain his reputation for honesty and kindliness.

William Carter, Jr., father of William J., was in his teens when he came to Astoria, having been born June 13, 1822. In early life he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed several years, but subsequently bought property north of Astoria, where he engaged in farming until 1879. He then sold his farm and moved to Wayne County, Iowa, but in 1880, disposing of his Iowa property, purchased a farm in Pleasant Township, Fulton County, where his wife died in 1882. She was born August 23, 1825. There were ten children in the family, four of whom are living. Of these the oldest is Lucy Ann, wife of Benton Sharp, of Astoria, with whom her father spent the latter years of his life, dying June 16, 1906, at the age of eighty-four years and three days. He had led a life of great activity and held numerous offices within the gift of his fellow Democrats.

To a thorough agricultural training William

J. Carter, subject of this sketch, added a common school education and the advantage of strength and co-operation which comes of an early marriage as aids to business success. His marriage occurred September 23, 1875, to Ida Isabelle Lovell, who was born in Astoria Township, Fulton County, July 15, 1858, a daughter of Henry and Delana (Robinson) Lovell, pioneers of Fulton County. Until 1879 the young people lived on the old homestead in Astoria Township, moving thence to Iowa, where they remained a year. Their next home was on a farm near Bushnell, and on March 1, 1880, Mr. Carter came to Ipava, in 1881 taking charge of his father's farm in Pleasant Township. From 1883 until 1885 he operated a restaurant in Ipava, and thereafter engaged in the livery business for a couple of years. He then turned his attention to stock-buying and since has followed that occupation, being one of the most extensive dealers in this part of the county.

The Carter home was saddened February 23, 1898, by the death of the devoted wife and mother, a woman of gentle character and great patience, and who reared her children to the noblest in man and womanhood. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and had a large circle of friends both in and out of the church. Of her children the oldest (Delana M.) was born August 6, 1876, married Benjamin J. Stephens May 7, 1899, is a resident of Canton, Ill., and has three children: Paul, born September 26, 1901; William Carter, born August 7, 1904, and Howard Gregory, born June 15, 1906. The other children of William J. Carter and wife were: Lillian B., born March 19, 1878, formerly a teacher and now in charge of the home; Orlie E., born May 5, 1880, married Grace E. Glore, August 3, 1902, and is engaged in the drug business in Ipava; Elmer F., born April 16, 1882, a graduate of the Ipava High School and now a resident of Portland, Ore.; Grover B., born November 27, 1887, is a graduate of the Ipava High School; Martha L., born January 15, 1890, also a graduate of the High School; Jennie M., born January 18, 1892; William H. F., born October 9, 1893; H. Devere, born November 12, 1896, and one son and one daughter who died in infancy. Miss Lillian Carter, a young woman of broad culture and noble tendencies, chose education as her life work, and proved her special gifts in that direction by several years of practical experience in the schools of Ipava. Upon the death of her mother she renounced her cherished purpose and since has devoted herself to the care of her loved ones at home. She is an exceptionally bright scholar, and upon her graduation from the Ipava High School in 1894 won the gold medal for her masterly essay on the subject, "Success in Life the Result of Labor."

CARVER, H. C., formerly a prosperous farmer in Orion Township, Fulton County, Ill., and now living in comfortable retirement in Canton, Ill., was born in Buckheart Township, Ill., February 12, 1845, a son of Gideon and Catherine (Bau-

man) Carver, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. Gideon Carver settled in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, in 1834 and bought a farm of 240 acres. From this he cleared the timber and on it he and his worthy wife established the family home. There the parents spent the remainder of their lives. This farm is now in possession of their children.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead and received his early training in the district schools of Buckheart Township. There he remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He always raised a considerable amount of stock and bred Norman horses. In 1884 he bought a farm of 215 acres in Section 26, Orion Township, where he carried on farming until 1895. He then bought three and half acres in Canton, on which he built a fine home, where he now resides. His son Elmer is now operating the home place in Orion Township.

On November 7, 1867, Mr. Carver was joined in the bonds of matrimony with C. I. Laws, who was born in Fulton County. Their union was the source of three children: Ida M. (Mrs. Seabee), Willard Henry and Elmer G.

In political affairs Mr. Carver gives his support to the Republican party and has served the public as Road Commissioner and School Director. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Carver spent many years in faithful and unremitting exertion and now, while still in full bodily vigor, is enjoying in honored leisure the reward of his extended toil.

CARVER, Jasper P., who is successfully engaged in farming on Section 28, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, was born in that township, July 24, 1857, a son of Gideon and Catherine (Bauman) Carver, of whom the former was born in Madison County, near Lexington, Ky., while the latter was a native of Ohio. Pleasant M. Carver, the grandfather, who was a Kentuckian, moved from that State to Fulton County, Ill., about the year 1822 and located in Buckheart Township, near its northeast border, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his life, and where he died about 1885, his wife having passed away in 1865. Gideon Carver was a blacksmith by occupation and was among the first who followed that trade in Canton, where he worked at blacksmithing for several years. He was born in 1816 and was united in marriage with Catherine Bauman, in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, September 26, 1839, and about the same time bought eighty acres of heavily timbered land on Section 28 of that township. His first home there was a one-room log cabin made of logs cut on the land and hewed, with pegs driven in the walls for the support of beds. The cabin had a rude stick chimney, under which the old Dutch oven was placed on the coals to do the cooking. The furniture was hand-made. Many were the pleasures enjoyed and hardships endured while clearing the farm. It was the birthplace of all the children of Gid-

eon Carver and his wife, as follows: John, born August 19, 1841, who died in infancy; James, born April 11, 1843, who also died at the age of eighteen months; Henry C., born February 12, 1845, now a retired farmer, living in Canton, Ill.; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1848, deceased in 1880; Sarah J., born March 2, 1850, wife of Samuel J. Murphy, of Canton, Ill., and Margery E., born November 9, 1853, who is the wife of Frederick L. Fisher, a farmer of Canton Township.

In politics Gideon Carver was a Republican and was an ardent advocate of the principles of his party. He was very public-spirited and took an active part in the affairs of the township and county. He was a hard worker and a man of strict integrity, his word being as good as his bond. His domestic feelings were strong and he loved his home with an intense attachment. He was ever ready to aid the deserving poor, to visit the sick and try to alleviate their distress and to do his utmost in making life pleasant for his friends and neighbors. He had added, at intervals, to his original purchase of land and at the time of his retirement was the owner of 240 acres on Section 28, Buckheart Township. In 1893 he made his home in Canton, and there spent the remainder of his days in comfort. Starting in life with no adventitious aids, with nothing to depend on but his innate probity and steadfast resolution, he made his career a success, gave his children a thorough education and passed to his final rest, followed by the unfeigned regrets of the entire community. He died April 17, 1896, aged seventy-nine years. His worthy widow is still living in Canton, where she is a valued member of the church to which her lamented husband belonged.

The subject of this sketch, born on the old home farm, was reared to an agricultural life, receiving his early mental instruction in the district schools of his neighborhood. Amid these surroundings, with the exception of two years spent in Canton, he has made his home throughout his life. He has taken an active part in the development of his township and has faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen. He keeps on the farm a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs and the place is under a high state of cultivation.

On October 5, 1893, Mr. Carver was united in marriage with Grace T. Dearmond, a daughter of Joseph and Cynthia E. (Johnson) Dearmond. Their union resulted in four children, namely: Clarence D., born November 23, 1894; Verna, born April 25, 1889; Vada, born June 10, 1901, and Jessie, born February 7, 1905. In politics Mr. Carver is an unwavering Republican, and has steadfastly upheld the principles of Abraham Lincoln. He has held the office of School Director for nine consecutive years and devotes careful attention to the maintenance of the school system in accordance with a high standard of efficiency. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. of St. David.

Mr. Carver has inherited in a marked degree the genial and hospitable traits of his lamented father, and his cheery social disposition makes his home most pleasant and attractive to a large circle of friends.

CASH, Elijah.—Since assuming the management of a farm of 320 acres on Sections 12 and 14, Vermont Township, in 1901, Elijah Cash has secured excellent financial results and has evidenced a broad knowledge of agricultural science. Many years of practical experience contribute to his agricultural equipment, and his entire life has been spent in the free and independent atmosphere of the country. Born in Pike County, Ohio, January 18, 1852, he was reared on the farm of his parents, Charles and Charlotte (James) Cash, both of whom came to Pike County as children with their parents, the former from Virginia and the latter from North Carolina. When Elijah was five years old, in 1857, he was taken by his parents to Clay County, Ill., a journey which still lingers in his memory, where the mother died in 1876, and the father in 1879. Charles Cash was a hard worker and good manager, in politics a Republican and in religion a member of the Christian Church. Of the twelve children in his family three are living: Elizabeth, widow of John W. Creek, the latter having been a soldier in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Samuel and Henry Cash, residents of Clay County, Ill., also soldiers for three years during the Civil War in the same regiment as Mr. Creek.

Until his eighteenth year the services of Elijah Cash were given to the home farm, but he then began to work for outsiders by the month and in 1882 came to McDonough County, where he was in the employ of H. S. Leighty for seven years. In 1894 he purchased the interest of a Mr. Miles in the Gilliland farm, south of Vermont, Fulton County, and in 1901 took charge of the farm he is now managing on the co-operative plan. He is an extensive feeder and shipper of live stock, averaging from 150 to 250 hogs and 100 head of cattle a year. He makes a specialty of the Jersey hog and of Shorthorn cattle besides raising general produce.

July 15, 1875, Mr. Cash married Sarah A. Jewison, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Robinson) Jewison, natives of Yorkshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Jewison were married in Yorkshire, England, April 1, 1852, and the following day set sail for America, coming direct to Albion, Edwards County, Ill. They removed to Clay County in 1854, and there followed farming on a large scale until the death of Mr. Jewison, in November, 1872. Mrs. Jewison resides at present in Rinard, Wayne County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Cash are the parents of the following named children: Elmer Arvin, born in September, 1876, a farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, who married Sophia Emigg; Hattie May, born July 29, 1878, wife of

Charles Mercer, of Vermont Township, Fulton County; Walter Thomas, born March 20, 1881, married Norine Frazer, of Scotland Township; Charles F., born July 12, 1882; George Franklin, born September 5, 1885, married Hila Lindsey, and lives in Scotland Township, McDonough County. Mr. Cash is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. He is an industrious and level-headed landsman, honorable in all of his dealings, and particularly adapted to tenant farming.

CASPER, Wilbur.—Among the worthy farmers of Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., whose industry, perseverance and frugality have brought them into comfortable circumstances, is Wilbur Casper, a son of John C. and Laura (Hoag) Casper, natives of Illinois, the mother's birthplace being in the vicinity of Monmouth, Warren County. John C. Casper was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation in Smithfield, Fulton County, for a number of years. In boyhood the subject of this sketch studied the customary lessons of the district schools of his neighborhood, and since attaining his majority has been continuously engaged in farming. He is the owner of 243 acres of excellent land, which he keeps under thorough culture. His farming operations are careful, diligent and systematic, and have been rewarded by favorable results. All the improvements on his property have been made by himself.

The marriage of Mr. Casper occurred in 1876, when he was wedded to Mary Alice White, who was born in Cass Township, Fulton County, a daughter of Thomas and Esther (Norris) White. Her father was a native of Illinois, and her mother's birthplace was Pennsylvania. They settled in Fulton County at an early period, where the father carried on farming. Mr. and Mrs. Casper became the parents of four children, namely: Lola E., Olive, Cordie and Dawson. In fraternal circles Mr. Casper is identified with the M. W. A. Religiously he adheres to the faith of the Methodist Protestant Church. He takes an earnest and unselfish interest in public affairs, and fulfills the obligations of a good citizen.

CATTRON, H. A.—Representing the fourth generation of his family to till the soil of Hickory Township, Fulton County, H. A. Cattron was born on a farm in Joshua Township, Fulton County, Ill., September 21, 1874, a son of Israel V. Cattron, grandson of Hezekiah Cattron and great-grandson of Valentine Cattron, who established the family in Fulton County in April, 1837. Valentine Cattron was born in Virginia, moved at an early day with his people to Sullivan County, East Tennessee, and in 1820 arrived in Washington County, Ind., whence he emigrated to Illinois. Of later members of the family records may be found elsewhere in this work.

H. A. Cattron passed his youth on his father's farm in Joshua Township, meanwhile receiving

his preliminary education in the country schools of his township. In 1898 he married Ida Zimmerman, who was born in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, June 9, 1877, and forthwith started housekeeping on the farm of Mrs. Swingle in Young Hickory Township, where he is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, cultivating 160 acres of land. He is an energetic and capable young agriculturist, abreast of the times and constantly seeking light upon his chosen calling. He is active in politics and has served the township five years as a member of the Board of Education.

CATTRON, Israel V.—Of the three sons of that fine old pioneer, Hezekiah Cattron, Israel V., the youngest, is one of the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Young Hickory Township, where have dwelt those bearing his name ever since 1837. Mr. Cattron is maintaining the family reputation for thoroughness of labor and uniformity of success on his farm on Section 35, where he is engaged in stock-raising on a large scale and annually produces many head of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He owns in all 400 acres, cultivating all but 160 acres which are managed by a tenant. In improvements he has kept pace with the changes that have been evolved by agricultural science during the past quarter of a century. He has a comfortable and well furnished home, well constructed barns and out-buildings, modern fences and plenty of shade trees, shrubbery, flowers and other aids to refined and progressive rural existence.

Mr. Cattron was born in the township which now is his home September 15, 1846, a son of Hezekiah and Rachel (Alcott) Cattron and grandson of Valentine and Frances (Bohannon) Cattron, the latter natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. Until his twenty-fifth year Mr. Cattron lived on his father's farm in Young Hickory Township, when he began operating a farm on his own account in Joshua Township, which he continued fifteen years. In 1884 he moved to his present farm in Young Hickory Township, where he first bought 160 acres, adding thereto until he owned 400 acres. Mr. Cattron's marriage to Jennie Butler, of Pennsylvania, occurred February 20, 1874, and of this union there have been four children: Henry, Mary, Adella and Edna. Mrs. Cattron died in 1890 and on April 15, 1897, Mr. Cattron married, as his second wife, Elizabeth Shepherd, of Lewistown, Ill., and is now living in retirement in the village of Fairview. Mr. Cattron is independent in politics, casting his vote for the man he thinks best qualified to promote the public welfare. He is a high-minded, agreeable gentleman, using his wealth to the best possible advantage and contributing, in character and attainment, to the stability and prosperity of the community.

CATTRON, James B.—To the man whose life began on the prairies of the Central West, eighty-seven years ago, has been vouchsafed a



M. F. Havermael

wealth and diversity of experience beside which that of those active in the beginning of the twentieth century pales into insignificance. If the men of the frontier suffered, they also lived, and their existence was turned to far higher purpose than the mere getting and parading of wealth and its luxuries. In those days a code of honor prevailed which made it possible for a man to borrow money without putting up gilded collateral, and instances were rare in which the debt was not repaid as agreed upon. These, and other advantages of a non-commercial era, are recalled by James B. Cattron, whose earthly pilgrimage has led by eighty-seven mile posts, and who yet retains his faculties and ready access to the great storehouse of his brain.

Mr. Cattron, who is the father of Mrs. Benjamin F. Bedwell, of Table Grove, was born in Washington County, Ind., January 17, 1819, a son of Valentine and Frances (Bohannon) Cattron, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Subsequently the family lived in Fountain County, Ind., where the mother died, and later the rest of the family moved to LaPorte County, where the father died at an advanced age. James B. Cattron came on horseback to Fulton County in 1841, and instead of proceeding to Oregon, as he had originally intended, settled near Fairview, where, a few weeks later, in December, 1841, he was united in marriage to Nancy Smith. The following year he removed to Bernadotte Township and built a rude saw-mill on Spoon River, in the meantime occupying a small log house fourteen feet square, without windows, a comfort being used at night in place of a door. The church at that time was five miles distant, and worshippers attended regularly, as that was the sole diversion of the settlers. They were driven to church in carts drawn by sturdy oxen. The operation of his farm and saw-mill kept Mr. Cattron busy from morn until night, but he enjoyed his work, and was on especially good terms with his neighbors. Referring to the confidence between man and man at that time, he recalls having borrowed \$400 from Colonel Bronson, without a vestige of security, a fact which would be almost impossible at the present time. In 1850 Mr. Cattron purchased 160 acres of land on what was known as the Ipava Prairie, and to this he added until he owned 580 acres in Pleasant Township. He next bought 1,280 acres of land in Texas, but after he had lived in his Southern home ten years, was obliged to return North owing to the failing health of his wife. Giving 800 acres of his Texas land to his son, he resumed farming in Fulton County, and in all has been thus associated with Fulton County sixty-five years, with the exception of the ten years spent in Texas.

The first wife of Mr. Cattron was born March 14, 1818, died at the old home in Pleasant Township May 11, 1881. On September 22, 1882, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Smith,

who died in 1901. Of the first marriage there were nine children, of whom Frances, Savannah and Wesley died in infancy, and Belle, wife of Benjamin F. Beawell; Mary, wife of Thomas O. Bohannon, of Bernadotte Township; and Rachel, wife of R. K. Bohannon, are living. Mr. Cattron has been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since early boyhood, and for forty years was a class-leader in the local church. In politics he is a Republican, and one of his ruling passions is a deep and unalterable admiration of Abraham Lincoln. His life has been a broad and useful one, and his serene old age is crowned with the love and respect of all who know him.

CATTRON, John M., for many years one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in Fulton County, Ill., and now a resident of Fairview, that county, was born in Fulton County, April 4, 1844. His father, Hezekiah Cattron, also a farmer and stock-dealer and one of the most prominent among the pioneer settlers of the county, was a native of Virginia, his mother, Rachael (Alcott) Cattron, having been born in Ohio. Hezekiah Cattron made an experimental journey to Western Illinois about the year 1832, sojourning for a brief period in Fulton County. He traveled the entire distance on horseback, his object being to secure government land for his future home. In 1837 he moved his effects by wagon to Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, and after staying a short time there went to Young Hickory Township, where, together with his father, he entered a tract of land. His father, however, returned to their former home. A portion of the land (160 acres) was entered in his own name and an equal amount in the name of his sister. On this he settled, making all the improvements, and there lived until his death, which occurred on January 29, 1903. His first dwelling was a log cabin. Ultimately he became the owner of 1,300 acres of land in Fulton County and ranked as one of the most prosperous and wealthy farmers in that region. He was equally prominent as a citizen, filling the office of Supervisor and Collector and discharging the duties of Justice of the Peace for twenty years. His character was above reproach and he commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of all classes. To Hezekiah and Rachael (Alcott) Cattron were born four children, namely: Mary Eliza, Josiah A., J. M. and I. N.

In boyhood John M. Cattron first attended the country schools in the vicinity of his home, and after pursuing a course of one year and three months' study at Abingdon, Ill., applied himself to teaching, continuing in this employment eleven years. In 1867 he went to Kansas, where he was engaged in teaching for eighteen months. In the meantime, having bought a quarter-section of land, he returned to Fulton County and taught there for a year. Then going back to Kansas, he taught there two years, when he again came to Fulton County, and af-

ter pursuing his calling as a teacher until 1879, he began farming in Hickory Township, moving subsequently to his father's farm of 170 acres in Section 6, Joshua Township, on which he assisted in making nearly all the improvements. Besides general farming he was engaged, in conjunction with his father and two brothers, in stock-breeding on an extensive scale, raising and feeding annually from thirty to fifty head of mules, 500 sheep, 200 head of cattle and from 400 to 500 head of hogs. In addition to this they bought a great deal of stock for marketing, the proceeds of the business going to the benefit of the father until his death in 1903. In 1904 the subject of this sketch retired from active business pursuits and established his residence in Fairview, retaining about 251 acres of land. Mr. Catron has a vivid recollection of his first visit to Kansas, when during the daytime the grasshoppers were so numerous in the air as to hide the sun, inducing the belief that they were clouds. The next morning they were on the ground, but in such numbers that it was impossible to put the tip of his finger to the surface without touching a grasshopper.

Mr. Catron has been twice married. On April 15, 1879, at Fairview, Ill., he was united in matrimony with Alice Abbadusky, a native of Fulton County, who died in 1888. The offspring of this union was one son, Hezekiah, who lives at home. The second marriage of Mr. Catron took place at Galesburg, Ill., February 24, 1892, when he was wedded to Mary J. Magee, who was born in Henderson County, Ill., and their union has resulted in one daughter, Hazel B.

Mr. Catron is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and politically is a Republican. He has lived an upright and useful life and has borne no inconsiderable part in the development of Fulton County. His success is well merited and he is richly entitled to the exemption from care which attends his later years.

CHADDOCK, (Mrs.) Louisa Amanda (Farwell), daughter of John Farwell (whose biography appears on another page of this volume), was born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., April 17, 1855, and was educated in the public schools. On December 18, 1872, she was united in marriage to James Chaddock, a native of Vermont, Ill., who was born April 16, 1848. Mr. Chaddock represents one of the fine pioneer families of Fulton County and is a son of James Chaddock, who was born in Ohio in 1799. The elder Chaddock came to Vermont while there was little to attract the young man of purpose and ambition, before public thoroughfares existed and while still the wigwam was a familiar feature of the landscape. The timbered regions of the far stretching prairies constituted a hunter's paradise, and no fear of starvation confronted the man who could handle a gun and prepare a frontier feast. At first

his habitation was of rude logs, as rudely fashioned together, and on many occasions his barnyard was visited by slender deer in quest of food. He later built a frame structure, surrounded himself and family with ever increasing advantages, and finally became owner of 240 acres of land. Into all his transactions he carried the integrity and consideration of those of the Quaker faith, in which he was born and which remained his creed forever after. He was a Republican in politics. He was thrice married, his first wife being Lida Mercer, born in Ohio in 1801, and of the union there were four children: John, deceased; Robert and Sarah, twins, living in Kansas; Martha, deceased wife of Joseph Barrett, also deceased, and Rebecca, deceased wife of E. Mathews, of Vermont Township. The second Mrs. Chaddock formerly was Dora Bean, born in Ohio in 1815, and of the union there were seven children: James, Jr., Joseph, a resident of Kansas; Rachel, wife of Louis Howell, and who died in Iowa in 1875; Mary, who died in Evanston; Henry, a resident of Canada, and George and Lida, who died in infancy. The third marriage of Mr. Chaddock was with Ellen Wilkinson, of Vermont, Ill., born in 1818. There were no children of this union.

James Chaddock, Jr., husband of Louise Amanda Farwell, is one of the prominent retired farmers of Astoria. He is a man of liberal ideas and large usefulness of life, having set a high standard of political service as Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner of Vermont Township, and otherwise contributed to the maintenance of staple and practical conditions. Like his father, he is a Republican, and though not a professed Quaker, he shares the high moral standards and benevolent tendencies of the older man.

CHAMBERS, W. J.—An evidence of thrift and economy exists in the cozy and comfortable home owned by W. J. Chambers, in the town of Avon, in the midst of four acres of fertile land which has within its borders sufficient gardening and general interests to beguile the comparative leisure of this erstwhile extensive general farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Chambers adds to the long list of men who have come to Illinois from Pennsylvania, in which State he was born on a farm in Union County, October 19, 1847. His parents, Robert and Mathilda (Smith) Chambers, also were natives of Pennsylvania, and followed the occupation of farming for their entire active lives. Thoroughly trained in the science of farming, and having a practical common school education, Mr. Chambers came to Fulton County, Ill., in 1868, and in 1871 returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth A. Boganreif. The following two years were spent in Kansas, and in 1873 he again engaged in farming in Union Township, Fulton County, on rented land. Thrifty and saving, he was able to purchase eighty acres of land in Union

Township in 1887, and still later added forty acres more, all on Section 8. Here he made many fine additions to the improvements of a former owner, and continued to occupy the property until his removal to Avon in 1902. He still owns his farm, however, and derives a comfortable income from its rental. While a resident of Union Township Mr. Chambers filled many offices of trust and responsibility, among them that of Highway Commissioner and member of the School Board. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and has contributed to this, and other local enterprises, with unstinted generosity. His only son, Geier Chambers, is engaged in railroading. Mr. Chambers is held in high esteem by all who are privileged to know him, and his identification with the county has added to its stability of both character and material possessions.

CHAPIN, George H., for many years a prominent and prosperous farmer of Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., but now living in retirement, was born in the State of Michigan, just before its admission into the Union, December 13, 1836. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hardy) Chapin, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1838 John Chapin moved with his family to this county and settled in Lewistown Township, where the father was engaged in farming. He died in 1841, the mother surviving him until 1882. They were the parents of eight children, of whom George H. is the only survivor.

George H. Chapin was educated in the district schools of Fulton County, where he has always made his home. On reaching mature years he applied himself to farming, in which occupation he has been successful. He has been an energetic, diligent and careful farmer, and in all the hardships, privations and difficulties incident to the life of the early settlers manifested that patience, resolution and perseverance that enabled him to contribute his full share toward the development of Fulton County, of which, for fifty years, he has been a representative citizen.

On February 28, 1860, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage with Rachel Fleming, who has born in Morgan County, Ohio, December 4, 1836. There her parents died and she, together with her brother John and two sisters, Caroline and Elizabeth, moved to Fulton County about the year 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin had three children: One who died in infancy; John F., a farmer in Liverpool Township, this county, and Mary, wife of Sherman McLouth, with whom Mr. Chapin is spending his declining years in comfortable retirement. Mrs. Chapin, who was a most worthy and estimable woman, died January 27, 1879. She was a devout Christian and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On political issues Mr. Chapin has always been a supporter of the Republican par-

ty but has never entertained any ambition for public office.

CHAPIN, L. R., M. D.—Of the men devoted to the science of healing in Canton, Fulton County, none bring to bear upon their calling larger gifts of scholarship and resource than Dr. L. R. Chapin. Far from selecting his life work in the untried enthusiasm of extreme youth, the choice of this genial practitioner was that of a mature mind, trained to thoughtfulness by years of practical experience as an educator and to full realization of the possibility and responsibility which confronted him.

Dr. Chapin is a native of La Salle County, Ill., and was born May 11, 1863. His parents, Oscar and Alice V. (Dibble) Chapin, were born in Washington County, N. Y., and the former came to Illinois in 1846 at the age of seventeen, locating on the farm in La Salle County, where the balance of his active life was spent. His death occurred in Canton February 8, 1905, his wife having pre-deceased him in Ottawa, Ill., in 1896. Dr. Chapin was educated primarily in the common schools of La Salle County and the Normal and Scientific schools of Morris and Geneseo, Ill., thereafter graduating from the Northwestern Normal and Scientific School of Geneseo in 1886. For the following seven years he engaged in educational work as Principal or Superintendent of Public Schools in different parts of the State. Thereafter he took up the study of medicine at the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago, from which he was duly graduated in the class of 1897. The same year he began a general and surgical practice in Canton, and in the meantime has served three years as County Physician. His skill in diagnosis and his successful treatment of complicated and long standing cases have created a gratifying demand for his services and laid the foundation of what promises to be a career of exceptional breadth and usefulness.

In political affiliation the Doctor is a Republican. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. In August, 1888, he married Nora B. Blackiston, who was born in Geneseo, Ill., daughter of William Prestley and Cecelia C. Blackiston, also natives of Geneseo. To Dr. and Mrs. Chapin have been born three children: Cecelia C., Alice B. and Cora Odella. To a thorough professional equipment Dr. Chapin adds a kindly and sympathetic manner, a genuine liking for his calling and a ready adaptation to its multitudinous and exacting demands.

CHAPMAN, William H.—At present a retired citizen of Lewistown, William H. Chapman has been one of the industrious men of Fulton County, linking his name with all that is admirable in farming and wise and progressive in individual life. Mr. Chapman is a native of the vicinity of Nevin, Highland County, Ohio, where

he was born October 20, 1856. His father, Isaac Chapman, also was born in Highland County, and his grandfather, Caleb Chapman, was a native of Virginia. Isaac Chapman spent his youth in Highland County, and there married Frances Strode, daughter of an Ohio pioneer. His death occurred about 1858, while yet young in years, and he left but one son—the subject of this sketch—two daughters having died in infancy. His widow, Mrs. Frances Chapman, married John W. Lyons, in 1869, and with him and her son, William H., moved to Fulton County, Ill., locating on land in Putman Township. In 1890 the Lyons retired from the farm, locating in Cuba, Fulton County, which still is their home. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons are the parents of the following children: Luther, deceased; Samuel, killed during a storm; Lewis, a barber of Kewanee, Ill.; Frank, City Marshal of Cuba, Ill.; Cyrus, a carpenter and builder of Cuba; Ava, wife of L. R. Campbell, a farmer of Putman Township; and Oliver, a barber of Cuba.

William H. Chapman was thirteen years old when he came to Fulton County, and from the age of fourteen until twenty-one he found employment on farms in that county. He then rented a farm in Putman Township, and on June 20, 1878, was united in marriage to Clarinda H. Conner, daughter of Peter Conner, a native of Ohio, and a pioneer of both Indiana and Illinois, arriving in the latter State in 1837. Mr. Conner settled in Putman Township, where both he and his wife passed away. In 1884 Mr. Chapman bought the old Chapman homestead in Putman Township, and here was born his daughter Iva, now the wife of Marvin H. Bordner, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. In 1900 this farm was sold and the old Conner homestead purchased, the family remaining thereon until disposing of the same in 1905. Mr. Chapman then moved into Lewis-town, where he owns a pleasant and comfortable home, and is surrounded by many of his old-time friends and acquaintances. Mr. Chapman has been a staunch supporter of local Republican politics and for fifteen years served as a member of the Board of Education.

CHATTERTON, Oliver B.—Although the well directed labor of Oliver B. Chatterton belongs to the past rather than present of Lee Township, this county, innumerable evidences abound of his sojourn within its boundaries, and particularly of his diligence in developing the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Franklin O. Chatterton, on Section 1 of the township named. All of the buildings on this farm were erected by Mr. Chatterton and it was improved from the rough prairie, being devoted so profitably to grain and general produce that he was able to add to his land ownership several farms, and at one time possessed 470 acres. When prosperity became a settled condition with him he invested heavily in grain and hogs, awaiting a favorable market for their disposition. He had a keen and practical busi-

ness mind and probably understood as well how to get the most out of his land and general opportunities as any resident of the township, although after forty years of age he lived in practical retirement.

Mr. Chatterton was a native of New York State and was born November 18, 1822. While yet in his teens he came to Fulton County with his parents, Cornelius and Lucy (Ball) Chatterton, both of whom were born in New York State and were farmers by occupation, and embarked at an early age upon his wage-earning career. Oliver B. Chatterton was married in 1858 to Miss Lucy Sackett, a native of New York, who was living in Union Township at the time of her marriage, and by this union there was one daughter, Mabel, now Mrs. E. R. Carr. The first wife died in 1863, and at Fairview, November 28, 1865, he was united in marriage to Caroline Schleich, a native of Germany and daughter of Jacob and Mary (Webber) Schleich, who emigrated to America in the summer of 1849. The Schleich family settled first in Connecticut and at the expiration of six years came to Fulton County and purchased land in Fairview Township, where the father died at an advanced age. He was an earnest, hard working man, a staunch Republican and promoter of education and kindred civilizing agencies. By this second union there was one son, Franklin O., who married Anna Effland, of Deerfield, Fulton County, Ill., and became the father of four children, Ruth, Ray, Ralph and Rose. Mrs. Chatterton had immediate connections who were prominent in the early history of Illinois, and one of her brothers, Casper Schleich, stumped the country during the campaign of Abraham Lincoln, and was afterward killed while serving his country in the Civil War.

Mr. Chatterton himself was a quiet, unostentatious man, devoting himself chiefly to his immediate home interests, although he was prominent politically, and for many years was a member of the Central Republican Committee. He also served as Supervisor of Lee Township. Realizing the loss entailed by his early disadvantages, he gave his children every opportunity in his power and instilled into their minds an appreciation of the dignity of labor and the worth of honest, upright characters. He died October 19, 1885. The deceased was a member of the Universalist Church of Avon, and devoted to the temperance cause.

Mrs. Chatterton still occupies the old homestead, one-half of the farm being willed by the father to his son, Franklin O., with whom Mrs. Chatterton lives, and the other half to the daughter, Mrs. Carr. The son mentioned has added to his possessions until he now owns 500 acres of land in Lee Township and promises to develop the same substantial traits possessed by his honored father.

CHIPERFIELD, Burnett M.—By an unwritten custom the lawyer has ever been accorded first place in securing the greatest liberty and the greatest justice to the society of mankind.



R. F. Henry

The idea prevailing when the Roman Cincia law was framed, that he was the best informed as to the rights of man and the limitations of government—both of them prescribed by law—exists today to an appreciable extent. No man in our form of civilization is given such privilege to guide the affairs of State, to either glory or dishonor, as is vouchsafed by thinking minds to the lawyer. The fact that, financially speaking, there are no compensations in law commensurate with the labor given, lends a prophecy of splendid and disinterested achievement to men sufficiently gifted to become successful lawyers, and sufficiently honest to maintain the ethics of the profession. One familiar with the jurisprudence of Illinois, and more especially with the last decade of its history, will unhesitatingly place within this sphere of largest usefulness the name of B. M. Chipfield, general practitioner of Canton, Ill., member of the Legislature, ex-City and ex-State's Attorney, prominent fraternalist, and supporter of those enlightening agencies which make for the permanent well-being of the community.

The example of devout and high-minded parents was shed upon the youth of Mr. Chipfield, and he was reared in an atmosphere calculated to focus in sincerity his myriad longings and craving outlet and expression. Born at Dover, Bureau County, Ill., June 17, 1870, he was destined for the experiences and friendships of a migratory youth, as his father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, debarred by the rules of the church from more than three years' residence in a given community. The son was educated in the public schools of Sandwich, Sterling, Marseilles, Seneca, Rock Falls, Kankakee, Chillicothe and Chicago, and in Hamlin University, a Methodist Episcopal school of Minnesota. His subsequent career bears testimony to the fact, that what a man wills he generally becomes. Long before he had completed his studies his mental prospective included an invasion of those splendid opportunities for which the law so admirably equips its purposeful and determined votaries, and he began the study of elementary law, acquiring at the same time a knowledge of finance through a brief connection with the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. His school days over, he sought relief from close confinement in a surveying trip through the Northwest, and afterward became the faculty of a school at Green Prairie, Minn., still later becoming Assistant Principal of a school at Cuba, Ill., for a year.

Economizing time was an early, as it is a later, trait of Mr. Chipfield, and it resulted in his exclusion of unnecessary training from his youth, of his admission to the bar of Illinois at the age of twenty-one, and the establishment of his professional career in Canton. His resourcefulness and initiative were fortunately centered in the hopeful, hospitable Central West, plastic in its environment, still young

and eager to hear or tell something worth while. He ever since has been engaged in the general practice of law, being now a member of the firm of Chipfield & Chipfield, composed of himself and Judge C. E. Chipfield. During the period of its existence the firm has been connected, on one side or another, with the majority of complications calling for adjustment in this part of the State, many of them requiring profound and expert legal experience. One of these was the case of the Bar Car Manufacturing Company and its men, the latter of whom demanded a nine instead of a ten-hour day. The differences were settled by the Board of Arbitration, Chipfield & Chipfield appearing for the men, and Attorneys Reeves & Bays, of Streator, appearing for the company. The men won the fight, and also were paid for the extra hour they had agreed to work pending settlement of the case. Mr. Chipfield was the attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago in the case of Congressman Graff and Judge Curran, for \$55,000 damages on account of alleged overflow by the drainage canal of 1,700 acres of farm and timber land, which case was on trial for eleven weeks, the jury eventually awarding damages to the extent of \$750.

Mr. Chipfield has never left any doubt as to his political preferences. He is emphatically and uncompromisingly Republican, and as law and politics ever were akin, he has gravitated irresistibly toward this unparalleled combination of opportunities. His first public office was that of City Attorney, to which he was elected in 1894, and which he held two years. More than average zeal and effectiveness characterized the discharge of the duties of this office. Even his great capacity for work was severely taxed at times, but throughout the affairs of the commonwealth were given preference over all personal duties, and an assistant was employed at his own expense. One of the results of his administration was a complete revision of the city ordinances—a laborious and tedious task—and a thorough systematizing of the city legal department. He was the instigator of the system of suspending fines for good behavior, and of suspending sentence with the understanding that the favored one seek, in other fields, an opportunity to begin life anew. In disposing of 500 criminal cases the city won out in all but two or three, and there was over \$150,000 worth of litigation in which the town was involved.

At the expiration of his term as City Attorney Mr. Chipfield was elected the first Republican State's Attorney of Fulton County. His brilliant endowments and unusual resources never have been more telling than when enlisted on the side of law and order. Stripped of the quality of fear, indomitable, relentless, a veritable Nemesis of judgment, showing no quarter and permitting no perversion of the law, it became a common occurrence for petitioners at the bar to plead guilty and thus

save the State the cost of the trial, which, before a less austere prosecutor, would have exhausted every device of evasion known to criminal tactics. It is known that many causes never penetrated the doors of the grand jury room, or reached as far as the Circuit Court. He maintained a sleepless vigilance upon the trail of the wrongdoer, creating an atmosphere distinctly prejudicial to his plans of gain.

Mr. Chipfield's star of success has been a constantly ascending one, every fiber of his being responding to his developing faculties, ambitions and opportunities. He had become one of the brightest legal lights in the legal firmament of Illinois, and as a trial lawyer had a reputation oftentimes not acquired by the deserving in a score of years. His election to the Forty-third General Assembly came as a fitting tribute to what he already had accomplished, and afforded scope for legislative reforms of which he long had dreamed. Had there been any doubt of his public spiritedness, his desire to labor disinterestedly for the good of the people, or any suspicion of undue personal ambition, it was dispelled by the fulfillment of the pledges made previous to his election, representing both Knox and Fulton Counties. Under his own signature Mr. Chipfield speaks of the five reasons why he went to the Legislature:

"To favor such legislation as is desired by the United Mine Workers of this State.

"To advocate the passage of a bill prohibiting any employer from requiring his men to sign a contract permitting him to retain 10 per cent. of their wages without interest.

"To require manufacturers to furnish sanitary shops for employes, and to take all necessary and proper precautions to prevent the escape of wood, emery and other dust and dirt into such places of employment, to the detriment of the health of those there employed.

"To advocate the passage of a bill to deduct from the assessed value of farm lands and other real estate, where mortgaged, the value of the mortgage, and to compel the holder of the mortgage to pay the tax on his mortgage, and the owner of the farm or other real estate to pay the tax only on the remaining values."

By even the wisest and most hopeful supporters of Mr. Chipfield, as well as his political enemies, it was declared that so varied and large a task was impossible of accomplishment. The force, determination and influence of this young attorney was not yet fully appreciated. His convict bill passed the House by a unanimous vote, and was so much desired and so far-reaching in its results that notice thereof was taken in all parts of the country. The United Mine Workers were able to tender him their hearty congratulations for the introduction and passage of the bill regulating the firing of shots in the mines—thus minimizing the danger from explosions; for increasing the death limit from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and making amendments to the mining laws. He also caused the passage

of a bill in both House and Senate, making it unlawful for employers to compel men to remain in their employ by withholding part of their wages; and he advocated and voted for more sanitary shops and better inspection, for the child labor law and free employment bureau. With Representative Lurton, of Morgan County, he presented a bill for the purpose of deducting from real estate for assessment, the amount of the mortgage thereon, which bill was defeated, Chairman Burgett, of the Committee on Revenues, admitting that it was right, but that such deduction would seriously affect the revenues of the State and were impracticable at that time. During the session Mr. Chipfield was Chairman of the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, a member of the Committee on Corporations, on Fish and Game, on Judiciary and Judicial Apportionments, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Railroads, Rules, and also was a member of the Republican Steering Committee. In addition he advocated other measures for the improvement of the condition of the toiler, and voted against the increase of salaries of members of the Legislature and State officers.

The rare gift of eloquence, a splendid voice, a personal magnetism, the faculty of making people see through his eyes, and share his aims and enthusiasms, make Mr. Chipfield one of the most effective public speakers in Fulton County and the State of Illinois. In his recent canvass for the Attorney-Generalship of the State he presented his claims in vigorous fashion in more than seventy counties, winning the support of a generous following, and there is scarcely a county in the State, or a State in the Middle West, in which he has not spoken. Many of his addresses are notable in the annals of the locality where they occurred, as was that upon the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, in Quincy, Ill., a few years ago. Many members of the audience were battle-scarred veterans, and the orator charmed their ear, heart and mind, leaving them with renewed appreciation of the lofty grandeur of the man who had worked his way from the lowest to the highest American citizenship. He again was heard to great advantage in an opening address before the Illinois Press Association. A careful student of the facts and philosophies of existence, a close observer of the social and economic conditions, the repository of much of the general knowledge which has come down through the ages, he is at home before any audience, and invariably contributes to its interest and enlightenment.

For years Mr. Chipfield has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb. He is an appreciator of the moral and social advantages to be derived from fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Eagles and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. During the me-

morial services of the latter organization at the National Hotel, Peoria, he delivered an address which won him high encomiums from the general public, and from the brotherhood whose ennobling principles he had subscribed to for so long a time. He was a possible candidate for Head Consul of the Order of Woodmen in 1903, and the Cook County Woodmen, reviewing his career with intelligent interest, paid high tribute to his qualities of mind and heart.

In 1895 Mr. Chipfield established a home of his own, marrying Clara L. Ross, of Canton, and to this union a son and a daughter have been born. In the feverish arena of political preferment, with its accompaniments of antagonism, jealousy, hate and bitterness; in the effort, professionally, to maintain order and method in a strenuous and overwrought age, it may be said of Mr. Chipfield that he has kept faith with the people and with himself, and has shown a singleness of purpose and clarity of ideals beyond the average thus richly endowed. His tendency is toward a simplicity of legal interpretation, and toward the establishment of those conditions which deepen the channels of human brotherhood. His gifts for usefulness are stable and many-sided, and should carry their possessor far.

CHURCHILL, Eugene, a prominent, substantial and worthy farmer in Section 33, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born October 14, 1840, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., forty miles from Buffalo in that State. He is a son of Silas and Esther (Palmer) Churchill, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. The family is of Puritan stock. An uncle of Silas Churchill was, together with his father, a prisoner in the hands of the British during the Revolutionary War. Silas Churchill and his wife were the parents of the following named children: Dorliska, born December 14, 1819, who married Charles Sherwood (deceased) and died, leaving two children: Arvilla, born June 14, 1822, who was the wife of John Hull; Emilinus, born June 14, 1824, who was an Indian trader and was murdered for his money, his body being thrown into the Wisconsin River; Pimbrook, born April 22, 1826, now a resident of Webster, Mass.; Homer, born June 29, 1828, who served three years in a New York regiment during the Civil War; Elroy, now of Rochester, N. Y., born September 24, 1839, was a member of the First New York Dragoons in the Civil War, was wounded six times and still carries three rebel bullets in his body; Delos and DeForest, twins, born October 14, 1832, the former of Michigan and the latter of New York; Cecelia, born May 16, 1835, a widow, of Buffalo, N. Y., who first married a Mr. Braden and afterward a Mr. Cox; Octavia Goldthwaite, deceased, born August 3, 1837, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y., whose daughter, Nellie, is a teacher in a medical college near Webster, Mass., and Eugene.

Silas Churchill, the father, was a self-made

man, an inveterate reader and strong and facile writer. He was a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., when but three frame houses were to be seen in that city. He lived there at the outbreak of the War of 1812, but having his ankle bone removed could not enter the military service. He was for some time editor of the *Angelica*. In politics he was an old-line Whig and an active worker in the "Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too" campaign. He died in Yorkshire, N. Y., about 1886. His widow married again but died about 1844.

Eugene Churchill received his education in the public schools of his native State and then worked with his brother, who was a house carpenter by trade, for two years. On February 11, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, which was in Sheridan's command. His first engagement was in the battle of the Wilderness, where the Ninth was under fire for eight days. After the first fight, being sick and a raw recruit, he was taken to the hospital in Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Winchester and after participating in all its subsequent engagements, was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., and being discharged at Buffalo, N. Y., returned home. In 1866 he went from New York to Independence, Ia., and about 1868 located in Fulton County, Ill., first purchasing 170 acres and moving to his present farm in 1869.

On Thanksgiving day, 1888, Mr. Churchill was joined in marriage to Emily Arendale (nee Brown), widow of Thomas Arendale and a daughter of Francis R. and Nancy (Laws) Brown, the mother a native of Culpeper, Va., and the father of Kentucky. Mr and Mrs. Brown were married in 1844 and had the following named children: Martin W., of Winfield, Kan., born November 28, 1845; Rhoda A., born January 14, 1847, wife of L. D. Boyer, a farmer in Banner Township, Fulton County; George W., born June 21, 1849, a retired farmer, living in Canton, Ill., and John (deceased), a twin of George W., born June 29, 1849.

Martha E. Brown, the wife of Eugene Churchill, was born July 7, 1855. Their union resulted in two children: Dorliska E., born November 10, 1889, and Theresa Marie, born January 1, 1895. Mrs. Churchill, who in maidenhood was Emma Brown, was married April 16, 1878, at Cuba, Ill., to Thomas A. Arendale. By this union was born October 14, 1879, one child, Myrtle, who died May 7, 1880. Mr. Arendale had been married before and left two children by his previous marriage: Theresa M. and John C. Theresa married Rev. H. H. McFall, resides at Biggsville, Ill., and has two sons, and John C. lives on the old Brown homestead farm, having married Bertha E. Barnett and has two children, a son and a daughter. John C. Arundale, Mrs. Churchill's step-son, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, made his home with the Churchill family after the death of his mother until his marriage. Mrs. Churchill's father was born July 7, 1821,

and died August 25, 1892. The mother, Nancy L. Brown, was born October 28, 1822, and died June 17, 1890.

Mr. Churchill's farm consists of 170 acres, and by constant, systematic and intelligent care he has made it one of the most beautiful homes in the county. For many years he has been a breeder of Hereford cattle and roadster horses, as well as of fine Poland-China hogs. Numbers of fine animals have been turned from his stock and in numerous instances he has taken first-class prizes where fifty exhibitors were competing. He is a public-spirited citizen and takes an active interest in the affairs of the township and county. In him church and school have ever found a ready advocate and helper, and his time and means are freely given to the maintenance of the public welfare.

In politics Mr. Churchill is an unswerving Republican and adheres with steadfast constancy to the principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln. Fraternally he is affiliated with the G. A. R. and the Mutual Aid. His wife, daughters and himself are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLARK, John.—Although the memory of the roar of cannon, of the glitter of bayonets and the pestilential surroundings of Southern prisons has been drowned somewhat in the later peace of agricultural pursuits, the three years' service of John Clark in the Civil War remains the paramount and most absorbing experience in the life of this honored soldier and farmer of Bernadotte Township. Mr. Clark is of early American ancestry, and his birth occurred in Belmont County, Ohio, May 29, 1837. His parents, George W. and Rachel (Knock) Clark, were natives of Maryland, and were born March 19, 1812, and October 24, 1812, respectively. The marriage of this couple occurred November 20, 1834, and they soon after settled in Belmont County, Ohio, coming to Fulton County, this State, in 1840. Mr. Clark bought a farm two miles southwest of Bernadotte, and in 1842 purchased another tract of land in Vermont Township, from which he eventually retired to Astoria, where his death occurred at an advanced age. His wife died October 1, 1844. Of their children, Minerva was born November 9, 1835, and died August 31, 1850; John Clark, born as above stated; Ann E., born in 1839, and became the wife of David Sterling, of Pittsburg, Kans.; Thomas Willis and Wesley (twins), born May 6, 1841; Sarah E., born September 20, 1843, died October 1, 1844. For his second wife George W. Clark married Elizabeth Traner, and of their union there were the following children: Sarah E., born July 11, 1845, the wife of Joshua Bucey, of Astoria; Rachel, born March 20, 1847, wife of Jacob Deering, of Astoria; Zachariah T., born December 1, 1848; William, born August 19, 1850, and died September 1, 1850; Abraham, born November 13, 1851, deceased;

Henry is a farmer of Pleasant Township; and James, who is a farmer of Missouri.

John Clark was three years old when he came to Fulton County with his parents. The nearest neighbor of the family was half a mile distant, and the next nearest lived three miles away. The early subscription schools afforded opportunity to acquire the rudiments of education, and he remained at home until his marriage to Louise A. Trone, October 7, 1858. Mrs. Clark was born in York County, Pa., March 10, 1839, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dupez) Trone, Fulton County pioneers of 1853, the former of whom died in Woodland Township in 1857, and the latter in 1889. The children of John Clark and his wife are as follows: Mary E., born July 13, 1859, wife of W. H. West, of Iowa; Sarah E. and Minerva J. (twins), born September 10, 1861, died the day of their birth; Joseph W., born December 19, 1865, a resident of Frederick, Ill.; Louise A., born December 28, 1867, wife of Robert Quillen, of Indiana; Elressa May, born May 29, 1870, wife of Frank Rodgers, general merchant of Table Grove, Ill.; Rebecca C., born November 9, 1872, living at home; John H., born August 31, 1876; Simeon R., born November 22, 1879; Sylvester R., born May 23, 1882.

After his marriage Mr. Clark settled on eighty acres of land in Woodland Township, where his home was a log cabin, and his opportunity the hitherto uncultivated soil. Timber and brush had held undisputed sway over this land for unknown years, and in clearing it his task extended from sunrise to sunset. However, when the Civil War broke out he had succeeded in bringing a sort of rude order into his surroundings, and a large part of his land was under cultivation. August 9, 1862, he enlisted at Quincy, Ill., in Company F, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and from there was sent to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment assisted to drive the Confederate General Bragg to Wildcat, N. C. The regiment next participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, and on September 20, 1863, Mr. Clark was captured by the rebels, sent to Richmond, Va., and thrown into Libby Prison, afterward being taken to Danville, where his prison menu included mule meat, being otherwise subjected to inhuman treatment. On April 14, 1864, he was transferred to Andersonville Prison, and thus he made the rounds of the most noted rebel prisons of the Civil War period. The inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners was further illustrated when, at the time of an expected bombardment of the city of Charleston by the Union forces, Mr. Clark and a number of his comrades were taken to that city and placed within the range of the Union guns for the purpose of warding off the attack. The scheme proved a failure, however, for when the bombardment began it was welcomed by the cheers of the Union prisoners, and the guns were



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turned upon the city, which was shelled to a finish. Afterward the prisoners were lined up and associated with yellow fever victims, that they might become inoculated and die, but this effort to get them out of the way also failed. A doctor finally was sent in to parole the sick, and for every ten sick one well man was paroled. Mr. Clark bought his release for five dollars, and then returned to Charleston, and took boat for neutral waters. He finally reached home January 1, 1865, and after a rest of thirty days rejoined his regiment at Nashville, at the end of its service. The Eighty-fourth was a gallant body of men, and its ranks contained many heroes. Of its original 1,000 members, but 333 returned to their homes.

After the war Mr. Clark continued to live in Woodland Township until 1869, in which year he made a trip to Kansas, with the expectation of possible settlement there. In 1870 he settled in Bernadotte Township, purchasing 160 acres of land, eighty of which he subsequently disposed of. At the present time he has a comfortable home and a well equipped farm, the residence and buildings being of his own construction. The hard work of the farm has of necessity been left to others, as ever since the war the returned soldier has carried around with him a resultant weakness, a perpetual reminder of the grim and terrible tragedy of the war period. With his wife he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and in politics is a staunch Republican. Mr. Clark is one of the most prominent members of the local Grand Army of the Republic, and it is useless to add that his are among the most interesting of the reminiscences of wartime which enliven the annual campfires. He is a man of sterling general worth, and his life has been tuned to industry, self-sacrifice and loyalty to his country and its interests.

CLAUSON, Rutsor Y.—Upon the farm upon which he now lives in Joshua Township Rutsor Y. Clauson was born August 19, 1875, and here he has spent his entire life. The property bears many evidences of the industry and good management of his father, Isaac A. Clauson, who, as a young man, journeyed from New Jersey in the early days and underwent the trials and discomforts of Illinois pioneering. While yet his competence was a matter of speculation solely he married Caroline Young, a native of Joshua Township, and with the aid of his young wife struggled to a position of financial and general importance in the community.

Trained to agriculture from early youth, Rutsor Y. Clauson attended the public schools and in time assumed the management of the farm of his father, to which he has added as opportunity offered and now has 280 acres in Deerfield and Joshua Townships. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is an intelligent and progressive exponent of the best thus far achieved in his time honored calling. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion

allied with the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. Clauson renounced bachelorhood November 28, 1900, marrying Jennie Patton, a native daughter of Fairview Township, and born July 11, 1880. In character and purpose Mr. Clauson sustains the reputation achieved by his father.

CLAYBERG, S. S.—For a period of thirty-three years the health and sanitation of Avon have been safeguarded by the zeal and skill of Dr. S. S. Clayberg, who was born and reared and has spent his entire life within the boundaries of Fulton County. Dr. Clayberg's youth was spent in Cuba, where his birth occurred January 5, 1838, the year after the arrival of his parents, George and Elizabeth (Baughman) Clayberg. The father was born on a farm in Pennsylvania and when he had arrived at a self-supporting age determined to cast his fortune with Ohio, which then had a widely scattered population. Energetic and economical, he saved more at farming than he spent, and in time married Elizabeth Baughman, who was born in the Buckeye State. Still possessed of the spirit of unrest, he gathered together his household belongings in the summer of 1837, and with a wagon and team drove across country to Cuba, Fulton County, near which town he purchased land and engaged in farming and stock-raising on an increasingly large scale. This farm he developed from raw prairie into a fine and paying property, and it still is a valued possession of the family. Six children played around his fireside and added incentive and aim to his labor, and of these all but one is living.

Notwithstanding the limited resources of his father, Dr. Clayberg secured excellent educational advantages, studying in the public schools of Cuba, at the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, which he attended two years, and the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. Engaging in practice with Dr. Hull, of Cuba, in 1873, he came to Avon and stepped into the practice of Dr. Saunders, and about five years ago established a partnership with E. E. Davis. The Doctor is a member of the Military Tract Medical Association and is a frequent contributor to well known medical works throughout the country.

On May 20, 1864, Dr. Clayberg was united in marriage to Sarah Belle Bowen, a native of Fairview, who died in 1870, leaving three children, of whom Sue Blanche is the life of F. W. Thompkins; William Harry is employed in one of the banks of Avon, and Louisiana is deceased. On June 22, 1875, Dr. Clayberg married N. Abigail Mings, of Fulton County, and the mother of a son, Jiles M. Dr. Clayberg is an ardent fraternalist and is connected with the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Avon Lodge). The Doctor was made a Mason in 1865 and is a member of Harmony Lodge (Avon), No. 350, A. F. & A. M.; Canton Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M., and Galesburg Commandery,

No. 68. Professionally he is esteemed by his fellow practitioners of whatever school, and the passing years have found him ever ready to add to his store of knowledge and in touch with the best thus far known of the science of healing.

COBLEIGH, Francis Albion.—Belonging to that class of workers whose practical education, quick perceptions and great capacity for painstaking industry have advanced them to positions of business prominence formerly occupied by men many years their seniors, Francis Albion Cobleigh, while representing the vigorous and resourceful present of the Central West, gives promise of participating in its more enlightened future, more especially of Canton, this county, where he is engaged in a well established real-estate, loan and insurance business.

Mr. Cobleigh was born April 19, 1867, in Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., and comes of a family of cherished traditions and commendable pride in the character and ambitions of those bearing its name. At least four generations have pursued their avocations in the State of New Hampshire. There lived the paternal grandfather, who came presumably from England, and there was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire County, Erastus Cobleigh, the next in line of descent, who married Hannah Day, also of Chesterfield. Royal Erastus Cobleigh, the paternal grandfather, was born in Chesterfield and married Mercy Gay, of Concord, Vt., and their son, Gordis R., the father of Francis Albion, was born in Lisbon, Grafton County, N. H. The mother of Mr. Cobleigh was formerly Mary V. Smith, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Smith, the former a native of Jefferson County, Va., and the latter of Estell County, Ky. Mrs. Cobleigh's grandfather, Henry Smith, emigrated from Prussia, Germany, to Virginia, and there married Mary Frye, a native of the Old Dominion.

Primarily Mr. Cobleigh was educated in the public schools of Pekin and Peoria, Ill., and eventually entered Knox College, at Galesburg, that State. His parents moved to Peoria in 1880 and to Canton in 1889. He inaugurated his independent career as a clerk in a dry goods house, and later was bookkeeper for a railroad construction company. He then followed farming for one year and still later became the proprietor of a cigar manufactory. In 1893 he established a real estate, loan and insurance business, and since has engineered some of the most important real-estate transactions in this section. He is shrewd and far-sighted, has a thorough knowledge of city and town land values and is well posted as to the resources and advantages at the disposal of people contemplating settlement or change of location in Canton and vicinity.

On January 9, 1896, Mr. Cobleigh married Elizabeth Irene Plattenburg, a native of Canton and formerly a student in the public schools.

Mr. Cobleigh is a staunch Republican, but thus far has taken no active interest in the local undertakings of his party. In religion he is a Universalist. A sincere appreciator of friends and the higher diversions of society, he is deservedly popular in various local organizations, among them the Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.; Lodge No. 54, K. of P.; Lodge No. 623, B. P. O. E.; Order of the Eastern Star and I. O. R. M. He is a Mason of long standing and identified with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Shrine and Consistory. The business and social success of Mr. Cobleigh has been materially aided by that spirit of kindness which makes the whole world kin, which appreciates merit in others, and which recognizes the value of tact and consideration in dealing with all the problems of life.

CODY, Patrick, a successful wholesale and retail liquor merchant of Canton, Ill., was born in Cass County, Ill., in 1857, a son of Walter Cody, a native of Ireland. The latter was a farmer by occupation, who came to the United States about the middle of the last century, coming to Illinois and settling in Cass County, and there he followed farming until the time of his death. In early youth Patrick Cody received his education in the common schools of Cass County, and after finishing his studies was employed for some time as a bartender in that locality. In 1893 he came to Fulton County, locating in Canton and working in a saloon between two and three years. Then he bought out the concern of J. Taylor, and has since conducted a wholesale and retail liquor business. For a while he acted in the capacity of Treasurer of the Bartenders' Association of Canton. In his line of business he commands a remunerative trade. In fraternal circles Mr. Cody is identified with the Order of Eagles.

COLEMAN, Amasa Landon (deceased), whose life was conspicuously identified with the agricultural development of Fulton County, Ill., during the early history of that region, and who was among the most prominent of the pioneer toilers who left the impress of their strong character upon the growth of the new settlement, was born in Hackettstown, N. J., October 2, 1821, a son of John and Elizabeth (Pool) Coleman. The former was a native of New Jersey and the latter born in France, coming with her parents to America during the French Revolution. John Coleman, who traveled overland from New Jersey to Illinois in 1819, conveying in eight wagons his household furnishings, a stock of merchandise and a large family, to Canton, Fulton County, was second to none of the primitive settlers in the influence which he wielded during the formative processes which laid the foundation for a prosperity then hidden from mortal ken. His sturdy and self-reliant character was manifest in the bringing with him in his venturesome, tedious and difficult journey to a far-away semi-

wilderness, twelve of his family of fourteen children, the other two remaining amid the scenes of comfort and refinement surrounding their Eastern home. A portrayal of the life of this indomitable representative of the pioneer element in Western Illinois appears in an adjoining section of this volume.

In early youth Amasa L. Coleman, who was two years old when his parents brought him to the West, attended the subscription school in the vicinity of his home in Fulton County and afterward completed his education in the Canton College. He was an apt student and keen observer, and possessed superior qualifications. His first experience in work after finishing his scholastic training was as manager of his father's estate in behalf of his mother. This estate was very large, including many hundred acres of land near Canton. At one time the Coleman family owned large tracts of land adjoining the town of Canton, John Coleman, the head of the family, having purchased at an early period seven quarter-sections in one body. After the estate was distributed among the heirs Amasa L. Coleman devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. He was a man of stalwart form, fine physical proportions and rugged physique. Possessed of sterling traits of character, his career was, in an eminent degree, useful to those about him, and serviceable to the interests of the community. Although slow to form friendships, having once formed them he was true and steadfast in friendly attachment. His was a busy life, but he occasionally found time for recreation, and made several visits to the Eastern States. He was kind to the needy and contributed freely to charitable institutions. His religious inclinations favored the Presbyterian Church, but he was a liberal supporter of all denominations. Politically he was a Democrat, entertaining, however, no desire for public office. As a man and as a citizen he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all classes of people, and his death, which occurred February 6, 1890, was deeply lamented. He left a valuable estate for his children.

The marriage of Amasa L. Coleman took place in what is now Banner Township, Fulton County, on February 3, 1850, when he was wedded to Mary Fidler, a daughter of George and Mary (Storms) Fidler, who was born on a farm in the vicinity of Sandusky, Ohio. Her father was a native of Maryland and her mother of Virginia, where the family were slaveholders. Mr. and Mrs. Fidler were married in Virginia, whence they moved to Ohio, and thence to Fulton County, Ill., where they settled about the year 1826.

Three children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, namely: George F., who resides with his sister, Mrs. Roberts, in Canton, Ill.; Elizabeth, widow of A. L. Roberts, of that place, and Josephine, wife of John Pensinger, also of Canton. The mother of this family died July 18, 1878. She was a woman of strong

common sense and sound business judgment, and distinguished by noble traits of character. In graces of mind, purity of heart and devotion to duty, she was a typical representation of that most admirable body of pioneer wives who so loyally sustained their resolute and dauntless husbands amid the privations and perils of the early Western settlements.

COLEMAN, Charles T.—Thirty-nine years of association with the insurance business in Canton has established for Charles T. Coleman a reputation for ability, resource and unflagging industry. He is one of the captains of success who have piloted their own craft to harbor. In his many varieties of experience he has served his country as a soldier and the rising generation as an educator, and out of all his struggles has evolved the belief that hard work rarely injures anyone and honesty always pays.

Mr. Coleman was born November 4, 1840, in Victory, Cayuga County, N. Y., a son of Charles and Delana (Cosgrove) Coleman, natives of Vermont. Charles Coleman, Sr., who was born June 5, 1810, moved while very young with his parents to Pennsylvania and at the age of nine years went to live in the State of New York. In 1870 he joined his son and namesake in Canton and died there February 15, 1899, at the age of almost eighty-nine years. His wife, who was born October 25, 1815, died in Canton March 8, 1901. Charles T. Coleman was educated in the public schools and at the Red Creek Academy, in New York, thereafter engaging in educational work for three years, and in June, 1861, graduating from Eastman's Commercial College, in Rochester, N. Y. His life passed without particular incident until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, on August 16, 1861, at the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, under the first call for troops after the first battle of Bull Run. He participated in nearly all of the important engagements up to June 14, 1863, when at Port Hudson, La., he lost his right arm and in consequence received his honorable discharge from the service September 2d, following.

Coming to Canton in April, 1865, Mr. Charles T. Coleman during the following year became identified with the insurance business with C. T. Heald, remaining in that capacity for fourteen years, in 1880 purchasing the business outright from the former owner. In the meantime he has taken a keen interest in many phases of community life, is socially prominent and is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Closely identified with Grand Army affairs, he has been Quartermaster of Post No. 69 for several years, Commander of the same two terms and has also served as its Chaplain and Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Illinois. The marriage ceremony of Mr. Coleman and Adeline Murphy was solemnized January 22, 1865, and of this union there were two children: Lyman M. and Min-

nie L. Mrs. Coleman, whose death a host of friends was called upon to mourn March 6, 1900, was a daughter of John Murphy, who came to this country from Ireland with his parents when nine years old. Her mother was formerly Rebecca Clay. On March 12, 1907, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage as his second wife with Mrs. Ida M. Blakemore, of Canton, Ill.

Mr. Coleman is one of the best known insurance men in this part of the State and few have a more comprehensive knowledge of the business. Through tact, fair representation and business integrity he has won the confidence of the community, a valuable asset indeed, and one which assures a continuation of his present prosperity.

COLEMAN, James E., M. D.—The most enlightened tenets of medical and surgical science find expression in the career of Dr. James E. Coleman, a general practitioner of Canton, this county, since the summer of 1884, a leading and progressive factor in many of the foremost medical associations in the country and a potent influence in securing to the children of Canton the best possible educational opportunities. Dr. Coleman's professional ambitions unfolded on the farm near Canton, where he was born February 28, 1863. He is of English-French and German descent, a son of Ezra P. Coleman, who was born at Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J., in 1818, and grandson of John Coleman, born on Schooley's Mountain, also in New Jersey. John Coleman married a daughter of France. Sarah (Beard) Coleman, mother of James E., was born in Virginia and was of German parentage.

The success of Dr. Coleman cannot be attributed to exceptional educational or professional advantages. He attended the district school in the country and graduated from the high school in Canton, thereafter entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was duly graduated in February, 1884. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Nettie Porter, a native of Canton and a graduate of the high school. Of this union there is a son, Everett P. Coleman. Dr. Coleman is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Society, and he has long been connected with the Military Tract Medical Society, of which he has served as President. His interest in education is second only to his interest in the art of healing. For several years he has been a member of the Board of Education and was for a time President of that body, and his insistence upon discarding old-time methods has been largely responsible for its present high standard of instruction.

Dr. Coleman is social in his tendencies, and out of his busy life finds time for the relaxations and diversions which rest the mind and invigorate the body. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen

of America and the Independent Order of Elks. Professionally he belongs to the emancipated class whose mind is open to light, and who sanction the beliefs of the past only so far as they are in harmony with the greater progress and enlightenment of the present. He takes time to investigate the new order of things, and has the breadth of mind to judge wisely yet conservatively. One might say that a great capacity for painstaking constitutes one of his chief mental assets, as well as a genuine liking for the enormous amount of work entailed by his supreme allegiance to a fascinating and inexhaustible science.

COLEMAN, John (deceased), whose acuteness, foresight, tact and tenacity of purpose made him one of the most successful among the pioneer merchants, millers, tavern-keepers and farmers of Fulton County, Ill., was a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1772. In early youth John Coleman attended the public schools convenient to his home, and, on reaching manhood, applied himself to merchandising, in which pursuit he was successful. After conducting a store for some years in his native State, and rearing a large family there, he became possessed of a strong desire to try his fortune in what was then known as the "Far West." Therefore, in the fall of 1819, he made his way westward, traveling overland to Illinois, at that period the frontier. The journey was accomplished with five wagons, in which were conveyed groceries, dry goods, etc., purchased in New York City. Besides his assortment of merchandise, he brought a considerable equipment of household furnishings, and a family consisting of his wife and twelve children, two children being left in New Jersey. He settled in the town of Canton, Fulton County, first occupying a log house which stood on the site of the present N. B. Childs Block, on Wood Street. There he displayed and sold his goods, not arranging them on shelves for sale over a counter, but picking them out as needed from bales and other receptacles stowed under the beds of the dwelling. With the exception of a few neighbors, his customers were Indians, of whom it was not an infrequent occurrence to have as many as 200 on certain occasions waiting to be served. Before settling in Canton, Mr. Coleman had bought seven quarter-sections of land in one body, and on a portion of this he put up a building, about the year 1829, for which he obtained a tavern license. The place was named the "Travelers' Rest," and no house in the Military Tract was better known to men traveling in that region. On his farm he kept a grocery and had some other merchandise for sale until the memorable storm of 1835 demolished the storeroom, and a large number of cloaks and Mackinaw blankets in his stock were scattered broadcast over the prairie. One of Mr. Coleman's various enterprises was a "band mill," established by him just north of Fairview (Fulton County) bridge, which was noted in that locality for making haste—and meal—



Sarah J. Hering

slowly. It was said that its running was so slow that the clogs were in the habit of chewing the bands "in two" while the mill was grinding a grist. Mr. Coleman was essentially a trading man, and possessed a rare faculty for profitable bargaining. As a result of his sagacity and sound judgment he acquired what in those times was considered a fortune, and left a considerable estate to his children, each member of his numerous family being the recipient of a substantial inheritance.

Mr. Coleman was united in marriage in early manhood with Elizabeth Pool, who was a native of France. The offspring of their union was, as before stated, fourteen children. The father of this family was possessed not only of a strong mind, but, in physical capacity, was a man of extraordinary power. He died in May, 1835, at the age of sixty-three years, leaving to his posterity a record as one of the most remarkable characters among the pioneer settlers of Fulton County.

COLEMAN, N. J., who has been industriously engaged in farming in Canton Township, Fulton County, Ill., since he reached the age of maturity, and is well and favorably known to all its residents, was born in that township in 1863, a son of William and Esther J. (Lawrence) Coleman, natives, respectively, of Fulton County and the State of New Jersey. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, spending his youth on his father's farm, and attending the district schools of the vicinity in boyhood. When twenty-one years old he began farming on his own responsibility in Section 10, Canton Township, where he then had sixty acres of land, and where he subsequently bought twenty acres more. On this place he has made all the present improvements. Besides carrying on a general line of farming, he devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock.

In 1884 Mr. Coleman was united in marriage with Rosetta Tyler, born in Peoria County, Ill., and a daughter of James Tyler, a farmer of Fulton County, and a native of the State of Maryland. Two children resulted from this union, namely: Earl and Lena. Fraternally Mr. Coleman is identified with the M. W. A. and the I. O. O. F. He is a thorough and careful farmer, and a man of upright character. Mr. Coleman is a brother of S. L. Coleman, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

COLEMAN, S. L., an energetic, prosperous and progressive farmer of Canton Township, Fulton County, Ill., and a member of one of the favorably known pioneer families of that region, was born in that township in 1858, a son of William and Esther J. (Lawrence) Coleman, the former a native of Fulton County, and the latter of the State of New Jersey. William Coleman's father was a New Yorker by birth. The grandfather Coleman left his native State for the West at a very early period, and coming to Illinois settled in the township where

his son and grandson have followed him in agricultural pursuits. He made the journey to his destination partly by water, and the remainder of the way by wagon. After locating in Fulton County he broke up a tract of prairie land with oxen and making on it the necessary improvements, there applied himself to the cultivation of the soil. He possessed the sturdy qualities characteristic of the pioneer settler, and bore his full share in developing that part of the country from its primitive state to a productive and populous center of activity, and thus his industrious and persevering career was finally terminated by death. His son, William Coleman, was born in Canton Township in 1827, and there he followed farming throughout his active life. His first purchase of land consisted of 160 acres lying three miles north of Canton, Ill., which he improved in a thorough manner. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising on this property until 1896, when he retired from his labors. He is still the owner of 520 acres in Canton Township. His life has always been marked by the same sterling qualities manifest in his father's course, and he is greatly respected by all who know him. By his union with Esther J. Lawrence he became the father of seven children.

S. L. Coleman, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the paternal farm, and in early youth enjoyed the advantages of the public schools in the vicinity of his home. His whole life has been devoted to farming, and in this pursuit he has met with deserved success. He has inherited the industry, tenacity of purpose and frugality of his worthy progenitors, which are apparent in the successful results attending his farming operations. In 1894 he bought eighty acres of land of Thomas Page, and eighty acres more belonging to Frank Alward. On this 160-acre tract he makes his home, and is busy in tilling the soil. Much of his time is devoted to raising cattle, sheep and hogs. He is a farmer of up-to-date methods, and is very thorough in his work. In 1887 Mr. Coleman was united in marriage with Nellie Herbert, who was born in Fulton County. They are the parents of one son, Guy.

COLLIER, Frank T., proprietor of a clothing and gents' furnishing store at Ipava and a leading citizen, was born in that village July 7, 1867, a son of William T. Collier, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Frank spent his early life on a farm and in attending the public schools. In 1882 he accompanied his father to Arkansas, assisting him, as in Fulton County, in his agricultural operations, and in 1889, when the elder Collier established a clothing store at Stuttgart, Ark., Frank was placed in active charge of it. Until 1890 he successfully conducted the business, when it was sold and the young man resumed farming.

Mr. Collier continued in his old-time avocation until 1894, and on December 26th of that year was united in marriage with Ethel C. Chaney, a daughter of Col. R. C. Chaney, a Con-

federate Colonel and for many years a prominent citizen and member of the Louisiana State Legislature and a State Senator, Sheriff and County Judge in Arkansas. Mrs. Collier died August 15, 1895, and in 1899 the husband returned to Ipava. At first he embarked in the hay-baling and pressing business, continuing thus engaged until 1902, when, in partnership with his uncle, he established a clothing and gents' furnishing store. Shortly afterward Mr. Collier purchased his uncle's interest and has since conducted the business alone and developed it to a most substantial and prosperous state.

On April 2, 1905, Frank T. Collier was married to Nellie LeHow, of Vermont Township, Ill., and a daughter of the late John LeHow. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. and M. W. A., is a member of the City Council of Ipava and a leading Democrat in that locality. His courtesy, geniality and ability to "furnish the goods" have made him one of the most prominent business men of his section, and his enterprise and public spirit stamp him as a progressive citizen with a bright and a broad future before him.

COLLIER, William T. (deceased).—While many worthy civilian efforts have characterized the usefulness of William T. Collier, it is, perhaps, as a soldier of the Union that those nearest and dearest to him like best to remember him. Certain it is that the traits of courage and faithfulness with which Mr. Collier was so richly endowed, found no more certain avenue of expression than in the great Rebellion, where freedom for slaves and unity of government were purchased at the frightful sacrifice of 650,000 lives. As were the great majority who came to the rescue of their country in its dire necessity, Mr. Collier was following the dull routine of the farm, and his life up to that time had known little deviation from the strict fulfillment of home duty, interspersed by irregular attendance at the district schools. His family had pioneered Fulton County many years previous, and it was in his boyhood that his father settled in Bernadotte Township, following the removal of the family from Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., where the lad was born in 1844.

Under the first call for troops after the battle of Bull Run in July, 1861, Mr. Collier enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service October 31, 1861. The company was originally a part of the Douglas Brigade, recruited principally from the young farmer population of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. The company participated in thirty-one battles, including Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Antietam, the second Bull Run, Yorktown, Fredericksburg and Murrefreesboro, and was 128 days under continuous fire. It traveled 11,965 miles, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched on foot. At the expiration of his three years' enlistment Mr.

Collier returned to Ipava, and when the call for troops was issued December 19, 1864, for 100,000 men he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, organized at Quincy, Ill., and was mustered into service February 23, 1865. The regiment proceeded at once to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Dalton, Ga., and was stationed at Kingston, that State, when General Warfield surrendered 12,000 Confederate soldiers to Colonel French B. Woodall, of the One Hundred and Fifty-first. The regiment, after garrison and guerilla duty, was ordered to Columbus, Ga., where it was mustered out January 24, 1866, and at Springfield, Ill., was paid in full and discharged from duty February 8, 1866. Throughout the four years of his service Mr. Collier gave to his country the best that was in him, patiently enduring the long march, inadequate quarters and insufficient food, and tendering innumerable kindly services to less fortunate comrades-at-arms.

During August, 1866, Mr. Collier was united in marriage to Caroline Ball, a native of Ohio, and soon after settled on a farm which he occupied until 1869. From then until 1871 he lived in Kansas, but not realizing his expectations in that State, returned to Ipava, and in 1876 located in Lewistown, Ill., where he held the office of City Marshal until, resigning the position, he returned to Ipava in 1878. He then opened a meat market and in connection with its management served as Deputy Sheriff of Fulton County under Major D. J. Waggoner until 1882. He then returned to the West, locating in Arkansas, where he engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising until his health failed in 1900. In order to regain his health Mr. Collier went to Hot Springs, Ark., but finding no relief visited his son in Scott County, Ill., where his death occurred September 15, 1900. Mr. Collier is survived by his wife, who lives with her son, Frank T., in Ipava, and who, notwithstanding many mile-posts of existence, enjoys excellent health and retains undiminished interest in the affairs of the younger generation. Besides Frank T., her oldest born, there is Daniel B., of Gillett, Ark.; Edwin D., a carpenter and builder of Winchester, Ill.; William D., a farmer of Arkansas; Harry H., a locomotive fireman on the Cotton Belt Railroad, and Fred E., a merchant of Gillett, Ark.

COLTER, Hugh R., the first County Clerk of Fulton County, came to Lewistown about the time of the organization of the county in 1823, also serving by appointment as Clerk of the first Circuit Court. Mr. Colter has the reputation of being the second lawyer in Fulton County, his admission to the bar taking place in 1825, while, according to "The Bench and Bar of Illinois," E. T. Warren, an attorney from Maine, located at Lewistown in 1824, remaining there about four years. After retiring from office Mr. Colter engaged in teaching for a time, but later removed to Grant County, Wis.,

where he served as County Judge and where he died in 1876.

COMSTOCK, Frank I., a well-known attorney-at-law of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., who is also successfully engaged in the real-estate business, was born in Vans Valley, Ohio, December 16, 1871. He is a son of Leander and Catherine (Sigler) Comstock, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Leander Comstock, who was a farmer by occupation, located at Lewistown in 1892 and lived a retired life, dying in 1899.

Frank I. Comstock spent his boyhood on his father's farm and enjoyed the advantages of the district schools. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Central Normal College of Ohio, from which he graduated with the class of 1891. On coming to Illinois in 1892 he was engaged in teaching for five years, and during this period also applied himself to the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1898. Of twenty-three applicants when he passed the examination but three were admitted, a fact which attests to the thoroughness of his preparation. In the year last mentioned he established himself in the practice of law in Lewistown, and since then has acquired a lucrative practice. In addition to this he deals in real estate and makes mortgage loans. He bears an excellent reputation as an able lawyer, an upright man and a useful citizen.

On December 24, 1898, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Rachael Manley, a daughter of Jacob Manley, who was in his lifetime one of the leading citizens of McDonough County. Politically Mr. Comstock gives his support to the Republican party.

CONE, Merritt H., County Treasurer of Fulton County, Ill., and one of the most successful stockman in this section of the State, comes of a pioneer family which is very prominent in connection with the history of Farmington. He was born in Farmington Township himself, on the 29th of August, 1861, the son of Henry and Mary (Eggleston) Cone. In 1833 Henry Cone came to Fulton County with his father, Joseph, the grandfather of the County Treasurer. The Eastern home of the family had been in Harwinton, Conn., not far from Farmington, that State, and when its members located in the new, unformed and partially unnamed Western country, and learned that another township was to be organized which embraced their homestead, they induced the Government authorities to call it Farmington, in honor of the village near the birthplace of Joseph Cone. Naturally, both father and son took great pride in the progress of the town of Farmington, to which they donated \$2,000 for the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to that place, as well as a beautiful little park, which is a feature of the locality.

Joseph Cone, the grandfather, was one of the

most uncompromising Abolitionists in Illinois. He was a vigorous supporter of all public enterprises, a firm believer in Congregationalism, and in all his opinions and actions a positive, honest man. He was instrumental in organizing the Congregational Church at Farmington, and both religious and educational movements always found in him a warm and helpful friend. As an individual he was charitable, and ever ready to assist those in trouble who were honestly exerting themselves to the best of their abilities. Henry Cone, the father, inherited and absorbed from Joseph his anti-slavery proclivities, and joined the Republican party upon its organization in 1856. He actively participated in local politics, and soon became a leader in his township. Not only did he loyally support the party until his death, but to the extent of his strength and means firmly upheld all movements which seemed for the good of the community in which he had been strongly influential for so many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cone were the parents of six children, viz.: Sophia, widow of William Field, residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie, wife of Silas Hays, of the same city; Nellie, living at Grinnell, Ia.; Luther, who is on the old farm near Farmington; Margaret Alsbury, a resident of Chicago; and Merritt H., the youngest of the family.

Merritt H. Cone received that training which has produced so many stalwart men—the combined discipline of the farm and the common school. After graduating from the public schools at Farmington, in 1878, he entered Lake Forest University, and advanced to the Sophomore year with the class of 1883. But feeling that his career lay in the activities of practical life, he left college and devoted himself, with characteristic energy and ability, to agricultural pursuits, gradually concentrating all his efforts into the raising and selling of livestock. For twenty years he engaged in these lines and finally became recognized as an authority and a marked example of the profitable nature of the business, when properly managed. In later years he was a member of the widely known firm of Steenburg & Cone, stock dealers, feeders and shippers. He had reached this position in the business field, when called to his important public duties in connection with the County Treasurership, which required even a higher order of ability, based, however, upon the same qualities of coolness, sound judgment and ceaseless vigilance which had brought him success in his private affairs.

Although a stalwart Republican and a descendant of old Whig stock, with political inclinations implanted in his very blood, Mr. Cone did not become active in politics until 1899. In that year he became a Central Committeeman from Farmington Township. In 1900 he was elected Supervisor by a good majority, and by his careful and energetic administration of that office both satisfied his constituents and broadened his experience and abilities, so that

he was admirably adapted to assume higher public service. Although the Fulton County Board of Supervisors was Democratic, his good judgment, business prudence, practical methods and unprejudiced care in guarding the public interests promptly won him the hearty recognition of his co-workers, irrespective of party. In this capacity he proved not only that he possessed abilities of high administrative order which were capable of indefinite expansion, but that they were accompanied by absolute trustworthiness—an ideal combination for the character of the public servant. This combination is more than ever necessary when the public official is to be entrusted with the keeping of the people's funds. In Mr. Cone's case the logical outcome was his nomination to the County Treasurership by the Republican party, and his decisive election to the position. The supporters he had gained on the strength of his record as Supervisor, added to the numerous friends he had made in the course of his business travels throughout the county, made his majority noteworthy in the annals of sectional politics; and he was paid the greatest compliment possible by receiving in his own township the largest majority ever given to any candidate for political office. Since his triumphant election in 1902 Mr. Cone has centered all his energies and abilities in the conduct of the office to which he was so decisively called, and in a broader field is repeating his previous record of an unpartisan, business-like record of public administration. As he is still in the youth of middle age, there are doubtless even broader opportunities awaiting him. Although he has met with marked success in both his private and public relations, he is genial and unassuming in his manner, but prompt and direct in his dealings, and these elements of popularity and business-like conduct constitute the prime qualities of his strength.

Merritt H. Cone was united in marriage with Mary Jack, a daughter of Matthew Jack, one of the honored pioneers of Farmington Township. They are the parents of four children—Harry, Mara, Roy and Reta. Mrs. Cone is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

COOK, Charles A., a successful building contractor of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that town in October, 1861. His father, Charles L. Cook, and his mother, Ann (Richardson) Cook, first made their home in Fairview in 1851. The former came to this country from Germany early in life, and the latter was a native of the State of New Jersey. Charles L. Cook conducted a cabinet maker's and wagon maker's shop for some time after his arrival, and subsequently devoted his attention to contracting and carpenter work. He was an honest, well disposed and industrious man, and did full justice to his patrons. His decease occurred in 1904.

After finishing his schooling in Fairview Charles A. Cook learned the trade of a car-

penter and has always continued in that occupation in the place of his birth. He does a general contracting business and attends to all kinds of building. In this line he has been quite successful, and his services are in constant demand. He has constructed some of the best stores and residences in Fairview and its vicinity. His work bears the evidence of exceptional skill, care and a diligent application to details, which have given him an excellent reputation and a profitable patronage. Besides his duties as a contractor Mr. Cook keeps a stock of builders' hardware, and also sells and installs hot air furnaces. In 1899 he erected the attractive and commodious residence which has since been his home.

Mr. Cook was married in Canton, Ill., in 1882, to Elizabeth Hand, who was born in the vicinity of Canton. This union resulted in one child, Minnie J., who is with her parents. Fraternally Mr. Cook is identified with the A. F. & A. M. He is a frank, straightforward man, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors and of all who have dealings with him.

COOK, Milton M.—A man of high intellectual attainments and of practical ability, Milton M. Cook, the present Superintendent of Schools of Fulton County and President of the Lewistown City Improvement Association, is a native of Fairview, Fulton County, born on the 9th of November, 1855, the son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Robinson) Cook. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public school of his native place and at Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., and before being elected to the head of the county school system was a successful teacher, for fifteen years of that period serving as Principal of the Fairview school. His popularity as a Republican and as a man, and the value placed upon his services as an educator, are demonstrated by his prominent official record.

Mr. Cook has been nominated five times for the office of County Superintendent of Schools—once on the first ballot with two opponents, and four times by acclamation—and four times has been elected by handsome majorities, and now, as an incumbent of the position in his fourth term, is acknowledged to be one of the leading educators of the State. He is also a Director of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Association of County Superintendents, and of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association, and Vice-President of the Military Tract Educational Association. Mr. Cook is a leader not only in the field of his profession, but his familiarity with the conditions and needs of Lewistown, with his natural initiative force, has brought him into prominence as an enterprising and pushing man of affairs, and as President of the City Improvement Association he has been one of the strongest factors in this section of the county identified with the general advancement of the public inter-



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ests. His influence is also pronounced in connection with the secret and benevolent orders, as he has been a presiding officer in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias and Court of Honor.

On December 1, 1884, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Flora Spence, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's parents at Lewistown. Mrs. Cook is a lady of rare intelligence and grace of character, and their marital happiness has been clouded only by the death of their children.

COONS, J. H.—One of the most profitable mines in Fulton County is that operated by a company of which James C. Tate is President and principal owner, J. C. Slodin is Secretary and Treasurer, both of Galesburg, Ill., and J. H. Coons, manager. The company has a four and a half-foot vein on an eighty-acre tract of leased land along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, employ from ten to twenty men and mine about 100 tons of coal per day.

J. H. Coons, who has held his present position for the past four years, is a practical coal miner of thirty years' experience. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1859, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Howard) Coons, natives of Ohio, and the latter a gold miner for many years of his life, subsequently turning his attention to farming. The elder Coons came to Fulton County in the beginning of the 'fifties and about 1856 made his way to the Pacific slope, where he became extensively interested in gold mining. Two years later he returned to his family in Fulton County, but in 1859 again crossed the continent, this time to remain on the Pacific coast fourteen years. He was fairly successful, and lived to an advanced age. His son, J. H., began to work at coal mining when seventeen years old, and now is one of the best informed coal miners in the State. He is a man of family, having married, in 1884, Eliza Bell Toomer, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Richard Toomer, a farmer of both Ohio and Fulton County. To Mr. and Mrs. Coons have been born five children: Mrs. May Morley, Lester, Mrs. Bessie Bailey, Gladys, living at home; and Virgil Doyle (the baby).

COOPER, Andrew J., a retired farmer who was also engaged in the livery and feed business in Liverpool, Ill., and a prominent citizen of Fulton County, was born in Cuba, that county, June 23, 1845, a son of Spencer and Mary (Swanigen) Cooper, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. Spencer Cooper moved, at an early period, from his home in Maysville, Ky., to Ohio, where he was married. About the year 1832 he removed to Illinois and settled in Cuba, Fulton County. He bought land in that vicinity and carried on farming there until 1852. In that year he sold his farm and moved into the village of Liverpool, where he spent

the remainder of his days, dying about the year 1880. His wife died in 1851 and was buried in Cuba Cemetery. They were the parents of the following named children, besides Andrew J.: Jemima, widow of Jonathan Politt, a resident of Canton, Ill.; Drusilla, widow of Jacob Huffman, a resident of Hannibal, Mo.; Eliza, widow of Levi Hill, who was a soldier in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the Battle of Vicksburg; George, who died at the age of thirty-five years; Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Peak; and Mary, wife of Hezekiah Schimfaleh, of Canton, Fulton County.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and received his early mental training in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm. In his youth he went to work for a farmer at \$7 per month and continued thus until the outbreak of the Civil War. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, later was assigned to the Fifty-fifth Regiment and sent to Blue Springs, Tenn. He served in the Fifty-fifth Regiment until 1865 and was then transported from Texas to Springfield, Ill., and there mustered out. He then returned to Fulton County and applied himself to farming. In 1867 he rented a farm in Section 13, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, where he carried on farming for sixteen years. In 1884 he sold out his stock, went to Harper County, Kans., and there bought eighty acres of land, on which he remained until 1888. In that year he returned to Fulton County and purchased the old Willard Dickerman property, in the village of Liverpool, overlooking the Illinois River, and making an attractive home. Colonel Willard Dickerman was one of the pioneer settlers of Fulton County and commanding officer of the famous One Hundred and Third Illinois Regiment.

On May 2, 1867, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Nancy A. Sleeth, a daughter of George and Jane Sleeth. This union resulted in three children, namely: Levi, born September 10, 1869, who is at home; Nellie, born August 14, 1872, who is the wife of Henry Foster, of Liverpool, Ill., and has three children—Roscoe, Milburn and Andrew; and Earl, born October 8, 1879, who resides in Bloomington, Ill., and is a barber by trade. Mr. Cooper has been a resident of Fulton County for sixty years, and is one of the most favorably known men within its borders. He has always been closely identified with its best interests, and has been a leader in all enterprises tending to promote the public welfare. Fraternally Mr. Cooper is affiliated with Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, A. F. & A. M., of Canton.

COOPER, Thomas, who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Canton, Ill., under the firm style of Cooper & McMahon, was born in England March 7, 1849, a son of Thomas and

Emma (Oglesby) Cooper, natives of that country. The father died in England and his widow subsequently became the wife of George Jackson, coming to the United States shortly after that event. Thomas Cooper, who was in his sixth year when the family crossed the Atlantic, received his education in the public schools of Canton, Ill., where they had established their home not long after arriving in America, and where the mother departed this life. Mr. Cooper was engaged in various occupations until September, 1880, when he entered into his present partnership. The firm with which he is identified is one of the best known and most prosperous in Fulton County, and their place is well equipped for this line of business.

In July, 1884, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Maggie A. Turner, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and one child, Horace T., has been born to them. Mr. Cooper is a man of good practical judgment and has an excellent record in his sphere of effort. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

COYNER, C. E., who is successfully engaged in the grain and lumber trade at Middle Grove, Fulton County, Ill., is a worthy representative of the younger business element of Fulton County. To a very considerable extent, it is this element in any community, especially outside of the large cities, which infuses spirit and zest into the activities of the place. It is this element whose entrance upon the arena of active life dates not farther back than the final quarter of the last centennial period, which monopolizes most of the vigor, zeal and pushing energy which keeps the nerves of the commercial world ramifying through all the lesser towns of the country, strung to the full tension of strenuous endeavor. A pronounced type of the class of tireless workers thus described, as applied to Fulton County, is the subject of this sketch.

C. E. Coyner is a native of Astoria, Ill., where he was born in 1872. His father, John B. Coyner, is of English nativity, while his mother, Ellen (Hettrich) Coyner, first saw the light in Astoria. John B. Coyner located in New Philadelphia, Fulton County, at an early period, and for several years was engaged in the occupation of a carpenter. He subsequently entered into the lumber trade at Astoria, Ill., in which he has since continued. He is a man of good business qualifications, devoting close attention to his affairs, and has met with merited success.

The subject of this personal record obtained his early mental instruction in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and some time after finishing his studies at Farmington, Ill., embarked in the grain and lumber trade at Havana, Ill., where he remained for eight years, his labors being attended by successful results. In 1893 he sold out his interests in Havana and engaged in the same line of business in Middle Grove. His brother was al-

ready in that business there, having entered it in 1899. He built a grain elevator, constructed lumber sheds and an office, and equipped his plant with a gasoline engine. Mr. Coyner deals in all kinds of grain and all varieties of lumber and builders' supplies. He is an exceptionally enterprising young man and thoroughly competent in business transactions. The honesty of his dealings is fully recognized by his fellow townsmen, and, although his advent in Middle Grove is of recent date, the patronage which he has enjoyed presages a successful future.

In March, 1892, Mr. Coyner was united in marriage with Mary Brock, who was born in Aledo, Mercer County, Ill., and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Olga. Mr. Coyner is regarded on all sides as one of the rising business men of his section of the county.

CRISSEY, Clarence S., a well-known resident of the village of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., who, in connection with his father, is extensively and successfully engaged in the lumber trade in that locality, was born in Avon on December 30, 1867. He is a son of Oliver and Margaret (McGowan) Crissey, natives of Connecticut, who were the parents of four children, as follows: Herbert G.; Clarence S.; Edith C.; and Harold R. (A sketch of the life of Oliver Crissey may be found in this volume.) In boyhood, Clarence S. Crissey attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and on reaching years of maturity entered into partnership with his father in their present enterprise, under the firm name of Oliver Crissey & Son. These gentlemen built the sheds, warehouse and office occupied for their business uses, and have long enjoyed a large and profitable patronage. They deal in all varieties of building material, including lime, cement, sash, doors and blinds, and also handle salt.

On January 20, 1898, Clarence S. Crissey was united in marriage with Minnie Predmore, who was born in Warren County, Ill., and is a daughter of R. B. and Addie (Crandall) Predmore, natives of Illinois. In politics Mr. Crissey is a supporter of the Republican party, and in religion is affiliated with the Universalist Church. He is a man of excellent character and diligent habits, and is regarded as one of the most active, reliable and worthy merchants in the community which has always been his home.

CRISSEY, N. O., proprietor of the large and flourishing creamery in Avon, Fulton County, Ill., was born near Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., December 30, 1859, a son of Henry and Mary A. (Osborne) Crissey, natives of Connecticut and Maine, respectively. When Henry Crissey left his New England home for the West he made his way to Illinois, where, in 1845, he located in Greenbush, Warren County. There he was engaged in farming for

some years, after which he took up his residence in Union Township, Fulton County, and there continued in the same pursuit up to the time of his death, which occurred November 30, 1894. His wife now resides at Avon, Ill. They were the parents of two children: N. O. Crissey, the subject of this sketch, and his sister Alice. The father, Henry Crissey, was a man of untiring industry and blameless life. In political matters his views coincided with the principles of the Republican party and his religious convictions were in accordance with the creed of the Universalist Church.

N. O. Crissey received his early training in the public school in his native town, and, on reaching his maturity, devoted his attention to teaching. Before establishing himself in business he taught school in Fulton County for about eight years, and in this work gave entire satisfaction. Mr. Crissey started in the creamery line on a farm in Union Township in 1886, and eight years later built a creamery in Avon. Since then his patronage has been constantly increasing and he has now the largest business of its kind in his section of the country. He manufactures butter and ships cream, purchasing and gathering up the latter as far east as Fairview, in Fulton County. He operates a branch skimming plant at Ellisville, Ill., and thence takes the cream to Avon. His place is supplied with steam power and equipped with improved machinery for this kind of work, and its capacity is equal to the handling of 10,000 pounds per day. In 1902 Mr. Crissey built a spacious and commodious residence in Avon, connected with which is a dairy.

On June 17, 1890, Mr. Crissey was married to Anna L. Yeomans, who was born in Fulton County, March 20, 1867, and there, in girlhood, enjoyed the advantages of the public school, still later taking a course at Lombard University, Galesburg. Three children have blessed their union, as follows: Sumner Ellis, born March 4, 1893; Catherine, born December 5, 1897, and Anna Louise, born June 13, 1900. In politics Mr. Crissey is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He is a man of superior intelligence and excellent traits of character and is regarded as one of the most enterprising and reliable members of the community.

CRISSEY, Oliver, for more than half a century an honored resident of the village of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., and during that period closely identified with the business interests of that place, was born in New Canaan, Conn., August 31, 1834, a son of Abram and Ellis (Betts) Crissey, who were also natives of Connecticut, the latter having been born in Norwalk, that State. Abram Crissey left the East in 1847, and journeyed westward to Illinois, where he located on a farm west of the town of Greenbush. He traveled by water to Chicago, and

thence to Warren County by wagon. In Connecticut his occupation was that of a boot and shoe manufacturer, and before his removal to the West he was engaged in the same line of business in New York. On locating in Warren County, Ill., he purchased 100 acres of improved farming land, and during the remainder of his active career devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Greenbush. To him and his worthy helpmate were born nine children, eight of them named as follows: Henry, who died in infancy; Abigail E.; Harriet; Henry; Catherine; Egbert; Oliver; and Giles. Abram Crissey was a man of superior judgment and much force of character. He was a Republican in politics, and in religion a Universalist. He departed this life on April 2, 1889, his wife having passed away in 1867. Oliver Crissey received his early education in the public schools of Connecticut. He was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents from the home of his childhood to Warren County, Ill., and a year later left the parental roof and went to work for himself. When he was seventeen years old he attended school at Galesburg, Ill., and later learned the trade of a harness maker at Greenbush. This he followed two or three years, and then (in 1856) located in Avon. In May of the following year he began to deal in grain, having entered into partnership with W. T. Vandevere and H. V. D. Voorhees, which continued for three years. The firm commenced business on the east side of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and then moved to Mr. Crissey's present business location. Mr. Voorhees was associated with Mr. Crissey as a partner until 1865. In that year the former sold out his interest in the firm to Giles Crissey, who in turn sold out to Oliver Crissey and in 1873 moved to Colorado. Mr. Crissey has since been engaged in the lumber business with his sons. He is now the head of the lumber firm of Oliver Crissey & Sons, which enjoys an extensive patronage. He was identified with the grain trade for about twenty years, and in 1863 built the first elevator on the "Burlington" line, between Quincy and Galesburg. About that time he helped to organize and incorporate the village of Avon, and since then he has been prominent in all public movements pertaining to the welfare of that place.

On March 6, 1861, Oliver Crissey was united in marriage with Margaret McGowan, who was born in Dundee, Scotland, and is a daughter of Lechlair and Christine McGowan, natives of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Crissey are the parents of the following family, namely: Herbert G., Clarence S., Edith C., and Harold R. A sketch of Clarence S. Crissey appears in these pages, and may properly be read in this connection. Herbert G. Crissey was a member of the Nebraska Legislature at the time of the big fight between Rosewater, editor of the "Omaha Bee," and Thompson, of Lincoln, for

the United States Senatorship. Mr. Crissey was a member for one term, and now lives at Palisade, Neb.

In politics Oliver Crissey is a Republican. He rendered efficient public service as Town Collector in 1860 and 1861, and held the office of Supervisor from Union Township for one term during the memorable contest over the location of the court house. Fraternally Mr. Crissey is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., of which order he has been a member since 1865, having officiated as Master of his lodge for a number of years. He is a man of the highest standing, and is greatly respected by all who know him.

CROSTHWAIT, Eli Cartwright, for seventy-five years a resident of Fulton County, Ill., and during the last twenty-eight years one of the most prominent and highly esteemed farmers of Liverpool Township, was born on the farm owned by the famous Peter Cartwright, in Sangamon County, Ill., June 13, 1830. He is a son of Harvey and Mary (Axley) Crosthwait, natives of Virginia, the former born in Loudoun County, Va., February 18, 1795, and the latter in Harrison County (now West Virginia), in 1794. The paternal grandfather was John Crosthwait, a native of Virginia, and the great-grandfather, Abraham Crosthwait, was born in Orange County, that State, August 27, 1766. His son John, on November 6, 1789, married Elizabeth John, born May 20, 1773, a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia John, natives of Loudoun County, Va. John Crosthwait and wife settled in Fulton County about the year 1835, where both died about 1840, and were buried near Canton. To them were born nine children: Mary, who became the wife of Robert Axley and spent her life in Virginia, where she died; Isaac, who moved to Kentucky about the year 1800, and there died; Harvey, the father of Eli; Hannah (Mrs. Davis), who lived and died in New Orleans; Samuel, who settled in Christian County, Ill., near Taylorville, and was frozen to death during a heavy snow storm; Ann, who married a Mr. Harper and moved to Texas, where both died; William, who died near Vicksburg, Miss.; Joseph, who came with Eli's father to Fulton County in 1829, and settled in Buckheart Township, selling out his land about 1856 and moving to Atlantic, Iowa, where he died, leaving a family; and Newton, who moved to Columbia, Tenn., where he died.

Harvey Crosthwait came to Illinois in 1829, leaving his family at the house of Peter Cartwright until he, with his brother Joseph, could locate a claim in Buckheart Township, near Civer, on the west line of the township. In the fall of 1830 he moved his family to their new home, just before the winter of the "big snow," which is still vividly remembered by the pioneers of that region. The snow continued falling three or four days until it reached a depth of three feet on a level. Remaining on Buckheart Township until 1832 Harvey Crosthwait then moved to Joshua Township, where he es-

tablished a permanent home. There his wife died August 3, 1850, her funeral being preached by the Rev. Peter Cartwright.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Crosthwait were the parents of the following named children: Elizabeth, who died aged fourteen years; Charlotte, now deceased, who was the wife of George Putman, also deceased; Thompson R., who married Eustace Emeline Putman, and moved to Iowa, where he died; Enoch G., who married Margaret Craig and died in Iowa; John R., who married Nancy Craig, both dying in Iowa; Mary A., married W. W. Smith, of Lewistown, Ill., is now deceased; Harvey W., deceased husband of Julia A. Brown, who still resides in the western part of Iowa; James A., who died in infancy; Eli C.; Robert N., married Sarah Miller, both deceased; and Cynthia M., deceased, who was the wife of Emanuel Kingery, of Ohio. Six months after the death of his first wife Harvey Crosthwait married Mrs. Maria Shinn, who was a Virginian by birth, born in 1802 and died in Clinton, Ill., in 1895. There were no children by this second marriage.

The subject of this sketch was brought to Fulton County when he was but six months old and was reared upon his father's farm. He received his early training in a primitive log school house, with the customary fireplace in the end of the cabin. He remained on the paternal farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and for twenty-nine years has lived on Section 15, Liverpool Township, where he has a comfortable and attractive home, acquired by long and unremitting toil.

On April 10, 1851, Mr. Crosthwait was united in marriage with Hannah R. Bales, who was born in Vermillion County, Ind., April 9, 1832, and came to Fulton County with her parents at an early period. Five children were the result of this union, namely: Cynthia Eudora, born in Fulton County April 28, 1852, wife of Lewis E. Bordwine, of Dillon, Mont.; John H., born in the same county August 20, 1853, who was married August 31, 1890, to Ella Reiner, and is a farmer in Liverpool Township; Marion Eli, born in Franklin County, Ark., May 9, 1860, who married Mary E. Denney and lived on the old farm home; Mary F., born in Fulton County August 3, 1868, and died November 4, 1871; and Florence Minnie, born in 1875 and died in 1878. The mother of this family died February 1, 1899, at Lewistown, Ill., where the family had located during the previous year. Mr. Crosthwait then returned to the old farm, where he is now living in retirement with his son, Marion Eli.

In politics Mr. Crosthwait has been an unwavering Republican since the organization of that party, and has filled various local offices with ability and fidelity. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont and he has voted for every Republican candidate for President since. For fifty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The more than seventy-five years of his residence in Fulton County have been rife with marvelous



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changes and made memorable by a prodigious development. In all this great transformation Eli C. Crosthwait has borne a conspicuous and creditable part, and it is the crowning glory of his declining years that he has proved faithful to his duty in every sphere in which his lot has been cast.

CULTON, Benjamin A., a prominent and prosperous farmer of Fulton County, Ill., was born in the city of Canton in 1847, a son of John J. and Rose (Appleby) Culton, the former being a native of Indiana, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Alexander and Phoebe Ward Culton, of whom the former was born in Kentucky. John J. Culton was a farmer by occupation.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm and in early youth obtained the customary mental training in the common schools of Mason and Stark Counties in Illinois. He early applied himself to farming in his own behalf and has continued in this occupation ever since with the best of results.

Mr. Culton was united in marriage with Alice Schenck, who was born in the State of New Jersey and received her early intellectual training in the public schools of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Culton are the parents of three children, namely: William, Samuel and Chauncey. In his religious association Mr. Culton is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of excellent traits of character and enjoys the respect of the entire community.

CULVER, John T., a member of a family which was prominently identified with the development of Fulton County, Ill., in its earlier stages, having settled there in the first half of the last century, was born in Union Township, in that county, on August 24, 1867, a son of Joshua and Emily (Fisher) Culver, of whom the former was a native of New York State, where his birth occurred September 11, 1824, and the latter was born in Fulton County on September 16, 1833. During his active life Joshua Culver was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1842 he accompanied his father, John Culver, from Ohio to Illinois and located in Ellisville Township, Fulton County, making the journey by boat to Shawneetown, Ill., and traveling thence to Copperas Creek on foot, and finally locating in Ellisville Township, Fulton County. John and Joshua Culver purchased a quarter-section of land in the vicinity of Ellisville, where they made their home until the death of the former in 1872. Joshua Culver bought a farm of 160 acres in Section 7, Ellisville Township, which he cultivated until 1889, when he established his residence in the village of London Mills, Fulton County. He carried on general farming and raised considerable stock. During the Civil War he served in defense of the Union, being a member of the Thirty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in Sherman's March to

the Sea. In politics Joshua Culver has always acted with the Republican party. Before his retirement from active life he rendered efficient service to the township in the office of School Director.

John T. Culver is the sole offspring of the union of his father with Emily Fisher. In early youth he received his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood and was a pupil for one term in the Avon High School. He remained at home until his father's removal to London Mills, and then commenced farming on his own responsibility. He owns an improved farm of 117½ acres in Section 8, Ellisville Township, purchased from Henry Mitchell. On the homestead property he and his father broke up all the land and made all the improvements, beginning with the original log cabin and pole stable. In 1899 Mr. Culver built a barn, forty by forty-eight feet in dimensions, which was blown down in a windstorm in 1902. He built a new one the same year, measuring thirty-two by forty feet.

On October 30, 1889, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage in Ellisville Township with May Cook, who was born in Fulton County on December 25, 1868, and there in girlhood enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. Mrs. Culver is a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Reed) Cook, and her father, a farmer by occupation, settled in that vicinity in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Culver have become the parents of two children, namely: Ernest and Ralph. In political matters Mr. Culver is a supporter of the Republican party. For four years he served as Township Assessor with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In fraternal circles he is identified with the I. O. O. F. He is looked upon as an intelligent, progressive and public-spirited member of the community.

CULVER, Solon.—The claim of Solon Culver upon the good will and consideration of his fellow townsmen of Ipava is based upon many years of effective work as an agriculturist, upon a meritorious record as a soldier during the Civil War and upon his activity in promoting education and kindred accompaniments of advanced civilization. Mr. Culver retired from active life in 1904, at the age of sixty-three years, a fact which speaks well for his industry and business sagacity. He has been a resident of Illinois since his third year, coming to Canton in 1844 with his parents, L. C. and Susan (Pierce) Culver, from Hillsdale County, Mich., where he was born May 24, 1841. The family in 1854 settled on a farm in Bernadotte Township, where the father died December 20, 1883, the mother passing away August 30, 1890. Three are living besides the subject of this sketch: Ella, wife of Robert Hanson, of Keokuk, Iowa, and Albert, who are both younger than Solon.

Until the breaking out of the Civil War the life of Solon Culver was passed uneventfully

on the home farm in Bernadotte Township. On October 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Selah W. King, for three years. The Fiftieth put up a gallant fight in all of the principal battles between its mustering in and enlistment and its mounting on January 1, 1864, and Mr. Culver followed its changing fortunes until his discharge at Rome, Ga., October 7, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865, the following day reached Springfield, Ill., and was paid in full for its services in behalf of the Union cause. Mr. Culver bore bravely the many long marches and the many privations incident to warfare, and since his return home has been an honored and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1865 Mr. Culver married Clara Quigley, who died in 1867, leaving a son, Edward, who is now living with his father. On December 30, 1868, he married as his second wife Mary P. Griffith, who is the mother of two children: Emma Fay, who is the wife of Van Smith, and Grace, who was born May 6, 1872, and is the wife of Dr. Charles Adkinson, of Havana, Ill. To both of his daughters Mr. Culver has given excellent educational advantages, and Mrs. Adkinson is a graduate of the Keokuk (Iowa) Dental College and the St. Louis Dental School. Her husband is also a dentist. Mrs. Adkinson is State Secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps of Illinois, and an accepted authority on dental surgery. Mrs. Solon Culver was a daughter of Thomas H. and Emma J. (Quigley) Griffith. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in New York, and they located at Bernadotte, in Fulton County, Ill., about 1837, and there engaged in farming. Mr. Griffith died April 30, 1854 and on April 15, 1860, his widow married J. Paul, who now resides with his wife in Ipava. There were three children by the first marriage, two of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. Culver and Melvin Griffith, of Denver, Colo. There were four children by the second marriage, viz.: Charles, who resides near Lewis town; Sidney, now residing in Bernadotte Township; Clara, who married James Stephens and resides at McPherson, Kan., and Lewis, of Peoria, Ill.

Since the war Mr. Culver has improved a farm of 120 acres in Bernadotte Township and continued to make that locality his home until coming to Ipava in 1904. For a year he lived at Eldorado Springs, in the hope of benefiting his wife, who was out of health, and upon his return purchased a comfortable home in Ipava, where he is in close touch with his farm and at the same time can enjoy the companionship of many of his friends who formerly were farmers but who also own city homes. Mr. Culver is a staunch Republican and has served many terms on the Board of Education. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Both are highly esteemed in the town and county and are among its most substantial and progressive element.

CUNNINGHAM, Edward F., who is successfully engaged in the poultry trade in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1863, a son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Cunningham, natives of Pennsylvania. Nelson Cunningham located with his family in Knox County, Ill., when his son, Edward, was one year old, and there the father carried on farming for about thirty years, and the son, as he grew older, attended the common schools. In 1894 the family moved to Canton and father and son went into the poultry business, in which they have made a decisive success. Mr. Cunningham's operations are conducted in his three-story building, which is 70 by 55 feet in dimensions. He employs sixteen men, has five wagons in the country collecting poultry, of which he handles three tons per day. The concern makes local consignments and ships by carload to the East, also supplying the retail trade in Canton.

In 1888 Mr. Cunningham was joined in wedlock with Fanny Knable, who was born in Yates City, Ill., and their union has resulted in three children: Florence, Edith and Joe. Fraternally Mr. Cunningham is connected with the M. W. A. He is one of the energetic business men of Canton, and his close application to the details of the work has made his enterprise notably successful.

CUNNINGHAM, Samuel A. (deceased).—The life of Samuel A. Cunningham embraced a wide range of experiences, and covered a period of fifty-three years in the city of Canton. He was one of those whose labor lent dignity and stability to unsettled and undeveloped conditions, and whose faith in the future was readily communicated to his associates among the early settlers. Mr. Cunningham was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1821, and was reared to the stern duty of helping to make a small farm provide for a large family. His educational chances were confined to a few months each winter in the district school, but his powers of observation were well developed and he learned more from men and things than from books.

At the age of nineteen years, in 1840, Mr. Cunningham broke the bonds which held him to the familiar surroundings of his youth, and coming to Illinois found a promising field of effort in Canton. He served an apprenticeship to a blacksmith and wagon maker, which occupations, combined with farming, employed his energies up to the time of his death in 1893. In 1850 he established a home of his own, marrying Elizabeth Boyd, who was born and reared in Washington County, Md., and educated in Clear Spring, a town in the same county. Of this union there were three children: Charles C., T. J. and Mrs. C. F. Nagel. Mr. Cunningham was a Republican in politics, but his peace of mind was never invaded by official aspirations. He was a hard worker, a shrewd and well informed business man, and was identified

with many phases of city and country life. His judgment was of value because tempered by experience and held in leash by a natural tendency toward conservatism. To know him was to receive the inspiration of an honest and upright man, and the encouragement of one who has surmounted many obstacles.

CURLESS, John W.—The growth of intelligence and sound optimism has advanced agriculture to a combination of art and science, the profound possibilities of which can be but imperfectly mastered by any one man during his comparatively brief span of years. Man whose faith is pinned to the soil, and whose delight and reward it is to use its stored fertility for the most enlightened needs of civilization, has brought it to a stage of usefulness unequalled in any other walk of life. To such must come the greatest material satisfactions also, as witnessed in all prosperous farming communities, of which Fulton County is one of the best examples. Since the earliest history of this part of the State certain families have been connected with its continuous advancement, lending color and enthusiasm and splendid purpose to its unfolding prosperity. Of these none are better or more favorably known than that of which John W. Curless represents the present working generation. Mr. Curless was born in Section 35, Woodland Township, Fulton County, September 22, 1865, and is a son of Moses L. and Armentha (McDaniel) Curless, the former of whom was born in Coshocton County, Ohio.

Moses L. Curless was one of those who helped to push the frontier toward the Pacific, and he came to Fulton County while still there were evidences of Indian occupation, taking up unbroken land in Young Hickory Township. Later, with hope buoyed up by modest success, he came to Woodland Township and to a small farm added surrounding land until he owned 260 acres. In the midst of his striving he gave heed to the need of his country, and, enlisting at the outbreak of the Civil War in Company G, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was promoted for bravery to the rank of lieutenant. The long marches and exposure, however, finally undermined his health, and in the latter part of 1862 he was discharged for disability and returned to his home in Woodland Township. Increasingly successful as an agriculturist, he was equally useful as a general citizen, setting an encouraging example of public spiritedness and clean, upright living. Although not an office seeker or holder, he gave staunch support to local Republican politics, and encouraged education, charities and social advantages. No one ever was turned from his home empty-handed, and the number of people whom he lifted above discouragement and want probably never will be known. It was while upon an errand of mercy to a sick friend that he met his tragic death, March 7, 1885. A shot fired through the window lodged in his back and, passing through his lungs, caused his un-

timely death at the end of three days. No man who has come and gone upon the highway of the township and mingled in its affairs for a term of years has been more profoundly missed than was this honorable, high-minded and generous early settler. Of his ten children seven grew to maturity and six are living: Frank, a farmer in Woodland Township; Edward, who, with his mother, occupies the old homestead where all of the children were born and where the father originally settled; Thaddeus L., a farmer of Woodland Township; William, also a resident of this township; Gertrude, wife of William Dutton, of this township, and John W.

Until his twenty-second year John W. Curless remained with his parents, in the meantime availing himself of such educational and general advantages as the township offered. Early in life he evinced industry and business sagacity and acquired the habit of doing well whatever tasks confronted him. From the first he believed in his work and hoped much from it, and, expecting success, drew it within the radius of his environment. He married December 1, 1886, when barely of age, Hattie Farwell, also a native of Woodland Township and daughter of John Farwell, one of the foremost pioneers of Fulton County.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Curless settled in Section 26, Woodland Township, upon 160 acres of land, and he now owns 550 acres in the home place, besides 460 acres in Schuyler County and 590 acres in Woodland, making in all 1,600 acres of land. He is the largest feeder and shipper of high-grade stock in the southern part of Fulton County, and at the present time has on hand 100 head of heavy cattle, averaging 1,600 pounds each, besides 200 head of average weight cattle and from 400 to 500 head of hogs. He has excellent facilities for handling his enormous stock and produce interests, and in his management supports the most improved methods known to scientific agriculturists of the present time. Aside from any intrinsic value, his home surroundings evidence a more than ordinarily exacting nature, tastes which are content only with the best that a country life has to offer, and large requirements in the way of mind improvement and diversion. To bear upon his work Mr. Curless brings not only a thorough knowledge of what already has been discovered and tested, but an earnest desire to improve upon the kind and extent of his own operations. He is a student as well as teacher in ever-widening avenues, and as such is a source of encouragement and help to those of his co-workers who are less extensively interested.

Mr. Curless is a Republican in politics, but want of inclination and the pressure of his large business interests have kept him without the circle of office holders. Fraternally he is connected with the Bluff City Camp, No. 5594, M. W. of A. Mr. and Mrs. Curless are the parents of seven children: Rosa, Granville R., Bon-

nie B., John F., James B., Jennie and Benjamin R. Mr. Curless is a genial, approachable gentleman, wearing modestly his intelligently won success and contributing wisely of his means to charitable and public-spirited causes.

DAILY, Garrett R., a well-known resident of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., who is Secretary of the Homestead Loan Association, was born in Somerville, N. J., on July 14, 1854, the son of James and Julia (Carney) Daily, natives of County Meath, Ireland. James Daily came to America in 1848, locating in Somerville, N. J. In 1856 he removed to the West, settling in Canton, Ill., and continued farming in that vicinity until his retirement from active business life. He died March 11, 1905, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother is still living in Canton.

In boyhood Mr. Daily attended the Canton schools, having come to that place with his parents in 1866. On August 28, 1880, he was married to Sarah Stewart, who was born in St. Joseph, Mo., where she received her early education. Three children—Julia, Alice and Charles G.—are the offspring of this union.

In politics Mr. Daily is a Republican. He has served as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Eighth District of Illinois, but with that exception has never held office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the B. P. O. E., M. W. A. and K. of P. Mr. Daily is the efficient Secretary of the Homestead Loan Association and is engaged generally in the real-estate, loan and insurance business.

DAILEY, James Marvin.—James M. Dailey is among the best known residents of Lee Township, Fulton County, where he was born July 7, 1852, a son of Michael Dailey, a farmer of the Keystone State, and Jane (Ketchum) Dailey. The father came to Fulton County at an early day and settled near Babylon, where he remained for some time before finally locating in Deerfield Township.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools of his native township and was trained on the family homestead to the occupation of farming. After following that calling until 1892 he engaged in the grocery business at Babylon, but, selling his establishment in 1897, returned to the old-time avocation. Two years later he began to carry the mail from Ellisville to Bushnell, McDonough County, but in 1905 retired from active work and is now residing in the latter place. He is the owner of a pretty place of ten acres at Bushnell, and retains the proprietorship of his eighty-acre farm in Lee Township. In politics Mr. Dailey is a Democrat, and has served the public as School Director for a period of three years. On March 7, 1878, James M. Dailey was married, in Lee Township, to Mina Markley, of Deerfield Township, who was born March 20, 1861. Mr. Dailey is not a member of any

church, but is a moral and useful member of his home community.

DAILY, Peter, a well known building contractor and capitalist of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., who rose from a humble origin to affluence and influential position, and whose name has been conspicuously associated with the development of the material interests of Fulton County, was born in County Meath, Ireland, June 6, 1830, a son of Garrett and Frances (Flood) Daly, natives of that country. Garrett Daily, who was a small farmer in the Emerald Isle, emigrated with his family to the United in 1850, and after arriving in New York City located in Somerset County, N. J., where he died three years later. In 1856 the mother and her children came to Fulton County, Ill., and Peter, who had worked on a farm while living in New Jersey, continued for a short time in the same occupation in his new home. At a later period he learned the trade of a bricklayer and plasterer, and subsequently commenced building houses on his own responsibility. Soon he undertook more important contracts, and in course of time erected several stores and public buildings. Among the more pretentious structures which are the result of his skill and enterprise is the Canton Opera House, the first of its kind in the city. He built an elegant residence for his own occupancy, surrounded by spacious and ornate grounds, and put up a number of dwellings which he rented out.

In 1854 Mr. Daily was married in New Jersey to Ann McGinnis, who died in 1868, leaving two children—Garrett and Joseph. In 1872 he took as his second wife Johanna McMahon, who was born in Fulton County. Five children resulted from this union, as follows: Elizabeth, Agnes, Fred, Annie and Lillian.

DANNER, John.—When William Penn, an English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, received the grant comprising that State from the crown in 1681, he brought with him across the seas to inhabit his tract numerous seekers after religious freedom, conferring upon them certain sections of land, many of which are still retained by descendants of the original owners. A fellow voyager of the distinguished colonist was the great-great-great-grandfather of John Danner, the latter one of the early pioneers of Woodland Township and at present a retired resident of Summum, Fulton County. The immigrating Danner was presented with land on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in York County, and to this day the soil is tilled by inheritors of his name and fortunes. Within sound of the rushing Susquehanna John Danner was born April 9, 1839, a son of Jesse and grandson of Michael Danner. Jesse Danner married Sarah Lieb, also of York County, and in 1850 outfitted for the long overland journey to Fulton County, Ill., arriving in which he settled two miles east of Astoria, Woodland Town-



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ship. His first home was a rude log cabin, and his first experiences were of the never-to-be-forgotten and never-to-be-repeated pioneer kind. Into the wilderness he brought the religious zeal of his forefathers and he and John Fitz established the first Dunkard Church in Woodland Township. Mr. Danner's first 160 acres of land soon proved inadequate, and he kept adding to his possessions until he owned 640 acres. He was a staunch Democrat, but, while possessing great business and executive ability, never would accept official honors. He was a generally useful man, however, and besides stimulating an interest in agriculture and good government, gave generously of his means to private and public causes, being ever ready to help those in need, providing they were not in a position to help themselves. The death of this fine old Dunkard occurred November 22, 1892, and he is survived by a large gathering of descendants. He was twice married and his first wife died in 1846, leaving besides John, her oldest son, four other children: Martha, wife of Peter Burgard, of the State of Washington; Jacob, who died at the age of twenty-one; Barbara, who died at the home of her paternal grandfather, and Henry, a farmer of Woodland Township. In 1848 Mr. Danner married Elizabeth Huff, also a native of Pennsylvania, and of the union there were four children: Elizabeth, wife of Jonas Baker, of Summum; Jesse A., a farmer of Woodland Township; Sarah, wife of George Hoke, of Schuyler County, this State, and Samuel, a resident of Rushville, Ill. At the age of eighty-four Mrs. Danner is a bright and interesting woman, keenly in sympathy with the younger life around her and full of reminiscences of the early history of Illinois. She now resides east of Summum with her son, Jesse H.

John Danner was about eleven years old when the family came to Woodland Township, and he here continued the education begun in the early subscription schools of Pennsylvania. He remained on the home place until his twenty-first year, when he turned his attention to rail-making as more profitable and agreeable than general farming. Rail making in those days was a formidable business, for the rude and unpolished implement served many purposes unthought of at the present time. Mr. Danner split many thousands of rails, and to this day recalls the pleasure he experienced as his ax swung through the air and he felt his blood flow and muscles harden with the splendid exercise. His hours were non-union and extended from sunrise to sunset, yet he never thought of complaining, for work was in the air and around it centered the purpose of the pioneer.

On August 4, 1859, John Danner married Mathilda Trone, also born in York County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Trone, who came to Fulton County in 1855. The young people settled on eighty acres of land in Woodland Township, cleared several acres, then sold and rented 160 acres until 1880. Mr. Danner then

purchased 240 acres in Woodland Township, made many fine improvements thereon and continued to make that his home until 1891. He then sold his farm and bought 160 acres of the present site of Summum and vicinity, and eventually platted the town, which then was called Oberland. The years have witnessed the disposal of all of his farm save that part upon which has been erected his present beautiful residence.

To Mr. Danner and his wife have been born eight children, two of whom (Elizabeth and William) are deceased, those living being: Jesse, a farmer and merchant near Summum; Joseph, a farmer at Herndon, Iowa; George, in charge of a general mercantile store at Minburn, Iowa; Charles, a farmer of Pleasant Township; Minnie, wife of Edward Spangler, of Summum, and Nellie, living at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Danner is a Democrat, but like his father before him he always has avoided office holding. Although not a member of any religious sect, he contributes to the support of local churches and charities, and even in retirement exerts an influence upon many phases of the town's growth. A man of strict and uncompromising honor, he has always enjoyed the confidence, as he has the affection and good will, of all who are privileged to know him.

DAVID, Captain Isaac.—A gallant soldier of the Union during the Civil War, an Illinois pioneer of 1833, and Postmaster from July 1, 1889, to October 1, 1893, Captain Isaac David is a native of Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio, where he was born January 24, 1822. Captain David is a man of good education, largely self-acquired, and is well posted upon current events. While comparatively young he was united in marriage, May 18, 1843, to Mary A. Green, a native of the vicinity of Freeport, and born November 7, 1819. Of this union there have been born three children: Ruth; John W., who died in Bowmansdale, Pa., April 7, 1888, and Hattie, who was married to C. M. Hennick, September 1, 1880. Mrs. David died December 29, 1895.

February 18, 1865, Captain David was mustered into the United States service at Quincy, Ill., and was mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ga., February 1, 1866. He was a member of Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and also served in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, a 100-day regiment.

DAVID, Henry (deceased).—Out of the dim past of Fulton County rises the noble, Quaker-lit features of Henry David, a man who could turn his hand to many tasks, whose nature and inclinations accorded well with the needs of the frontier, and who left in his wake a reputation for gentleness, usefulness and patient endurance second to none of those who invaded the wilds of Illinois in 1832. The earliest setting

of this well directed life was a farm in Delaware, where Mr. David was born September 25, 1791. He was a son of Daniel and grandson of Daniel David, the latter of whom came from mountainous Wales with his brother and settled in Delaware during the early part of the eighteen century.

At the age of fifteen, after the death of his father, Henry David left home and followed the carpenter's trade in Harrison County, Ohio, and there, December 18, 1814, was united in marriage to Ruth Easley. Subsequently he learned and followed for several years the tailor's trade, but because the work often extended far into the night he gave that up and followed any honorable occupation which presented itself. On many occasions he crossed the mountains to Baltimore as a drover, and for several terms taught in the early subscription schools, notwithstanding the fact that he was almost entirely self-educated. About 1829 he engaged in the mercantile business as then understood, conveying his goods by wagon throughout the country and spending the night with the settlers or camping under the stars. It was a happy-go-lucky existence, and in 1832 he journeyed with his products to Illinois, and in Fulton County found much to encourage permanent settlement. Hither he brought his family in 1833, taking boat at Wheeling, W. Va., and landing at the mouth of the Illinois River the first of May. Sleeping in an old deserted cabin on the river bank the first night, he then moved into a log house prepared for his coming by one Daniel Knock, a brother-in-law, who also had arrived in 1832. During the fall of '33 Mr. David settled on land in Farmers Township and in 1834 returned to Ohio, as the land was not then in the market and could not be regarded as a permanent possession. The following year this difficulty was obviated by the land being thrown open to settlers and he returned and located on the farm now owned by A. F. Brock, in Bernadotte Township. This farm had never felt the upheaval of a plow nor had aught save primeval growths come out of its soil. The first owner not only cleared it of timber and undergrowth, tilled and planted, but conducted a general store for a number of years and also ran a mill at Browning. After selling the mill he devoted himself exclusively to farming, and here his death occurred March 3, 1852, fifty-four years ago, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife, who survived him until April 3, 1875, was the devoted mother of eleven children: Daniel David, born August 11, 1816, died September 1, 1816; John, born September 10, 1817, died at the old home in Bernadotte Township in 1850; William, born December 6, 1819, died in Ipava May 26, 1900; Isaac, born January 24, 1822, Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry and long a resident of Ipava, died in the spring of 1906; Rachel, born March 4, 1824, widow of James McCune, of Ipava; Daniel, born April 20, 1826, died December 18, 1879, leaving

a widow, residing in Ipava; Easley, born June 23, 1828, died April 3, 1873, near Ipava; Edith A., born May 30, 1831, died August 28, 1866; Henry F., born July 26, 1833, died March 3, 1858; Reese R., born April 25, 1836, died February 6, 1849, and Mary, born December 30, 1839, now living with her sister in Ipava.

Mr. David was a promoter of schools and all upbuilding interests, but he lived at too early a time for local politics to figure conspicuously among the duties of the settlers. His quiet, unostentatious nature carried him along prescribed paths, and it was his habit to accept rather than argue upon the issues which interested the world. His wife also was a Quaker, and both lived honest, clean and kindly lives, helping always and hindering never the progress of their fellowmen.

DAVID, Lewis.—That men of broad and varied experience are best fitted for the profession of farming is doubted by no one familiar with the intellectual and general demands placed upon present day exponents of scientific agriculture. Especially is a knowledge of general business an important item in the equipment of those who conduct the basic industry of the world, and it is this advantage which contributes most materially to the success of Lewis David, whose home and diversified interests are to be found on a farm of 298 acres on Section 13, Vermont Township.

On both sides of his family Mr. David represents the pioneering element of Fulton County, for hither came his parents, Easley and Annie (Barber) David, with their parents during childhood, locating in an undeveloped country around which their hope built a promising future. Outgrowing their childhood, the young people who had shared the same diversions and attended the same school were married and started housekeeping with few material advantages, and in time seven children gathered around their hearthstone, the partakers of an increasing bounty and of an influence which diverted their various abilities into wise and useful channels. Charles David, the oldest son, now occupies the old homestead; Josephine is the wife of Samuel K. La Rue, mentioned on another page of this work; Leona is a well-known educator of Canton, this State; Elizabeth is the deceased wife of W. W. McDermott, of Kansas; Ruth also is a teacher in the public schools of Canton, and James is a civil engineer in the employ of the Anaconda Mining Company, of Alaska. The father of this family was a Whig in early life and later a Republican, and in religion he was a Methodist Episcopalian. His death occurred April 3, 1873, and that of his wife in March, 1895.

Lewis David remained on the home farm until entering the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., after graduating from which he settled in Ipava, this county, and engaged in the real estate, loan and collection business. In 1887 he disposed of his business and became manager and stockholder of the Emerson &



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Skinner Coal Company, of Dunfermline, remaining in that position until the company sold out to the White Breast Fuel Company in 1890. He then became interested in the flouring mills at Astoria, and in 1892 sold his stock in the mills and became Cashier of the Vermont State Bank at Vermont, Fulton County. When that bank was firmly established he spent the winter in Tivoli, Ill., in the mercantile business, and in 1893 returned to Ipava, where, in December, 1894, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, an office which he held until 1898. In 1901 his wife's father presented her with their present farm on Section 13, Vermont Township, and in the meantime Mr. David has added to the improvements of the former owner, converting his property into one of the valuable and productive farms of the township. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and in the latter on a much larger scale than the former.

On December 20, 1885, Mr. David was united in marriage to Mrs. Katie L. (Emerson) Merrill, daughter of Hon. William H. Emerson, of Astoria, and they have three children: Emerson E., born January 27, 1895; Anna E., September 9, 1897, and Wilson B., May 22, 1901. Mr. David professes Republican attachment, and always has felt a keen interest in the local undertakings of his party. He is one of the prominent and substantial men of this section, exerting a wide influence in general affairs and contributing to the welfare of the community a noble character and large capacity for usefulness.

DAVIDSON, William Taylor, was born in Petersburg, Menard County, Ill., February 8, 1837, and came with his parents to Lewistown the following year (1838). His father, Isham Gilman Davidson, was a native of South Carolina, born in 1802, and was brought to Illinois by his parents in 1807. He came of strenuous, daredevil Revolutionary stock in South Carolina. William's mother was Sarah Ann Springer, who was born in Kentucky June 2, 1810, and was also brought by her parents to Illinois in 1811, both families desiring to get away from negro slavery. The homes of the Davidsons and Springers were in Madison County, some fifteen miles east of St. Louis. During the second war with England both families lived in forts much of the time until 1815, the men cultivating their farms with their rifles near at hand midst many a scene of horrid Indiana massacre. These two were married in Madison County in 1826 and lived there on a farm until 1835, when they moved to the village of Petersburg, Ill., where Mr. Davidson established a flouring mill and dry goods store. The mill was burned and the panic of 1837 swept all his other property away. Then he secured a contract to carry the mail from Springfield to Lewistown on the old Concord coaches with two to four horses each. This brought Mr. Davidson and family to Lewistown as the terminus of the mail route.

The lad William entered the log-house "pay school" at the age of four. He could only go to

school fitfully two or three months in a year, missing some of the years entirely, and "graduated" at the age of twelve, just as he had gotten to fractions and the first complicated pages of Kirkham's Grammar. But he could read fairly well, could spell "pony" and all such words, and write in a scandalously awkward fashion. At the age of twelve he had to go to work to keep the "wolf of want" from the log cabin door. From the age of twelve to seventeen he drove his father's team, hauling produce to the Illinois River, either to Havana or Liverpool, with merchandise for his return trips; or hauling building stone and sand to town from adjacent quarries or banks, or hauling coal from nearby mines and wood from the great forests. Little lads of his age in these days can hardly comprehend the bitter cold, the frightful storms, the hardships and dangers this slight boy encountered in these five years.

A withered arm and frail physique led him at the age of seventeen (April 3, 1853) to become an apprentice to the printer's trade in Hugh Lamaster's "Fulton Republican" office in Lewistown. The Democratic "Fulton Ledger" moved from Lewistown to Canton in the fall of 1853. The next week Hugh Lamaster with joy suspended "The Republican" (a Whig organ), as it had never paid expenses. For the following twenty months William was finishing his trade in Peoria and later in Macomb. In July, 1855, his older brother, James M. Davidson, commenced in Lewistown the publication of "The Fulton Democrat." William was called from more promising fields to assist in establishing "The Democrat." He set in type the first editorial (the "Salutatory") for "The Democrat," a ponderous article of three and a half columns. In July, 1855, he became half owner of "The Democrat" and helped to fill its columns week after week with strenuous editorials for its idol, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, in the famous Douglas-Lincoln campaign of that year. At the close of that election, November 12, 1858, James M. Davidson retired from "The Democrat" and William T. Davidson then became its sole owner and editor, as he is at this writing, December, 1906.

January 24, 1860, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda M. Miner, of Columbus, Ohio. To them were born seven children: Harold Lee, Mabel (deceased), Bertha B., Frances M., Lulu M., Nellie (deceased) and Maude G. Mrs. Davidson died December 25, 1893. Mr. Davidson was again married April 3, 1895, to Miss Margaret Gilman George, who died November 22, 1897, leaving her little son, William Gilman.

For almost fifty years, in health or sickness, at home or in distant places, Mr. Davidson has contributed editorials or correspondence for every issue of the paper, and excepting a few months spent in Peoria and other cities in 1856-57, and fourteen months spent in Texas in 1894-95, he has been wholly occupied in publishing and editing "The Democrat."

Mr. Davidson never sought office, small or

great; has always had employment more congenial and honorable, he felt, than any office within his reach. But he held the office of County Superintendent of Schools in 1863-65 and also was Alderman of Lewistown for one year—the longest and most uncomfortable year of his life.

The "Fulton Democrat" was an intensely Democratic paper from its birth until 1882. To that time it had never "bolted" the ticket—good or bad—had never dreamed of lowering the Democratic flag. About the latter date local political conditions inside the Democratic party became so offensive that "The Democrat" could no longer honorably support some of its nominees. In 1884 the situation became so bad, in the judgment of Editor Davidson, that he refused to support any part of the Democratic ticket, but took the paper over into the Prohibition party—his one terrible life blunder. This mistake in due time was rectified by making "The Democrat" an "Independent Democratic paper," free to support or reject nominees or platforms of the party, and that has been its frank attitude to date.

Very significant and appropriate has been the motto at the editorial head of "The Democrat" from its birth: "I'll take the responsibility.—Jackson." It has been as free and unhampered as a northwest blizzard. It has never counted the cost in dollars or in personal comfort when there were public wrongs to fight or scamps of any party abroad to be exposed. No man in so humble an environment ever led a more reckless and strenuous long life to its sunset with a whole hide and never a libel suit in the half-century, although not judgment proof for a day. Mr. Davidson has made deeply-regretted mistakes enough in his long and stormy editorial career, just as every mortal does. It has been his lot all these years logically to have many bitter enemies among the classes "The Democrat" has antagonized as public enemies. Meantime his bitterest foes have confessed, at last, that "The Democrat" ever has been animated by the dominant wish to make the old world and all the people a little better and more comfortable. In this quest the editor has not been deeply concerned about the rights of stalwart men, but he has ever gone into the last red ditch of radicalism in defense of women, children and dumb animals. Perhaps he would prefer as his epitaph this truth: "In fifty years of Fulton County Journalism He Was Ever the Defender of Women and Children."

His vigorous editorial style and his interest in questions which make for humanity are illustrated in the following article from the editorial page of "The Fulton County Democrat," published January 6, 1904, following the Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago of December 30, 1903:

"In Chariots of Fire.—There is another side to the Chicago horror which the great papers have missed. Is it well to dwell upon

life's horrors and sorrows? Is it well to miss the silver lining of every cloud that darkens earth?

"Let us calmly and reverently consider what happened at the Iroquois Theater December 30.

"That finest theater in America on that afternoon was filled with 2,000 of the happiest people—mostly ladies and children—in all the city. How clean and beautiful that marble temple! How sweet and artistic, and surprising the play! How delicious the music! How perfectly beautiful the audience in holiday attire and radiant with holiday happiness! The great and splendid marble temple was aglow with joy and vocal with the softly spoken salutations of the holy holidays. In an interlude, amidst the soft buzz of 2,000 voices, a tiny ribbon of flame darts up amidst the stage settings. There is a sudden cry of fear. In a moment 2,000 big and little people are wild to escape from a hell of fire that sweeps the great stage. Billows of flame, Death's red banners, sweep the balconies, and little children sit there—dead! Beneath the balconies and at every exit are piles of dead! In the nearby alley are piles of dead! In five minutes—maybe in two minutes from that tiny ribbon of flame—588 women and children are dead! Passersby on the street did not know there had been an accident in that splendid theater—and 588 people dead in its marble aisles or cushioned seats!

"How quickly it was over. One breath of that flame, and children were dead! One moment of suffocation, and others were dead! Those who were crushed or mangled in the whirlpool of death—it was all over in a few moments!

"If God is love—if the Bible is truth—if our holy religion is not a fraud—those 588 dead children and their mothers or guardians had a moment—as good as an age—for prayer. Like old Elijah, they went in chariots of fire to the imperial palaces of their King. For each it was a moment of untold agony, and then—Heaven! In the self-same hour they had gazed with wonder and joy on an earthly temple of beauty and art, and then upon the undreamed-of glories of Jerusalem the Golden beyond the stars.

"If God is love, if His Bible and our holy religion is truth, this is truth. We do not belittle the horror of December 30th. But here is the silver lining to that blackest cloud of horror and sorrow that ever came so near our homes. Is it not well to see the other side? Is it well to break our hearts for those innocents that in chariots of fire and midst the crash of heavenly choirs have gone home to be with the Lord Jesus forever? In this faith sings the immortal Shelley—

"Onward their flight they are winging,
On to the haven of rest,
Comfort to weary hearts bringing,
Peace from the land so blest."



Josephine W. Hoopes



A. Hoopes

"We do not know why such innocents must thus die in flames, in shipwreck, of croup, or consumption, or other diseases in which they die scores of deaths and live to die again. It is an awful mystery. We shall know after while. But in His time and way God will make it right with His beloved.

"Not now, but in the coming years,
It may be in the better land,
We'll read the meaning of our tears,
And there, sometime, we'll understand.

"God knows the way; He holds the key,
He guides us with unerring hand;
Sometime with tearless eyes we'll see;
Yes, there, up there, we'll understand.
"Then trust in God through all thy days;
Fear not, for He doth hold thy hand;
Though dark thy way, still sing and praise;
Sometime, sometime, we'll understand."

DAVIS, Eli G., M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in West Columbia, Mason County, W. Va., February 15, 1853, and is a son of Eugene B. and Susan E. Davis, natives of the State of Ohio. The family left West Virginia in 1865 and moved to Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill.

The boyhood of Dr. Davis was spent in assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm, and he received his preliminary education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1873 he entered Abingdon (Ill.) College, where he pursued a two years' course of study; then studied medicine with Dr. J. R. Kelly, and in 1880 became a student in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. For five years he applied himself diligently and faithfully to his professional studies and after his graduation, in August, 1881, located at Bryant, Ill., where he remained until 1897, during which period he acquired an extensive practice. In the year last mentioned he moved to Lewistown, where he has been equally successful. He still continues to be a close student and keeps in constant touch with the latest developments in medical science. A large and lucrative patronage has rewarded his conscientious devotion to his profession, and he enjoys to a large degree the confidence and esteem of his numerous patients and the general public.

On April 11, 1878, Dr. Davis was united in marriage with Lou M. Bailey, a native of Virginia, and their union resulted in two children, namely: Grant E., who is in the United States Mail Service, and James B., a druggist of La Harpe, Ill. In 1899 the mother of these sons succumbed to death, and on July 5, 1900, Dr. Davis was married to Mary E. Haines, of Lewistown. Politically the Doctor is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., M. W. A., of which he is Medical Examiner, and other orders of a secret and benevolent nature.

DAVIS, Ernest E., M. D.—The kind of energy, resource and large-mindedness required of the young man who would succeed in any of the learned professions in these days of strenuous effort and severe competition, seem to be an integral part of the equipment of Dr. Ernest E. Davis, a medical and surgical practitioner of Avon for the past five years, and the recipient of a patronage as financially remunerative as it is intellectually satisfying and encouraging. Dr. Davis is an enthusiastic and careful thinker, and notwithstanding his well-known caution and respect for tradition, is not afraid of untrod paths or independent, individual effort. He inherits his predilection for medicine from his father, Dr. Hosea Davis, a native of Massachusetts, where he was born June 21, 1817, and where he lived for a number of years. After graduating at Dartmouth College, N. H., he went to Maryland, where he was engaged in teaching about two years. Then, after taking a course of lectures in Chicago, he began the practice of medicine in Indiana, later returning to Chicago, where he took a course in Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1853. He then located at Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he died in 1888, aged seventy-one years. Dr. Davis married Sarah A. Stevens, who also was a native of Massachusetts, born September 21, 1833.

On June 21, 1906, Dr. Davis was married to Miss Frances Ross, who was born in Avon, Ill., the daughter of Joseph and Emma (Woods) Ross, both natives of Fulton County. Her father, Joseph Ross, was a son of the late General Leonard F. Ross, who was a prominent factor in the Civil War, and a son of Ossian M. Ross, a prominent pioneer of Fulton County. General Leonard F. Ross was a Republican in politics and during the latter years of his life extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. The mother of Mrs. Davis died when the latter was about fifteen years of age and her father is now living in retirement at Denver, Colo.

The early life of Dr. Ernest E. Davis was spent in Littleton, Ill., where he was born October 29, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of that place, in Rushville High School and the Northern Indiana Normal School, receiving his professional training at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, from which he graduated in the class of 1900. After an initial practice in Chicago for six months he settled in Avon, Ill., which has responded generously and with fitting discernment to his professional skill and good fellowship. Dr. Davis has claims to many interests outside of his life work, is a staunch supporter of local Republican politics, a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, and an active worker in the Universalist Church. He has the elements of pronounced success, and should reap the most splendid compensations of his fascinating and ever widening profession.

DAVIS, Oliver P., one of the most enterprising and worthy representatives of the agricultural element in Fulton County, who is engaged in the pursuit of his vocation in Section 24, Lewistown Township, was born in that township December 25, 1865. He is a son of Alfred W. and Jeannette (Clary) Davis, natives of Kentucky. Alfred W. Davis settled in Fulton County about the year 1847, and here united his fortunes with Jeannette Clary, on December 25, 1850. From their union resulted three daughters and six sons, as follows: William H., born September 22, 1851, who was married to Mary Rowland November 17, 1881, and made his home in Walnut, Ia., in 1887; Mary V., born November 12, 1853, who was wedded January 4, 1872, to John Blackaby and is a resident of Blackwell, Okla.; Eliza J., who was born September 12, 1855, and on December 18, 1879, became the wife of Andrew Jones; Emma G., born November 8, 1858, who was wedded to Isaac Middleton and died March 12, 1898; Edgar J., born February 6, 1861, who married Clara Blackaby February 12, 1885, and moved to Marathon, Ia., the same year; George C., born July 23, 1863, a farmer in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, who was wedded to Lizzie Berry November 4, 1886; Oliver P., of whom this record treats; John T., a resident of Chicago, born April 6, 1868, and Jasper W., born March 31, 1870, who was wedded June 17, 1895, to Saverne Moorelock, a resident of Aurora, Ill.

The father of this family departed his life May 7, 1875, and his widow survived him until February 17, 1897. Alfred W. Davis was a son Solomon and Eliza (Hendrickson) Davis, natives of Kentucky, of whom the former was born June 28, 1802, married March 7, 1826, and died February 13, 1871. His wife was born March 15, 1804, and passed away May 23, 1875. Her parents, Richard and Margaret (Worth) Clary, were united in marriage May 14, 1819. The former was born May 29, 1781, and died January 3, 1872. The latter was born April 17, 1794, and died October 2, 1855. Their children were as follows: John C., who was born April 15, 1811, and died in 1855; Betsy, who was born May 22, 1813, and died March 2, 1888; Joshua, who was born October 11, 1818, and died in 1887; Nancy, who was born May 4, 1822, and died March 19, 1852; Nelson P., who was born April 5, 1824, and died March 8, 1900; Emily A., born May 18, 1826, who is the widow of John Hanna, of Lewistown Township; Ruth M., who was born October 18, 1828, and died January 22, 1894, and Margaret, born August 1, 1834, who is the wife of Orville France, a resident of Iowa.

Oliver P. Davis was educated in the district schools of Lewistown Township and his occupation since early manhood has been that of a farmer in the section where he was born. He is the owner of eighty acres of fine land, under a high state of cultivation, and in addition to general farming devotes careful attention to the raising of superior breeds of stock, grad-

ing up. He has a number of fine Percheron horses and keeps two full-blooded Durham cows. He is an energetic and painstaking farmer and his operations are attended with success.

On November 10, 1892, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Sarah A. Wetzel, a daughter of George H. and Cynthia (Clark) Wetzel, natives of Illinois and Ohio respectively. Mrs. Wetzel was, however, reared in Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel became the parents of four children, namely: Elmer G., who was born February 26, 1868, and was married to Emily Sutliff, April 27, 1898; Toler B., who was born January 1, 1870, and is a resident of Lewistown Township; Sarah A. (Mrs. Davis), and Permelia C., born April 11, 1873, who lives at Lewistown, Fulton County.

The grandfather of Mrs. Davis, Christopher Wetzel, was born July 13, 1793, and died October 4, 1894. He was a native of Virginia and settled in Fulton County about the year 1840. On February 17, 1835, he wedded Sarah Cook, who was born in Virginia and died January 29, 1889. From their union resulted nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were as follows: Eliza, who was born November 30, 1835, and became the wife of T. B. Clark, of Lewistown, Ill.; Priscilla E., of Astoria, Ill., who was born April 27, 1838; George H., who was born November 24, 1840, and died October 22, 1902; John B., born July 23, 1843, who died May 30, 1902; David T., a resident of Astoria, Ill., who was born in July, 1845; Margaret A., wife of Isaac Dial, of Astoria, Ill.; Henry L., a resident of Lewistown, Ill., born June 10, 1855, and Sarah C., of Monmouth, Ill., born June 1, 1858, who is the wife of J. B. C. Lutz.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Davis are the parents of four children, namely: Herschel L., born January 20, 1894; Frances, September 8, 1895; Karl A., June 1, 1897, and Margaret E., October 30, 1900. In politics Mr. Davis is a supporter of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and the K. of P. He is regarded as one of the most upright and trustworthy citizens of his township and he and his worthy wife are held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances.

DEAKIN, George, a well known and thrifty farmer, who successfully pursues his vocation in Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the State of Ohio in 1851, a son of Justice and Margaret (Slater) Deakin, both natives of Ohio. Justice Deakin came to Fulton County in 1855 and was employed on the farm of A. C. Moore. At a subsequent period he purchased eighty acres of land in Cass Township, where he carried on farming during the remainder of his life.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of six children, four of whom are living. In boyhood he attended the district school in the vicinity of his home in Fulton County and made himself useful about the farm. In 1884 he bought a farm in Section 18, Putman Town-



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC HOWARD

ship, Fulton County, on which he has made all the improvements. In 1904 he built a spacious barn, 36 by 40 feet in dimensions. He is the owner of 152 acres of land, on which he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1836 Mr. Deakin was united in marriage with Emma Murphy, a daughter of Milton and Clementine Murphy, and they became the parents of two children, Ernest and Ethel. Fraternally Mr. Deakin is affiliated with the K. of P. and the M. W. A. A diligent and painstaking farmer and worthy citizen, well merited success has attended his labors.

DENNEY, John J., an enterprising, prosperous and influential farmer in Sections 6 and 26, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township May 28, 1861, a son of Solomon T. and Mary C. (Jennings) Denney. The former was a native of Ohio and the latter was born in Fulton County, Ill. The father died in October, 1884, and the mother is still a resident of Liverpool Township. Solomon T. Denney settled in Fulton County in 1854 and was married in 1856. He and his wife had five children besides John J., as follows: Robert, a resident of Canton, Ill.; William, a farmer in Farmington Township; Joseph, who is on the old home farm; Rebecca, wife of William Boswell, of Dunfermline, Fulton County; Elizabeth, wife of Marion Crosthwaite, a farmer in Liverpool Township. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in the township where he was born and which has always been his home. There he received his educational training in the district schools. Mr. Denney is the owner of 120 acres of the finest land in Fulton County, which is under a high state of cultivation and upon which he has a fine grade of horses, cattle and hogs. He is a careful, methodical and progressive farmer and his labors have been rewarded by the best results.

On July 13, 1887, Mr. Denney was united in marriage with Jennie McCracken, a daughter of William and Fannie (Boardner) McCracken. Mr. and Mrs. Denney have had four children, namely: Ira Scott, born June 14, 1888; Robert J., born June 10, 1889; Esta, born November 10, 1891, and Florence, who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Denney is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party and an active and influential leader in its local councils. He has filled various township and county offices with marked ability and fidelity, and he has served with credit as Supervisor of Liverpool Township for the term expiring in the spring of 1907. In all movements tending to promote the welfare and prosperity of his township and county he takes a lively and effective interest. In him the church and school find a vigorous champion, having been a School Trustee for sixteen years.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., the M. W. A. of Canton, Ill., and the Order of Eagles. In every relation of life he is faithful to the obligations of duty and is re-

garded as one of the most exemplary and useful members of the community.

DEWEY, Edwin Page.—At the age of ninety, men who have retained their faculties and profited by their experiences look across life and not into it, and they see mostly the fair shore of their childhood from which they have constantly receded, rather than the bridge which connects it and of which they have been one of the builders. But it is in proportion as they have builded wisely and been in accord with the changing tide of affairs that their satisfaction is great or otherwise, and it thus became a pleasure to know and talk to one who had lived so long and gathered so much of interest as has Edwin Page Dewey. Mr. Dewey was one of the retired colony of Canton, and his life had gone parallel with the development of Fulton County ever since his arrival here with his parents in 1832. He then was fifteen years old, having been born February 4, 1817, in Hanover, N. H. His father, Oliver Dewey, married in early life Jemima Wright, and when he arrived in this county had little besides his determination and hope to accompany his first years of hardship and deprivation.

Mr. Dewey had but limited educational chances, but to some extent he made up for this by the application of later years. He never was disturbed by great ambitions, but sought the quiet paths of the lover of nature and the tiller of the soil, content to await the arrival of his harvests and the sale of his products in the town of Canton. At the age of twenty-five, September 1, 1842, he married Anna Maria Shinn, and to him were born six children: Roswell W., Sarah P., Charles Arthur and Eliza Maria, still living, and Stephen and Henrietta, the former of whom died at the age of seven months and the latter of eleven years. Three years after his marriage in 1845 Mr. Dewey purchased and moved upon an eighty-acre farm in Section 11, Canton Township, upon which he lived and prospered until his retirement to Canton in 1856. He had been retired from active life for more than forty years, and the years had dealt gently with him, giving him the companionship of many friends and the solace which comes of dealing fairly with one's fellowmen, when he was called away by death August 23, 1898.

DIKEMAN, Ambrose, who, although still classed with the younger element of the community in which he lives, is one of the most prominent characters in the agricultural, mercantile and political circles of his section of Fulton County, is a resident of Farmington, where he established himself in business in 1894. He was born in Fairview Township, Fulton County, on May 11, 1871, a son of Stephen C. and Susan (Lindsey) Dikeman, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively. Stephen E. Dikeman, who followed farming throughout his ac-

tive life, settled in Fulton County in 1844, locating in Fairview Township, where he purchased forty acres of land. This tract he improved, living at first in a log house and afterward building a comfortable dwelling. He was always successful in farming and ultimately became the owner of 600 acres of land in that locality. In 1880 he withdrew from his long-continued labors and made his home in Farmington, remaining in comfortable retirement there until his death, which occurred in 1898. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom the following are still living: Cyrus M., Flora (Mrs. Green), George and Lindsey.

Ambrose Dikeman attended the public schools of Fairview Township during his boyhood and subsequently pursued a commercial course in the Canton Business College. His youth was passed on his father's farm, where he remained until he was about twenty-three years of age. He then engaged in the hardware and stove business in Farmington, opening a store in the Crane Building, on the south side of Fort Street. This concern he has conducted successfully ever since, his brother Lindsey assisting him in the capacity of clerk. Together with his brother he has extensive farming interests, owning an entire section of land in Fulton and Knox Counties, which is now rented.

In 1902 Mr. Dikeman was united in marriage at Farmington with Mary McCoy, who was born in Knox County, Ill., and is a daughter of Dennis and Jane (Threw) McCoy, natives of Ireland. One child, Clifford, has resulted from this union.

In politics Mr. Dikeman is a Republican and wields a strong influence in the local councils of his party, having been prominent in connection with various public trusts. He has served as Alderman, was Supervisor two years and for an equal period filled the office of Mayor of Farmington. Fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., M. W. A. and Eastern Star. His capacity and enterprise are recognized by all and his progressiveness and public spirit have made him an important factor in the mercantile and municipal activities of Farmington.

Lindsey Dikeman, the brother and business assistant of Ambrose, was born in Fairview Township, July 4, 1876. Since the Dikeman hardware enterprise was established his diligent and faithful efforts have contributed largely to its success. He is a man of strict uprightness and good business ability. In 1900 he was wedded to Effie Miller, who was born in Canton, Fulton County, and they are the parents of two children—Flo and Leta.

DIKEMAN, Henry M., one of the oldest citizens of Fulton County, Ill., both in longevity and length of residence, and formerly one of that county's most energetic and successful farmers, who is now passing his declining years in the retirement of private life, was born in

Oswego County, N. Y., February 19, 1828. He is a son of Gilson and Parmel (Tuttle) Dikeman, also natives of the Empire State. The father settled in Fulton County in 1844, making the journey by wagon and consuming a month and two days in reaching his destination. He located in Fairview Township, where he purchased a tract of eighty acres of farming land which he broke up and improved, his dwelling being a log cabin built by himself. He hauled his grain to Peoria, Copperas Creek and different points, where he also marketed his stock and other products of the farm. There he spent the remainder of a busy life, successfully engaged in his wonted occupation. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom but one, Henry M., survives.

In boyhood Henry M. Dikeman attended the public schools of New York and Illinois while obtaining his education, walking daily two miles to a log schoolhouse in Fairview Township. Until he was twenty-one years old he assisted his father on the home place, at which period he commenced farming for himself without a dollar of capital. He was very successful in his labors and in 1866 bought the homestead property, on which he made some improvements. He also purchased 100 acres of land adjoining it, and at one time was the owner of 500 acres of land. He followed general farming and raised cattle and hogs, shipping his product to Chicago and Peoria. He still has 200 acres which he rents, having bought a lot in Farmington in 1894 and built a house, which has since been his home. His property also includes several other pieces of town property.

On the 28th of November, 1855, in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., Mr. Dikeman was united in marriage with Jeannette Harding, a daughter of John and Caroline (Armstrong) Harding, who was born in New York State. Her family moved from the East to Fulton County about the year 1852. Three children blessed this union, namely: Dexter, William and Clara (Mrs. Hart). In religious belief the family are Methodists.

Politically Mr. Dikeman is a Republican, has served his township as Road Commissioner and held the office of School Director for eleven years. In his long-extended career in Fulton County Mr. Dikeman has discharged his duties as an individual and as a citizen with unvarying fidelity. He has been identified with all movements tending to promote the best interests of his locality, and has made an irreproachable record as a man of strict probity and pure motives. By his old neighbors and his fellow townsmen in Farmington he is regarded with the utmost respect and esteem.

DITMARS, Eugene, who has been successfully engaged in farming in Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., for nearly thirty years, was born in Somerset County, N. J., November 20, 1856. He is a son of James S. and Maria L.



B. S. Anderson

(Van Cleef) Ditmars, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. James S. Ditmars was also engaged in agricultural pursuits, but followed this occupation during his entire life in the State where he was born. He was a man of diligent and frugal habits and blameless character, and his labors were rewarded by a good measure of success. To him and his worthy spouse were born four children, as follows: Eugene, of this review; Garadina, Mary Jane and James.

In early youth Eugene attended the district schools in the neighborhood of the parental home, in which he received the mental discipline for which his intervals of leisure afforded opportunity. Until he reached the age of manhood he remained on the homestead with his parents, helping his father in carrying on the work of the farm of 160 acres. When he was about twenty-one years old he determined to start out on his own responsibility and, journeying to Illinois, located in Fulton County. Since 1877 he has been engaged in farming in Fairview Township, that county, and has been rewarded by the results which inevitably follow industry, energy and careful management. In addition to general farming he devotes much of his attention to the raising of stock, breeding Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

On January 29, 1877, at Farmington, Fulton County, Mr. Ditmars was joined in matrimony with Emma Grimes, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Grimes. Mrs. Ditmars is a native of Fairview Township, where she was born May 1, 1859, and where in girlhood she enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. From this union have resulted six children, as follows: Charles, Roy, Harry, Lena, Mayme and Eugenia. In the matter of politics Mr. Ditmars is in hearty accord with the principles of the Republican party. As to religious doctrines he is an adherent to the faith of Universalism. He takes a good citizen's interest in all measures affecting the welfare of his township and county and bears an excellent reputation wherever known.

DIVILBISS, C. H.—The grotesque appearing farmer with whom the comic artist has made us familiar has gone out of style in Illinois, if, indeed, he ever existed, and in his place has come a man who appears well, thinks well, is informed on current events and has that sincere desire to elevate himself to the top notch of his calling which cannot fail to secure him some measure of success. He is robust and intelligent and commands respect and attention wherever he goes. To this class belongs C. H. Divilbiss, a representative of the second generation of his family in Fulton County and the owner of 120 acres of valuable land in Sections 23 and 24, Joshua Township. Mr. Divilbiss purchased his present farm in 1892 and since has engaged in general farming and stock-raising and also made a special study of horticulture, raising small fruits extensively and finding a ready market for the same in Canton. He oper-

ated his farm along practical and paying lines, leaving no stone unturned to increase his earnings and savings and minimize his expenditures. He has a substantial home, well constructed barns and outbuildings, and surrounds himself and family with many evidences of his forethought and taste.

J. A. Divilbiss, father of C. H., came to Fulton County at a time when settlement within its borders called for courage and patience, and when its future at best was a matter of speculation and faith. He was a Pennsylvania by birth and settled on a farm in Canton Township, where he succeeded in general farming for many years, and whence he eventually removed to his present home in Kansas City, Mo. Soon after coming here he married Maria Gardner, who was born in New York State and who came to Fulton County with her parents at the age of two years. Six children were born of this union, of whom C. H., the fourth, was born in 1856. He was educated in the public schools and in 1878 married Emma Havermale, a native of Fulton County. The year following, during the spring of 1878, he rented a farm in Canton Township, and continued to live thereon until moving to his present home in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Divilbiss are the parents of three daughters: Maud, wife of L. F. Randolph; Pearl, now Mrs. J. F. Randolph, and Hazel. Mr. Divilbiss takes a moderate interest in politics, and has served as Collector and Highway Commissioner of Joshua Township. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an energetic and painstaking man, fulfilling his obligations with conscientious exactness, and in his work exemplifying the belief that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

DONNELLY, Levi McVeigh.—In the passing away of Levi McVeigh Donnelly, January 11, 1905, Lewistown and Fulton County sustained a commercial and social loss of more than average import. Mr. Donnelly left behind him not only a legacy of material wealth, but of useful lessons, and he who would may read that early limitations develop, rather than break, the strong and resourceful. Born August 27, 1841, in Licking County, Ohio, Mr. Donnelly was a son of James and Evelyn (Jenkins) Donnelly, the latter a daughter of Levi and Mary Jenkins, of Ohio.

Left motherless at the age of three weeks, Mr. Donnelly found a home with his uncle, John McVeigh, with whom, at the age of thirteen, he came to Fulton County, settling on a farm where now is the station of Civer, six miles west of Canton. In the meantime his father, having remarried, removed to Kansas, where he died at an advanced age. Mr. Donnelly remained with his uncle and aunt for the rest of their lives, their deaths occurring February 10, 1862, and August 4, 1864, respectively. In 1856 the family had moved to Lee Township, and in 1858 bought a farm three miles from

Marietta, where Mr. Donnelly grew to maturity, and finally succeeded to the entire management of the farm, thus supporting by his labor the relatives who had befriended him in his youth. In Lee Township Mr. Donnelly married Ann Maria Morey, daughter of Zenas J. and Ann Morey, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. At the present time Mrs. Morey lives with Mrs. Donnelly, her daughter, and is eighty-four years old.

From 1868 until 1883 Mr. Donnelly lived in Marietta, and for a few years conducted a general merchandise store. He became active in Democratic politics, served eleven years as Town Constable, and, beginning with 1870, was for a number of years Justice of the Peace. In 1883 he removed to the R. F. Leaman estate, in Lewistown, and established the general store which, since his death, has been conducted by his daughters, Mrs. Crabtree and Mrs. Carper, under the firm name of L. M. Donnelly & Company. The estate still owns the farm of 160 acres one and a half miles west of Cuba, Lee Township, upon which Mr. Donnelly spent so many years of his life.

For twenty years Mr. Donnelly was a delegate to every Democratic Convention held in Fulton County. In 1890 he was elected Sheriff of the county, serving one term. His political career was a clean and upright one, and was destitute of the personal aggrandizement which mars so many lives devoted to public service. Fraternally he was connected with the Good Faith Lodge, No. 752, I. O. O. F., of Cuba, Ill., and the Knights of Pythias. In religion he was a member of the Christian Church. To himself and wife were born six daughters and one son, of whom one daughter died in infancy. Of the daughters now living, Ida Allathea is the wife of Mack Crabtree, of Lewistown; Tillie B. is the wife of J. M. Jackson, of Canton; Carrie May is the wife of Leroy Beers, of Ipava; Nora Maria is the wife of William Babcock, of Lewistown; and Nellie Luella is the wife of Frank Carper, of Lewistown. During his active life Mr. Donnelly drew to him many warm and devoted friends, and the confidence of the communities in which he lived and worthily labored. He had a genial and optimistic nature, and as far as general qualities were concerned, was well adapted to the occupation to which he devoted so many years of his life.

DORRANCE, George C. (deceased), formerly a well-known and prosperous business man of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Waterloo, N. Y., September 30, 1816. He was a son of John H. and Deborah (Sloan) Dorrance, natives of New York, where the former was born in the town of Lyons.

George C. Dorrance was educated in the public schools of his native State and after reaching mature years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1846 he journeyed to Illinois and located in Canton, where he entered the milling business in partnership with a Mr.

Hall. After being associated with the latter one year he purchased his interest and conducted the concern alone for fourteen years with successful results. He was then engaged in the grocery business with equal success for about six years. This he relinquished at the end of that period and applied himself to farming to some extent until the time of his death, which occurred May 30, 1895.

On December 7, 1848, Mr. Dorrance was united in marriage with Mary J. Colton, who was born in Indiana. Two children resulted from their union, namely: Matie L. and Charles C. The former was married to Clinton B. Smith, of Canton, July 5, 1898, and they have one child, Erminia Virginia. Charles C. wedded Nellie Zwisler, of Canton, in January, 1895.

In political action Mr. Dorrance was identified with the Republican party. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the county, joining the Canton lodge in 1847. At the first public reception given at Mr. Vaughn's only nine members of the fraternity were in attendance. By the early business element of Canton Mr. Dorrance was recognized as an intelligent, upright and enterprising merchant. In private life he was exemplary and as a citizen was always faithful to the obligations of public duty.

DORSEY, Lewis (deceased), the father of Mrs. Theodore Robinson (see sketch of "Robinson, Theodore"), was born in Maryland, June 18, 1799, and when a young man moved from his native State to Virginia, where, in 1837, he was united in marriage to Abrilla Lindsey. Miss Lindsey was born in Maryland in 1813 and at the age of seventeen moved with her parents to Virginia, where all but one of their children were born. In 1851 Mr. Dorsey came overland to Fulton County, Ill., settling for a year in Farmers Township, and at the end of that time purchased a wild, unbroken tract of land in Bernadotte Township. Erecting a house from timber that had been brought from a nearby mill, he had the distinction of occupying the first house built by a white man in that part of the county. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser and continued to occupy his original farm until his death in 1881, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife remained on the farm until 1884, when she moved to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Robinson, where her death occurred June 10, 1896. She was the devoted mother of the following children: Rebecca A., widow of John F. Zink, a soldier during the Civil War in Company F, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Catherine, widow of James Miner, and a resident of Lewistown; Nicholas, also a soldier in the Civil War, and at present a farmer of York County, Neb.; Sarah E., widow of David Miller, of Canton, Ill.; Abrilla, wife of Joseph Mayall, of Canton, Ill.; Lemuel, of Pekin, Ill.; Lewis, deceased, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Robinson.

Mr. Dorsey was a large-hearted and public-



Mrs. Mary S. Hudson.

spirited man, and while not a member of any church, contributed generously to churches, schools and general township interests. In politics he was a Democrat.

DOSS, Wilbur C., D. V. S., who is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery on South Main Street, Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Greene County, Ill., November 20, 1866. He is a son of Dr. C. H. Doss, of Pittsfield, Ill., who was born in Hopkinsville, Ky. His father married Margaret A. Thruher, a native of Illinois, and to them were born ten children, namely: Dr. Judson Doss, of Milton, Ill.; C. M., a dentist; Dr. E. P. (deceased); Wilber C.; C. H., a dentist of Ipava, Ill.; Pearl, wife of O. A. Foreman, who is in the postal service at St. Louis, Mo.; Daisy, wife of Henry Grimes, a dentist; Neva, wife of Dr. L. A. Colby, of East St. Louis, Ill., and Louisa, wife of David Garber, a cigar manufacturer of Springfield, this State. The father of this family is still a prominent physician in Pittsfield, Ill., and the mother died about the year 1895.

Wilbur C. Doss attended the public schools of Pittsfield, Ill., and pursued a course of study in the Jacksonville Business College, graduating with the class of 1888. He then entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, where, after a course of three years, he graduated in 1894. He began the practice of his profession at Olney, Ill., where he remained one year. In 1895 he established himself in practice at Lewistown and has since given his undivided attention to the treatment of all kinds of animal diseases. In this specialty he has been quite successful, and his ability and skill are generally recognized in the vicinity of his home. In 1899 Governor Tanner appointed him Assistant State Veterinary Surgeon, a position which he still holds. By painstaking and diligent attention to his work Dr. Doss has built up a large practice and his services are in constant demand throughout this section of the State.

On September 12, 1889, Dr. Doss was married to Minnie J. Stone. Their union has resulted in three children, namely: Judson E., Mary K. and Mildred A. Dr. and Mrs. Doss are members of the Christian Church. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the M. W. A. and the C. of H.

DOWD, C. M., a rising young lawyer and now serving as City Attorney of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Liverpool Township, Fulton County, October 19, 1867. He is a son of Charles L. and Mary A. (Pollitt) Dowd, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Illinois. The father came to Fulton County in 1856 and died when Chauncey was three years old, his union with Mary Pollitt resulting in two children, one of whom did not survive infancy. The widow became the wife of W. H. Brinegar, by whom she had four children, namely: Mary J., wife of Charles Berry, a farmer

in Fulton County; Cora B., who died in 1891; Peter H., of Peoria, Ill., and George E., of Canton, in the same State. Mr. Dowd's mother died in 1892.

At the age of eight years C. M. Dowd, having no home, was compelled to do farm work by the month for his board, and followed that occupation until 1904, after which for four seasons he engaged in tile ditching. Being deprived of early school advantages, he began to read and study works of useful knowledge at night, and many times, when worn out by his day's toil, was found burning the midnight oil over his books. He continued his nightly studies, doing farm work by the day or month, and during the threshing season working with the machines. In the winter season he might be found digging coal in the mines. He built a cabin in which he lived alone, and, deciding to study law, bought a copy of Blackstone and a few other works. For years he studied at night and worked in the daytime, and then his cabin, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted by this severe blow, he secured a boarding place and kept right on reading law, and in 1900 his strenuous endeavors were crowned with success by his admission to the bar. During his years of intense and patient study he could obtain but few text books, but those which he secured, including Blackstone, were read and re-read until they were graven on his memory. For a part of this period he was with Judge Winter and in the office of Attorney Jewell, and in 1904 opened an office for the practice of his profession, in which a bright future is manifestly in store for him.

In politics Mr. Dowd is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in such affairs. In 1905 he was nominated on the People's ticket for the office of City Attorney of Lewistown, and after one of the most stubbornly-contested campaigns ever known in Fulton County was elected by a large majority over one of the strongest men on the Citizen's ticket. His administration of the duties of this office is faithful, efficient and satisfactory to all. In fraternal circles Mr. Dowd is identified with the I. O. O. F. and M. P. L.

DOWNS, John W.—Among the substantial farmers of Fulton County, Ill., who have made an especially creditable record in husbandry and in citizenship, is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical record and whose attractive residence and productive farm are located in Section 18, Liverpool Township. Mr. Downs was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 20, 1851, and his parents, Edwin C. and Nancy E. (Clary) Downs, were also natives of that State. His mother was a daughter of Garrard and Jane (Walker) Clary, of Maryland, who moved to Fleming County, Ky., and there Edwin C. Downs died about the year 1853. He and his wife were the parents of two children, John W., and a daughter, Mary J., who was born in 1854 and died in 1860. The

mother died December 30, 1895. John Downs, the paternal grandfather, was born July 22, 1777, and was the son of Henry and Sarah Downs, his death occurring December 14, 1838. He married Molly Seybolt, who was the daughter of Jasper and Nancy Seybolt, and was born September 29, 1782, and died September 23, 1850. There were ten children in their family, all of whom are deceased.

John W. Downs remained on the farm and attended the district schools until 1869, when he located in Fulton County and made his home with his uncle, George W. Clary, until 1873. In that year he began farming on rented land and continued thus until 1882, when he purchased 120 acres in Vermont Township, Fulton County, where he engaged in agricultural occupations until 1888. In that year he sold this farm and bought 200 acres on Section 18, Liverpool Township, where he has since lived. He is a methodical, progressive and successful farmer and a citizen in whom every worthy public enterprise has always found ready and earnest support.

On November 12, 1873, Mr. Downs was united in marriage with Martha A. Boardwine, a native of Fulton County, where she was born November 2, 1853, and a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Simms) Boardwine, natives of Virginia. Two children were the result of this union, namely: Mary E., born in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, June 25, 1875, who married George G. Knapp, a resident of Chicago, and William A., born in Lewistown Township, March 30, 1876. The mother of these children died February 5, 1896. The second wife of Mr. Downs was Mrs. Lydia A. Johnson, a daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Biffin) Bolander. Mr. Bolander was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 4, 1820, and was the fifth child of his parents. He was a Baptist preacher and for many years labored in that field, being one of the early settlers of Lewistown Township. His father, Henry Bolander, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Clermont County, Ohio, at an early period. By her first husband, Homer Johnson, Mrs. Downs had four children, as follows: Elizabeth, born July 1, 1876, deceased October 15, 1895; James H., born September 26, 1877, deceased August 18, 1879; Bertha A., born November 28, 1881, wife of N. D. Miller, a sketch of whose life appears in this work, and Homer B., born July 3, 1886, who married Artha Fleming, February 25, 1905.

In politics Mr. Downs is a Democrat, but is not a politician, and has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring the quiet and wholesome routine of an agricultural career. He has, however, taken an earnest interest in local, State and National affairs, has kept thoroughly informed as to current events, and has faithfully discharged all the duties pertaining to an enlightened citizenship. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, his worthy wife being connected with the Baptist denomination.

DOWNS, William Adrian, a worthy and successful farmer in Section 18, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Lewistown Township, this County, March 30, 1876. He is a son of John W. and Martha A. (Boardwine) Downs. A review of the life of the father may be found on another page of this volume.

John W. Downs was reared on the paternal farm and received his education in the district schools and the public schools of Lewistown, Ill., remaining with his parents until the time of his marriage. He afterward purchased the old home farm of 136 acres in Section 18, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, owned until 1900 by Nathaniel Boardwine. There he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising with good results. He keeps a superior grade of horses, cattle and hogs, and has begun breeding the "black" cattle, believing that stock best for feeding and shipping. He also raises Norman horses and Poland-China hogs.

On January 23, 1901, Mr. Downs was united in marriage with Samantha McComber, who was born in Liverpool Township, Fulton County, July 3, 1873, and is a daughter of Charles and Mary E. (Weaver) McComber. Her father was a native of New York State, where he was born in 1813, while her mother was born in Virginia in 1834. The latter's father, Alfred Weaver, settled in Fulton County at an early period. Mr. McComber died in 1900, his wife having passed away in 1891. They had five children, namely: Arzina, wife of George E. Snell, a resident of Canton, Ill.; Phoebe, wife of Charles Woods, of Lewistown, Ill.; Thomas, a farmer in Liverpool Township; Florence, wife of Sylvester Horn, who is engaged in farming near Canton, Ill., and Samantha (Mrs. Downs). Mr. and Mrs. Downs are the parents of two children: Mary, born October 31, 1900, and John Charles, July 6, 1905. In politics Mr. Downs is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Mutual Protective League. He is an intelligent, enterprising and progressive farmer and a useful citizen.

DOYLE, John F.—Of the citizens of Irish parentage who have found Canton, Fulton County, a pleasant as well as profitable place in which to live, mention is due John F. Doyle, who was born at Altona, Knox County, this State, in 1859, and whose father, Edward Doyle, was an early settler of Illinois. The elder Doyle was born in Ireland and there learned the miller's trade, which he followed for many years in Knox County and which he subsequently taught his son, John F. The latter, however, failed to find the occupation a congenial one, and when in a position to shape his own ambitions engaged for a time in the horse breeding business.

Mr. Doyle came to Canton in 1890 and for the first two years ran a billiard hall, at the expira-

tion of that time engaging in a wholesale and retail liquor business with a Mr. Anderson. Two years later he succeeded to the interest of his partner and since has enlarged his operations and has become the distributing agent for the Valentine Blatz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, shipping the company's goods to all parts of the surrounding territory in carload lots. He is an energetic and progressive business man and thoroughly dependable in all his transactions. In 1880 he married Mary Ann Rogers, a native of Peoria County, Ill., and of the union there are five children: Winnie, Emma, Mayme, Dean and Hazel. Mr. Doyle is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Eagles.

DRAKE, Alonzo M.—In Alonzo M. Drake Canton had a citizen who contributed to its upbuilding a conservative and reliable jewelry business, which he conducted about fourteen years and which netted him a sufficient income for his modest and practical tastes. Although twelve years have passed since he joined the great majority, February 2, 1893, his methodical and upright life is recalled as a useful lesson by the many friends and associates who survive him and who, like himself, recognize the value of principle as a valuable financial asset.

Mr. Drake was a native son of Canton, this county, and was born July 24, 1851. He came of New England ancestry and his father, Joseph Drake, was born in Sussex County, N. J., while his mother, Sarah J. (Vittum) Drake, was a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Drake was educated in the public schools of Prairie City and Canton and learned the jewelry business with S. P. Tobie, of Prairie City, and J. M. Fox, of Canton. On November 24, 1875, he was united in marriage to Ive M. Allen, a native of West Canaan, Madison County, Ohio, and daughter of John B. and Sarah (Dunlap) Allen, also natives of the Buckeye State. Mr. Allen was one of the prominent business men of Canton and for thirty years was connected with the lumber industry.

Miss Edith Allen Drake, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Drake, was born in Canton April 21, 1882, and is a graduate of the Canton High School, class of 1898, and of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., class of 1903. Miss Drake sustains the family dignity and pride as a successful educator, and at present is a teacher in the Canton High School. She is a young woman of scholarly tastes and wide information and as a teacher appeals to her pupils by her winning personality, no less than by her practical and advanced methods of instruction.

DRAKE, Stephen A., a prominent citizen of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and President of the Canton Coal Company, was born in Canton May 18, 1864, a son of George W. and Mary E. (Amsley) Drake, the former born in New Jersey in 1840 and the latter a native of Pennsylv-

vania. George W. Drake came to Illinois with his father at an early date and was engaged in the grocery business with the latter, who died in 1867.

In his youth the subject of this sketch attended school in Canton, and since reaching years of maturity he has been identified with the coal industry. The Canton Coal Company, of which he is President, was organized in 1888, with William Parlin, W. H. Parlin and S. A. Drake as its first Board of Directors. This board continued in office until 1894, since which period the mine has been operated by S. A. Drake and W. D. Myers. Mr. Drake is also a Director in the Homestead and Loan Association of Canton.

On May 17, 1880, Mr. Drake married Aureline Snyder, who was born and schooled in Canton. One child, Madeline, resulted from this union. Mrs. Drake is a daughter of David W. Snyder, of Canton. Politically Mr. Drake is a Democrat and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. and A. M., belonging to the K. T. Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the K. of P., of the B. P. O. E. and the Order of Eagles.

DUNN, John T.—One of the oldest farmers in Fulton County, Ill., of whom this volume furnishes a record, is the most venerable and cordially esteemed gentleman whose name appears at the head of this narrative, and who is now living in honest retirement in Farmington. It can be also truthfully said of him that, during his active career, he was a typical representative of the best and highest class in the agricultural element of the population of Illinois. Intelligent, practical, systematic, diligent, persevering and provident in his farming operations, he was absolutely just in his dealings with all who had transactions with him, and his career as a farmer reflected credit upon that vocation.

John T. Dunn is a Virginian by birth, having been born in the Old Dominion in 1816. His father, David Dunn, and his grandfather, William Dunn, were also natives of Virginia, while his mother, Rebecca (Merchant) Dunn, was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, William Dunn, who was descended from an English family, was a very pious and devout man, and a leading member of the Quaker denomination, called the Society of Friends. David Dunn journeyed from Virginia to Illinois in 1837, locating in Fulton County, where he purchased 160 acres of land in Section 18, Farmington Township, which he cleared, and on which he made the necessary improvements. Subsequently he bought a home in Canton, Fulton County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was partially crippled, and this infirmity prevented him from doing any farm work, although he was otherwise in the enjoyment of sound health.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district schools of Virginia, and in 1837 went from that State to Ohio, where he remained until 1842. In that year he located in Fulton County, took charge of his father's farm, and continued thus until the latter's death. Mr. Dunn then bought the interests of the other heirs, and owned and operated the farm until 1870, when he sold it and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. E. N. Ross, where he has since made his home. While engaged in farming he made a specialty of raising thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, in which he had great success. He also bred Shorthorn cattle, of which he shipped many carloads to market. He was considered a very successful farmer. On his last birthday, Mr. Dunn was ninety years old, and in view of this advanced age, he is still a very vigorous man.

In 1838 Mr. Dunn was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bevins, who was born in Pennsylvania, and received her early education in the district schools of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn had nine children born to them, namely: William, David, Sarah, James, Amanda, Henry, Charles and Christiantha. All of the sons are engaged in business, each being successful in his particular line. All of them are industrious, upright and honorable men, and useful citizens, and, like their father in the days of his activity, ever ready to push along on the highway of advancement.

Mr. Dunn has served faithfully and creditably in the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director. In religious belief he adheres to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a witness of the development of Fulton County almost from the beginning, and has done his full share to promote it. Calmly resting now in the evening of life, he is thrice fortunate in being able to look back upon an honorable and useful career, and, conscious of the affectionate regard of relatives and friends, to gaze forward in serene expectation to the reward of the future.

DUTTON, Daniel.—The career of an honorable, dutiful and upright man, a gallant soldier, a thorough and diligent farmer and an intelligent, patriotic and useful citizen, is illustrated in the enviable record of Henry Dutton, whose home has long been Section 35, Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., and whose birth occurred in Brown County, Ohio, on November 3, 1837. Mr. Dutton is a son of Moses and Rebecca (Curless) Dutton, natives of Ohio. Moses Dutton moved from that State to Illinois about the year 1845 and settled in Woodland Township, locating near the present home of Daniel Dutton in Section 35, and there carried on farming until the time of his death in 1874. His wife survived him two years, passing away in 1876. Moses and Rebecca (Curless) Dutton were the parents of ten children, as follows: Elmira, deceased wife of Clark Mote, who lives

in Knox County, Mo.; Asa, who is engaged in farming in Woodland Township; Daniel; Jane, wife of John Thompson, a farmer of Woodland Township; John and Albert, who also carry on farming there; Henry and William, who died in Knox County, Mo.; Mary, who is the wife of James Radcliff, a Woodland Township farmer, and Randolph, deceased.

Moses Dutton, the father, was a very public-spirited man, and was always ready to aid in promoting any movements calculated to advance the best interests of the community in which he lived. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of education, and took great pride in the schools of the township and county. In politics he was a Republican and exercised a strong influence in the local councils of his party. Personally he enjoyed the sincere respect and hearty good will of all who came in contact with him in the ordinary walks of life. He and his worthy wife were active members of the United Brethren Church.

Daniel Dutton was a lad of about eight years of age when he accompanied his parents from Brown County, Ohio, to Fulton County. He has a vivid recollection of the journey and of the party who made it. He well remembers the five wagons which were in use on that occasion, conveying three families, viz: those of William Curless, Bridge Kennedy and Moses Dutton. Daniel was reared on his father's farm and utilized the advantages of the district schools in early youth. He remained at home until August, 1862, when he enlisted for three years, or during the Civil War, in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, sharing the fortunes of that regiment in all its arduous marches, sharp skirmishes and hard-fought engagements. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. During his entire term of service he was always ready for roll call. He followed Sherman in the March to the Sea and participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war, being mustered out in that city and sent to Springfield, Ill., where he was honorably discharged. Returning home he again turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil, in which occupation he has continued successfully ever since. His first location when he commenced farming was on the Illinois River bottoms, where he had a tract of 160 acres. This he sold about the year 1881 and purchased 180 acres in Section 35, Woodland Township, where from that time he has made his home. He has been one of the busiest among the agriculturists of the township for more than forty years and has grown old with Fulton County. He has not only been a close and keen observer of the great changes which have taken place in the county, but has been a leading spirit in the wondrous development of its resources. His time and means have always been freely devoted to enterprises



George W. Hughes

in behalf of the public welfare, and churches, schools and charitable institutions have found in him a generous supporter, while many a worthy person has received opportune assistance at his hands in the hour of need.

Mr. Dutton was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Markey (nee Reed), a daughter of John Reed, one of the earliest settlers of Fulton County. He and his family are all deceased. Mrs. Dutton died February 27, 1902. She was suddenly taken sick and, as her husband was also confined to his bed, he knew nothing of her death until a week thereafter. The deceased was a woman of exceptionally amiable traits of character, a faithful helpmate and a tender and considerate mother, manifesting the utmost solicitude for the happiness and comfort of her family. Five children blessed her union with Mr. Dutton, namely: Ettie, wife of Stewart Rose, a farmer in Woodland Township; Daniel S., who is engaged in farming on the home place; Rebecca; William, who carries on farming, and Randolph, deceased.

In politics Mr. Dutton is a prominent and unwavering Republican. Religiously he has belonged for twenty years to the United Brethren Church (of which his departed wife was also a devoted member), and officiates as one of its trustees. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. In all relations of life Mr. Dutton has been actuated by a high sense of duty, and his long extended career has been beyond reproach.

DUVALL, Edward W.—When Edward W. Duvall started upon his wage earning career in Lewistown in 1882, his available assets consisted of a team of horses and a five-dollar bill. He had, however, many far more dependable resources, and among them were grit and determination, and a capacity for untiring industry. These have elevated him to a place among the men of wealth of the town and surrounding country, to prominence as a farmer, real-estate broker, ice merchant and politician, and to public-spirited participation in all that tends to the permanent upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Duvall was born April 17, 1860, in Fulton County, Ill., to which had come his paternal grandfather, John Duvall, and his father, Samuel Duvall, in 1839. John Duvall was born in Maryland, and there married Margaret Beatty, by whom he had five children, all of whom are deceased. For a time he lived in Chester County, where his son Samuel was born in 1816, and in 1830 he located in the wilds of Ohio, where he followed farming until coming to Lewistown in 1839. The last years of his life were spent at the home of his son Samuel and wife, Louise (Campbell) Duvall. Samuel Duvall was reared on farms in his native State, and about 1850 purchased a saw-mill in Lewistown, with which his name was connected for fourteen years. He later turned his attention to farming until 1880, when he retired from active life, and died at the home of his son, Edward

W., in April, 1903. By his first wife, formerly Martha Mann, he had three children, and by his second marriage, to Louise Campbell, he had six children, of whom Edward W. is the third oldest.

Edward W. Duvall has learned more from observation and experience than he has from books, although he was an earnest student in the country schools, and graduated from the high school at Lewistown. In 1882, when twenty-one years old, he began to contract for the grading of the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railroad, with his own team of horses, and in this way was fairly successful until his return to farming on the old homestead. In 1885 he again located in Lewistown and engaged in the ice business for about five years, after which he took up the real-estate business, purchasing a tract of 147 acres half a mile south of the court house. In 1892 he resumed the ice business, and in 1894 was appointed Postmaster of Lewistown, under Grover Cleveland, holding the same until 1894. In the meantime, in connection with his other responsibilities, he had become proprietor of the Wagoner Hotel, which he operated from 1900 until 1904. In 1896 he platted what is known as the Duvall Addition to Lewistown, a departure which has proved a great success, sixty of the eighty lots having already been disposed of, and the land almost doubled in value.

In politics Mr. Duvall is a Democrat, and in addition to serving as Postmaster of the town, he has been a member of the Board of Aldermen several terms. He is fraternally well known and is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. December 25, 1885, Mr. Duvall was united in marriage to Janet B. Donaldson, daughter of James and Jessie (Ahaw) Donaldson, who were born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1850, first settling in New York City. In 1873 the Donaldsons came to Lewistown, Ill., where Mr. Donaldson engaged in farming, and also followed his trade of cleaner and dyer. Mr. and Mrs. Duvall had three children, of whom Jessie is a graduate of the high school, and a teacher by occupation, and Ethel and Frank are both at home. Since the death of his wife, March 7, 1904, Mr. Duvall has cared for his children most tenderly, taking the place of both mother and father. He is a firm believer in education, and few children in the town can boast of better or more practical life equipment. Mr. Duvall stands high in the public esteem, and belief in his integrity and good judgment have been variously manifest. For the past eight years he has been Chairman of the Building and Loan Association, and it is through his recommendation that loans are advanced by the association.

DUVALL, William J., editor and manager of the "Lewistown Evening Record," was born in Lewistown, Ill., September 23, 1875, a son of John and Catherine (O'Donnell) Duvall,

the former a native of Lewistown, Ill., and the latter of the city of New York. Her family was of Irish origin. George Duvall, grandfather of William J., was among the pioneer settlers of Fulton County. He was a carpenter by trade and helped to build the Lewistown Episcopal Church, and many of the first buildings of the town. His widow is still living, and resides in Canton, Ill., at the age of seventy-five years.

The subject of this sketch was the only child of his parents. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the old "Lewistown Union," and still pursues that occupation. He was reared in Lewistown, where he received his mental training. During his school days he worked at printing at odd intervals. He was connected with the "Lewistown News" when it was started, and afterward with the "Lewistown Weekly Record." He subsequently purchased the "Record," which was consolidated with the "News." The plant was also merged with the W. G. Newton job office, and in 1903 Mr. Duvall bought Mr. Newton's interest in the concern and started the "Daily Evening Record." He has built up a fine circulation. The "Record" is strongly Republican in politics, and is a newsy, entertaining and reliable sheet. Mr. Duvall has a competent office staff, and a complete equipment in every department. His enterprise supplies a long-felt want, and is the outgrowth of the contest over the county seat.

On October 10, 1900, Mr. Duvall was united in marriage with Christine Coursen, who was born in Lewistown, April 1, 1877, a daughter of John and Catherine (Burley) Coursen. Her father was a cabinet maker by trade. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and located in Duncan City, Fulton County, just after the war. He died March 4, 1905.

In politics Mr. Duvall is one of the most influential Republicans of Fulton County, and, as a man and a citizen, is deservedly popular and held in high esteem. Fraternally he is affiliated with the M. W. A.

EASLEY, Daniel L.—The wonderful prosperity which, on the whole, has attended the United States for the past forty years, and its high standing before the nations of the world, is mainly due to the fact that this comparatively long period of peace has enabled agriculture and all other branches of industry to develop the natural wealth of the country. Following the terrible conflict of the Civil War the Nation has been united, each section contributing to the prosperity of every other section. The younger generations therefore recognize a large debt to the old soldiers who stood in the breach, preserved the Union and, through the horrors of war, made the supremacy of the United States possible in the fields of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Of this class is the

unassuming but honored citizen and retired farmer, Daniel L. Easley, of Ipava, Ill.

Mr. Easley was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 27, 1831, son of John and Nancy (Kinsey) Easley, his father being a native of Halifax County, Va., and his mother of his own native county in the Buckeye State. The grandfather, Daniel Easley, was a member of one of the substantial families of the Old Dominion, and on leaving Virginia to migrate with his family to Ohio sold his farm to the father of Robert E. Lee. At that time John Easley, the father of Daniel L., was a boy of twelve years, the family which then settled in Harrison County, Ohio, being among the first to locate in that section of the State. There Daniel Easley died, and John, who had been reared to agricultural pursuits, came to Fulton County in May, 1832. From the date of his coming really begins the history of Ipava and the founding, especially, of its industries.

When John Easley located in Fulton County he entered 160 acres of land where the village of Ipava now stands, laying out the site east of the present location of the Woolen Mills. He donated to the village the ground for the public school, the two parks and for the Presbyterian Church—the last especially a beautiful building. He and his cousin, William David, built a mill for the manufacture of flax-seed oil, which was afterward converted into carding mill and finally developed into the Ipava Woolen Mills. John Easley was also instrumental in founding the first flour mill at Ipava, and more, perhaps, than any other one man may be said to have firmly established the place on a permanent business basis. This locality remained his home from 1832 until his death, January 25, 1873. The deceased was a Quaker—kind, generous and helpful—and by whomsoever known was warmly honored. His good wife survived him until March 22, 1878, and of their eleven children the following seven yet survive: Rhoda, widow of Reese Cadwallader, of Cherokee County, Kans.; Sarah, wife of F. C. Robinson; Daniel L.; Phoebe Fitz-Henry, a widow residing near Lewistown; Elizabeth, of Bellevue, Neb.; Louisa, wife of James D. Graham, living at Grand Island, Neb., and John R., a resident of Armond, Fla.—the last named being a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, serving for three years in Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Daniel L. Easley spent his early life upon a farm and in obtaining an education at the common schools. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving from August, 1862, until the conclusion of hostilities. He was with Thomas and Sherman and, with his regiment, participated in all the weary marches and all of the fierce engagements (except Stone River) of the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns and the March to the Sea.

At the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., and returned to Ipava, resuming his labors upon the farm in June, 1865. In August, 1873, he removed to Kansas, but in 1886 relocated in Ipava, which has since been his home.

On March 15, 1855, Daniel L. Easley was united in marriage to Mary J. Thompson, also a native of Harrison County, Ohio, who came to Ipava with her parents in 1850. Providence vouchsafed to this good couple the celebration of their golden wedding, upon which occasion they were the recipients of many gifts, accompanied by what was of far greater value—warm expressions of good will and affection from neighbors, friends and relatives, a few of whom had also been spared to honor them for the full half century. Mr. and Mrs. Easley are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Easley's fraternity is confined to the G. A. R., of which he is an esteemed member. He is a stalwart Republican, but has never been active in politics. More than all else he may be described as a good man and a faithful, useful citizen—and of such is composed the very best element in any community.

Barrak Thompson, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and Elizabeth Mendenhall, his wife, also a native of that State, left the county named when Mrs. Easley, their daughter, was three years old and, moving to Morgan County, located on a farm there. On April 1, 1850, the family came to Fulton County, Ill., and located at Vermont, in the fall settling on a farm four miles from that place. They later moved to Bernadotte Township, where the father died November 24, 1873, at the age of sixty-five years, two months and twenty-five days, the mother passing away December 1, 1852, aged thirty-eight years, four months and two days. Mrs. Easley was one of a family of eleven children, five of her brothers being all who are living. Her father was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church, but was of old Quaker stock and belief. Her brother Isaac was Deputy Sheriff of Fulton County for twenty years and School Director for twelve years.

EDWARDS, B. M., who is among the most prominent and popular citizens of Fulton County, Ill., where he is now conducting a flourishing mercantile establishment, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, on March 8, 1865. His parents, Allan and Catherine (McCann) Edwards, were also natives of Ohio, the latter born in Adams County, that State. Allan Edwards and his wife became residents of Fulton County in 1865. In 1870 they moved to Cass County, Mo., and in 1875 returned to Fulton County and sojourned for a time in Ellisville. The father soon afterward located in Deerfield Township, whence, in 1882, he moved to Ellisville Township, having purchased 111 acres of farming land in the latter locality. This he improved and carried on farming there until the time of

his death, August 12, 1904. The mother died July 3, 1897.

B. M. Edwards, in boyhood, made diligent use of the opportunities afforded by the public schools of his vicinity, and obtained a good mental training in the elementary branches. He was reared to a farmer's life and in early manhood applied himself to farming, continuing in that occupation until 1886. In that year he undertook threshing, together with carpenter work, and followed this joint pursuit for ten years. He then became a clerk in the store of his brother, S. S. Edwards, and after remaining in that connection four months, bought the latter out. His brother had previously purchased the business from E. L. Parks. Mr. Edwards conducts a general store, including ladies' and gents' furnishings, and also carries a \$2,000 line of shoes, besides groceries, crockery and provisions, the value of his entire stock being estimated at \$5,000. The building in which his store is located is a two-story structure, 22x70 feet in dimensions, erected by the order of Odd Fellows in 1892. It contains an opera house auditorium, with a seating capacity for 200 people. Mr. Edwards enjoys a large and constantly increasing patronage.

On June 30, 1877, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Alice Van Winkle, who was born in Iowa. This union resulted in three children, namely: Manfred C., born in 1880; Ella Belle, born in 1882, who is the wife of J. F. Beerie; and Allan V., born in 1895.

For twelve years Mr. Edwards served as Mayor and member of the Town Board, and six years on the School Board. In religious belief he is an adherent of the Christian Church. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, and in intelligence, uprightness of character and public spirit, he is looked upon as one of the representative men of his section of the county.

EDWARDS, Winfield Scott, County Judge of Fulton County, Ill.

EGGERT, John L., who is the leading saloon keeper in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., is proprietor of two establishments, one on East Elm Street and the other on White Court. He is a native of Quincy, Ill., where he was born November 7, 1866, the son of Frank H. and Molly Eggert. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and, coming to Canton in 1890, established himself in his present line of business. Mr. Eggert opened his place on East Elm Street in 1901 and that on White Court in 1905, both establishments being well furnished and liberally patronized. He is a Republican, a member of the Black Eagles (Aerie No. 580), and is sociable and popular. At Canton, on February 1, 1898, Mr. Eggert was united in marriage with Miss Ophelia Proctor, who is a native of Stark County, Ill., and by this union has become the father of three chil-

dren, viz.: Ophelia P., John L., Jr., and Josephine L.

EHRESMAN, G. Frederick.—Energy and patience have been leading factors in the success of Frederick Ehresman, since 1902 the occupant of a farm of 280 acres in Section 13, Deerfield Township. Mr. Ehresman represents a family established in Fulton County during the last year of the Civil War by his parents, Jacob and Eva (Martin) Ehresman, natives of Germany, and born in 1827 and 1830 respectively. The father took up land in Deerfield Township, cleared and improved the same and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1902.

G. F. Ehresman was born on the Deerfield Township farm January 10, 1867, and attained maturity in an atmosphere of industry and thrift. His education has been that of the public schools, aided by subsequent observation and study, and October 21, 1891, he married Della Basel, born in Deerfield Township April 19, 1872. Of this union there are two daughters, Avise and Omie. In 1902 Mr. Ehresman left the home place and located on the farm he now operates, where he is keeping up and adding to the improvements and conducting general farming and stock-raising. He subscribes to the principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy, and has served as Road Commissioner for the past six years. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Ehresman inherits the strong and stable traits of his German ancestors, and pursues a busy and useful life.

EMANS, J. A.—It has been the privilege of J. A. Emans to realize many of his worthy ambitions, and through the exercise of good judgment and business sagacity wrest from his opportunities financial and general success. A native of the Buckeye State, born in January, 1849, he is a son of William Henry Emans, who, at an early day, settled there on Government land in Ohio, married Thelitha Meeker, of that State, and developed a fine farm. In 1852 he moved from Ohio to Peoria County, Ill., purchased eighty acres of land and to it later added 110 acres. He was engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years, accumulating quite a competence, and upon the death of his wife in 1886, went to live with his son, J. A., for the balance of his life.

Varying the routine of the paternal farm by attendance at the district schools, J. A. Emans grew to rugged manhood, cherishing wholesome ambitions and sane, practical ideals. At the age of twenty-four his father gave him eighty acres of land, which he tilled until 1882, in that year removing to Eden, Peoria County, Ill., where he erected the first elevator and shipped the first car of grain from that point. Successful beyond his expectations, he came to Fulton County in 1884, erected an elevator at Farmington for Cramer & Trivoli, which he

operated for six years. In the meantime, in October, 1886, he opened what is known as the Maplewood Coal Mine, at Farmington, worked the same about six months, then sold out and bought 130 acres of land in Farmington Township and opened what was known as the Emans Mine. This venture terminated unsuccessfully with a washout, and in 1888 another mine was sunk and until 1900 operated with the help of about fifty men. During that year the incorporation of a company was effected, in which Mr. Emans owned a controlling interest until about a year ago. He then bought seventy additional acres of land and since then has given attention on his farm to stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, Poland-China hogs and blooded road horses. He has a modern and well furnished home, ample accommodations for his stock, and excellent general improvements. He regards farming as a science, to be studied and improved indefinitely, and takes great interest in his chosen occupation.

In Peoria, Ill., in 1873 Mr. Emans was united in marriage to Theresa Borst, who was born in New York and died in Illinois in 1888, leaving two children: R. R. Emans, of Farmington, and Charles H., the partner of his father in the stock-raising business. In 1891 Mr. Emans married Belle Grinnell, a native of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of A. S. Grinnell, who came to Avon, Ill., in 1866, was Superintendent of Schools of Lewistown for six years, held the same position in Avon seven years, in Bushnell for two years and in Farmington three years. The mother of Mrs. Emans, whose maiden name was Julia Smith, was a native of New York. A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Emans, named Clarence. Mr. Emans is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Emans is a broad-minded and progressive man, well posted on current events, and entertaining sensible opinions on questions of public interest.

EMERSON, E. Paul, M. D.—The fearless, questioning attitude of the twentieth century nowhere is more strikingly apparent than among the exponents of medical science. The tendency of the latter-day scientific physician to avoid, beyond all things, hasty jumping at conclusions or too ready dependence upon formulæ, is rapidly destroying ancient delusions, thereby placing the health of the nation in the hands of reasoners and independent thinkers. The heights to which a man endowed with reason and courage may climb are practically limitless, and such men deserve, and in this age of the world usually receive, the hearty co-operation and support of the intelligence and worth of communities. To this class of rational thinkers belongs Dr. E. Paul Emerson, whose opportunities along professional lines have been exceptional and whose use of the same has made



Addie L. Hughes:

him an important factor in connection with professional circles in Astoria and Fulton County since 1899.

Dr. Emerson was born in Astoria January 25, 1873, a son of Hon. William H. Emerson, mention of whom may be found in an adjoining section of this work. After graduating from the high school of Astoria Dr. Emerson took a course at Brown's Business College, and then entered the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1898. The same year he opened an office in Meredosia, Ill., remaining there until coming to Astoria in 1899. In 1900 he took a course in the School of Clinical Medicine in New York, and after receiving his diploma studied at the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago, at the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, thereafter remaining at the latter institution for two weeks as an interne, which constitutes the term. He also spent six months as an interne with the Post-Graduate Hospital. In 1905 he returned to Astoria, where he continues to study and to profit by every known resource at the disposal of the student practitioner. He has a well equipped library, laboratory and office.

December 5, 1898, Dr. Emerson was united in marriage to Jennie A. Shelby, daughter of William and Lucinda (Hill) Shelby, natives of Edwards County, Ill., their present home. Mrs. Emerson was born in Edwards County, Ill., being the fifth in a family of seven children. Rose, the oldest of the Shelby children, is the wife of Frederick Luther, of Edwards County; Lizzie is the widow of Isaac Steele, and lives in St. Louis; Edwin makes his home in Denver, Colo.; Elmer W. lives in the State of Washington, and Grace is the wife of Elmer Bunting, of Edwards County, Ill. Dr. and Mrs. Emerson are the parents of a daughter, Colla L., born June 25, 1901. Politically Dr. Emerson is a Republican without political aspirations. He is a man of genial and confidence inspiring personality, a philosopher in his attitude toward the world and a rationalist in his sane and practical purpose.

EMERSON, Hon. William H.—In his evolution from cabin boy on an Ohio River pilot boat to the presidency of the People's Bank of Astoria and member of the Illinois Legislature, Hon. William H. Emerson supplies an inspiring example of the compelling power of high ideals and the worth of homely, sterling virtues. The eldest of the five sons and one daughter of Joseph Crane and Mary A. (Collard) Emerson, Mr. Emerson was born among the humblest of surroundings in New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio, and on both sides of his family is descended from the pioneers of American civilization. While New York, as New Amsterdam, was still under Dutch rule members of the Collard family pursued their avocations within its quaint boundaries, and in Water Street, New York, was born Isaac Brainard Collard, an uncle of Mr. Emerson and son of a ship blacksmith. From his father Isaac Brainard learned the blacksmith trade, and when Robert Fulton,

of steamboat fame, returned from Paris to America in 1806 and built and launched the Clermont, which made a successful trip on the Hudson from New York to Albany on August 11, 1807, it was the strong right arm of Isaac Collard that fashioned the hunk bottoms of this pioneer steam craft. The life of the waterways appealed no less strongly to the successors of that progenitor of the Emerson family who landed on bleak New England shores in 1637, and who subsequently lived in and near Boston. In this richly interesting part of New England was born John Emerson, grandfather of William H., in 1773, and here also was born Joseph Crane Emerson, father of the latter, in 1808.

Joseph Crane Emerson invaded the wilderness of Ohio while that region still was a Territory, settling on Government land near the city of Cincinnati. As settlers began to arrive and the region yielded of its stored fertility, the market of New Orleans beckoned invitingly, and he engaged in freighting down the Ohio River between Cincinnati and the Southern port with a flat-bottomed boat. He became an expert pilot and developed that absorbing interest in his occupation which characterizes all true toilers of the deep. At an advanced age his death occurred at Point Coupee, La., and his wife died in Cincinnati. Of his children Emma (deceased) was the wife of Vinton A. Mathews, of Madison, Ind., and Samuel W., Joseph C. and John are business men of Cincinnati.

The youth of William H. Emerson was almost destitute of educational advantages and the influences of his environment prevailing, he began at an early age to follow the river as cabin boy and later as a cook. At the age of sixteen he went to Cincinnati, where in 1852 he joined the Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Lemis, and with them proceeded to Mexico, and from there to California. He remained four years in the latter State, much of the time engaged in gold mining, and in 1856 returned to New Richmond, Ohio, where, August 27, 1856, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Paul Wilson. Mrs. Emerson, who was born in New Richmond, December 14, 1834, five miles from the birthplace of General Grant, is a daughter of Andrew D. and Amelia D. (Downing) Wilson, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively, and in religious faith members of the Society of Friends.

In 1864 Mr. Emerson left Ohio and located at Ashton, Lee County, Ill., and in 1870 came to Astoria and established the coal-mining firm of Emerson & Skinner. His industry, application and thorough knowledge of a great State's resources produced gratifying results, and in 1889 he opened up the mines at Dunfermline, Fulton County, which since have proved exceedingly productive. In connection with mining Mr. Emerson has conducted a general merchandise store, and has had moneyed interests in many of the upbuilding enterprises of both town and country. In 1899 he was elected President of the People's State Bank, which has become one of the leading and influential monetary institutions of Fulton County. From time to time

Mr. Emerson has given substantial support to politics, and among other offices was elected to the General Assembly in 1883 and again in 1906. A profound student of men and events, he has warmly supported the wisest measures before the House, and evinces practical insight into the needs of the district which he represents.

Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, William W. was born November 15, 1858; Katie E. was born May 12, 1861, and on December 20, 1885, married Lewis David, of Ipava; Taylor W. was born June 5, 1864; Collard Downing was born at Ashton, Ill., October 16, 1867, died July 8, 1870; Colla E., born March 18, 1871, is the wife of H. B. Kosta, a druggist in Astoria; E. Paul was born January 25, 1873, and is a physician in Astoria, and Lizzie was born March 7, 1877. For many years Mr. Emerson has been an active Mason, and is a member of the Star Chapter, Master Masons and Commandery. The industry, purpose and ideals of Mr. Emerson have tended to the most substantial in commercial, industrial and business life, as well as to the most elevating in ethical, educational and civic growth. He belongs to the constructive class of men, and to the non-visionary conservatives who hold fast to old truths until the excellence of new truths has been demonstrated.

ESHELMAN, J. W.—That congenial work means successful work finds emphatic expression in J. W. Eshelman, than whom no more prosperous dairyman contributes to the health and well-being of the people of Canton. When Mr. Eshelman purchased his present farm of 200 acres on Sections 2 and 3, Cass Township, about fifteen years ago, its prestige existed solely in the mind of the owner, who, in turn, had little to back his expectations save a large and continuous hope. Indefatigable industry, economy and common sense enabled him to accomplish in good order all that he had planned, and today he feels a just pride in his surroundings, in their neatness and order, in the comfortable and well furnished house, the large barns with extensive stables, and the many facilities for caring for a dairy of twenty-five cows. His equipment includes many extremely modern and practical inventions, among them a gasoline engine. One is impressed with the system maintained and the attention to details which distinguishes the model from the shiftless farmer. For the past ten years this farm has been devoted exclusively to dairying, and among his customers in Canton are many who have been his patrons from the start.

Mr. Eshelman's father, John Eshelman, came to Farmington Township about sixty years ago and engaged in farming and stock-raising for the rest of his life. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., and married Margaret Minnich, of the same State and county. There were seven children in the family, all of whom received such educations as the country school

afforded. J. W., one of the oldest of the children, remained at home in Farmington Township until his marriage in 1879 to Susan C. Schafer, of Deerfield Township, and thereupon located on his present farm in Cass Township. Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman have five children: Boyd, Artie, Mrs. Stevenson, Irvin and Ivy. Mr. Eshelman takes no particular interest in politics, although he favors the Republican party. Since early manhood he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes generously toward the maintenance of the local organization. His courtesy, reliability and his excellent milk products have won for him an enviable patronage among the people of Canton, and his neighborliness and public spirit make him a popular acquisition to his township.

ESSEX, Clarence Ray.—Since his establishment in London Mills, in the fall of 1905, Dr. Clarence Ray Essex has won the confidence and support of a large following, and has demonstrated the possession of exhaustive professional knowledge and firm, reliable traits of character. He comes of a family of which much might reasonably be expected, and his early environment was such as to develop the best traits of his nature. Born in Galesburg, Knox County, Ill., November 20, 1881, he is a son of Rev. Hiram and Sadie (Waters) Essex, natives of Galesburg, born April 2, 1856, and January 12, 1848, respectively. Rev. Hiram Essex settled in Fulton County, Ill., in 1902, and after fifteen years of preaching in the United Brethren Church, moved to Knox County, where he continued his clerical calling for many years. About three years ago he returned to Fulton County, rented land in Young Hickory Township, and is devoting his declining years to general farming and stock-raising.

To study medicine was an early determination in the life of Dr. Essex, and he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, graduating therefrom in the class of 1905. Settling in London Mills, he met with encouragement from the start, and now has a practice which nets him a comfortable income and gives promise of a constantly enlarging sphere of usefulness. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a member of the United Brethren Church. His marriage to Ella Ogle, who was born in Baylis, Ill., March 4, 1880, occurred in Baylis, May 17, 1905. The Doctor has a pleasing and confidence inspiring personality, and besides professional skill and enthusiasm has a keen sense of the ethics and humane possibilities of his calling.

EWAN, Robert T., M.D.—Representing the young and enthusiastic professional element recruited from the pioneer farming class of Fulton County, Robert T. Ewan in two years has built up a medical and surgical practice in

Smithfield as gratifying personally as it is promising financially. Born on a farm near Lewistown, this county, January 24, 1877, he was reared to manhood among average circumstances, and after completing his education in the country and high school of Cuba, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904. Locating in Smithfield, he soon won friends by his genial and kindly manner, his advocacy of the best tenets of his profession and his desire to be of use and credit to the community which tendered him its appreciation and support. In 1905 Dr. Ewan took post-graduate work in Chicago, and has in every way shown his determination to keep abreast with the most modern methods of medical and surgical practice.

EWAN, William I., an enterprising and prosperous farmer, who is engaged in the pursuit of his vocation in Section 25, Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Port Republic, Va., on March 12, 1849. He is a son of Robert and Carrie (Lewis) Ewan, natives also of the Old Dominion. Robert Ewan located in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, in 1859. In politics he was a Democrat and served as Assessor of Lewistown Township for several terms.

In boyhood William I. Ewan received his education in the district schools of Fulton County and spent his youth in assisting his father on the home farm. In early manhood he applied himself to farming on his own account, and in 1882 bought of William Wilson 100 acres of land. He subsequently purchased more, all in Section 25, Cass Township, and now owns 240 acres, on which he carries on farming successfully. Nearly all the improvements on this farm have been made by him. He has built three new barns—one thirty-six by forty feet in dimensions, and other forty by fifty feet and another forty by forty-four feet.

On March 12, 1873, Mr. Ewan was united in marriage with Rena Murchison, who was born in South Carolina and is a daughter of Rev. Collin and Elizabeth (Andrews) Murchison. Six children were the offspring of this union, namely: Collin M., Robert T., a physician; Clayton, who is engaged in the study of law, and Leroy, engaged in farming, and Carrie and Ruth, who are with their parents. In politics Mr. Ewan advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and has creditably served two terms as Township Supervisor, his last term expiring in the spring of 1905. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

EYERLY, Benjamin F., a well-known and prosperous dry goods merchant of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Md., on April 26, 1842. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Garlinger) Eyerly, natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father spending most of his life in Maryland, where he died in 1859, his widow passing away in 1862.

Benjamin F. Eyerly received his education in the common schools, and his residence in Canton began in 1864. The business concern of which he is the head was first established in 1868 under the firm name of Thornton, Eyerly & Company, I. S. Piper being the silent partner. The store was located on the south side of the square and the partnership continued until 1871. From that period until 1882 the firm was Thornton & Eyerly, B. F. Eyerly then conducting the business until 1900, when the style was changed to B. F. Eyerly & Son. The concern was moved to its present location in 1885. In addition to his mercantile responsibilities Mr. Eyerly has been President of the Canton Bank since 1893.

On October 6, 1875, Mr. Eyerly was married to Sarepta Jones, who was born in Canton, where in girlhood she received her early education. One child resulted from this union, Van B. Eyerly, who is in partnership with his father. Mrs. Eyerly is a daughter of David C. Jones, a native of New York State, and her mother was a daughter of Rev. Robert Stewart, of Canton. Politically Mr. Eyerly is a member of the Democratic party.

EYERLY, William H., who for nearly thirty years has been engaged in the cigar manufacturing trade, is the senior member of the firm of W. H. Eyerly & Brothers, his partners being C. Frank and George M. The factory has come into special prominence in this section of the country within the past decade as the originator of the brands E. (Tall Sycamore) and E. B. (five and ten-cent cigars), which have become among the most popular of any similar grades on the market.

Mr. Eyerly was born in Hagerstown, Md., on the 18th of September, 1855, his parents being Josiah E. and Mary Virginia (Michaels) Eyerly. In the following year the family located in Canton, Ill., where the father was long engaged as a plasterer, but for many years past has been connected with the cigar factory of which his sons are proprietors. W. H. Eyerly was educated in the public and high schools of Canton and became a principal in his present line of industry in 1879, when he established a cigar factory in partnership with Charles Ferguson, under the firm style of Eyerly & Ferguson. He next formed a connection with Arthur Dewey as Dewey & Eyerly, and a few years afterward N. C. Smith was received into the business. In 1897 was formed the present co-partnership of W. H. Eyerly & Brothers, one of the most prosperous firms engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Central Illinois. When Mr. Eyerly first entered the field in 1879 his factory was in the Smith Block, on the east side of the square, his location being successively moved to the northwest and the northeast corners before he erected the large brick building now occupied on South Main Street. The Eyerly Brothers' Block, erected in 1893, is one of the most substantial business structures in Canton.

In May, 1892, Mr. Eyerly was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Cooney and they have one child—Editn M.

FARR, John.—Among the worthy pioneer residents of Astoria Township, Fulton County, Ill., who, by reason of long careers of industry, careful management, patient endurance and upright dealing, have richly earned the respite from toil which they are now enjoying in circumstances of ease and comfort, John Farr is one of the best known and most respected. Now that the period of his life in Fulton County approaches three-score and ten years, he is fortunate indeed in being able to look back over the past with the happy consciousness that he has faithfully discharged his duties in public and private relations, and has done his full share in building up the most important interests and promoting the highest welfare of the locality with which he has been so long identified. Mr. Farr was born near his present farm in Section 10, Astoria Township, July 23, 1841. He is a son of Cooper and Ada (Farr) Farr, natives of Ohio. The detail of his family antecedents may be found in a record of the life of William Farr, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Farr was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of the township in early youth and remained on the paternal premises until he drew near the age of maturity. With the exception of nine years during which he was a resident of the village of Astoria and one year spent in Vermont, Fulton County, he has always clung to that spot in the immediate neighborhood of his birthplace, where he first established his family altar. The ground on which his comfortable and pleasing residence is located was cleared by his own hands from its virgin growth of brush. The farm of 120 acres, now rented out, is otherwise conveniently and attractively improved and kept under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Farr has always taken much pride in maintaining a good stock of horses on the place. He has never been fully contented to live elsewhere, and now that he is entering upon the decline of life he feels more than ever that the home farm is his natural abode, although he has finally withdrawn from the active labors pertaining to its operation.

On October 2, 1862, Mr. Farr was united in marriage with his first wife, Peninah Caine, who was born in Ohio. She came with her parents to Illinois about the year 1840, locating near Table Grove, Fulton County. The young couple began housekeeping in the present family home, adjoining the farm where Mr. Farr was born and passed his youthful years. They became the parents of four children, namely: Arthur, who died in infancy; Bertha, who is the wife of Albert Tate; Cooper, a resident of Kewanee, Ill., and who married Anna Bucey, and Earl D., who married Lena Radford and also lives in Kewanee. Bertha's husband, Albert Tate, was born in Macomb, Ill., a son of Richard Tate, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tate

now reside in Los Angeles, Cal., where the former is an editor and manager of a job printing office. Earl D. Farr, whose home is in Kewanee, holds a position of responsibility in the Kewanee Tube Works, which furnishes employment to 5,000 men. The mother of this interesting family died April 9, 1893. She was an earnest and faithful member of the Christian Church. A devoted wife, she was most affectionate and considerate in the care and guidance of her children, all of whom were provided with a good common school education and fitted for any position which they might be called upon to fill. They were taught by her to mold their lives in such a way as to honor their parents and become useful members of society. Mr. Farr's second wife was formerly Miss Katie Endres, an estimable woman, whom he married June 6, 1895. She was born in Schuyler County, Ill., where her parents settled on coming to the United States from Germany. Her father is now a resident of Astoria, Ill., her mother being deceased.

In politics Mr. Farr has always acted with the Democratic party. He has taken an active interest in local affairs and has filled various township offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is liberal in donations to all charitable enterprises and public institutions, and is a constant promoter of church and school work. He has amassed a snug competence for his declining years and, exempt from the cares and vexations of strenuous endeavor, is quietly enjoying the comforts and pleasures which follow a well-spent life.

FARR, William.—For one of its oldest families and most interesting agricultural landmarks, Astoria Township is indebted to the courage and far-sightedness of Cooper Farr, who came to Fulton County from his native State of Ohio in 1837, bringing with him his wife, formerly Ada Lynn, also of the Buckeye State, and his three oldest daughters, Eliza J., Elizabeth and Susan. Entering 160 acres of land in Section 3, Mr. Farr erected a dwelling of rough logs—the only style of home then occupied by the early settlers—and proceeded to divest his holdings of the heavy timber which almost entirely covered it. A stout heart and cheerful disposition transformed hardships into shining stepping-stones to better things, and his hope and optimism, unflinchingly shed upon those around him, made of the small, cramped dwelling a place in which to grow up temperamentally as well as materially. The children who survive the pioneer days recall with unmingled joy the atmosphere of happiness in which they grew to maturity, sharing with generous spirit the good drawn from the prairies, attending the round log schoolhouse where knowledge was dispensed during the winter season, and welcoming with open arms and assurance of loving care the appearance of each tiny stranger in the family. Near the present commodious



SUSAN ELIOT HUGHES

home occupied by William Farr, present owner of his father's original home, stands this same log house in which were born seven of the brothers and sisters. Although his death occurred in 1885, more than twenty years ago, Cooper Farr realized many of his pioneer anticipations, and witnessed the conversion of the wilderness into an abiding place for happy, prosperous and progressive people. Eight years after his own death his wife and helpmate joined the invisible choir, having during her life won the love of all by her fine and noble personality. Of the children, Eliza Jane, who was born in Ohio, has been twice married, first to Joseph Lindsay and second to John A. Webster, and now is a widow living in Vermont, Ill.; Elizabeth married John W. Hopkins and both are deceased; Susan is the deceased wife of John Spry, of Iowa; Malinda died in infancy; Mary E. became the wife of Jesse Nelson and lives in Vermont, Ill.; William owns and occupies the old place; John is engaged in farming near the old home; Samuel died at about forty-eight years of age; Amanda is the deceased wife of William Guthrie, of Vermont, Ill.; Azuba is the wife of Benjamin F. Bader, and Edith died in infancy.

William Farr was born on the paternal homestead in Astoria Township, August 11, 1839, two years after his parents' arrival from Ohio. He worked hard from morn until sunset, and made the best of his limited educational chances. At the age of twenty-one he uprooted himself from the old surroundings, rented a farm in McDonough County for a couple of years, and in 1870 returned to the old place, which he rented about seven years. He then purchased the farm outright, moved the historic old dwelling back to make room for one of modern construction, and in 1863 married Mary Cox, daughter of Jesse Cox, deceased. Of this union there have been born four children: Amanda, wife of Nelson Freeman, a prominent farmer of Vermont Township; Jesse, a farmer in Astoria Township, who married Mary P. Eddie; Henry, a farmer in Astoria Township, who married Ella Carter, a daughter of R. G. Carter, and Edward, a farmer of Astoria Township, who married Jessie Bryan.

To his original farm of 160 acres Mr. Farr has added until he owns 280 acres of fine, highly cultivated land. He is engaged principally in stock-raising, but in harvest time a large part of his land is covered with yellow grain. Of late years he has shifted the responsibility of management onto the shoulders of his stalwart and capable sons and takes life easy, as should a man who has employed his powers according to his best wisdom and judgment. A Democrat in politics, he never has sought official honors, but has satisfactorily discharged various local offices, among them that of School Director and Road Commissioner. In his sixty-seventh year he finds himself the possessor of moderate wealth, of a fine family, the devotion of a noble wife and the confidence and affection of a large circle of friends.

From the farm Mr. Farr's father removed to Vermont in 1870, where he lived retired for a few years, when he returned to live with his son Samuel, with whom he made his home until his death.

Cooper Farr, besides the 160 acres of land he had on which William Farr lives, also owned 220 acres, both tracts in Astoria Township. He had bought town property in Vermont, but on returning to the country to live he divided his property with his children. Eliza Jane took the town property in Vermont. John Farr lives on 120 of the original 220 acres and Samuel lives on the 100 acres.

FARWELL, John.— That Fulton County ranks high among the agricultural regions of the Central West is largely due to the exertions of such strong and forceful personalities as John Farwell, a pioneer of 1837, who, in the isolation and loneliness of his little cabin, drew the horoscope of his surroundings and planned and built and labored unceasingly to make his dream come true. Mr. Farwell had more than the average of discernment and more than average determination. Few of the pioneers have amassed so much from small beginnings as did this shrewd and conscientious farmer and real estate dealer, who paid taxes on 2,000 acres of land and whose available assets were rated at from \$200,000 to \$225,000. The legitimate accumulation of almost a quarter of a million dollars argues the possession of worth-while business qualities, and no other conclusion can be drawn regarding this prince of agrarian promoters than that he embodied the best of brain and heart produced by the experiences of the frontier.

The Farwell family has stood for thrift, energy, integrity and liberality almost from the dawn of American history. It has been represented in the commercial, industrial, political and military life of the land, and its members have buckled on their accoutrements in practically all of its wars. A certain Samuel Farwell came from England and settled in Marblehead, Mass., and reared a family of several daughters and three sons—Absalom, Richard and John—the last of whom settled in Packersfield, N. H., in 1772. He owned a corner lot in the south part of the town. Packersfield in 1814 received the name of Nelson and in 1870 was christened Harrisville. John Farwell married Sarah Pickett, who died March 3, 1807, in her sixty-sixth year, his decease occurring November 21, 1820, in his eighty-first year. They had seven children.

On the old homestead in New Hampshire, which now boasts a mansion costing \$150,000, John Farwell was born June 15, 1807, the son of Samuel and Eunice (Stoddard) Farwell, the former born September 27, 1769, and the latter born August 22, 1773, the daughter of Richard and Rachel (Hill) Stoddard, of Packersfield, N. H. Samuel Stoddard died March 12, 1839, and his wife September 7, 1854. Of his imme-

diated family the subject of this sketch seems to have been most resourceful, although he had a brother who was prominent in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, who served in the New Hampshire Legislature during 1861-62, and who was a Sunday school teacher for a quarter of a century. In 1828, at the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Farwell fared forth to Massachusetts, and in 1830, hearing the call of the wilds, journeyed to Coshocton County, Ohio, seven years later coming by way of the canal and Illinois River to Sharp's Landing, Schuyler County. The following autumn he located in Bernadotte Township, but not liking his location moved two years later to Woodland Township, where he entered 160 acres of land in Section 25. In a clearing he erected a cabin twelve by fourteen feet and bravely faced the hardships which were the inevitable accompaniment of his mission. He was all alone and he lived thus for two years. Around him were wild deer and other game, but for the most part that deep, all pervading silence of the prairie, to which we of a later day are absolute strangers. He proved a powerful master of circumstances, forcing the latent fertility of the soil into channels of infinite use to man, and marketing his products with the skill and forethought of the born merchant. Animated by that primal instinct of man for a home and children, he married, in 1841, Calista Ann Curless, who was born December 25, 1815, and who died June 24, 1848. He then married Mrs. Susan Severus, who died soon after, and October 24, 1849, he took to wife Julia Blandin, a native of Ohio, born November 24, 1831. Of this last union were born the following named children: Louise, wife of James Chaddick; Alice, a resident of Woodland Township and widow of George Welker; Granville, a farmer in Oklahoma, and Hattie, wife of John Curles.

As time developed his ambitions Mr. Farwell kept adding to his land holdings, and he also invested on a large scale and sold to marked advantage both country and town properties. It is estimated that he gave each of his children at least \$20,000, in addition to large tracts of land. He gave much to humanitarian projects, and helped many less fortunate than himself to a right understanding and use of their powers and opportunities. He was a disciple of peace, and at a time when local conditions and laws were unstable, invariably encouraged the settlement of difficulties out of court. In politics he was a Republican, but he had no official aspirations, and though he held at different periods most of the township offices, he did so under protest. Mr. Farwell was a direct product of the place in which his destiny was developed. He had the courage, independence, integrity, charity and general helpfulness which the wilderness demanded of those who linked their fate with it, and of no man can it be more truly said than of him that he knew how to recognize and use the opportunities afforded by his environment.

FARWELL, William A.—The extremes of poverty and affluence have met and harmonized their respective uses in the career of William A. Farwell, the result being an intelligent, broad-minded, shrewd and forceful husbandman, the owner of 1,340 acres of land, a generous contributor to worthy causes, and a forceful supporter of the character, purpose and prosperity of Fulton County. In his youth Mr. Farwell had the good fortune to watch his father, John Farwell, grow rich through legitimate means, and in his maturity he has largely profited by the industry of the older man, whose mission it was to stand upon the threshold of history in this part of the State, and accompany its growing fortunes until his death in September, 1900. His wife, and mother of the subject of this sketch, passed away when the latter was three weeks old.

During all his life William A. Farwell has known the early hours and ceaseless toil of the successful farmer, and only recently has he laid aside the cares of management and profited by the boon of leisure. Born on the farm upon which his father settled in 1837, and which his son still owns, his early advantages were in no way exceptional, or even different from those of the other farmer lads of his neighborhood. It is his privilege to recall intimate association with the hardening experiences of the frontier, with long walks over almost impassable roads to a primitive institution of learning; to labor in the harvest field, beginning with the rising and ending with the setting of the sun; and to endure responsibilities which bore heavily upon both his physical strength and his good nature. The settling of the paternal estate fortunately was satisfactory to all concerned, not a dissenting voice being heard nor a criticism ventured. With this encouraging nucleus Mr. Farwell set to work to invest and improve, and so wise and far-sighted have been his operations that, today, he is one of the largest tax-payers in the southern portion of Fulton County, owning 1,000 acres of land in Woodland Township, adjoining Schuyler County, and 340 acres in Hickory, Schuyler County. At the present time he has eight tenants on his land, the greater part of which is under cultivation.

On August 21, 1885, Mr. Farwell was united in marriage to Annie E. Engle, who was born near Astoria, Fulton County, October 21, 1886, a daughter of Andrew and Susan (Mitchell) Engle, the former of whom is now deceased, while the mother still resides in Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell are the parents of eight children: Maggie Colista, born April 13, 1886, the wife of Dow Workman, a farmer in Woodland Township; John W., born November 7, 1887, died December 14, 1887; Susan J., born November 8, 1888, wife of Hugh Curless, of Woodland Township; Minnie Josephine, born March 30, 1890; William Darius, born June 12, 1892; Flossie J., born January 1, 1896; Oliver A., born March 9, 1898; John H., born March 7, 1900; and Robert R., born December 16,

1902. Mr. Farwell subscribes to the principles of the Republican party, and for many years has been a member of the local Board of Education. He is not a member of any church, but takes a wholesome interest in religious and other institutions, and is one of the most generous men when called upon to further any worthy cause. His clean and upright life commands respect and good will, and, as the legitimate owner and custodian of a large estate, he inspires admiration for his sagacious and thrifty management and control.

FASH, A. H.—Among the various branches of professional knowledge on which civilized humanity is more or less dependent for the maintenance of healthful conditions and for exemption from physical distress is the science of dental surgery. Careless habits of living and indulgence in articles of food and drink which are detrimental to organs of the body and in those which are injurious to the teeth, have become so general that in all communities good dentists are indispensable factors. But, as in medicine and surgery, the science of dentistry is constantly developing new phases of usefulness, and in order to insure success, the dentist of today must keep fully abreast of the latest achievements in his profession. He must add skill to thorough research and combine close application to his task with the ability gained through experience. Such a practitioner of this art is the subject of the present writing, Dr. A. H. Fash.

Dr. Fash is a native of Illinois, born in July, 1852, at Peoria, Ill., where in boyhood he received his first mental training in the public schools. Both his parents, James L. Fash and Levantia (Arnold) Fash, were natives of the State of New York. The former located in Peoria, Ill., in 1830, where he engaged in the butchering business and where he owned and operated one of the first concerns of that kind in the city. After retiring from the butchering business he held the office of Meat Inspector there for three years, being the first official of that character in Peoria. Sometime after his service in this capacity came to an end, he retired from city business and assumed the care of a farm which he had purchased in the vicinity of Peoria.

Dr. Fash pursued a course of study in dentistry in his native city of Peoria and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., since 1880. He first opened an office in the Spencer Cone Building and, after that was destroyed by fire in 1887, transferred his quarters to the building owned by C. C. Butler. In 1896 he moved thence to Samuel Jack's building, in which he has maintained his office ever since. Dr. Fash has been successful during the twenty-five years of his practice in Farmington, and has gained the confidence and respect of an extensive patronage.

In November, 1883, Dr. Fash was united in marriage with Katherine Foltz, who was born

in Farmington, Ill., where in her early youth she utilized the opportunities for mental instruction afforded by the public schools, from which she graduated. This union has resulted in the birth of one child, James H. In religious connection the Doctor is an earnest member and worker in the Congregational Church, in which he has for twelve years served the Farmington Congregational Sunday school as Superintendent. Mrs. Fash is also a constant and zealous church worker, having belonged to the choir of the Congregational Church for nearly twenty-two years, in which she has acted as organist.

Politically the subject of this sketch upholds the principles of the Republican party, and in fraternal circles is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. Camp of Farmington. In the latter order he was the First Clerk and Second Venerable Counsel. He is also affiliated with the American Home Circle.

FENGEL, Henry C.—Of those resourceful German-Americans who have fashioned their careers within the boundaries of Deersfield Township, Fulton County, few are better known than Henry C. Fengel, who, in 1855, crossed the seas with his parents, John L. and Mary (Walters) Fengel, from Germany, where he was born September 14, 1845. At the age of ten years the lad found many avenues for the employment of his ingenuity and strength, for his father took up a timbered tract of eighty acres, which must needs be cleared ere the seed could be planted or harvests gathered. In a clearing a log house was erected, in which the family lived ten years, and then succeeded to more pretentious quarters, in the building of which the son took a prominent part.

With many duties confronting him Mr. Fengel found the acquiring of an education difficult and uncertain, and at best attended school but a few months during the winter season. He always has occupied the home place in Section 12, and he also owns eighty acres in Section 14. Until his retirement from active life in 1901, he followed general farming and stock-raising, and after he became owner of the homestead added many improvements to those planned and executed by his father. He has a comfortable residence, well constructed barns and outbuildings, vegetable and flower gardens, orchard, and many of the comforts and luxuries known to the man whose agricultural energies have reached to the enlightenment of the twentieth century.

In Joshua Township, Fulton County, February 25, 1869, Mr. Fengel married Elizabeth Ebersman, who was born in Germany, September 3, 1848, and who is the devoted mother of four children: Mary B., Emma, Newton H. and Elvina. In politics Mr. Fengel is a Democrat, and in religion a Lutheran. He has been prominent in township affairs for many years, and has served as School Director and Road Commissioner. He has kept pace with the time in

which he has lived, and is one of his township's popular and enlightened agriculturists.

FIKE, William M., who is successfully engaged in the abstract, real-estate, loan and insurance business in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, March 20, 1853. He is a son of John M. and Eliza Jane (Onion) Fike, who were married October 27, 1850. John M. Fike, who was a native of Indiana, was born April 27, 1827, and died December 23, 1862. Eliza Jane Onion, a daughter of Joel and Eleanor Onion, was born December 4, 1830, and died January 26, 1901. John M. Fike and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Martha E., born August 4, 1851, deceased August 30, 1852; William M., born March 20, 1853; Mary Elizabeth, born July 27, 1855; John Jay, born May 14, 1857, and Jasper Newton, born August 31, 1860, deceased April 18, 1866.

The great-grandfather of William M. Fike was of German nativity and spelled his name Feik. His son, who came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania, spelled it Fyke, and the style adopted by John M. was Fike, which orthography has since been used by the family. When a young man John M. Fike came to Fulton County, where he met the lady who afterward became his wife. During the Civil War he served in the Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and while in the field contracted diseases which finally terminated his life. About the year 1850 he bought a farm in Section 10, Woodland Township, this county, which has since been the home of the family and where John Jay and his sister, Mary E., still reside.

His father having died when William was but a boy, the responsibility of managing the farm and caring for the rest of the family devolved upon him. He worked the farm in summer and attended the district school during the winter. After finishing his schooling he entered Hedding College at Abingdon, Ill., still teaching winter terms in the district until 1879. At that period he attended school at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., after which he taught till the year 1883, at which time he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk under W. R. McLaren, holding the office until December, 1886. He was the regular nominee for Circuit Clerk in the Republican convention and was elected in November, 1888. He served until December, 1892, and on the organization of the Farmers' State Bank accepted the position of Cashier, which he held one year. In 1893 he resigned and engaged in his present business of mortgage loans and insurance, in which he has been very successful.

On October 17, 1889, Mr. Fike was married to Zadie Snively, a daughter of Perrin and Eveline (Wright) Snively, of Cuba, Ill. This union resulted in three children, namely: Louise, born May 24, 1894; George Lawrence, July 12, 1898, and Eveline Irene, October 20, 1902.

Mr. Fike has been a resident of Fulton County

for half a century, and in his official and business relations has always proved competent and faithful. In the line of private effort he is known as an enterprising and reliable man, who possesses good qualifications and unquestioned integrity. Fraternally Mr. Fike is a member of M. W. A. Camp, No. 228, and of the Court of Honor. Mrs. Fike is a leading member of the Christian Church, Lewistown.

FILLINGHAM, John F.—From a life of continuous and substantial civilian effort the war record of John F. Fillingham rises as a supreme and overshadowing experience. This fact is the more remarkable, as the flag he defended was of an adopted country, to which he came in 1854 from Norfolk, England, where he was born December 16, 1842. Mr. Fillingham is the youngest of the nine children of his parents, John and Mary (Fuller) Fillingham, who arrived with all but their oldest son in Canton, Ill., November 4, 1854, taking up land in Banner Township, where the father died at the age of seventy-seven years and the mother at the age of seventy-five.

Twelve years of age when he arrived in Banner Township, the youth of Mr. Fillingham experienced much of the hardship in that thinly settled community, his hours of work extending from sunrise to sunset. He secured but a limited education and was but eighteen years old when the opportunity to serve his adopted country presented itself in the culmination of strife between the North and the South. Enlisting in Company K, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, August 24, 1861, his company marched first to Springfield and thence to Cairo and Bird's Point, Mo., where four of their men were shot by guerillas while on patrol duty. As a part of General Pope's army they besieged New Madrid and, during a dark and stormy night, forced the evacuation of the city and took possession of the ammunition and stores. At the battle of Island No. 10 this company took many prisoners, and, transferred to Pittsburg Landing as a reinforcement, they participated in several battles around Corinth and in the siege of that city. At Farmington occurred the death of Major Applington, and after an encounter at Tuscumbia Creek and Boonville, Miss., the company went into camp at Rienzi. They next guarded the railroad at Courtland and Russellville. At the latter point Mr. Fillingham being taken ill, later spent some time in the hospitals at New Madrid, Corinth and Benton Barracks, St. Louis. In April, 1863, he rejoined his regiment, which was then at La Grange, Tenn., and later during the same year participated in the famous Grierson's raid through Mississippi to Baton Rouge, La. They also guarded the railroad at Moscow for a time, the following Christmas at Somerville cutting their way through a surrounding file of the enemy with the loss of a few killed and captured. Returning to La Grange, they remained there until February 1, 1864, when they undertook, but subsequently



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abandoned, the ill-advised William L. Smith raid. After a veteran furlough Mr. Fillingham participated with his regiment in skirmishes at Pulaski, Shoal Creek and the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. At Gravelly Springs, Ala., they turned their horses over to General Wilson's command. The company then went to Eastport, Miss., and later to Tupelo, Miss., and was finally remounted at Decatur, Ala., and stationed at Huntsville from July to November, 1865, and finally discharged at Nashville on November 4, 1865. Although enlisting as a private Mr. Fillingham was mustered out as an Orderly Sergeant. He had many grim and forbidding experiences; his clothes were many times pierced with bullets, and on his birthday he held in his hands from morning until night a carbine that was hot enough to burn from rapid firing. He was a brave and fearless soldier and, from sources of which he is not aware, it is known that he performed many deeds of generosity and self-sacrifice upon the battlefields of the South.

After the war Mr. Fillingham purchased a farm which since has increased in value and productiveness through his wisely directed and unflinching industry. A mechanic of more than ordinary ability, his knowledge in this direction has been a source of interest and profit, especially in the line of machinery. He has various country properties besides his home place in Canton Township and his residence in the city of Canton, to which he moved with his family on March 1, 1899. Mr. Fillingham has marked executive ability and has held many offices of trust and responsibility in both town and country. He was elected Supervisor of Banner Township for 1888-89, was Supervisor of Canton Township eight years, Road Commissioner of Orion and Banner Townships, Alderman in the city of Canton and Assessor of Canton Township during 1905-7-8. These positions have been filled with business ability and a broad knowledge of the general needs of the community. He is a Republican politically, and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The marriage of Mr. Fillingham to Sybil E. Packard, a native of Ohio and daughter of Lee and Emeline Packard, occurred February 1, 1866, soon after Mr. Fillingham's return from the war. Of this union there have been born six children: Byron L., John A., Mary E., Sybil Grace (deceased), William L. (deceased), and an infant who died unnamed. Mr. Fillingham is one of the strong and reliable men of the community, and his services in the interests of agriculture, mechanics, politics and war cannot be overestimated. He has a fine and interesting personality and is most thoroughly appreciated and respected by those who have known him longest and best. In the words of his appreciative and devoted wife, "he is and has always been one of the best, the kindest and most

loving of husbands in the State of Illinois," and in fitting response he declares that "a more faithful and loving wife no man ever had."

FINGEL, C. P.—In all save the accident of birth, C. P. Fingel is an American citizen, for he was but four years old when brought to this country by his parents, John and Mary (Lang) Fingel, from Germany, where he was born in 1844. His father was an artisan in Frankfort, Germany, for many years, and upon locating in Pittsburg, Pa., pursued his chosen calling there for the remainder of his active life.

Arriving in Deerfield Township in 1866, C. P. Fingel bought eighty acres of land, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Sarah Burson, a native of Pennsylvania, whom he had known in his boyhood. In 1872 he bought of George Burson eighty acres of land, and also farmed an additional eighty acres belonging to his wife, the entire tract being located in Sections 11 and 12, Joshua Township. He was one of the men who maintained a high standard of agricultural practice, and he placed on the market many head of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Norman horses. He had shrewd business ability, and about twelve years ago was in a position to retire on a competence to Canton, where he owns a beautiful home, and is surrounded by refinements and comforts impossible when he started upon his independent career. In his family are the following-named children: Mary, wife of William Moore; Margaret, and Carl. One of Mr. Fingel's most absorbing activities has been in connection with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held office for many years. He is deeply interested in the Sunday School, and contributes generously to it and other departments of church work. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Besides creditable service as Supervisor and School Director in his township, Mr. Fingel is honored as a veteran of the Civil War, having served for one year in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is one of the community's broad-minded and intelligent citizens and the graduate of an occupation which he has dignified with ability, resource and success.

FINK, Charles L., an enterprising and successful miller of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Sedgwick County, Kans., on October 13, 1877, a son of Eli and Harriet (Murphy) Fink, natives of Virginia and Illinois, respectively. Eli Fink was a farmer by occupation and Charles L. was reared in Kansas, where the father died when the son was about three years old and the mother when he was about seven. After this the early years of his life were spent in different families, working for his board and clothes. In 1893 when about sixteen years of age, he came to Illinois and located in Cuba, Fulton County, where he received his education in the public schools and the high school, graduating from the latter after a course of four

years, after which he taught school for one year and then entered the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill. After pursuing a three years' course in this institution, in June, 1900, he took charge of the mill in which he had been interested in partnership with John Hutsizer. This was originally a tannery, which had been built in 1898, and which they remodeled into a mill. After operating this concern two years Mr. Fink assumed charge alone and has since conducted a general milling business, grinding all kinds of grain but not manufacturing flour. He also keeps a hay and feed-store and cider mill, making vinegar, and has recently begun the manufacture of concrete building blocks. He remodeled the steam plant in 1904, installing a new 25-horse power engine, and in the spring of 1905 introduced additional improvements, substituting, for the old stone burr, attrition machinery.

Mr. Fink is unmarried, is a business man of superior qualifications and abounding energy, and supervises a large variety of details with close scrutiny and diligent application. His ability and enterprise have already been rewarded with success.

On political matters Mr. Fink supports the principles of the Prohibition party, and religiously is a member of the Christian Church. His fraternal associations are with the A. F. & A. M., being elected Master of Cuba Lodge in 1906 and re-elected the following year. In the spring of 1907 he was elected by the Citizens' party to the office of Mayor of the city of Cuba, Ill.

FISHER, Colin R.—With the coming of Jacob Fisher to Fulton County in 1855 an element of strength and purpose was added to the upbuilding forces of a promising and prosperous community. That the ideals of work and citizenship cherished by this frontiersman have been transmitted to those succeeding him in the race is not questioned by those familiar with the history of the family for the past half a century. Jacob was a natural mechanic, with a genius for manipulating carpenter's tools, and he came from Westmoreland County, Pa., with his tool chest, family and few worldly possessions, landing at Copperas Creek Landing after a voyage on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Upon the land which he bought in Young Hickory Township his son, Frank M. Fisher, grew to maturity and his grandson, Colin R. Fisher, was born December 29, 1875.

Frank M. Fisher was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., November 19, 1850, and was five years old when the family came to Illinois. Accustomed to the use of tools from boyhood, he eventually settled in the town of Middle Grove, where he plied his trade for a couple of years and then engaged in merchandising until failing health compelled his retirement from that occupation in 1890. He next operated a butcher shop, and in time retired on a competence. Mr. Fisher was a man of character and

experience, and was prominent in the political and general affairs of his adopted town. A Democrat, he served as Postmaster under the administration of Grover Cleveland from 1884 until his resignation in 1890, and also served as School Trustee and Township Collector. For many years he was very active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took a keen delight in the Sunday-school work and derived social satisfaction from membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. February 11, 1875, he was united in marriage with Lydia Louise Swigart, a native of Fairview Township, and daughter of John and Mary (Tipton) Swigart, early settlers and large landowners of Young Hickory Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of the following named children: Colin R., Charles W., Myrtle L., Neal R., Roscoe F. and Lela Maude.

As the oldest son of his parents, Colin R. Fisher remained on the home place until his twentieth year, when he started out on his own responsibility, laboring as a farm hand in different parts of Fulton County. In 1900 he rented the farm of Mr. Matthews, and after four years of success, moved to the farm of his grandfather Swigart, which is one of the finest and most valuable properties in Young Hickory Township. He cultivates at present 160 acres, all of which is improved, and turns his attention principally to Polled-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs and blooded horses. He has a delightful country home, equipped with practically all of the comforts and conveniences known to the up-to-date and successful agriculturist. The marriage of Mr. Fisher and Henrietta Jane Blakeslee, of Fulton County, occurred in Peoria, Ill., November 30, 1898. Of this union there are three children: Clifford T., Forrest B. and Ralph. Mr. Fisher subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enterprising and capable man, thoroughly posted on current events and in close sympathy with everything which tends to the development and growth of his native township.

FITZSIMMONS, Andrew (deceased), formerly a well known and much respected farmer of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1822, a son of John and Mary (Murray) Fitzsimmons, both of whom spent their entire lives in Ireland, where the father was a farmer by occupation. The childhood of Andrew Fitzsimmons was passed on the home farm, and in early youth he received his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when in company with one of his brothers in 1840 he emigrated to the United States. Proceeding to Illinois he settled in Fulton County, where, through industry, economy and integrity, he became the owner of a very desirable farm in the vicinity of the town of Avon. There he cultivated the soil for many



Col. Taylor Hughes



Mary H. Moore Hughes

years, respected by his neighbors and by all who knew him for his honest dealings and blameless life. He died in Avon village, December 3, 1880, leaving an estate including eighty acres of land. His mortal remains were laid in St. Augusta Catholic Cemetery.

The marriage of Mr. Fitzsimmons took place in Augusta, Ill., January 26, 1863, when he was wedded to Margaret Logan, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, August 8, 1846, a daughter of James and Bridget Logan. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons resulted in four children, namely: Mary, William, John and Margaret, all of whom are deceased with the exception of John, who is a resident of Avon. Politically Mr. Fitzsimmons is identified with the Democratic party, and served in the capacity of School Director. In religious faith he was a devout Catholic, as is his worthy widow, who is still a highly respected resident of Avon.

FLAKE, Frank, a retired farmer of Avon, Ill., who was successfully engaged in farming in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., from the time of reaching his majority until his retirement from active pursuits, was born in the locality which is still his home, December 6, 1856. He is a son of William and Nancy (Nelson) Flake, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. William Flake, who always followed farming, came from Ohio to Illinois in 1847, settling in Fulton County, where he has since resided. Frank Flake was reared on the paternal farm and received his education in the district schools of the vicinity. In early manhood he began farming on his own responsibility, and was thus engaged for a number of years. He is still the owner of the farm formerly operated by him, consisting of 100 acres in Union Township, the improvements on which are the result of his work.

On April 14, 1886, Mr. Flake was married, at Avon, Ill., to Ella Ahearn, a native of Fulton County, where she was born April 24, 1867, the daughter of Daniel and Nancy Ahearn, residents of the same county. Her father is Irish by nativity, and the birth of her mother occurred in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Flake have one child—Lorena. In politics Mr. Flake is identified with the Democratic party, and has served the public as School Director. His religious connection is with the Christian Church.

FLAKKE, Harriet Jane.—The influx of pioneers into Fulton County in 1835 exceeded in number all who had previously cast their fortunes with the then unpromising locality. Among the arrivals of that year was John Flake, who was born in Indiana, April 8, 1811, and who availed himself of the cheapness of the land to take up eighty acres that stretched in wild, unbroken line across the prairies. He was possessed of grit and determination and prospered as the years passed by, in time owning a 100-acre tract. While still young and comparatively poor he married Elizabeth Jenkins, who

was born in Ireland and who survived for many years his death, which occurred October 21, 1889.

Harriet Jane Flake was born on her father's farm in Fulton County, January 25, 1857, and was educated in the country school near her home. Her life has been a quiet, domestic one, devoted to the tasks around the house, and in later years to the grave responsibility of assisting in the management of the farm. Her friends are many in the township and her kindness of heart and loyalty to all interests whatsoever are everywhere acknowledged. Miss Flake has never married.

FOLEY, George L., a well known resident of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., who has followed coal mining since he was a boy of fifteen years and for several years was manager of an extensive coal mining enterprise in the vicinity of Canton, was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1876, a son of W. E. and Kate L. Foley. Mr. Foley is the younger of a family of two children, namely: William F. and George L. Foley.

In early youth the subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools of Peoria, and after finishing his studies secured employment in a coal mine. In this occupation he continued for several years. Together with his brother, W. F., and his father, he located at Canton in 1902 and sunk a mine on the Shepley farm. The brothers purchased five acres of land and leased 600 acres of coal area. They built a shaft and equipped it with the Shaw hoisting machinery, furnishing the mine and plant with electric lighting appliances and installing electric motors in their blacksmith shop. In connection with their work are used Shaker sieves and the Christie box-car loader. The output of the mine is 350 tons daily and the force employed numbers 100 men. The equipment of the plant is sufficient to hoist 1,000 tons of coal per day. All of the product of this mine is shipped to the Northwest via the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, on the tracks of which it is located. December 16, 1905, the Messrs. Foley sold their Canton mine to H. W. Lynch & Company, of Peoria, and are now operating a mine at Mapleton, Peoria County.

Mr. Foley was joined in matrimony in 1898 with Maggie Wright, who was born in England, a daughter of William Wright. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foley, namely: Katie, Paul and Margaret. Fraternally Mr. Foley is affiliated with the Order of Eagles. He is considered one of the most energetic, capable and promising young men in Fulton County in his sphere of operation.

FOOTE, Charles F.—Ordinarily heredity has no rights which the biographers of successful Americans, especially those of the West, feel bound to respect. However, it counts for much in shaping the course of some men, and emphatically must be noted when the tendency born in a man is fostered by an ever-present influence along the same lines, crowding other

avenues of thought, and compelling minute attention to the demands of one's surroundings. Supplementing environment and training, heredity has counted in the case of Charles F. Foote, owner and manager of the Ipava Woolen Mills, with which he has been connected since 1880. Mr. Foote has been grounded in the woolen manufacturing business ever since he was eight years old, and there are few men in the country similarly employed who have a more comprehensive grasp of this important industry. In Winchester, Middlesex County, Mass., where he was born November 12, 1850, his father, John Foote, was engaged in the same avocation, which he industriously and profitably followed during his entire life.

John Foote was born in 1827 in Leeds, the largest city in Yorkshire, and the fifth largest city in England. Leeds is the chief seat of the great English woolen industry, and with it the Foote family has been connected for several generations. John Foote, true to the tradition of his forefathers, learned the business from the bottom round of the ladder, and to know that he is the equal of any workman in the world. He was fifteen years old when he came to America in 1845, locating in Massachusetts, the heart of the woolen industry on this side of the water. He worked at his trade in various parts of New England, and in Cherry Valley, Mass., married Martha Childs, who was born in Portland, Maine, and died in Rushville, Ill., in 1903. Their children (all of whom are still living) are: Charles F., the subject of this sketch; Alfred, proprietor of the Fey House, Rushville; Ada, a resident of the British Possessions; Walter, in charge of the yarn mill at Rushville, and H. G., employed in the John Foote & Son's woolen mill. When the Civil War broke out the oldest son, Charles F., was eleven years old. The latter had begun to work in the woolen mills at Newport, N. H., at the age of eight years, and still was struggling with the rudiments of the business when, in 1864, father and son enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. From Newport, after the war, the elder Foote moved with his family to Otsego, Mich., and from there to Rock Island, Ill., where he was chief carder and spinner in the mills of that town. In 1870 he located in Rushville, Ill., and organized the company of J. Foote & Sons, which established the **Rushville hosiery mills**, soon after converted into a yarn mill, and which, under the firm name of J. Foote & Son, has been in continuous operation for thirty-five years.

Charles F. Foote severed his connection with the Rushville mills in 1880, and in partnership with William Moorehouse bought a half-interest in the Ipava Woolen Mills, which had been established about 1840. Upon the death of Mr. Moorehouse, in 1892, Mr. Foote succeeded to the entire ownership of the mill, and since has managed it with increasing financial satisfaction. When he first became interested in the mill it

was doing a business of about \$40,000 a year, but it since has increased to \$65,000 a year and has a weekly pay roll of \$175. For the past four years no outside trade has been solicited, either jobbing or retail, a mail order business being resorted to entirely. During the past year looms, jacks and cards have been added for manufacturing the finest woolen fabrics, and it now is one of the best equipped woolen mills in the country. With his many years of experience, his excellent business foresight, and his managerial ability, it is needless to add that Mr. Foote accomplishes the best possible results with his manufacturing plant. He has his own electric light plant, operated by a Cowles engine, and he also supplies the pumping power for the city water works. It is his habit to employ good workmen and pay them good wages, a common sense view which saves him many thousands of dollars yearly.

At Knoxville, Ill., Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Sadie L. Saddler, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Foote have two children, of whom Ina is the wife of Clare Marshall, a prominent farmer of Fulton County, and John is in business with his father. Mr. Foote is socially inclined, and a prominent member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Methodist. He also is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Foote is a man of leading characteristics, public spirited, popular, honorable in all his dealings and through his upbuilding of one of the town's most worthy industries, a commercial factor of widespread influence.

FORD, George (deceased), formerly a well-known farmer of Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the State of Pennsylvania, a son of William Ford and wife. William Ford died leaving a widow and nine children, who located at an early period in Fulton County, where they made their home in Putman Township. Subsequently the mother went West, where she died. Of this family, George Ford was the eldest. His arrival in Fulton County took place about 1834. In youth he received his early training in the primitive district schools, and on reaching mature years, left the home farm and applied himself to farming on his own account, continuing in this occupation during the remainder of his life. He died in 1877, aged sixty years. Mr. Ford was devoted to his home, an industrious and upright citizen, and highly respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Ford was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shaw, a daughter of Alexander Shaw, and they had ten children: William, deceased; Harriet, deceased wife of James Fleming, of Lewistown, Ill.; Sarah and Zachariah, deceased; Jerry, of Marbletown, Fulton County, Ill.; Nancy, wife of John Murphy, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume; Charles, of Ettna Green, Ind.; John and Emma, deceased; and



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Jackson C., a farmer in Buckheart Township. The mother of this family arrived in Fulton County in 1836, her husband having located there two years previously. The former, a most estimable woman, died in 1904.

FORD, Jackson C., who is successfully engaged in farming in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., and is equally successful in the proprietorship of a livery and feed barn at St. David, Fulton County, was born in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, November 13, 1858, a son of George and Elizabeth (Shaw) Ford, natives of Pennsylvania. A sketch of his father's life appears in another section of this work. The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm and received his early mental instruction in the public schools of Bryant, Fulton County. In 1861 the family moved to Buckheart Township in that county and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Section 29, where Mr. Ford has since lived and where he has always been engaged in farming. Besides general farming he has devoted his attention to breeding a superior grade of horses, cattle and hogs. In May, 1905, Mr. Ford erected two buildings in St. David, one for store purposes and the other for a livery and feed barn, to which he bestows considerable attention. It is a first-class place in every particular, and especial attention is given to feeding and caring for horses. Mr. Ford keeps an excellent collection of turnouts, single and double, and succeeds in affording satisfaction to his patrons.

On January 12, 1883, Mr. Ford was united in matrimony with Louisa F. Berry, a daughter of John and Louisa (Byers) Berry, pioneer settlers of Fulton County. Her father is now a resident of Lewistown, Ill., her mother having departed this life. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have six children, namely: Jesse, who is in charge of the home farm; and Ross, Mary V., Arlo Jackson, Dottie D. and Ralph Roosevelt, who are with their parents. In politics Mr. Ford is an unwavering Republican, and has always done his utmost to promote the success of that party. Since early manhood he has been identified with the best interests of Fulton County, and is one of the most worthy, substantial and useful members of the community.

FOSTER, Samuel J., one of the oldest and most honored among the pioneer citizens of McDonough County, Ill., but now living in retirement at Table Grove, Fulton County, was born at Foster's Point, McDonough County, December 30, 1832, and enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in the township. He is a son of Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster, both of whom were natives of the State of South Carolina. At an early period the Foster and Kelso families journeyed from the South to Indiana, where the parents of Samuel J. Foster were joined in matrimonial bonds about the year 1830. In 1831 Arthur J. Foster and his wife left Indiana and located in Macon County,

Ill., shortly afterward establishing their home in McDonough County. The former, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in 1800. He was a man of unflagging industry, provident methods and strict probity of character, and his exemplary and useful life came to an early close in 1843. Although always busy and diligent in and out of season, he nevertheless found time to take an active interest in the cause of church and school and gave freely of his means to promote their interests. He donated the one acre of ground which has always been the site of the Foster's Point Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devoted member. Public spirited to a marked degree, he set out a fine sugar grove and did many things tending to advance the general welfare of the place. His charities were unostentatious, but liberally bestowed. In all his beneficent deeds he had the hearty co-operation of his worthy helpmate, and both were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them. Their hospitable home was the abiding place of the preacher and before the church was built it was the meeting point of the synod of the denomination to which they belonged. Their nearest neighbor was then about six miles distant. Politically Mr. Foster was a Whig and when a young man was an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln, to whose speeches he often listened.

Sarah (Kelso) Foster survived her husband many years, passing away a half century later at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The remains of these honored pioneers lie together in the old family graveyard on the homestead farm, the hallowed scene of the strenuous endeavors of their brief but happy wedded life. To Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Foster were born seven children, as follows: Henry W.; William D., who lives at Table Grove, Ill.; John N., who resides at Foster's Point, Eldorado Township, McDonough County; Samuel J.; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of James H. Lowe, of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Abner D., whose home is in Nebraska, and Johanna C., widow of J. S. Gettis, who is a resident of Chicago.

Samuel J. Foster was reared to agricultural pursuits and in early youth thoroughly utilized the opportunities for mental training afforded by the public schools in his vicinity. His entire life has been spent in McDonough County, all of its active period being devoted to farming operations. His labors have been uniformly successful and his business transactions have involved the handling of many thousands of dollars. The farm on which he was born is among his present possessions. He is the owner of 227 acres of land and has amassed a handsome competency as a dependence for his declining years.

In 1854 Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Mary McMahon, who was born in Dubois County, Ind., in 1833. Her father and mother died in that county, the former in 1836 and the latter in 1850. When about seventeen years of age she came to Illinois and made her home

with one of her aunts. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Foster resulted in nine children, as follows: Sarah V., widow of William Vail and a resident of Table Grove, Ill.; A. D., of Macomb, Ill.; James M., deceased; John L., who is engaged in farming in Industry Township, McDonough County; Henry L., who lives on the old farm in Eldorado Township; Eva, who is with her parents; Nellie C., wife of William Barkley, a farmer in Scotland Township, McDonough County; Luella, wife of Edward Ansbury, of Macomb, Ill., and Samuel R., who is on the old homestead in Eldorado Township. Their father rendered each of the children, on growing to maturity, the assistance necessary to start in life, and those surviving having been provided by him with thorough mental instruction, are living comfortable and useful lives, and are respected members of the communities to which they severally belong. All of them are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. With this church their father and mother have been closely and prominently identified for many years, the former having joined it in 1843 when twelve years of age. For half a century he has officiated as one of its elders and as Superintendent of the Sunday school. He has always been ready with his means in affording help to the poor, and every good cause has felt the impulse of his kindly and benevolent heart.

Since attaining his maturity the subject of this sketch has witnessed many marvelous changes in McDonough County, and with all the wonderful transformation which that region has undergone, he has borne his full share in the labor attending the process of development. He has been one of the most eminently useful of the faithful workers who laid the foundations of the material, moral and educational prosperity of his section of the State. His career has been unsullied by venality and unmarred by selfishness, and the ripening years that crown his head are attended by the consciousness of steadfast fidelity to the obligations of duty and by the assurance that he enjoys the profound esteem and regard of the entire community.

FOSTER, William Arthur Holmes.—The largest and best equipped livery establishments in Table Grove is owned and operated by William Arthur Holmes Foster, a native son of McDonough County, Ill., and scion of a family represented in that county as early as 1826. Mr. Foster was born in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, February 21, 1857, a son of W. D. and Elizabeth (McClintock) Foster, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively, and grandson of John Arthur Foster, of Kentucky, and of William McClintock, a native of Ireland. W. D. Foster came to McDonough County in 1826 with his parents, the family taking up land from the Government, where they spent the rest of their lives. The son eventually became the possessor of an adjoining property in McDonough

County and remained thereon until his retirement to Table Grove in 1892.

William Arthur Foster lived at home until his marriage to Mattie Bailey, who was born in Eldorado Township, and thereafter established a home of his own on a farm adjoining that of his father, October 22, 1879. Ten years later he engaged in the hardware business in Table Grove with J. M. Keach, and three years later purchased the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone for three years. He then sold a half interest in the business to his brother-in-law, J. D. Bailey, with whom he continued the business until September, 1900, when they sold out to Griffith Brothers. Mr. Foster then engaged in the livery, feed and fuel business, and also has been engaged to some extent in the purchase and sale of blooded horses. In November, 1903, he established himself in his newly built and modern barn, which is equipped with facilities for conducting an up-to-date and increasing business, and there has been largely patronized by the best element in the town and surrounding country.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster have five children: Lillian, wife of Elias Holston, of Pennsylvania; Lawrence B., Aubrey T., Anna and Neva F.

FOSTER, William D.—The retirement of William D. Foster from active life, July 12, 1892, was justified by the accomplishment of success in its broadest sense, by many years of devotion to the science of farming, by faithfulness to private and public duties and conscientious regard for the perpetuation of his name and labor in the bringing up of his children. Mr. Foster occupies a pleasant, lawn-surrounded home in Table Grove, this county, furnished in accordance with refined taste and practical ideas of comfort. His life has been a steadfast and busy one, and the end of his working days finds him prosperous financially and rich in the esteem of a large circle of friends.

Born November 5, 1826, in Davis County, Ind., Mr. Foster is a son of Arthur J. and Sarah (Kelso) Davis and grandson of Henry Foster and Henry Kelso, all of whom were born in the State of South Carolina. All of his people on both sides of the family have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he also has held membership since early boyhood. Reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools of both South Carolina and Illinois, he was five years old when his parents moved to the latter State in 1831, settling on land in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, where the father died when William D. still was in his teens. The latter, with his brother, continued to live on the home place with their mother, William being next to the oldest of five sons and two daughters.

The marriage of William Foster and Elizabeth A. McClintock occurred May 29, 1851, Mrs. Foster having been born in Ohio, and a daughter of William and Nancy (Decker) Fos-



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ter, the former born in Virginia and the latter the first white child born in Guernsey County, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Foster bought sixty acres of the home place, erected a residence and barn thereon, and eventually bought enough more to make a farm of 110 acres. He developed a fine and valuable property and had one of the most comfortable and hospitable homes in the township. Here were born his children, the order of whose births is as follows: Mrs. Florence Battenburg; Mrs. Frances Smith, of Missouri; William A., engaged in the livery business in Table Grove; L. C., a farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County; Harry, a farmer of the same township, and Mrs. May Wetzel, occupying the home place. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, but never has taken an active part in local governmental affairs. He is a genial and sympathetic man, and the grind of labor has not hardened his nature or rendered him less the friend of youth and happiness.

FOUTCH, Francis M., one of the oldest and most prominent of the pioneer farmers of Fulton County, Ill., is a native of Sangamon County, Ill., where he was born June 27, 1833. He is a son of John and Rhoda Foutch, who settled in Fulton County in 1835, locating in Isabel Township. Details pertaining to the antecedents and history of the Foutch family may be found in a record of the life of James Foutch, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch was brought to Fulton County by his parents when he was two years of age, and grew up on the paternal farm, attending school in the old log schoolhouse in early youth. Mr. Foutch well remembers the desolate, barren condition of "South Fulton" at that period and the abundance of wild game that was to be seen in all directions. Deer, especially, were plentiful, and venison was a common article of food. As a substitute for bread the early settlers were accustomed to grate their corn and prepare hominy. The first grist mill in this locality was built by George Duncan on Spoon River, and the settlement was named Duncantown. In 1856 Mr. Foutch located in Section 27, Isabel Township, where he carried on farming until 1883, when he moved to Woodland Township, buying forty acres in Section 12. In 1903 he purchased eighty acres in Section 15 of the same township, where he has since made his home. On this farm is a vein of the finest quality of coal four feet thick, which is mined by his son. No reliable estimate can be made of its extent, but the supply is thought to be unlimited.

In the reminiscences of his school days Mr. Foutch recalls the log schoolhouse, with its split log benches and writing desk of similar material fastened to the wall; the chimney made of sticks plastered over with mud, and the teacher hired at one dollar per quarter for each scholar, with the privilege of "boarding

round" with the pupils. The principal school books of those days were the "Webster's Elementary Speller" and the English Reader, a "sum" placed on the blackboard by the teacher sometimes supplying the place of an arithmetic. Later these gave place to a new edition of Webster's Speller, Ray's Arithmetic and more advanced text-books.

The factory which furnished the cloth for the clothing of those days was "the mother." The wool was sheared from the sheep, carded into rolls, spun into yarn and woven into cloth, and manufactured into winter clothing in the home. For summer wear flax furnished the principal material, after the growing and breaking of the flax, most of the work being done by the women. For shoes the head of the house bought the leather and then hired a shoemaker in the fall to come to the home and make the shoes, and when these were worn out the wearer went barefoot the rest of the year.

Power for breaking the soil by the primitive farmer was obtained almost entirely by the use of oxen, one yoke being sufficient for the breaking up of old ground, but when new ground was to be broken, from three to five yoke being necessary. The plow was made of wood, except the share, the latter being a metal plate about six inches wide by eight inches long. When the ground was broken the top of a small tree of brush was used as a substitute for a harrow to cover the grain when planting wheat or oats. When corn was planted the ground was marked off with a single shovel plow, the corn being dropped by some one following the plow and covered by others using the hoe. After the sprout had appeared above the surface, it was often necessary for the farmers' boys to watch the field during the day to keep the crows and blackbirds from destroying the crop. The corn was cultivated with the shovel plow and the hoe, and wheat and oats were cut with the cradle and thrashed with flails or trampled out by horses on a smooth earthen floor, the separation of the grain and chaff being done, after the removal of the straw, by pouring the threshed out mixture from some elevation, allowing the lighter portions to be carried away by the wind. In case of the absence of the wind before the days of the fanning mill, this was often accomplished by getting up an artificial flow of air by fanning with a sheet. When corn was maturing in the ear it was often found necessary to protect the growing crop from destruction by squirrels and other wild animals. In handling sheaves of grain and hay the place of the steel pitchforks of the present day was supplied by wooden forks, either home-made or a forked stick cut from a small tree in the woods. Mr. Foutch recalls the fact that the first produce sold by his father consisted of some shelled corn, which, after being hauled to town, commanded a price of fifteen cents per bushel. The price of eggs about that time was three cents per dozen, and trapped quails sold at twelve and one-half cents per dozen.

In 1856 Mr. Foutch was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ledmon and commenced house-keeping on Section 27, Isabel Township. Five children resulted from this union, three of whom are deceased. Those surviving are: Frank, a coal mine operator in Section 15, Woodland Township; and Annie, who resides in Summum, Ill., and is the widow of Charles Hart. The mother of this family died in 1876. On June 27, 1888, Mr. Foutch was married to Hortency Martin, who was born in 1853, a daughter of Vangooris Martin, of Kerton Township. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her grandfather, of Pennsylvania. She had been previously married, her husband dying in 1877. Her first marriage resulted in one daughter, Daisy, born in Kerton Township, and now the wife of Lafayette Salisbury. Mr. and Mrs. Foutch are the parents of six children, namely: Jessie, Martin, Judson, Bessie, Hirundo and Lecta.

For seventy-one years Mr. Foutch has been a resident of Fulton County, and during all his mature years has ranked as one of its useful and respected citizens. He has done his full share in clearing and cultivating its soil, and has witnessed the extraordinary strides of progress from the days of dim lighting by means of the old tallow-dip to the advent of railroads, telephones, electric lamps and rural free deliveries. He has been among the foremost in promoting religious and educational interests, and has taken an active and prominent part in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the county. In politics he is a Republican, his father having been an old line Whig. While a resident of Isabel Township Mr. Foutch filled several offices successively, with ability and fidelity. Of late years he has made it a rule to support the most worthy and suitable candidates for county offices, irrespective of partisan affiliations. He enjoys the unqualified respect and cordial regard of all classes of people.

FOUTCH, James, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Isabel Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Sangamon County, Ill., September 3, 1828, being of German ancestry and a son of John and Rhoda (Ray) Foutch, natives of Kentucky. John Foutch removed from Kentucky to Illinois about the year 1820, before the completion of the survey of government land in the State, and he and his family were among the earliest settlers of Sangamon County. About the year 1834 the family located in Fulton County, James being then a lad of six years. But one little log cabin then stood in the part of the township where his parents settled, and his father bought the tax title to this farm from Elijah Terrell, which was the beginning of the settlement. His parents had three other children, namely: Francis M., born in Woodland Township; Charlotte, deceased wife of Ezeriah Thomas, a farmer of Fulton County, and Henry, who died in infancy. The mother of this family died about the year

1840, and John Foutch afterward married Lucretia Ferris, by whom he had nine children, namely: John, who is engaged in farming in Isabel Township, Fulton County; Thomas, who occupies the farm where John Foutch located when he first settled in Fulton County in 1834 and which has always remained in the Foutch name; David and William (deceased); Louisa; widow of Newton Stivers, who makes her home with Thomas Foutch; Edward, who lives on a portion of the old homestead; Anna Larsh, who is a resident of Havana, Ill.; Charles, who carries on farming in Isabel Township, Fulton County, and Lincoln, deceased. John Foutch died about 1891, and his second wife passed away in about 1895. Both were members of the Christian Church. The father was a man of strong domestic attachments and his chief pleasure and comfort were found in the home circle. His first wife was a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

James Foutch has been a resident of Isabel Township for more than seventy-one years. He was present at the meeting and well remembers the occasion when the name "Isabel," suggested by Stephen Dewey, was adopted for the township. The boat landing was then called "Point Isabel." Mr. Foutch received his early mental training in the district school, held in a rude log cabin, goose quills being used for pens. The "big boys" among the pupils were wont to cut the huge logs at noon to keep fire in the primitive fireplace. Mr. Foutch remained at home until 1858. After his marriage he built a small house on the homestead farm, where his house-keeping began, and in 1861 built his present home on Section 26, Isabel Township, this being the first commodious frame dwelling in the township.

Mr. Foutch bought his first forty acres of land from his father and has added to this until he now owns 240 acres in Sections 23 and 26, Isabel Township. This land, wild and barren when purchased by him, has been developed into one of the best improved farms in the entire township. He has taken a deep interest in the progress of the locality with which his whole life has been identified, and has borne an active part in the attainment of the great results which have been accomplished in that region.

In August, 1858, Mr. Foutch was united in marriage with Nancy S. Leadman, a native of Terre Haute, Ind., where she was born June 17, 1842, a daughter of Jefferson and Catherine (Stevens) Leadman, of that place. The mother died in Indiana and in 1845 the father, with his five children, came to Fulton County. Three of his children are still living: Mrs. Foutch; Anna (Mrs. Stevens), of the Indian Territory, and Joseph, of Havana, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Foutch became the parents of seven children, namely: Samuel, of Peoria, Ill., born July 29, 1858; Carrie, born November 16, 1860, who is the wife of Charles Thomas, of Lewistown, Ill.; James, who was born May 9, 1863, and died February, 1864; Joseph, a farmer in Isabel Town-



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ship, born November 23, 1865; Addie E., born February 26, 1868, who is the wife of Alonzo Bainter, a farmer in Isabel Township; Hugh, born July 10, 1870, also a farmer in that township, and Minnie, born January 6, 1873, who is the wife of Harry Cniley, of Jacksonville, Ill.

In politics Mr. Foutch has been an unwavering Republican since his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has filled various local offices, served as Township Assessor and for twelve years represented his township on the Board of Supervisors. Aside from these he positively declined to accept political preferment.

Mrs. Foutch is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Foutch has always contributed liberally toward the promotion of church work and for the advancement of the cause of education. He has lived an industrious, upright and useful life, and now, as the shadows of declining years begin to gather about him, his pathway is lighted by the serene consciousness that he has faithfully discharged the obligations of duty to the utmost of his ability.

FOX, John M.—In both the yesterday and today of Canton the jewelry establishment now operated by John M. Fox has proved a substantial force among the rising institutions of the town. No branch of merchandising is slower in its growth or more conservative in its methods than the jewelry business. Non-fluctuating values largely are responsible for the condition and, latterly, the same are intensified by exactions of the association to which most reliable jewelers belong. It follows, therefore, that men engaging in the calling are of calm and non-speculative mind, reliable as to morals, definite in their purpose and not easily led from accustomed grooves. No exception to this conclusion was found in the life of Jeremiah M. Fox, who came to Canton in 1851 and established the business which has weathered the storms and changes of more than half a century.

Jeremiah M. Fox, father of John M., was born in Bucks County, Pa., and his wife, formerly Sarah J. Johnson, was born in New Jersey. In 1849, the year that witnessed the departure to the Pacific coast of thousands of fortune seekers, was the time chosen by Mr. Fox to bring his family overland to Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., where he built the first mill that woke the echoes of that section, and interested himself in otherwise contributing to the upbuilding of its enterprises. At one time he engaged quite extensively in the cattle business and was the first railroad agent in the village of Norris. His jewelry business in Canton was started on a small scale and when repair work constituted the principal source of revenue. He was honest and faithful and content to await the slow rewards of the years.

John M. Fox was born in Canton, Ill., August 14, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Illinois College, Jacksonville. He early became his father's assist-

ant in the store, and when he succeeded to the management of the business was well equipped by a thorough and practical training. The career of Mr. Fox has been characterized by industry and economy, and by well directed interest in affairs which contribute to the upbuilding of the town. He is socially prominent and popular and is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Masons and the Eagles. In Carthage, Mo., he was united in marriage June 20, 1890, with Jennie Kline, a native daughter of Peoria, Ill.

FREDERICK, R. Kelly.—Mr. Frederick is a son of the late James Ward Frederick, an early pioneer of Lee Township, and one of the most extensive and prosperous stock raisers of Fulton County. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but came to Fulton County with his parents when a boy of ten years, and resided in Lee Township from that time until his death, November 30, 1900, at the age of seventy years. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living on the family homestead. She is a native of Lewistown Township, where her marriage occurred, her maiden name being Sarah E. Boyer.

R. Kelly Frederick, who is the third in a family of ten children, was born in Lee Township, Fulton County, March 28, 1863, where he received a good education in the district schools and the Virgil High School. He is the proprietor of a farm of 280 acres, on which he raises both general crops and live stock—a combination which has made him one of the successful agriculturists of his section. In politics he is a Republican and has served on the School Directorate of the township for a number of years. In religious work he is identified with the Methodist Church.

On the 29th of January, 1891, Mr. Frederick was married in Union Township, Fulton County, to Josephine Kutchler, a native of that township, where she was born March 29, 1872. Two children have resulted from their union, Greely and Audrey.

FULTON, Thomas K.—It has been the mission of Thomas K. Fulton to be identified in his fortunes with Fulton County since the end of the Civil War, and through his energy and good judgment to promote community interests in that period generally recognized as difficult and reconstructive. At the time of his arrival here he was twenty-two years old, the possessor of a good constitution, a practical common school education and an enviable record as a brave and patriotic soldier. Born in Washington County, Pa., May 8, 1843, he is the fifth in order of birth of nine children of John and Hannah (McMillan) Fulton, farmers by occupation and natives also of the Quaker State. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Fulton, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in his youth, and his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. John McMillan, came

from Scotland and established Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., the first college west of the Alleghany Mountains. His maternal grandfather, Samuel McMillan, was born in Pennsylvania and married Isabella Harper, a native of that State.

At the age of eighteen, September 24, 1861, Mr. Fulton enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel J. B. Howell, and until the spring of 1863 was attached to the Tenth Army Corps, taking part in the "Peninsular Campaign" from Williamsburg to Fair Oaks. The regiment then was attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps and sent to take part in the siege of Forts Wagner, Sumter and Gregg, and the siege of Petersburg in 1864. In all he participated in twenty-eight battles, and though in the thick of the fight on many occasions, escaped injury, imprisonment or protracted illness. He was discharged from the service at Pittsburg, in his native State, and returned to civilian life a sadder, wiser and broadly experienced man.

In the Prairie State, directly after the war, Mr. Fulton began to work by the month, and October 18, 1865, was united in marriage to Cyrena A. Swan, daughter of William and Jane (Allison) Swan, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Of this union there have been born two children: Frank R. and Myrtle B. The former married Heiress Baker and at the present time lives on the home farm. Mr. Fulton eventually acquired his present splendid property in Orion Township, consisting of 220 acres, upon which he is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a well educated and well posted man, well abreast of the times in all that pertains to agriculture and its most practical development, and taking a keen interest in education, politics, religion and home-making.

GADDIS, John W., a well known and successful banker of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Jacksonville, Ill., on December 5, 1859, the youngest son of Dr. John V. D. and Julia (Wilson) Gaddis, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. Dr. Gaddis, the father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Fulton County about 1838 and there engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he became quite prominent. In 1855 he removed to Jacksonville, where he continued in practice, and was also interested in mercantile lines. His wife, Mrs. Julia (Wilson) Gaddis, was a daughter of the Rev. A. D. Wilson, who was the founder of the German Reformed Church of Fairview.

John W. Gaddis grew to manhood in his native city of Jacksonville and received his primary education in the public schools of that place and for a time was a student in Illinois College. Later he took an academic course at Freehold, N. J., and a business course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Coming to Fairview, Fulton County, in 1881,

he for a time was engaged in mercantile business as a member of the firm of Gaddis & Wilson, and after conducting the business alone from 1883, entered into partnership with Harry C. Hill, organizing the firm of Gaddis & Hill, dealers in groceries, hardware and notions. In 1885, in conjunction with Messrs. T. H. Travers, L. W. Davis and P. B. Voorhees, Mr. Gaddis assisted in organizing the Fairview Banking Company, a private banking concern, which began business on July 1st of that year, and of which Mr. Gaddis has been Cashier continuously to the present time. A sketch of this bank will be found in the chapter on "Financial Institutions."

On March 19, 1889, Mr. Gaddis was united in marriage with Sarah Ledeboer, a native of Holland, Mich., daughter of Dr. L. Ledeboer, of that place, and of their union there have been two children, John and Lillian R. Politically Mr. Gaddis is identified with the Democratic party and fraternally is a member of Fairview Lodge, No. 350, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of Worshipful Master. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Reformed Church of Fairview. His ability as a business man and financier has been demonstrated by his experience in connection with the same institution for more than twenty years.

GALLAGHER, Patrick W.—Of the men whose ability, industry and forethought have added to the character, wealth and good government of Canton, this county, none are better known than Patrick W. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher is a lawyer, not only by education and long practice, but by temperament and preference. He has been in active practice for twenty-nine years, and seventeen of these years have been spent in Canton. Political tendencies and executive ability have added to his possibilities of professional compensation and have broadened his efforts into the channels of Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, State's Attorney and Judge of the City Court.

Mr. Gallagher's family has been represented in Canton since 1854, coming here from Liverpool, England, where Patrick W. was born July 1, 1852. His parents, William and Mary (Rafferty) Gallagher, were born in Ireland, the former in County Mayo and the latter in County Roscommon. Besides the parents and Patrick, a sister, Maggie, comprised the party of immigration, and after the location in Canton three other children were born: Delia, Ella and Katie. The mother died in 1891. Patrick received his preliminary education in the public schools of Canton and at the age of seventeen entered the establishment of the "Fulton Ledger," where he mastered the trade of printing, and remained for three years. Finding printing an insufficient outlet for his ambition, he read law in the office of J. L. Murphy, of Canton, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1875, when twenty-three years of age. Alert



Mr. D. J. Ferrell



and resourceful, he already began to attract the attention of the older and mature minds, and was regarded as promising material for important civic responsibilities. His political bent sided with the Democratic party, and ere he had become established in a law office he was elected Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Changing his base of operations to Cuba, this county, in 1876, Mr. Gallagher engaged in a general practice of law and in 1880 was elected State's Attorney for the first time. December 7, 1879, he was united in marriage to Judith C. Mowery, who was born in Cuba and who graduated at the high school of her native town. To Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have been born four children: William M., Mary M., Z. Rae and Donald J. Upon his return to Canton in 1888 Mr. Gallagher went into legal partnership with Oscar J. Boyer under the firm name of Gallagher & Boyer, an association amicably and profitably continued until 1892. In that year he was again elected State's Attorney and in 1901 was elected Judge by a large majority and is the present incumbent, having been re-elected in 1905. He has been prominently identified with many phases of city life, and is an enthusiastic promoter of fraternal organizations, being a member of the A. F. & A. M., Morning Star Lodge, No. 134; Canton Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M.; Canton Council, No. 23, R. & S. M.; Damascus Commandery, No. 42, of Havana, Ill. and Evening Star Chapter, No. 46, O. E. S.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor.

Mr. Gallagher is primarily a counselor, having a keen mind, strong practical sense and ready insight into the most intricate legal complications. He is courteous and faithful to clients, retains a wholesome belief in the predominating goodness of human nature, and places dependence upon those professional and general principles which secure the greatest justice and the greatest happiness to the society of mankind.

GARDINER, Joseph Beriah (deceased).—Of the merchants who have helped to sustain the business integrity of Canton, Fulton County, for the last quarter of a century mention is due Joseph Beriah Gardiner, who established a hardware business here in 1883 and in 1905 became President of the stock company which assumed control of a responsibility grown too heavy for the failing health of the founder. This hardware business is one of the oldest as well as largest in the city, and it reflects the untiring zeal of the man who, from a small beginning, advanced its fortunes to the prominence of a necessary commercial adjunct.

The sterling integrity and steady purpose of Mr. Gardiner were an inheritance from worthy Puritan sires and model matrons, and on both sides of his family he was descended from men who arrived on American shores not long after

the tattered, weather beaten sails of the "Mayflower" loomed on the seaward horizon off the Massachusetts coast. The first arrival from England was the great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Gardiner, who settled on Exeter Flats, R. I., where the great-grandfather was born and also the grandfather, Beriah Gardiner, whose natal day was November 16, 1771. Beriah Gardiner was a seafaring man who rose to command of his own craft, and he died on Exeter Flats, February 12, 1853. He was twice married and reared a large family of children, among whom was Joseph H. Gardiner, the father of Joseph Beriah.

Joseph H. Gardiner was born February 22, 1811, and was reared and educated in Rhode Island, where also he learned the carpenter's trade. Uprooting himself from the surroundings so long connected with the family fortunes in Rhode Island, he journeyed with his useful trade to Yates County, Central New York, where in 1831 he was united in marriage to Margaret Rawalt, whose lamented death occurred July 15, 1884. The year of the marriage of the young people they undertook the tedious journey from Yates County to Canton, traveling with a wagon and team for a period of five weeks and several days, and soon after settling on the farm in Joshua Township which Mr. Gardiner was to own and occupy until the close of his long and useful life. He soon abandoned the tools of the shoemaker and for them substituted the implements of the farmer, and through perseverance and excellent business capacity became one of the best known, most substantial and wealthiest farmers of his township. By no means a man of one idea, he diversified his energies into many useful channels, becoming the owner of a blacksmith shop, a cultivator factory, a saw and grist mill and part owner of a mercantile concern. Ere he had reached this gratifying stage of success he endured all of the hardships and deprivations which fall to the lot of the pioneer, and until the last of his life he delighted to recall incidents of the early days and compare them with the advantages at the disposal of those of the present. The river at that time was not dependable and often was so low that boats found it unnavigable. In this emergency it was necessary for this early farmer to take his grain to the market in Chicago with an ox team in order to keep his family supplied with the necessities of life. He was shrewd and far-sighted, and was known at times to make a clean hundred dollars a trip by purchasing groceries, clothing and general provisions in Chicago and selling them to the settlers who lived in Joshua Township. At other times, when the river was navigable, he shipped his produce to St. Louis and brought back supplies for a year. He was energetic and resourceful, the kind of pioneer needed in all new and promising communities, and he arose to every emergency of his environment, entering heart and soul into local government affairs, and besides filling many local offices of importance represented

his township in the Board of Supervisors two terms. At the time of his death he was the oldest settler in Joshua Township and one of the oldest in Fulton County, and no man who had invaded this county in the days of its trials and loneliness won more sincere respect for his largeness of heart, character and attainment. He saw far beyond the rim of his extending and fertile acres, beyond the profits of his shop and mill and store, and in his later years surrounded himself with the elegancies and refinements of existence, spending generously of his substance in the interesting cities of the country, which he delighted to visit and explore and to which he returned for rest and recreation again and again.

Joseph Beriah Gardiner was born on his father's farm in Joshua Township, March 10, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of Fulton County. Many years of his life were spent in the pursuit of farming, in which he was thoroughly drilled in his youth, and his future took on new interest February 13, 1872, when occurred his marriage with Allie Duncan, daughter of an early settler of Fulton County. Of the children of this union the first born, a son, died in infancy, and Mand is now living in Canton. Mr. Gardiner was a Gold Democrat in politics, and fraternally a member of long standing of the Knights of Pythias. Well did he sustain the family reputation for noble and useful citizenship, and in response to his industry and ability friends arose to cheer him on his way and honor and esteem were his portion from his business and general associates. He died February 6, 1906, his wife having preceded him January 6, 1900.

GASKILL, William H., who is among the most substantial and prosperous farmers in Fulton County, Ill., where he has lived in Canton Township since 1875, was born in Ohio County, Ind., on April 1, 1850, a son of Francis L. and Margaret (Avey) Gaskill, natives of New Hampshire and Ohio County, Ind., respectively. Francis L. Gaskill, who was also a farmer by occupation, went from New Hampshire to Indiana and after living in that State for several years moved to Illinois, and settled in Fulton County in 1875. Having bought eighty acres of land on the site of the present town of Brearton, he located there and carried on farming during the remainder of his active life. This property Mrs. Gaskill and her son Benjamin sold to the Brearton Coal Company in 1901. Francis L. and Margaret (Avey) Gaskill were the parents of three children, namely: Eliza, wife of Thomas Mills, residing in Canton Township; Benjamin, who resides in Canton Township, and William H., the subject of this sketch. The father of this family was a thorough farmer and a useful member of the community. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died on October 20, 1882, but his wife still survives

at the age of eighty-one years, residing with her son Benjamin.

William H. Gaskill in early youth received his education in public schools convenient to his home in Indiana. He was reared to farm life and accompanied his parents to Fulton County, Ill., in 1875. Since that time he has been engaged in farming there. He moved on his present property in Section 1, Canton Township, three years after his arrival in the county and has added to the improvements thereon. Formerly it belonged to his father-in-law. Together Mr. Gaskill and his wife are the owners of 547 acres of land in Sections 1 and 12, in Canton Township, and Sections 6 and 7, in Orion Township. The greater portion of this land is rented out. Mr. Gaskill devotes some attention to the raising of stock.

The marriage of the subject of this sketch took place October 23, 1879. On that date he was wedded to Mary Motsinger, who was born in Fulton County and is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Wolf) Motsinger, the father a native of Washington County, Ind., and the mother of Fulton County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Motsinger were the parents of two children: Mrs. Gaskill and John, who died at the age of nineteen years.

Although not active in politics, Mr. Gaskill is a supporter of the Democratic party. His religious views are in accordance with the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill are the parents of a daughter, Lena F., who was born August 27, 1887.

Mrs. Gaskill's father, Henry Motsinger, was the son of Michael and Barbara (Gilstrop) Motsinger, the former born in North Carolina and the latter in South Carolina. Early in the 'forties this couple came to Fulton County, Ill., from Washington County, Ind., and settled in Orion Township. Seven years later they moved to Canton Township and lived there until their deaths. Henry Motsinger, the father of Mrs. Gaskill, was born in Washington County, Ind., October 29, 1826, and accompanied his parents to Fulton County, the home of the bride's parents, Thomas and Joanna (Colman) Wolf, in Orion Township, November 14, 1858. Mr. Henry Motsinger married Sarah Wolf.

Mr. Motsinger was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was Steward and Trustee. He died November 19, 1894. The wife died February 16, 1895.

GEARHEART, William A.—In William A. Gearheart, Orion Township has a practical and zealous farmer, and one who, for at least half a century, has promoted the best interests of the community. Born in Fulton County Mr. Gearheart was educated in the public schools and has always been identified with that locality, receiving a thorough agricultural training from his father, John Gearheart, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1876 Mr. Gearheart married Lillian Ross, daughter of Isaac W. Ross, the latter a prominent merchant of Canton, and granddaughter of Gilbert Thorne, who moved



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL LASWELL

from Marion County, W. Va., to Illinois, in 1827. Isaac Ross settled in Orion Township, where he died several years ago, his wife surviving him and making her present home in the city of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Gearheart have two children: Edith and Jessie. Mr. Gearheart is engaged in farming, devoting his attention to raising produce and stock-growing. He represents one of the fine and early families of the county and is himself highly respected by all who know him.

GEESEMAN, George W.—Among the most favorably known and comfortably circumstanced of the retired farmers of Fulton County, Ill., is the worthy gentleman whose name prefaces this biographical narrative. He is one of the fortunate few representing the agricultural element of the county whose diligent exertions and systematic husbandry, through years of persevering toil, have enabled him, while still within the limit of life's meridian, to enjoy the rewards of unremitting industry under conditions of sound health, contentment and freedom from care. To all the gratification attending such conditions the subject of this sketch is richly entitled by the meritorious strivings of his active career.

George W. Geeseman is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born at Mercersburg, Franklin County, on November 11, 1846. His parents, William and Susan (Hill) Geeseman, were also of Pennsylvania origin. William Geeseman was a shoemaker by trade, which in his day was a very essential and remunerative vocation. He remained in his native State for several years after his son, George W., had moved west to Illinois, and ultimately joined the latter in Fulton County, making his home with his son until 1878, when he passed from this life. He was an honest and industrious man and an object of general respect. George W. Geeseman received his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and located in Fulton County, Ill., in the year 1871. About three years later he returned to his native State, and after his marriage there in 1874 returned to Illinois, where for a few years he rented farming land in the vicinity of his former place of work. By persevering effort and thrifty methods he acquired the means necessary to buy a farm in Fairview Township, Fulton County, just north of Fairview village. This farm, containing 160 acres of land, he purchased in 1886, at which period he moved there, put up the requisite buildings and otherwise improved the place. On it he was successfully engaged in farming until 1902, when he purchased a house and one acre of ground in the eastern portion of Farmington, where he has since maintained the family residence. His mother, some time after the decease of her husband, returned to Pennsylvania, where she made her home with Mr. Geeseman's sister Rebecca until her death, on the 14th of March, 1896, at the age of eighty-nine years. She was a woman of most

excellent traits of character and lived a very useful life. She was a granddaughter of John Hill, who was a native of England and came to the United States when a boy and lived to the extreme old age of 130 years. This remarkable instance of longevity is well authenticated and there can be no question of the accuracy of the statement.

On the 5th of February, 1874, Mr. Geeseman was united in marriage with Kate Yeakle, who was born in Pennsylvania, where in girlhood she enjoyed the advantages of the public schools in the vicinity of her parents' home. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Geeseman resulted in eight children, as follows: Elsie, Orpha, William C., John B., Earl, Harry, Adelle and Susie, all of whom are living. The eldest daughter, Elsie, resides in Fairview, Ill., and is the wife of James Garretson. She is the mother of two children: Ruth and May. Orpha is at home with her parents. William C. carries on the home farm of 160 acres in Fulton County owned by his father. He married Leona Smith, of Farmington, Ill., who belongs to a family of old settlers in Fulton County. John B. makes his home under the parental roof. Earl lives in Peoria, Ill., where he is employed in the Inter-State Bank. Harry, who is single, is a member of the home circle. Adelle is engaged in teaching, and Susie, the youngest, is a pupil in the Farmington High School. The mother of this interesting family is a woman of fine characteristics, who has endeared herself to many appreciative friends.

In politics Mr. Geeseman is not inclined to take an active part, although he usually votes on the side of the Democratic party. His religious belief is in accordance with the doctrines of the Bible. He is a man of irreproachable and upright life, and is ranked among the most useful citizens of Farmington.

GEESEMAN, William C.—The Geeseman farm in Fairview Township is one of those landmarks whose improvements indicate almost every stage of progress in agriculture during the past half century. It is 160 acres in extent, and in addition to fulfilling its mission as a money maker has succeeded to an atmosphere as homelike and hospitable as any property developed by pioneer grit and determination. Of George W. Geeseman, the establisher of the family in the wilderness of Fulton County, detailed mention is made elsewhere in this work. The son, William C. Geeseman, who three years ago assumed control and management of the farm, was born in Canton Township, Fulton County, May 25, 1878, and has lived on this farm twenty odd years.

William C. had average country opportunities and in the district school was considered an apt and enquiring student. At the age of twenty-four he left home and engaged in farming near Middle Grove for a year, returning then to the home place, which he since has managed. He is a young man of progressive ideas and

thorough knowledge of the science of farming. February 18, 1903, he was united in marriage to Leona Smith, who was born in Fairview Township, January 27, 1883. Of this union there is a son, George P.

GILLAM, Earl C., proprietor of the American Grocery Store, North Main Street, Lewistown, Ill., was born in that place December 11, 1879, the son of George W. and Alice E. (Fassett) Gillam, the father being a native of Rushville, Ill., and the mother's family emigrating from New York State. George W. Gillam, who was a telegraph operator throughout his active life, died in Lewistown about 1893 and was buried at Rushville. His widow, who still makes her home in Lewistown, is the mother of Walter B., a commercial salesman of Lewistown (now deceased); Erle C.; Clyde, who died in infancy, and Julianne, who lives at home.

Earl C. Gillam received his education in the schools of his native place and commenced his business career as a grocery clerk. In 1901 he was elected City Clerk, holding that position for two years, or until the spring of 1903. In the latter year he was employed as a clerk in the grocery of W. L. Strode, continuing thus after the business passed into the hands of T. W. Moss. On December 1, 1904, Mr. Gillam purchased the store himself, since which time he has successfully conducted the business alone, constantly adding to its stock and increasing its patronage. By his diligent attention to the requirements of the public, his careful and intelligent buying, his courteous treatment of customers and his prompt and honest dealings, he has established a trade which is not surpassed, either in quantity or quality, by any similar patronage in Lewistown.

Mr. Gillam was united in marriage September 19, 1905, to Jennie Bordner, daughter of Moses Bordner, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this publication. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, being a member of Lodge No. 146, Lewistown, and politically is identified with the Republican party. He is young, businesslike, enterprising and promising, eager not only legitimately to advance his own interests, but anxious to promote public movements which are meritorious and feasible.

GILMER, Joseph R., who has been in the insurance business at Canton, Fulton County, Ill., for the past twelve years, is a native of that city, where he was born December 23, 1857, his parents being J. C. and Sarah (Lenox) Gilmer. In his earlier years he was a cigar maker, and followed various pursuits before establishing himself in the fire insurance business. His business has reached large proportions, and is largely in the agricultural communities surrounding Canton.

Mr. Gilmer is well known among the fraternities, having filled all the chairs in Odd Fellowship, and being also identified with the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of

America and Black Eagles. For twenty-five years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and is esteemed in every way as a substantial and honorable citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

Married at Canton October 22, 1890, to Miss Alice Coykendall, Mr. Gilmer had the unspeakable misfortune to lose his wife by death on the 16th of January, 1906. Left to comfort him in his affliction are two bright children—Eva B. and Doney M.

GILSON, Sanford.—Beginning his independent life under difficulties and having in his youth scant opportunity for acquiring an education, Sanford Gilson has yet prospered in his affairs, and, after years of devotion to the soil of Fulton County, is living in retirement in a pleasant home in Sumnum. Mr. Gilson was born in Pleasant Township, this county, March 2, 1841, a son of John and Melissa (Bronson) Gilson, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. The elder Gilson came to Fulton County about 1834 and some years later moved from the vicinity of Otto, Isabel Township, to a farm in Pleasant Township, where his death occurred in 1853. There were seven children in his family, four of whom are living. Sanford being the second in order of birth.

As a boy Sanford Gilson worked from sunrise to sunset on his father's farm and little arose to disturb the monotony of his existence until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, took part in the battles of Perryville and Stone River and while on the long march through Kentucky was taken ill through exposure and sent to the hospital at Bowling Green, that State. During the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was again placed on the sick list and confined to the hospital at Nashville. Here, after partial recovery, he was honorably discharged from the service, and after returning to his home was unable to do any work all that summer. In 1864 he found employment at farming by the month and soon after took charge of the old homestead, where, September 2, 1864, he was united in marriage to Julia A. Myers, who was born in Indiana in 1847 and came to Fulton County with her parents in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Gilson are the parents of five children: Melburn, born May 31, 1866, living on the home place; Charles, a farmer of Bernadotte Township; Lilly, widow of James Vaughn, who died in 1900, mother of Jessie and Goldie Vaughn and present wife of George Roberts, of Pleasant Township; William, on the home place, and Ora.

In 1879 Mr. Gilson bought 159 acres of land in Section 23, Pleasant Township, which he cultivated until retiring from active life to his present home in Sumnum, during February, 1905. As his children have attained maturity he has given them comfortable homes, and all have started out in life under circumstances to

which his own life was a stranger. In politics Mr. Gilson is a Republican, but he has confined his activity to the casting of his vote. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Christian Church.

GLASER, Adam.—A record of the agricultural upbuilders of Fulton County would be incomplete without due mention of Adam Glaser, who, though no longer the active head of his fine farm of 240 acres, is one of the youngest and most energetic men of sixty years in Union Township. As aids in his intelligent pursuit of success Mr. Glaser has had the substantial traits of Teutonic forefathers, who followed the science of farming in their native land and were first represented on this side of the Atlantic by Adam Glaser, Sr., the father of the Fulton County pioneer. The elder Glaser was reared to farming in Germany, and there married Catherine Glee, with whom he sailed to America at an early day and settled in the State of Pennsylvania. His death occurred at an advanced age, as did also that of his wife.

Born on a farm in Pennsylvania October 10, 1838, Adam Glaser, Jr., remained in his native State until 1864, during which year he came to Fulton County, Ill., and there worked six months for John Harper, near Farmington. Then returning to his native State he remained until 1870, when he again came to Fulton County and purchased the farm which he has since enlarged to its present proportions. He was accompanied by his wife, whom he married in Pennsylvania August 3, 1860, and who in girlhood was known as Susan Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, and born November 20, 1837. Five children were born of this union, of whom three have grown to useful manhood and womanhood under the guidance of their thrifty parents, namely: John Calvin, Addison Emmert and Mary Etta. At the present time the sons, John and Addison, are operating the farm, and by the infusion of fresh ideas and youthful ambition, are adding such improvements and innovations as have come to the notice of agriculturists since the retirement of their father. Mr. Glaser is a Republican in politics, but he has never found time or had inclination for office holding. So methodical and well ordered have been his agricultural labors that he has been saved the nervous strain and worry which besets those less happily constituted. He has always admired and practiced honesty and fair dealing, and upon these fundamentals of citizenship rests his enviable and worthwhile reputation.

GLASER, Addison E., one of the substantial farmers of Union Township, Fulton County, is the son of the pioneer Adam Glaser, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. The latter is now living in retirement, comfortable in worldly affairs and honored for his uprightness and strength of character.

The subject of this sketch was born in Penn-

sylvania, May 15, 1859, was reared on the family homestead in Union Township, where he has resided since early boyhood, and through all his years of maturity has been a successful farmer and stock-raiser. It is such progressive and substantial records as his that explain the fine standing of Fulton County as a wealthy agricultural district—certainly among the most prosperous in the State of Illinois.

Addison E. Glaser was married in Young Hickory Township, February 18, 1891, to Lillie J. Locke, a native of Young Hickory Township, born August 2, 1878. Mr. Glaser is a Republican in politics, but having never sought office is not known as a politician. He is, however, widely recognized as one of the most intelligent and useful members of the community with which he has so long been identified.

GOODWIN, Perry B., M. D.—Good birth and breeding, augmented by the best general and professional training acquirable in this country, contribute to the present success and future promise of Dr. Perry B. Goodwin, a medical and surgical practitioner of Summit, Fulton County, since June, 1905. Dr. Goodwin is a young man of twenty-eight, who brings with him to the Central West an earnest and clearly defined purpose, and who develops around him that atmosphere of intellectual and moral refinement peculiar to the more settled communities of New England. Connecticut, where he was born in Bristol, Hartford County, November 20, 1878, has been the ancestral home of the family since a period soon after the arrival of the "Mayflower," and there occurred the births of Major Leonard P. and Mary (Cadwell) Goodwin, parents of Dr. Perry B.

Major Leonard P. Goodwin has spent the greater part of his life in Bristol, where he established one of the pioneer hotels, and successfully conducted the same according to the changing standards of many years. When the Civil War broke out he entered the service as a private in Company B, of a Connecticut cavalry regiment, was made Captain of the company and finally advanced to Major, the rank which still clings to him as a civilian. He is now living in retirement, after filling many important positions in the community and attaining to prominence in Democratic politics. He is one of the best known hotel men in the State, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Bristol. His wife, who died in 1879, was the mother of six children, of whom Clara is the wife of E. A. Rogers, of Plymouth, Conn.; Cora, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., and widow of Dr. L. Labonti; Florence, wife of Howard E. North, stenographer and bookkeeper for the Electric Light Company at Redlands, Cal.; Bertha, wife of Mr. Lyons, of New Britain, Conn., and Bayton H., foreman of the Bottling Works at Bristol, Conn.

Left motherless when less than a year old, Dr. Perry B. Goodwin was taken by a Mrs. Schriver to Terryville, Conn., where he was

educated in the public schools and where, at the age of seventeen, after graduating from the high school, he worked for a year in a lock factory. He then took a preparatory course in the Bristol High School for the Yale Medical College, and at the same time was assistant to Dr. H. D. Brennan, a leading surgeon of Bristol. After passing the required examination he entered upon the four years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., graduating therefrom in the class of 1904. During this time he had taken a course in the Maternity Hospital in Baltimore and had spent the vacation of his third and fourth years in the Northampton (Mass.) Insane Hospital. In March, 1905, he went to Portland, Me., from Cromwell, Conn., and there took the State examination which permits him to practice in the following States without further investigation of his merits: Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Vermont, Georgia, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada and Kansas. During his brief sojourn in Sumnum Dr. Goodwin has acquired a practice as gratifying personally as it is financially. He has an excellent medical library and a valuable collection of medical and surgical appliances.

October 3, 1905, Dr. Goodwin was united in marriage to Mabelle London, a native of Bristol, Conn., and a young woman of culture and high social standing. The Doctor is fraternally identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, in politics is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. He is genial and approachable in manner, skillful in diagnosis and treatment and has completely won the confidence of the most conservative members of the community.

GORHAM, Richard Sullivan.—An intelligent and purposeful participation in the happenings which make up the history of Fulton County between the time of his arrival in 1836 and the present, Richard Sullivan Gorham claims place also among the county's agricultural promoters and the well known and financially strong citizens of Avon. Born in Allegany County, N. Y., November 2, 1833, Mr. Gorham, on the paternal side, is descended from an old New England family, early identified with the Vermont, where Freeman Gorham, the father of Richard, was born December 12, 1800. Freeman Gorham stepped out of his agricultural environment long enough to qualify as a medical practitioner, and thereafter practiced medicine for the balance of his active life. While still his prosperity was a matter of expectation rather than reality, he was united in marriage to Parua Sullivan, a native of New York, and who was born August 21, 1812. In 1836, when their son Richard was three years old, Dr. Gorham came with his family by way of the smaller streams to the Ohio, then down that stream to Cincinnati, where they took passage on board a boat to St. Louis, and from there ascending the Illinois to Peoria, settled on land near Ellis-

ville, Fulton County. After remaining here three years they removed to Ellisville, the Doctor meanwhile continuing his practice. That he was a man of courage and determination admits of no doubt, for he knew well the nature of the country to which he journeyed, and the hard and exacting duties of the men who undertake the science of healing in the pioneer days of the State. He amassed a competence in return for his labor, and left to those who survive him fragrant memories of usefulness and love of humanity.

As soon as he was old enough to make his labor of value Richard Sullivan Gorham began work on the paternal farm and during the leisure of the winter season attended the Ellisville District School. In 1852 Richard S., in company with a large party of emigrants, went overland to California, leaving Ellisville on May 2d of that year in wagons—known in that day as "prairie schooners"—each wagon drawn by six or eight yoke of oxen or cows. When cows were used for this purpose they also furnished the milk and butter for persons belonging to the train. The party reached Marysville, Cal., in the latter part of September, and during his stay in California Mr. Gorham devoted most of his time to working on a ranch, or in the mines or quartz mills in Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Plumas and other nearby counties. He returned to Illinois in September, 1866, after an absence of fourteen years. With the exception of this episode Mr. Gorham's ambition has never strayed to other means of livelihood, and he has given to farming that concentration and thoughtfulness which must necessarily bring him financial and general success. At the present time he owns a farm of 160 acres in Union Township, and a home where he and his wife reside in the town of Avon. On June 4, 1868, he was married, in Coldwater, Mich., to Harriet M. Sweet, who was born in Pennsylvania April 26, 1842. Of this union there are six children, namely: Viola, who is keeping house for her brothers, Walter and Ernest, on the home farm; George, who married Cora Gill, and died August 24, 1905; Walter, on the home farm; Charles, who married Viola Park, and resides in Kewanee, Ill., and has one son, Oliver; Mark, who died at the age of ten years; and Ernest, with his brother Walter, on the home farm. Mrs. Gorham was the daughter of George S. and Nancy Jane (Hopkins) Sweet, the former a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., and the latter of Tompkins County, N. Y. Mr. Sweet was first a carpenter and joiner in the East, but later pursued the occupation of farmer. In 1859 he sold his farm of 150 acres in Erie County, Pa., and moved to Coldwater, Branch County, Mich., in 1860, and there was engaged in the grocery business for six years and in dry goods two years. His wife died there, and he afterward lived with the subject of this sketch until the time of his death, in 1898. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and associated with the Masonic

and Odd Fellows fraternities. Mrs. Gorham was the oldest of six children, of whom four are now living.

GOUDY, William C.—(See page 204).

GRADY, Orlistus R., a well known and prosperous poultry dealer of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., on April 14, 1867, and received his early education in the public schools of the town which is now his home. He is a son of Robert M. and Olive (Jackson) Grady, natives of Menard County, Ill., and Dearborn County, Ind. The father followed farming in Sangamon County until 1880, when he moved with his family to Cuba, Fulton County. In 1881 he engaged in the poultry business, dressing the first poultry handled in that village. He also entered into the dairy business there, in which he continued three years. He is now living with his wife in retirement in Cuba.

In 1890 O. R. Grady engaged in the poultry trade, which he carried on alone until 1895, when he entered into partnership with Samuel S. Huffman. The firm lasted until 1902 and built the present storehouse in 1898, the main building being forty by forty feet and the "L" twelve by twenty feet in dimensions. Since 1902 the firm has been known as O. R. Grady & Company. Mr. Grady's brother, Henry H. Grady, being associated with him. The concern uses three wagons on the road collecting poultry the year round and handles about 1,500 pounds per day.

On December 22, 1892, Mr. Grady was married to Gertrude A. Murphy, a native of Cuba, Ill., who died September 1, 1905. In politics Mr. Grady is a Republican, serving as Township Collector in 1893 and 1894 and as Constable in 1896 and 1897. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. of A. Mr. Grady is one of the persevering, energetic and diligent class that always accomplish good results, being a man of keen business judgment and trustworthy character.

GRAHAM, John Gleason (deceased).—When the proposed hospital to the memory of John G. Graham shall have been erected in Canton by his daughters, the city of his adoption will have a characteristic reminder of a man who contributed largely to the purpose and achievement of its history and who, responding to the best opportunities of his environment, became widely known as a civil engineer, merchant, agriculturist and legislator. The death of this honored pioneer January 24, 1869, at the age of fifty-one years, was an event still recalled by many of the older inhabitants and still mourned by those whose lives he brightened as father, friend, counselor or benefactor. Many helpful lessons evolve from this life of human usefulness, and not the least sifting through the haze of years is that good name and positive, creative

occupation are among the most valuable of man's contributions to posterity.

The earliest setting of the life of Mr. Graham was a farm near the village of Northumberland, Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was born November 17, 1817, and where his father, John Graham, settled after removing from the picturesque hills of Vermont. The elder Graham married Polly Gleason in Saratoga County and upon his death his son and namesake, then a lad of tender years, went to live with his paternal grandparents. The boy's slumbering power awoke to high ideas of life and work and to a keen appreciation of education, which he acquired in the public schools and a New York Academy. It was his privilege to convey to others the knowledge thus gained, and as an educator he developed that mastery and personal influence which proved among the most useful assets of his later life. While teaching and studying he devoted his leisure to civil engineering. It was as a civil engineer that he came to Illinois during the early 'forties to aid in the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and it was the money received for his services that enabled him to lay in a stock of general supplies for the general store that he established in Canton. He rapidly grew in favor as a merchant and his position enabled him to keep in touch with the opportunities for investment by which he was surrounded, more especially in town and country property. A large part of his fortune was made from investments in land, and he engaged also in agriculture to some extent.

Previous to the war Mr. Graham maintained a strong Democratic attitude, but the appeal for the restriction of slavery fell upon heeding ears and he thereafter voted the Republican ticket. He was the kind of man to observe and represent the needs of the community of which he was an integral part, and he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature for three terms (1858-1864) and also served as a Delegate from Fulton County in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. His retirement from business life preceded the taking up of arms in the Civil War, although he served as a member during the greater part of that period and was an interested and intelligent observer of the events leading up to and following this great National struggle. The companions of his later years were the family he had cherished, the friends he had won and kept, and the books that he loved, and he found enjoyment in the retrospection which contained naught of the selfishness and sordidness which accompanies the success of many men of wealth. While economical and thrifty and a believer in wise and cautious expenditure, he yet was generous when occasion demanded and a liberal contributor to worthy local causes. He became one of the largest stockholders and chief advisers of the Canton National Bank, a fact which lent strength and efficiency to the affairs of that institution.

While unusually prominent in the undertakings of his adopted town, it was in his home that Mr. Graham evidenced those traits which are the hallmarks of noble and good citizenship. His ideals tended to intellectual freedom and progress, to individuality, personal initiative, affection, consideration and thoroughness. To his wife, formerly Lydia Wills, he was a devoted husband. Mrs. Graham came on the paternal side from old Scotch stock, and on the maternal side from Scotch-Irish forefathers. In her character she was lovable and sympathetic and commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom she was ever associated. As a mother she was tender, patient and forgiving, and the repository of the ambitions, plans and griefs of her children. Of these, Charles failed to survive the vicissitudes of childhood; Ella also died in childhood; Caroline is a resident of Washington, D. C.; John W. died in 1891, and Alice L. lives with her sister in Washington. Mrs. Graham died March 31, 1886. It was the mission of herself and husband to create a home atmosphere of culture and refinement. Wealth and its beneficent use, friendship and its advantages, health, happiness, usefulness—all were considered and turned to practical account by a family whose surviving members are reminders of an important period of Central Western activity.

GRAY (Judge) John A., a very prominent and successful lawyer of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Morgan County, Ohio, April 18, 1842, and received his early training in the common schools of Cuba, Fulton County. He is a son of Joseph K. and Margaret (Grimes) Gray, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Ogden and Nancy (Lappin) Gray, were natives, respectively, of New York and Ohio. On the maternal side the grandparents, William and Mary (Lawson) Grimes, were of Irish birth. The father, Joseph K. Gray, who was a blacksmith by trade, moved with his family from Morgan County, Ohio, to Canton, Ill., in the summer of 1849, and after living there somewhat over a year, located in Cuba, Ill., where the family was reared. There the son, John A., attended the public schools until able to earn something by labor, after which he was occupied in farming and other work in summer and attended the local school in winter. In the winters of 1859 and 1860 he was engaged in teaching school.

In April, 1861, Mr. Gray enlisted as a private in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. He was wounded near Fort Holt, Ky., in September, 1861, and was afterward transferred to the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, then in camp in Peoria. With this regiment he served until December 20, 1864, when he was mustered out at the end of the period for which the regiment had first enlisted. The first nineteen months of his service were spent as a private, Sergeant and Regimental Sergeant Major, and

in October, 1862, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of Company M of his regiment. He was subsequently promoted to be First Lieutenant, and as such served on the staffs of Generals Hatch, Mizener and Osborn of the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On July 5, 1864, Lieutenant Gray was made Captain, vice Captain Moffitt, who was killed in battle, and from that time until his discharge from the service, commanded his company.

Returning home early in 1865 Mr. Gray conducted a store in Cuba, Ill., for one year, and then moved to Dent County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming for about the same length of time. After a trip to Western Kansas and the Indian Territory, he returned to Illinois in the fall of 1867 and entered the law office of Ingersoll & Puterbaugh, of Peoria. After being admitted to the bar he began the practice of law in Cuba, Ill., in 1869. In March, 1871, he removed to Lewistown, Ill., and became a member of the firm of Shope & Gray, which relation continued until Mr. Shope was elected to the circuit bench in 1879. After continuing business alone for a few years Mr. Gray became associated with H. M. Waggoner, under the firm name of Gray & Waggoner, this partnership lasting until 1893. In January, 1896, he removed to Chicago, where he spent one year, when he returned to Fulton County and has since made Canton his home.

On July 26, 1863, Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Blanche Berry, a native of Fulton County, Ill., where she acquired her mental culture in the local schools. Two children were born of this union, namely: Lucian, of Lewistown, Ill., and Blanche (Mrs. J. L. S. Hunt), of the City of Mexico. Three grandchildren are numbered with the family. In politics Mr. Gray is a Republican; was twice a member of the Board of Supervisors of Fulton County, of which body he served one year as Chairman; was a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74), and in June, 1897, was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and was re-elected without opposition for a second term in June, 1903.

In fraternal circles Judge Gray is identified with the G. A. R., and is also affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and the A. F. & A. M., in the latter body a Royal Arch Mason. The lives of few of the citizens of Fulton County have been more clean-cut, well-rounded and uniformly developed than that of Judge Gray. It has been honorable and commendable in every stage. His military career was a signal credit to his country and the State, and the significant fact that he was last elected to his present eminent position without opposition attests the estimate placed upon him by his fellow citizens as a lawyer and as a man.

GRAY, Lucien.—Born in Dent County, Mo., January 5, 1867, Mr. Gray is a son of Judge John A. Gray, who is mentioned at length in another part of this work. He received his



MR. AND MRS. JACOB H. MAXWELL



MR. AND MRS. T. P. LITTLE



Fulton County, was born at Urbana, Ill., April 19, 1836, the son of William and Sarah (Owen) Green, both natives of Ohio. The father, William Green, was a musician and instructor in music, and also the patentee of certain mechanical inventions, including the first turning lathe ever put to practical use. Mr. Green comes of military stock, his ancestors for several generations having been identified with the military struggles of their respective periods—his father, William Green, being a soldier of the Mexican War; his grandfather Green, of the War of 1812, and his maternal grandfather Owen and paternal great-grandfather Green both being soldiers of the Revolution. The last-named member of the family was a near relative of General Nathaniel Green of that historical period.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the district schools of Illinois, and after leaving school was employed in farm work until the beginning of the Civil War, when on August 17, 1862, while a resident of McDonough County, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, being mustered out August 16, 1865. The commander of this company was Captain Abraham Newland, still living, a well known citizen of McDonough County. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment took part under General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, for forty-six days being engaged in the siege of that rebel stronghold. During this historic struggle Mr. Green received a wound, in consequence of which he was disabled for a time, and from which he has never fully recovered. After retiring from the army he remained for some time in the vicinity of Tennessee, McDonough County, but in 1887 removed to Farmington, Fulton County, where he continues to give his attention to garden work, his disability preventing him from embarking in more active employment.

Mr. Green was united in marriage in 1887 to Mary Hurley, who was a native of Indiana, but received her education in the district schools of Illinois, where she has lived since 1843. In that year her parents located in the city of Springfield, where they resided in the vicinity of the Lincoln home. During this period she was acquainted with the family of Stephen T. Logan and the Governor's family. In girlhood she was accustomed to go to the Lincoln home every day for the family supply of milk, and enjoyed the opportunity of being personally acquainted with the traits of character of one afterward connected with the most famous struggles in the history of nations, and whose name has become illustrious throughout the civilized world. Subsequent events strengthened the impressions made on her mind by these dairy visits, of which she has ever since retained a vivid recollection, and she delights in recounting many interesting incidents connected with the life of the great President, as he then appeared to her in

the home circle. Mrs. Green left Springfield in 1855, then moving to Peoria, where she remained until 1860. She then made her home for a time seventeen miles south of Farmington, but since leaving Peoria has lived most of the time in Farmington. She is the mother of six children, namely: Maria, Theodore, William, Albert Edwin, George and Evelina M. As may be naturally inferred from his military record Mr. Green's political views are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

GREER, Thomas L., a successful merchant of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Industry, Ill., March 4, 1872, a son of Alfred W. and Anna (Kemper) Greer, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. In boyhood the subject of this sketch received his rudimentary instruction in the public schools, and while still in his teens began working as a clerk in Industry. At the age of eighteen years he moved to Macomb, Ill., where he pursued a course of study in the Normal School. After this he again applied himself to clerking in a dry goods store. When he was twenty-two years old he commenced selling dry goods on the road, and continued in this occupation up to the time when he located in Canton in 1902. Since then, in partnership with J. L. Scripps, of Rushville, Ill., he has built up a good patronage in the dry goods line. He is a good business man and pays strict attention to his trade.

On September 30, 1895, Mr. Greer was joined in wedlock with Umatilla Pennington, who was born in Industry, Ill., and received her mental training in the schools of Macomb. Two children have blessed this union: Helen Loraine and Robert Allen. Fraternally Mr. Greer is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

GREWELL, John Madison, now a resident of Ipava, Ill., is a pioneer agriculturist of Pleasant Township, Fulton County, and is well known historically for his connection with the introduction of steam threshing into Fulton County. He is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born November 12, 1834, a son of John and Jane (Hill) Grewell. His father was a native of Maryland and his mother of Monongahela County, Pa. Thomas Grewell, the grandfather of John M., came to Fulton County with his son John, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-eight years. An instance of his remarkable vitality is shown by a tramp of three miles which he took some two days before his death. In 1846 the father, with his family, located in Fulton County, residing the first year in Bernadotte Township. In 1847 he rented a farm in Pleasant Township for a term of five years, later buying eighty acres of wild prairie land in Vermont Township. Upon the latter he erected a log house and



E. H. Marshall

eventually transformed the property into a beautiful homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grewell were the parents of four children: Nancy, who married Jack Brown and left a large family; Christopher, who served the Union in the Civil War as a member of an Iowa regiment and is now a resident of Texas; John Madison, and Isaac, whose last known residence was in Colorado. The mother of this family died January 14, 1868. The father was for many years a Justice of the Peace in Ipava, and was an active and honored member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Democrat, but never actively participated in mere partisan politics.

The early life of John M. Grewell was spent upon his father's farm in Pleasant Township and in attendance at the district school. When about sixteen years of age, being a sturdy, self-reliant youth, he formed a partnership with William Mathews in the operation of a traveling threshing outfit. They finally bought a threshing machine, the power for which was furnished by ten horses. For forty-seven years he conducted this line of industry, and when steam was introduced operated the first improved machine in Fulton County. With the growth of the agricultural interests of the county his own business developed, so that, with the profits from the old farm in Pleasant Township, which he inherited at the death of his father, he accumulated a competence, and, in 1881, moved from the family homestead into the village of Ipava that he might give his children a good education.

On February 28, 1858, John M. Grewell was married to Elizabeth Cooney, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Clemons) Cooney, who came to Fulton County about 1854. His wife was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., January 19, 1842, and the two began their married life upon the farm in Pleasant Township, where six of their seven children were born, namely: Annie V., who was born May 26, 1861, married James Farr, a farmer of McDonough County, Ill.; George C., born October 10, 1862, died December 11th, following; Sherman H., born June 18, 1864, is a traveling salesman, with his residence in Galesburg, Ill.; Mary B., born February 11, 1867, is Mrs. Demp. Hibbs, her husband being connected with the Santa Fe Railroad at Marxville, Kans.; Bertha E., born January 20, 1872, is married to Clark Miner, a farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Cordelia, born August 10, 1874, is living at home; and Elma, born September 21, 1884, died October 30, 1885.

Both Mr. and Mrs. John M. Grewell have been residents of Fulton County since they were twelve years of age, and have formed an important personal element in its growth and prosperity. They have lived to see the development of a new country, and have not only been promoters of its progress, but have reared a large family of children to useful, prosperous and happy men and women.

GRIFFITH, John Taylor, editor of "The Canton Daily Herald," was born on a bleak November day on the banks of Eagle Creek, in Scott County, Ky., the son of Dr. and Mrs. F. J. C. Griffith, his ancestors on both sides being early settlers of that part of Kentucky. Mr. Griffith lived there until ten years of age, when his parents moved to Illinois, locating in Crawford County. When about fifteen years old the subject of this sketch went to Robinson and there entered the public schools and completed the high school course. It was during this time that young Griffith first acquired a knowledge of the printing business. After working there about two years as a compositor in a printing office conducted by Richard and Percy Talbot—at the time two of the best-known editors in the southern part of the State—young Griffith went West and spent some time as a printer in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and other Western States and Territories, and later bloomed out as a reporter on "The Wichita Daily Beacon." Becoming tired of the West and possessing a desire for a more extensive education than the high school afforded him, he returned home and in a short time thereafter entered the University of Kentucky, where he spent the greater part of two years taking a special course. Then he went up into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and became associated in the newspaper business with Judge H. Clay Lilly, for more than a quarter of a century one of the most distinguished Circuit Judges in Kentucky, and for forty years one of the Republican leaders in the mountain districts of his State. After a partnership lasting more than three years Mr. Griffith retired from the firm for the purpose of completing the course already begun at the university. Shortly thereafter Judge Lilly answered the final summons and passed away from the cares of earth, and with his going Mr. Griffith has always felt that one of the best men he ever knew ceased to be here, but lives eternally elsewhere. Later Mr. Griffith went to Frankfort and did work as correspondent of the "Louisville Evening Post" and the "Lexington Morning Herald." After being there engaged little more than a year, Mr. Griffith went to Georgetown in his native county of Scott, and brought into existence the first Republican paper ever published in that county. This enterprise was in the interest of Governor W. O. Bradley, Kentucky's first Republican Governor, then being groomed for a favorite son endorsement for the Presidency. When through with this enterprise Mr. Griffith came to Illinois and became the editor of "The Robinson Republican," with which he remained for about two years. His next newspaper connection was with "The Stalwart" at Watseka, Ill., with which he did heroic work until 1903, when he became connected with "The Daily Herald" at Morris, Ill., his merit as a newspaper writer having attracted the attention of the publisher of that paper. After remaining in that field about three years he came to Canton in April,

1906, having become possessed of an ambition to individually direct the destiny of a newspaper enterprise. As a result of that ambition "The Canton Daily Herald" was brought into existence and of which he is the editor-in-chief. It can be seen that Mr. Griffith is a newspaper worker of extensive experience. He is familiar with all parts of the business, which includes a mastery of the mechanical end. He is a writer of fine ability, being quick of apprehension and rapid in execution.

From the start "The Canton Daily Herald" has met with favor. Its growth has been satisfactory to the publishers, and under Mr. Griffith's able editorial management it is gaining a position in the field it occupies that is attracting attention. More and more, as the days come and go, evidence is being presented that its success is assured. Mr. Griffith is married and resides at 346 North Avenue B, in the city of Canton. His wife was Miss Braddie L. Covington, a native of Scott County, Ky., and they have one child, Mary Margaret, a little girl now nearing her fourth year. She is her mother's little treasure and her father's delight.

Since the foregoing sketch was put in type Mr. Griffith has disposed of his interest in the "Canton Herald" and has accepted a position in connection with the "Canton Daily Register."

GRIGGS, James.—There are few older settlers in Fulton County than James Griggs, who arrived here in 1829, and in his more than four-score years, has built up a reputation for integrity and general worth as rare as it has been upbuilding to Orion Township. He is the owner of a finely improved farm of 160 acres on Section 1, in Orion Township, and is credited with being one of those men who maintain, into the eventide of their lives, those genial and kindly thoughts which make them a blessing and inspiration to those around them. He has kept pace always with the advance in agricultural science, and his improvements indicate a painstaking and cautious judgment.

In Cayuga County, N. Y., where he was born, June 10, 1819, Mr. Griggs' parents, George and Sarah (Harker) Griggs, owned a small farm, the resources of which were inadequate for the support of their family. George Griggs had served in the War of 1812 and was destined for further military service in the Black Hawk War, which occurred the year after his arrival in Fulton County, in 1829. Both he and his wife were of the kind which have caused the wilderness to disappear and who have developed by the faithfulness and self-sacrifice of their lives the ideal conditions which make the Central West a safe and prosperous dwelling place. James Griggs was ten years old when the family settled in Fulton County, and his educational chances were meager and uncertain, but his opportunity for hard work unlimited. When old enough to handle a gun he found abundance of wild game to test his aim, and strategy and

caution were necessary to ward off the approach of stealthy Indians. It was not a comfortable or hopeful place to live in, and a crudeness prevailed in house and field hardly conceivable to the more modern mind of today. The family circle continued to widen until there were eight children, and of these Harvey married Elizabeth Long; Pruella became the wife of William Thurston; Mary remained unmarried; Franklin D. married Deborah Largent; Asenath was the wife of George Champ; Susan became the wife of William Brown, and Jeremiah married Eunice Yaw.

James Griggs married Mary Ann Brown for his first wife, her death occurring about a year later. In 1856 he married Dulcena E. McMains, of which union there were five children, and of these George W. married Belle Gruniger; Edwin E. married Maud Frank; Mary Ann became the wife of Frank Jacobs, and Susan remained unmarried, for years being engaged in the profession of teaching. It was the privilege and pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Griggs to give their children far better educational advantages than they themselves enjoyed, and in no way has Mr. Griggs evidenced his breadth of mind and progressiveness more distinctly than in his general support of the schools of his township. His ability and good judgment received constant recognition in this direction for twenty-five years, during all of which time he was a member of the School Board. His first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, and ever since he has supported the doctrines of the Democracy. In religion he is a Baptist. He survives, like an oak in the forest, the majority of those who started in life when he did, and his memory is a panorama of those small and large events which make up the history of the white man's labors in Fulton County.

GROOM, John B., one of the most energetic, persevering and thorough going among the younger element of agriculturists in Fulton County, Ill., is the subject of the sketch, a well known and prosperous resident of Fairview Township. Mr. Groom was born in Warren County, Ill., August 29, 1882, a son of William and Jeannette (Milligan) Groom, natives of Illinois and Indiana, respectively. The birthplace of the former was Fairview Township, Fulton County, and the date of birth August 14, 1854. The latter was born in Dearborn County, Ind., March 9, 1855. William Groom was a farmer by occupation, industrious, diligent and thrifty, and his labors were attended by well merited success. He spent his earlier life in Henderson and Warren Counties, Ill., and after carrying on farming there for a number of years moved to Fulton County, where he located in Fairview Township in 1885. At that period he inherited a farm of 245 acres, which he cultivated with satisfactory results during the remainder of his active career. He departed this life February 1, 1902. William Groom and his estimable spouse became the parents of nine children, of



Corilla Marshall

whom John B. is the fourth. The others are: C. E. Groom, J. A. Groom, S. C. Groom, J. G. Groom, C. G. Groom, M. L. Groom, F. W. V. Groom and T. R. Groom.

In boyhood the subject of this sketch received a good mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood, and passed his youth under the paternal roof, assisting his father in the operation of the farm. After reaching years of maturity he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility and has since continued in this occupation. He has lived in Fairview Township for more than twenty years and as boy and man has been regarded by his neighbors as worthy of respect and confidence. He is conducting the same farm which his father inherited during his infancy, and his brother, James G., is associated with him in the work. They carry on general farming and devote considerable attention to the breeding of Poland-China hogs. In connection with the farm they also operate all kinds of threshing machinery.

On November 2, 1904, Mr. Groom was united in marriage in Canton, Fulton County, with Lottie Roberts, a native of Kansas, where she was born March 7, 1874, and in girlhood obtained her mental training in the public schools. In political matters Mr. Groom is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Church. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and current events, and seems assured of a prosperous and useful future.

GUSTINE, William C.—With the exception of eight years, three of which were spent in the Union service during the Civil War, the activities of William C. Gustine and those of the Bernadotte Flouring Mill went hand in hand from the fall of 1856 until the retirement of the master miller in 1902. A business association of forty years argues stability for both man and mill, but particularly does it reflect the faithfulness and ability of the human side of the partnership. In the same degree that Mr. Gustine was an important commercial factor in Bernadotte, was he also an intelligent observer of the changes which took place in Fulton County after his arrival there in 1838. At that time he was two years old, having been born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 5, 1836, the oldest of the ten children of Amos and Elizabeth (Childers) Gustine, pioneers of both Ohio and Illinois.

Amos Gustine had a thorough knowledge of one of the most necessary callings in the early days—carpentering—which he followed to the material benefit of himself and the community. Settling in the fall of 1838 in the neighborhood of Canton, he removed the following year to a place called Tuscumbia, on Spoon River, where he established a large building business and constructed barns and residences without number throughout that entire section. Later he changed his headquarters to Bernadotte, where he still pursued his occupation as a builder up

to the date of his death, which occurred in 1885. Mr. Gustine had the far-seeing judgment of the pioneer, took a keen interest in public affairs and was especially active in politics. At first a Whig, he adopted the principles of the Republican party at the time of its organization in 1856, and while not an office seeker, aided the local cause in no small degree. His wife survived him until 1903. Of the children younger than William C., James A. served three years in Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Walter A. three years in Company J, One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry, and now lives at Table Grove, Fulton County; Mary Jane is the wife of Samuel Norman, a soldier during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry; Hannah is the deceased wife of Samuel Norman and left two children; Emily is deceased; Sarah A. is the wife of James Curry, of Fremont, Neb.; John is a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Marion D. is deceased, and Susan lives with her brother, William C.

The school experience of William C. Gustine was limited to a few months each year at the subscription schools, and as soon as his strength and size permitted he became a wage-earner in a minor capacity in a sawmill. His entire business life, therefore, was devoted to milling. He was twenty years old when he went into the mill at Bernadotte, and at that time both mill and miller were in an embryo stage, destined for many rounds of progress ere their largest usefulness had been attained. The mill was built about eighty years ago, and still retained the old burr system, well adapted to leisurely times and non-critical palates. It is a patriarch among mills, however, being one of the first erected in the county, and its sing-song hum of industry has rarely been suspended since its advent first swelled the local pride and furnished evidence of manufacturing progress.

With the breaking out of the Civil War the responsibility in the mill became of secondary importance to Mr. Gustine, and October 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years. Mustered into service at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., the Fiftieth was sent to Hannibal, Mo., then to St. Joseph, the same State, and later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. At the expiration of fifteen months of hard service Mr. Gustine was a total wreck from rheumatism contracted during the wet season, and after spending six weeks in a hospital in St. Louis was sent to his home on a furlough. Upon partially regaining his health, March 9, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Louisville, Ky., thereafter accompanying it to Washington and to Springfield, Ill., where his honorable discharge took place July 15, 1865. His service was marked by zeal, courage and faithfulness, and his recollection of the stirring times of the rebellion were among the most treasured of his life.

In August, 1865, Mr. Gustine returned to his

old position in the Bernadotte Mill, and from then until his retirement he was either assistant or head miller, with the exception of three years spent in a mill in Galesburg and two years at another place. In the meantime modern machinery supplanted the older processes of milling, season succeeded season, and of all the landmarks in the community none were more familiar than the mill and the flour-covered miller. Mr. Gustine's retirement from business robbed a stable industry of one of its most experienced and cautious advisers, and the value and extent of his service cannot be overestimated, considered either from the standpoint of the enterprise with which he was connected or as regards general milling interests in this part of the State.

May 23, 1860, Mr. Gustine married Mary Ann Vice, who died in 1899 after filling a large place in the hearts of her family and friends. Mrs. Gustine was a woman of intelligence and rare good sense, as well as a devout and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of her four living children, James E. is the oldest son; Alta May is the wife of William B. Compo, of Jetmore, Kans.; Lewis A. is a resident of Kewanee, Ill., and Maud L. is the wife of Franklin Robertson, of Bernadotte, Ill. Although never active politically Mr. Gustine supported the Republican party with his vote and aided in the election of his office-seeking friends. Socially a Mason, he was esteemed for his quiet dignity of manner, his kindness of heart and for his many ways of contributing to the well-being of the community.

HAGAMAN, Charles E., who is one of the most stirring, wide-awake and promising young farmers in Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of that township, where he was born November 13, 1882, a son of John B. and Anna (Swartz) Hagaman, who were Pennsylvanians by birth, and members of very prominent families in that State. After their removal to Illinois they were equally prominent in both social and religious circles. John B. Hagaman was a farmer by occupation, in which pursuit his industry, frugality and painstaking diligence gained for him deserved success. He located in Fulton County at an early period, and purchased 107 acres of land in Fairview Township, which his son, Charles E., now cultivates. He was a man of high character, conspicuously identified with all local enterprises for the promotion of the public welfare, and influential in local political affairs.

Charles E. Hagaman made diligent use, in early youth, of the opportunities for mental training afforded by the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and assisted his father in the work of the farm. Before attaining his majority he was engaged in farming on his own responsibility and since he reached the age of nineteen years has cultivated 293 acres of land, besides putting some improvements on the homestead property. His atten-

tion is devoted chiefly to general farming. He has thus far met with invariable success and bids fair to become one of the most prominent farmers of Fulton County.

On February 18, 1893, Mr. Hagaman was united in marriage, in Fairview Township, with Ada Schleich, a native of that township, where she was born August 25, 1881, and enjoyed the benefits of the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hagaman have become the parents of one child, named Leonard.

In politics the subject of this sketch is in hearty accord with the principles of the Republican party, and religiously he adopts the creed of the Lutheran Church. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Fulton County and is very popular with all who know him.

HAINES, Theodore H.—The business of stock-raising, under the favorable conditions offered in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, has an enthusiastic and altogether successful follower in the person of Theodore H. Haines, owner of a fine farm of 112 acres on Section 32. Not only does Mr. Haines maintain the reputation for business-like effort won by his pioneer father, James Haines, but he has augmented this by a demonstration of what may be accomplished when one is young, strong, clear of brain and studiously inclined in the beginning of the twentieth century.

Mr. Haines has spent his entire life in Fulton County, where he was born May 15, 1871, his parents, James and Rachel (Smith) Haines, having settled in Isabel Township, that county, upon their arrival from Ohio. The elder Haines followed farming and stock-raising until his retirement from active life in Duncantown, Isabel Township, where he still makes his home and where his wife died in 1905. It has been his good fortune to see his six children well settled in life and himself financially independent. In former years he was active in the councils of the Democratic party and represented the broad-minded and intelligent country gentleman of his time. Rose, his oldest daughter, is the wife of George Dilworth, of Isabel Township; Prudey is the wife of Levi Allen, of Waterford Township; Lydia is the wife of Sherman Wilson, of Waterford Township; Lucy is the wife of Logan Cruzan, of Bernadotte Township, and Mary is the wife of Dr. E. G. Davis, of Lewistown.

Being the only son in his father's family, Theodore H. was early called upon to share the responsibility of the farm management, and at the age of fifteen could accomplish as much as men much older and stronger. At the age of eighteen he began working by the month, but immediately after his marriage, in March, 1897, settled on a farm which he bought about the same time. Mrs. Haines, whose maiden name was Kate Lally, was a native of Bernadotte Township and daughter of Thomas Lally, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. Under his judicious management the



JAMES S. MARSHALL



MRS. JAMES S. MARSHALL

farm which Mr. Haines bought in 1897 has developed into one of the finest stock farms in Berdanotte Township. He has well defined ideas regarding stock-raising, and never deviates from his policy of raising only high-grade stock. He has demonstrated that it is cheaper in the end to feed blooded stock than the inferior kind, and he believes that one's reputation and purse suffer from a violation of this rule. As a result he has the finest of Poland-China hogs, having purchased his first hog of O. J. Roberts, of Bryant, and he also has Durham cattle and Percheron horses. In the spring of 1905 he disposed of sixty-five head of shoats, nine months old and averaging 267 pounds. For these he received the highest market price of five and a half cents per pound. He entertains justifiable pride in his Percheron horses, of which there are seven at present, averaging 1,218 pounds. He considers Durham cattle the finest in the land, and his numerous samples would seem to justify the assertion. No man in the county can make a better showing as far as grade in stock is concerned, and it is not surprising that this young farmer finds himself with a constantly increasing bank account, as well as with a reputation second to none in his neighborhood. He makes a scientific study of everything pertaining to the work of the farmer, but adopts innovations only when their practicability has been fully demonstrated.

While public spirited and ready to participate in anything for the advancement of the community, Mr. Haines has refrained from active effort as an aspirant for political honors, contenting himself with casting his vote as a Republican. He is heart and soul a farmer, an appreciator of the farmer's independence and freedom from restraint and a believer in his mission as the foremost factor in the world's progress. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have two children: Mary, born December 25, 1897, and Mildred, born January 29, 1901.

HALL, J. G., who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that place in 1877, and there received his early mental training in the public schools. He is a son of J. M. and Jane (Lane) Hall, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. J. M. Hall settled in Cuba in 1853, and for some time followed teaming. In 1864 he engaged in the livery business in the quarters now occupied by the subject of this sketch, who has conducted it since his father's death. Previous to 1864 the father followed the same occupation in another place. He was among the first men to pursue this line of business in Illinois, and remained in it continuously up to the time of his death in 1902. Mr. Hall is also interested in farming just north of Cuba. He keeps a good equipment of horses and vehicles, pays close attention to business, and enjoys a good patronage. Mr. Hall is unmarried and fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P.

HALLAR, William H.—No man within the city of Canton has contributed more to the making of his surroundings than William H. Hallar. Turn where you will large buildings and small, beautiful residences and modest homes, banks and industrial concerns, places of worship and educational institutions, structures for the housing of public utilities—these, and more which contribute to the architectural ensemble of a flourishing town, have fallen into his hands when the skeleton was ready for the brick mason, and remained under his watchful supervision until the last brick had been cemented in place. No greater tribute could be paid to his skill, business sagacity and reliability.

Inheriting his mechanical ingenuity, Mr. Hallar's youth offered every opportunity for the development of his inclination. His father, George W. Hallar, was a brick mason, brick manufacturer and contractor, who, after his arrival in Canton in 1848, was engaged in the manufacture of brick and in building until his death in 1873. Among the undertakings he built the First Congregational Church and the residence of W. H. Parlin, and he thoroughly drilled his four sons, William H., G. F., John L. and J. R., in the kind of work to which his own life was devoted. William H., who was born in Mercersburg, Pa., January 17, 1843, lost his mother in 1857, when he was thirteen years old. He was five years old when he arrived in Canton with his parents, and he soon after began to attend the public schools, continuing thus until beginning to learn the brick mason's trade with his father. He was eighteen years old when the Civil War plunged the country into uncertainty and grief, and, on August 11th of the following year, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the termination of hostilities. He saw much of the grim and terrible side of warfare, and was taken prisoner at Hickory Hill, S. C., and released just below Lake City, Fla., April 29, 1865. Returning to Canton after the war Mr. Hallar worked at bricklaying for his father and George Coleman, who were partners, and from 1870 until 1873 was in the employ of Mr. Coleman, with whom he then organized a partnership. Soon after they began the construction of buildings on the west side of the square and after that on the north side, and also built the Parlin and Orendorff works, a number of residences, and did considerable work for W. H. Parlin. In 1881 Mr. Hallar entered into partnership with Mr. Lockwood, the latter taking the place of junior member of the firm, and built up the east side of the square, and all but three buildings on the south side; the Hewitt schoolhouse, and many other structures, including seven buildings in the city of Cuba, a like number in Farmington and the high school building in Rushville, Ill. On the retirement of Mr. Lockwood the firm was changed to W. H. Hallar & Brother,

this association being continued until 1901, when William H. Hallar went into business alone. During the partnership of the Hallar Brothers they erected many prominent buildings, including the First National Bank Building, the Steve Drake Building, the new Methodist Episcopal Church, the McCall and Kellogg schoolhouses (in fact, Mr. Hallar has been connected with the erection of every schoolhouse in Canton, besides many in the country districts), the plow works and foundry, new engine house, the Canton National Bank, the Pabst and Michaels building, the Dean cigar factory, and addition to the Presbyterian Church; also rebuilt the Opera House after a fire and the gas works. In 1901 Mr. Hallar built the Reservoir, the splendid homes of W. G. and William J. Orendorff, the Canton House and the Odd Fellows' Hall; and, in 1903 erected the Canton High School (said to be the finest of its kind in the State), the water tower and the first city building. Indeed, he may be said practically to have built the business portion of the city of Canton.

On March 4, 1866, Mr. Hallar was united in marriage to Elizabeth Stookey, who was born in Bedford, Pa., November 4, 1846, and three sons and three daughters were born of this union, namely: William C., Edward R. and Ernest L.—each of whom is a master bricklayer; Mary Katherine, Margarette and Elizabeth Maude. The mother died on April 2, 1903.

Aside from the formality of casting his vote Mr. Hallar pays little attention to politics. He is personally popular and possesses social qualities of a high order, and is identified with the A. F. & A. M., Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, and Canton Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M.; the Ancient Order of United Workmen of America, the Bankers' Life Association and the G. A. R. He is a prominent figure at the reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hallar is a well-informed and broad-minded man, lending to his business a progressive spirit, and to the community an extent of practical usefulness which it is difficult to correctly estimate.

HAMER, Edward, a well-known retired merchant of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pa., September 30, 1816, being a son of Abram and Mary (Hinkson) Hamer. Edward, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county, in his boyhood enjoying but meager advantages in mental training. He attended the subscription schools in the vicinity of his home until the year 1832, when he became a pupil in an academy in Wilmington, Del., remaining there one year. In 1837 he applied himself to teaching. In the spring of 1838, in company with his friend, Frank Taylor (afterward the noted Dr. Taylor, traveler and instructor), he left the old home and went to Boston by sea. The young

men wished to enter college and thought to hear of one in that city suited to their needs, but after several days spent in this quest they decided to go to Amherst. On their way thither they met the enterprising Principal of an academy in Plymouth, N. H., who induced them to enter the Plymouth school. After nine months of study Edward returned to Pennsylvania and again engaged in teaching, this time in Chester, Pa. In the spring of 1841, in conjunction with his cousin, Patterson Hamer, he embarked in the mercantile business in Hamorton, Pa., under the firm name of E. & P. Hamer, which partnership continued for thirteen years. In 1854 after closing out the business in Hamorton Edward came West and settled in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., and Patterson Hamer and family coming the following year, the partnership was continued.

Edward went to Philadelphia in the spring of 1855 and bought a stock of goods, which he shipped to Browning, on the Illinois River, thence by wagon transporting them to Vermont. From its inception the enterprise was a notable success. Subsequently he was prominently identified with the business interests of Vermont for many years, and figured as one of its leading citizens. In 1882 the firm of E. & P. Hamer sold their mercantile establishment and retired from active business life.

In 1860 Mr. Hamer married Miss Andrew Anna Morris, of Chester County, Pa. She and their two daughters are still living. Mr. Hamer is an earnest advocate of temperance principles and supports the Prohibition ticket at the polls. In youth and early manhood he was in close and constant relations with the Quaker element in Pennsylvania, and although he never joined the sect, he became deeply imbued with their doctrines, and the teachings then impressed upon his mind have been the dominating inspiration of his subsequent career. His mind is reasonably clear and vigorous for a man of his advanced years, and he is erect in his carriage and alert in all his movements. His dullness of hearing is his greatest trouble, as he has never suffered a week from illness in his long life. His great pleasure is in reading, thus keeping in touch with the activities of the world through books and newspapers. Over and around his venerable head are gently hovering the ceaseless benedictions of the people of the region in whose development he has born so conspicuous a part.

HAMER, Thomas.—(See page 216).

HAMMAN, George, who is among the most prosperous, substantial and extensive farmers in Young Hickory Township, Fulton County, is a native of Alsace, Germany (then France), where he was born on January 23, 1845, a son of George and Caroline (Statt) Hamman, both of whom were also natives of that province. By occupation George Hamman, the father, was a



HOWARD MARTIN

farmer and also followed the trade of a cooper. He spent his whole life in his native country, dying there in 1895.

The subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public schools of Alsace, and at the age of twenty-two years (in 1867) came to the United States, first locating in Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., where he remained between nine and ten years. In 1876 he moved thence to Young Hickory Township, Fulton County, where he purchased of Joseph Campbell a farm consisting of 110 acres. In 1880 he bought 100 acres belonging to the Hoagland estate, situated on Section 15, in the same township. His next purchase was 100 acres on Section 16, and eighty acres of the Quinn estate, on Section 9, all lying in the same township. Mr. Hamman is also the owner of 122 acres on Sections 22 and 27, on Coal Creek, in Young Hickory Township, and fifteen acres on Spoon River. On these several tracts he has made all the improvements, some of them in 1894 and others of a later period. In 1900 he built his present residence on Section 15. Mr. Hamman carries on general farming and is also engaged in the raising of stock to a considerable extent. All his undertakings have been attended by deserved success, and he is ranked as one of the foremost farmers of the county. This prominence in agricultural pursuits is wholly due to the energy, perseverance, wise management and honorable dealing which have been the distinguishing features of his life. Aside from his record as a farmer, he has maintained an excellent standing as a citizen, and is considered one of the most worthy and useful members of the community.

In February, 1877, Mr. Hamman was joined in wedlock at Galesburg, Ill., with Catherine Kepler, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of Mathias Kepler and wife. Seven children have resulted from this union, namely: Lucy, Caroline, John A., Laura, George R., Cora and Nellie. Mr. Hamman's religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

HAMMITT, George W.—When a citizen of any community has lived to the age of three-score and ten years, maintaining through all vicissitudes an unblemished character, faithfully meeting the obligations incident to his lot and discharging with manly fidelity the duties incumbent upon him in all the relations of life, it is a pleasing task to place the story of his career in an enduring form. The possession of such a record by the family which he has toiled to rear, and its transmittal to their posterity, is not only a boon to them, but the narrative of his worthy deeds, preserved in the permanent characters of a book, serves as a wholesome incentive to all others who may chance to peruse the pages containing it. The foregoing lines apply with obvious pertinence to the much respected subject of this sketch, George W. Hammitt.

Mr. Hammitt was born in Brownsville, Ohio,

in February, 1836, a son of James W. and Nancy (Turner) Hammitt, of whom the former was a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. James W. Hammitt, a man of strong character and strict integrity, was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation for several years in Brownsville, Ohio. In 1842 he sold his interests there and moved to Illinois, locating two and a half miles southeast of Cuba, Fulton County. Two years later he leased the farm of John Rector, situated a little southwest of Cuba in the same county. There he remained, successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for four years. In 1848 he purchased what was known as the "Sol Sherwood farm" in Cass Township, which he sold the following year and established a blacksmith shop in Cuba, Ill., where he pursued his earlier occupation for two years. He then moved to a place situated two and a half miles southeast of Canton, where he remained until 1854. In that year he bought a farm in La Salle County, Ill., which he cultivated until 1868, when he disposed of the property and went to Ottawa, Kans., and there departed this life in 1872.

G. W. Hammitt received his early mental training in the district schools and assisted his father on the latter's farm in La Salle County until 1862. In that year he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain Ludington. In the engagement at Hartsville, Tenn., he was taken prisoner and after being kept five days under guard by the Confederate troops, was paroled and exchanged in April, 1863. He went on with his regiment, took part in the battles at Buzzard's Roost, Tenn., and Rome, Ga., and followed Sherman in his March to the Sea. He was wounded by grape-shot in the hand and arm at the battle of Missionary Ridge and has two fingers that are almost useless. He went on foot from Louisville to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out of service, having participated in the Grand Review. He received his honorable discharge in Chicago and returned home in 1865. In 1866 he moved with his family to Ottawa, Kans., where he remained until 1874, when he returned to Canton, Fulton County. In 1875 he was engaged as shopman for a mining company and served in the capacity of overseer of the shop and work for twelve years. In 1884 he located in Farmington, Fulton County, where he has since resided most of the time. Mr. Hammitt is the owner of a house and some lots in Smithfield, Fulton County, Ill., but has spent but little time in that place.

On December, 1860, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Harriet Fouts, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., where in girlhood she received her mental training in the district schools. Mrs. Hammitt comes from a family of early settlers in Fulton County, where her father, Dugan Fouts, located in 1833 and entered a tract of land in Buckheart Township by patent from the Government in 1834. She

is in possession of two bedspreads (called counterpanes) that are counted of value on account of their age and peculiar design. One was hand-worked by Mary Hutchinson and the other by Elizabeth Hutchinson, annts of Mrs. Hammitt, in 1835. Mr. Hammitt has a tin lantern that was used in 1830 by one Henry Smith. These relics are much prized in the family on account of their age, history and original ownership, which are well authenticated. Mr. and Mrs. Hammitt are the parents of seven children, as follows: Lucy M., Henry F., Charles L., G. Kirk, Hattie, Harry and Anna.

In political relations Mr. Hammitt is an ardent upholder of the principles of the Republican party, and served in the capacity of Constable in Buckheart Township for six years. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the G. A. R., George Hunter Post, No. 145, and his estimable and devoted wife is a revered member of the W. R. C. Both are held in the warmest regard by their neighbors and friends, and are profoundly respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

HAMMOND, Robert.—Prior to purchasing his present valuable farm in Pleasant Township in 1879, Robert Hammond ran the gamut of hardship and discouragement, and we know of no one who is entitled to more credit for lifting himself above the limitations of a responsible and cheerless youth. Born in Ireland, March 17, 1854, Mr. Hammond is a son of Robert and Margaret (Nelson) Hammond, the former of whom was first a farmer and later a groceryman in his native land. Robert Hammond, Sr., brought his family to America during the summer of 1854, and in New York City followed the grocery business until the breaking out of the Civil War. A natural patriot and enamored of the profession of arms, he enlisted in a New York regiment under the first call for three months' volunteers. Returning to his home at the expiration of this brief service, he performed the sad office of burying his wife, and on a soldier's limited stipend was confronted with the care of his five motherless children. These children are all living, Mathew, the oldest son, being a resident of Jersey City, N. J.; John, a business man of Paterson, N. J.; Robert a farmer of Pleasant Township; Sarah is the widow of Mr. Andrews and lives in Keokuk, Iowa, and George W. is a resident of Newark, N. J. That the calamity which befell the family in 1861 was not insurmountable is proved by the success which has come to all of the children. The two oldest sons started out as newsboys in New York City, and now are prosperous citizens of their respective cities. Robert, George and his sister were placed in a juvenile home in New York City, where they enjoyed educational and other advantages. These things accomplished, the elder Hammond was free to pursue soldiering as his favorite occupation, and he soon enlisted in a New York regiment for three years' service, during that time par-

ticipating in some of the most important battles of the Rebellion. At the close of the war he still heard the bugle call and missed the routine and order of the camp. In consequence he enlisted in the regular United States army and died as a soldier at Huntsville, Ala., in 1874, after serving the military interests of his adopted country for thirteen years.

Robert and George Hammond remained in the juvenile home in New York for nine months and then both were bound out, Robert to Jacob Smith, of Isabella Township, Fulton County, Ill., and Gorge to the latter's son, John Smith. In 1879 George Hammond returned East to his brother Mathew, then living in Newark, N. J., and Robert, during the same year, after eight years of hard work, was turned loose upon the world to make his living as best he could without a cent in his name. He accepted the only alternative, that of a farm hand by the month, and eventually turned his hand to many kinds of tasks ere he had gained a financial foothold. In 1878 he married Mary E. Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, of Ipava, and in 1879 moved to his present farm, which then was in a dilapidated and run-down condition. His capacity for industry and business has wrought great changes upon this property, and today it stands as a model of what may be accomplished by a man who is bound to win out in the calling he is best fitted to pursue. He makes a specialty of high-grade stock, having about fifty head of cattle and a large number of horses and hogs. His shipments of stock net him a comfortable annual income, and he is successful as a grain and general produce raiser. In the death of his first wife, January 21, 1895, Mr. Hammond sustained an overwhelming loss, for his helpmate was a noble woman, and was honored and loved by all who knew her. There were eight children of their union: Sadie, wife of William Jones, of Isabel Township; Eva, wife of Otis Porter, of Pleasant Township; John, a farmer in Isabel Township, who married Maggie Vaughn; Frank, a farmer of Pleasant Township, who married Kate Kelley; Lee, Loren, Mary E. and Nora, who died in infancy. December 22, 1897, Mr. Hammond married Hannah A. Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown, of the vicinity of Lewistown, and of the union there are three children: Gladys, Julia and Charles.

Ever since casting his first presidential vote, Mr. Hammond has been independent in politics and has voted always for principle rather than party. He has served as Collector of his township and for years was a member of the School Board. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. Remembering the trials of his early life, he is kindly disposed and generous towards those less fortunate than himself and there are many in the county who are indebted to him for a substantial lift in times of emergency. He is honorable and high-minded, an excellent farmer and public-spirited citizen.



TELITHA MARTIN

HANLON, William, the present efficient and popular Mayor of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in County Clare, Ireland, February 22, 1848, and received his early educational training in the Peoria (Ill.) ward schools. He is a son of Thomas and Ellen (Murphy) Hanlon, natives, respectively, of Counties Limerick and Clare, Ireland. John and Mary (Lee) Murphy, the maternal grandparents, were born in County Clare, as were also the great-grandparents on the maternal side, John and Ellen (Lee) Murphy. On the paternal side Patrick and Mary (Higgins) Hanlon, the grandparents, were born in County Limerick, Ireland, as were also the great-grandparents, Valentine Hanlon and his wife.

Mr. Hanlon's parents and their families came to the United States on a sailing vessel in 1849. They traveled by wagon from Chicago to Peoria, Ill., where they lived until 1860, when they moved to a farm in Orion Township, Fulton County. In 1866 the subject of this sketch went to Montgomery County, Kans., and thence to Europe in 1871. Returning to this country he arrived in Chicago in October, 1871, where he spent the three succeeding years. He then went to Peoria County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and in 1890 moved to Canton. He has been the Canton agent of the Pabst Brewing Company since 1892.

On February 20, 1876, Mr. Hanlon was married to Elizabeth A. McDonald, who was born in Peoria County, Ill., where in girlhood she received her educational training in the district schools. This union resulted in four children, namely: Gertrude F., who died aged one year and ten months; William T., Ellen A., and Mary E. In religion Mr. Hanlon is an adherent of the Catholic faith, and in politics an active and influential Democrat. From 1898 to 1900 he served as Alderman of the First Ward of Canton, was Tax Collector five years, Road Commissioner for one year (but resigned), and was School Director eight years. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Canton for a term of two years, and in 1906 was again elected to the same office. Under his administration a new city building has been erected and a paid fire department has been installed; three-fourths of a mile of brick pavement has been constructed; the water works have been improved; fifteen acres have been purchased as an addition to the cemetery; and several new streets have been opened; in fact, Mr. Hanlon's administration has been characterized by much progression. Mr. Hanlon is also a director of the Canton Hospital Board. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, Eagles, Traveling Men's Association, the B. P. O. E. and the I. O. R. M.

HANSON, Grier, D. D. S., a most courteous and skilful member of his profession, who is

engaged in a growing practice at Lewistown, Ill., was born in McDonough County, Ill., June 24, 1870. His great-grandparents on the paternal side were Southern people, the great-grandfather, Samuel Hanson, being born on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1748, and dying in 1832, while his great-grandmother, Rebecca Waterman, was a native of Loudoun County, Va. His maternal ancestors, as far removed as his great-grandfather, were Pennsylvanians, his name being George Frybock; the grandfather, John Frybock, was born in the Keystone State in 1790 and reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife, born in Virginia in 1796, died at the age of seventy-two. James Hanson, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Mason County, Ky., born in 1799, and died in 1883, while his wife, Elizabeth Mackey, of Center County, Pa., died in 1861, aged fifty-eight years. Luke and John Hanson, of the early generations of the Kentucky branch, remained in that State, Samuel removing to Ohio in 1800.

Amaziah and Eliza (Frybock) Hanson, the parents of the Dr. Hanson, are among the prominent old pioneer families of McDonough County, Ill., both being natives of the Buckeye State, the former born in Ross County in 1825, and the latter in Pickaway County, in 1838. Of their children, Emerson is a claim agent for the Burlington & Missouri system in Nebraska; Dr. Ralph Hanson is a resident of Spokane, Wash.; Ivan, Edward and Anna live at home, and Myra is the wife of George Rigg, of Hamilton, Ill.

Dr. Grier Hanson is a graduate of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, a member of the class of 1897, and for three years was engaged in practice in that city. In 1900 he located in Lewistown, buying the practice of Dr. Bradley, which he has since maintained and greatly extended. He is a member of the Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Master; of Havana Chapter, Lodge No. 86, R. A. M.; Kenneth Lodge, No. 146, K. of P., of which he is Past Chancellor; Bardolph Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the B. P. O. E., of Macomb; the Illinois Dental Society, and the Odontographic Society of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics.

HARMISON, John, M. D. (deceased), who was one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Cuba, Ill., October 20, 1851, a son of Sarah and John Harmison. In boyhood the subject of this sketch attended the public schools in his vicinity, and in early manhood entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated March 5, 1878. He established himself in the practice of medicine in Cuba, Ill., and acquired an extensive and lucrative patronage. In addition to his professional work he carried on a successful drug business in a store building erected by himself. He was always

prominently identified with all movements intended to promote the welfare and prosperity of his town.

On August 11, 1880, Dr. Harmison was united in marriage with Effie Whitnah, who was born in Canton, Ill., where in girlhood she received her early mental training in the public schools. Mrs. Harmison is a daughter of A. J. Whitnah, a worthy citizen of Canton. Politically Mr. Harmison was a Democrat. For several years he was a member of the Cuba School Board and always took a deep interest in educational matters. Fraternally he was a member of the Cuba Lodge, No. 534, A. F. & A. M.; Canton Chapter, No. 68, Royal Arch Masons, and Damascus Commandery, No. 42 (Havana, Ill.), Knights Templar. Dr. Harmison died September 30, 1892, leaving behind him a spotless reputation, whose life was illuminated by good deeds.

HARRELL, William J. (deceased).—The value of a useful trade, of making one's energy count toward one thing, of forging steadily ahead regardless of obstacles and discouragements, found emphatic expression in the life of William J. Harrell, for twenty-seven years foreman of the blacksmithing department of the Canton Plow Works. Mr. Harrell squared his account with the world in manly and honest fashion, and when his life ended, April 14, 1900, it was felt that the community owed him much for the lesson in faithfulness and thoroughness taught by his success. Mr. Harrell was born on a farm in Fulton County, Ill., September 24, 1842, a son of Josiah and Melissa (Patterson) Harrell, the former a native of Kentucky. The peaceful pastoral life of Mr. Harrell found a rude awakening in the Civil War, in which he enlisted under an early call for troops in 1861, serving for three years in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and afterward enlisting as a veteran in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year. Returning to his home February 18, 1866, he engaged in the blacksmithing business, later becoming foreman of the blacksmithing department of the Plow Works.

In November, 1866, Mr. Harrell married Belle B. Bailie, who was born in Terre Haute, Ind., her father being a native of Virginia and her mother of Kentucky. Mrs. Harrell was educated in the public schools of Indiana and a private school in Canton, and is a woman of culture and refinement. She is especially prominent in fraternal circles, and for eight years has been Grand Receiver of the Grand Lodge of the Degree of Honor. She also is a member of the Rathbone Sisters, Fraternal Tribunes, Rebekahs and Ladies of the Circle, G. A. R. She is large-hearted and generous, a patron of clubs and philanthropic organizations, and numbers among her friends many of the most worthy people of the town. Mr. Harrell was prominent in Republican politics, and, although never desiring office himself,

often worked for his friends who were officially inclined. He was a kind and considerate husband, warmly seconded his wife's social efforts, and invariably attributed a large share of his success to her economy, co-operation and sympathy.

HARRISON, Francis M., who is among the oldest and most highly reputable citizens of Fulton County, Ill., and whose fine farm is located in Section 18, Liverpool Township, was born in Lewis County, Ky., August 9, 1828, a son of James and Sarah (Lee) Harrison, natives of Virginia. James Harrison was a son of Thomas and Barton (Lee) Harrison, also natives of that State. The grandfather Harrison was born near Fairfax Court House, in the James Valley. Both the grandparents spent their whole lives in the Old Dominion. James Harrison, the father of Francis M., journeyed from Virginia to Illinois in 1855 and located in Fulton County, where he made his home until his death in 1861. He and his wife were the parents of six children, two of whom died in infancy. Francis M. was the first-born. The others were as follows: Ruth, deceased, who became the wife of Joseph S. Toncary, also deceased, and left a family in Fulton County; Louisa, deceased, who was the wife of Jasper Walker, a resident of Lewistown, Ill.; Mary Y., deceased, who was the wife of Joshua Cleary, and on the death of her husband returned home and remained with her father until the date of her death.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native State and received his mental instruction in the primitive subscription schools of that period, his father paying a certain sum for three or six months' tuition. In 1848 he located in Fulton County, Ill., and went to work at farming by the month. In 1853 or 1854 he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 18, Liverpool Township, where he made his permanent home. The place was heavily timbered and he found it necessary to clear a spot sufficiently large for a dwelling. He cut the timber, hewed the logs and built a house, in which he installed his bride of the preceding year. The tract was densely covered with large oak and shellbark hickory growth, and after establishing himself in his new home he commenced the work of cutting the trees and digging up the stumps. To this labor he diligently devoted his time and strength until the land was ready for tilling. He now has a finely cultivated and improved farm, created by his toil from a state of nature. His farming operations have been careful, systematic, thorough and successful, and the stock raised by him is of the superior grades.

On March 4, 1852, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Elizabeth M. Walker, who was born in Lewis County, Ky., a daughter of Hugh M. Walker, a native of that county. Her parents are deceased. Three children resulted from this union, namely: John W., who is en-

gaged in farming near Cuba, Fulton County; Dora, who became the wife of Buchanan Kelso, a resident of Rocky Ford, Colo., and Sidney S., wife of Noah Willcoxon, who carries on farming in Liverpool Township. In politics Mr. Harrison is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has ably and faithfully discharged the duties of various township offices, and has taken an active and prominent part in developing Fulton County to its present productiveness and prosperity.

HARRISON, Dr. Frank M., a widely known and highly successful physician residing near Bryant, Fulton County, Ill., who is also the owner and operator of an extensive farm in Section 32, Buckheart Township, this county, was born near Newark, Ohio, February 9, 1856. He is a son of Spencer and Georgiana (Hall) Harrison, natives of the same locality. The Hall family was originally from Virginia. At an early day the Harrison family moved to Fulton County, Ill., locating in Cuba, where Dr. Harrison's mother died about the year 1866. She and her husband were the parents of four children: One who died in infancy; Dr. Henry M., a very prominent physician of Quincy, Ill., where he is a specialist in eye, ear and throat diseases, on which he lectures in the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and also has charge of the hospitals at Quincy; Dr. Frank M. and Dr. John R., of Glasford, Ill. Spencer Harrison's second wife was Johanna Mosher, born in 1841. In 1901 he moved to the vicinity of Laporte, Tex., where he operates a fruit farm. His children by the second union are William, Ernest, Bert, Winnie, Grace and Margaret.

Dr. Harrison received his primary education in the schools of Cuba, Ill., and was afterward engaged in teaching for seven terms. He studied medicine under Dr. James K. Welch, for many years a prominent physician in that vicinity, and in 1875-76 pursued a course of study in the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. On August 5th of that year he located near Bryant, Ill., and has since been one of the leading physicians in that part of Fulton County. He has kept well abreast of modern developments in medicine and surgery, and having a complete library and all the current professional publications, has continued his medical researches with constancy and assiduity. When he began practice in this township he started as a stranger in a new field, and has grown in reputation and patronage until he now commands the entire confidence of the people for miles around.

In connection with the practice of medicine Dr. Harrison owns and operates a farm of 360 acres, which is one of the best improved in Buckheart Township and includes a very attractive residence and barns of corresponding quality. On his property is a fine herd of Polled-Angus cattle, and he makes a specialty of Morgan roadsters. When he started in professional

life his mother presented him with a horse and his grandfather lent him forty dollars to help him along. Now his practice extends throughout Fulton County.

On December 2, 1880, Dr. Harrison was united in marriage with Florence Ashton, who was born on the farm now owned by him. She is a daughter of Edward Ashton, deceased, a native of Ohio and one of the worthy pioneers of Fulton County. Her mother died in 1897 and her father passed away in 1902, being the founders of one of the leading families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Ashton were the parents of six children, as follows: John W., of La Mar, Mo.; Lewis D., of Alhambra, near Los Angeles, Cal.; Francis M., who lives near Farmington, Ill.; Mary E., deceased wife of Oliver Barnett; Sarah, wife of Everett Carter, a farmer of Putman Township, Fulton County, and Ida, wife of Joseph H. Moran, who also lives at Alhambra, Cal.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of two sons and three daughters, as follows: Sarah Estella, born August 13, 1881, wife of John Graybeal, a farmer in Lewistown Township, Fulton County; Lela Blanche, born May 19, 1885, who is with her parents; Bruce Ashton, born December 21, 1886, a graduate of the Canton (Ill.) High School, class of 1905; Georgia Mabel, born May 18, 1892, and Otis, born August 9, 1895. The children have had a thorough education and Miss Lela is an accomplished artist, many excellent drawings from her hand adorning the home. Sarah Estella was educated in the Knox Conservatory of Music. Bruce has taken a course of medicine this year (1907) at the Iowa Medical College, Keokuk. In politics the Doctor is a supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. of Canton, and other lodges.

HARRISON, James B., who is successfully engaged in farming in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Liverpool Township, that county, March 29, 1869. He is a son of Barton L. and Charlotte (Willcoxon) Harrison, the former a native of Lewis County, Ky. Mrs. Barton L. Harrison is a daughter of Marshall N. Willcoxon and a granddaughter of Captain Elijah Willcoxon, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this record was reared on the home farm and in youth received his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood. He remained under the paternal roof until he reached the age of twenty-four years, assisting in all the details of the work and never missing an evening's feeding of the stock.

On January 15, 1904, Mr. Harrison moved to his present farm, and is now engaged in cultivating 166 acres of very productive land. Besides cultivating grain he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, breeding superior grades of various kinds of stock. He is a diligent, careful and enterprising farmer,

and the best of results reward his labors.

On January 1, 1893, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Jessie E. Kelso, a daughter of John W. and Amy (Bodwin) Kelso. Her mother died when Mrs. Harrison was seventeen months old. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have three children, namely: Francis, born October 11, 1894; James W., born July 18, 1895; and Nellie M., born May 29, 1898. In politics Mr. Harrison advocates the principles and supports the candidates of the Prohibition party. Fraternally he is connected with the Mutual Protective League. He and his worthy wife are consistent and active members of the Church of the Nazarenes. Both as a farmer and as a citizen Mr. Harrison maintains an excellent standing, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

HARROD, Allen Hamilton, whose standing as a citizen of Fulton County, Ill., is very high and who has been intimately identified with the material growth and industrial development of the county for more than half a century, was born in Scott County, Ind., on January 4, 1831. His father, William Harrod, was a Kentuckian by nativity, having been born in that State May 22, 1779, the first white child born in Louisville, and his mother, Elizabeth (New) Harrod, was born December 6, 1786, in North Carolina. William Harrod, who was a lifelong farmer, settled in Scott County, Ind., about the year 1825, and was known as one of the most industrious, energetic and persevering among the pioneers of that period. He became the owner of a tract of 300 acres of land in Union Township, Fulton County, on which he made the usual improvements and then carried on general farming during the remainder of his active life. William Harrod died in 1835 and his wife passed away July 1, 1875. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Allen H. Harrod is the youngest.

In early youth Allen H. Harrod received a common school education in the district schools of Scott County, Ind., and on reaching years of maturity came to Illinois and commenced farming for himself. During the Civil War he rendered valiant service in the cause of the Union as a private in Company I, Seventy-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry ("Board of Trade Regiment") in which he enlisted August 14, 1862. He took part in the campaigns of this regiment and was mustered out of service in 1863.

Mr. Harrod has been twice married, both ceremonies taking place in Knox County, Ill., the first on April 3, 1850, when he was united to Hiley Cox, who was born December 7, 1830, in Canton, Ill., a daughter of James and Eleanor Cox, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Harrod died August 28, 1875. On March 16, 1876, Mr. Harrod was united in matrimony with Eliza J. Babbitt, also a native of Fulton County, where she was born March 28, 1847. The present Mrs. Harrod is a daughter of James and Mary A. Babbitt.

Politically Mr. Harrod strongly favors the principles of the Prohibitionists and exerts all his influence in behalf of the enactment of laws prohibitory of the liquor traffic. For forty years he served as Justice of the Peace and for twelve years acted in the capacity of Notary Public. In religious convictions he adheres to the faith of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Fulton County. His acquaintance is wide, and among the host of people who appreciate his excellent qualities of head and heart are large numbers who regard him with the most cordial friendship and entertain a warm solicitude for his welfare.

HARROD, Jephtha Revel, a well known and progressive farmer residing on what is known as "the Meadow Brook Farm" in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Scott County, Ind., September 28, 1845, a son of Samuel B. and Eliza Ann (Gaddy) Harrod, natives of that State and county, where the former was born September 20, 1818, and the latter November 20, 1822. Samuel B. Harrod was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in the county where he was born during his whole life. His death occurred on his farm there, November 2, 1902.

Jephtha Revel Harrod received the elementary instruction of his boyhood in the district schools of Scott County, Ind., and completed his education in the Quaker Academy, at Washington, in that State. He made his home in the vicinity of his birthplace until he was about twenty-six years of age, when (in 1871) he moved to Fulton County, Ill., and purchased the farm on which he has since remained. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, and in addition to general farming devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock. Mr. Harrod is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted February 1, 1865, in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until January 22, 1866, when he was mustered out.

The marriage of Mr. Harrod took place at Knoxville, Ill., on December 19, 1871, being wedded to Sara Jane Cox, who was born in Union Township, Fulton County, November 30, 1845. She and her husband are the parents of one son, Samuel Glenn Harrod.

In political matters Mr. Harrod is arrayed on the side of the Republican party, and for five years he served as School Director. His religious connection is with the Christian Church, and fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. On his farm of 200 acres he devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and has won a reputation for enterprise and stability of character.

HARROD, Penuel, M. D.—No one who has lived and labored in Avon, this county, since the early 'seventies has more emphatically succeeded to the good will and confidence of his



C. H. McCall

fellowmen than Dr. Penuel Harrod. Not only have skill and ability contributed to the usefulness of this popular physician, but an inheritance of old New England traits has lent strength and conservatism beyond the average to his character and influence. His people were among the early settlers of Scott County, Ind., where he was born January 21, 1844, a son of Samuel B. and Eliza N. (Gaddy) Harrod. She was the mother of six boys, five of whom are now living. After her death the father married Malinda Ward, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Of these one boy and one girl are now living.

In the public schools, the great highway of human equality, the Doctor studied while assisting his father on the farm, and he graduated from the high school at Salem, Ind., equipping for his professional life at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College, from which he was duly graduated in 1866. From the fall of 1866 until he came to Illinois in 1869 he practiced medicine in his native State of Indiana, and in the latter year located at St. Augustine, Ill., where he lived until coming to Avon in 1873. For many years he practiced both medicine and dentistry and still adheres to the former, having among the long established families a dependable and extensive patronage. In addition to his professional resources Dr. Harrod has operated a drug store in Avon since 1876, and in connection therewith carries a line of wall paper, oils, books and stationery and jewelry. The building in which this store is being conducted at present was erected by the Doctor in 1895, and is a two-story structure, twenty-two by sixty-two feet, the upper story of which is rented out.

Dr. Harrod's faith in the future of the town has been evidenced in innumerable ways, for he has invested heavily in real estate and has built, besides his home and store, the block occupied by Mr. Lockwood, which is about the size of his store building, and he is also the owner of the Sunburg Building. His many sided experiences have included service in the United States Army as a member of the Home Guards, Ninth Indiana Militia. He is a member of the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 31, 1866, in Scott County, Ind., Dr. Harrod was united in marriage to Anna Weldon, a native of Kentucky, whose death occurred January 30, 1900. To Dr. and Mrs. Harrod were born two children, of whom Weldon is deceased and R. Wilbur, a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, of New York City, is now a surgeon in St. Francis Hospital, New York City. Dr. Harrod is a member of the Christian Church of St. Augustine, Ill. He is a man of broad sympathies, pleasing personality, a larger faith in the goodness and happiness of the world than the average member of the profession, and of old-time courtesy and consideration. His professional and business ability has

contributed materially to the establishment and maintenance of high civic ideals.

HART, Edward.—Few remain amid earthly scenes of the early hardy group of venturesome men and women who were present at the beginning of organized society in the States of the Middle West. Those who confronted the hardships and privations of the pioneer period in Illinois, and whose lives have been bounteously lengthened out into the third generation succeeding their birth, are conspicuous through their fast diminishing numbers. Fulton County counts perhaps a score of these venerable citizens, the sole survivors of a body of sturdy toilers whose patience, courage, endurance and integrity laid the foundations for the prosperity now prevailing. They are justly regarded with affectionate veneration in the communities where their lots are cast. Of this number one of the worthiest, although far from being the oldest, is the subject of this sketch, Edward Hart, a retired farmer, who has made his home in Farmington since 1894.

Mr. Hart is a native of the State of Connecticut, where he was born on February 29, 1828, a son of Henry and Ann (Street) Hart, also natives of that State. Henry Hart was a resident of the town of Goshen, Conn., where he was engaged in the manufacture of clocks, an industry for which the Nutmeg State was famous in early times. He made the then long journey to Illinois in 1835 and located in Fulton County in the vicinity of Farmington, where he purchased a tax title to 320 acres of land, situated in Section 20, Township 8 North, Range 3 East. Having partially cleared this tract, he put up the necessary buildings thereon and applied himself to the work of tilling the soil. He settled on this half-section before the Illinois State Road was surveyed, and continued to conduct farming operations there until the time of his death.

The subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm until he reached the age of fifteen years, utilizing the advantages afforded by the log schoolhouse of the district, in which he obtained what mental training was possible for a farmer's boy at that day in the country schools. At the age already mentioned he began learning the trade of a carpenter, which he successfully followed for a number of years. At the time of the "gold fever" in 1849 he went to California and there engaged in gold-mining, operating a placer mine of his own for about six months, and returning to Farmington in the spring of 1851. He was a witness of the construction of the first two miles of railroad built on the Isthmus of Panama. Soon after his return home he bought a farm in Fairview Township, Fulton County, of which he still remains the owner. To the cultivation of this farm he devoted his attention until 1894, when he retired from active labors, purchasing a residence and other property in Farmington,

where he has since lived. More than seventy years have elapsed since Mr. Hart was brought to Fulton County by his parents, and he has spent nearly all of this long period within its limits. From 1844 to 1847 he was engaged in carrying the United States mail on horseback from Farmington to Fairview.

On May 6, 1857, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Lucy Robbins, who was born in Connecticut. Her father, Henry Robbins, was one of the early settlers of Peoria County, where Mrs. Hart in girlhood received her mental training in the district schools. Her residence in that section of the State has extended over nearly three-score and ten years, mainly passed in Fulton County. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hart resulted in the birth of four children, two daughters and two sons.

In politics the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Republican party. In the ripeness of his years he enjoys the cordial esteem of all who know him and the consciousness of having spent an industrious and upright life.

HART, J. Marion.—Three townships of Fulton County have profited by the work and influence of John Hart, Fairview Township, in which he settled as a young man upon coming from New Jersey at an early day, and where he married Hannah Hall; Deerfield Township, where he lived six years, and Canton Township, where he now owns and conducts a farm near the city of that name. Of the children of this early settler one of the best known is J. Marion Hart, who was born on the Fairview Township farm May 6, 1875, and who is one of the estimable and prosperous agriculturists of his native locality.

Like his father, Mr. Hart has led a somewhat migratory existence, in his twentieth year locating in Farmington Township, on the Wilson farm, and two years later moving to the Eschelman farm, in Canton Township. Two years later he moved to his present home on the farm of his father-in-law, H. M. Dikeman, in Fairview Township. Mr. Hart is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and is making a success of his chosen calling. His marriage to Clara M. Dikeman occurred December 25, 1895, Miss Dikeman having been born in Farmington Township, February 1, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are the parents of two children—Clarence M. and Nina M. Mr. Hart takes a commendable interest in local politics and for several years has promoted the cause of education as a member of the School Board.

HARTMAN, William McCoy.—Mr. Hartman represents the class of comparative newcomers from the German agriculturists of the Eastern States who long for the broader tracts of the Middle West. He comes of the Pennsylvania stock than whom none are more industrious, reliable or desirable as residents of a rich and developing country.

William M. Hartman is a native of Franklin

County, Pa., born August 27, 1869. Conrad Hartman, his father, is a German by birth and has never left that county since his emigration to it, having been continuously engaged there as a patient tiller of the soil. The mother, formerly Mary Long, is a native of Fulton County, Pa.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools of his native county, and did his full share of work upon the family farm until he was prepared to see what he could accomplish for himself. In 1893, being then about twenty-four years of age, he came to Fulton County, Ill., and worked for eleven months on the farm of A. E. Hatch, near Avon. At the end of this time he was united in marriage at Prairie City, Ill., on February 1, 1894, with Etta Glaser, a native of Union Township, Fulton County, born August 20, 1872, and rented a farm, on which he lived for seven years. He then bought a farm of 120 acres in Union Township, in the vicinity of Avon, on which he has since carried on general farming and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Hartman is a Democrat in politics and a member of the German Reformed Church.

HARVEY, Lewis Paul (deceased), whose cultured and estimable wife, formerly of Chicago, was for many years one of the most highly esteemed residents of Canton, Ill., came of an old and substantial New England family, his immediate ancestors having high standing in Connecticut. Mr. Harvey was a native of that State, born in Stamford, April 20, 1853, a son of Paul and Lucy (Strickland) Harvey, both parents also being natives of Connecticut. There his father was engaged in the hardware business, but at an early day removed with his family to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued in the same line and where, with his wife, he passed his last years. Paul Harvey was an Episcopalian in religious belief, and in politics a Democrat, both in his conduct and his character well upholding the substantial and honorable family name.

Lewis P. Harvey was of a family of three children, consisting of two sons and a daughter. His education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis, but his bent was so manifestly toward a business career that it was not thought advisable to give him a collegiate training. At the age of twenty he was connected with a firm extensively engaged in the coal business, and, after being rapidly advanced in position, in a short time became the head of a like enterprise himself, which he successfully conducted until 1880. He was then employed for a year and a half as a traveling agent for the Joliet Steel Company, and in 1883 became identified with the hide and leather business, in which he became an expert and an authority of national repute, although up to that year he had been entirely unacquainted with the field. His first connection in this line was with the firm of Smith & Gaenslens, Chicago.

and his keen mind, tireless industry and powers of initiative soon made him a leading factor in the expansion of their trade. Mr. Harvey was sent to New York as their strongest representative, and, while pushing the business there, was offered a position of even greater responsibility by the widely-known firm of Fayerweather & Ladew. Representing one of the largest and wealthiest hide and leather houses in the country (the firm were proprietors of three extensive tanneries), the scene of his business labors and successes was again transferred to Chicago, and, with that city as his headquarters, he rapidly developed the already large Western trade of this Eastern concern. For seven years his personal advancement was both remarkable and substantial, and his judgment, not only as to domestic hides and leather, but in the lines of seal skins and fine furs, was referred to by men who were veterans in the business. Mr. Harvey opened his Chicago office in 1885, and, although solicited by many other firms to assume their business, retained his connection with Fayerweather & Ladew, and when ill health, caused by overwork, compelled him to relinquish his responsibilities, he had been advanced not only to a munificent salary, but had reached the highwater mark of reputation in the field which he had so rapidly mastered.

At Peru, Ill., on the 6th of February, 1883, Mr. Harvey was married to Lucile Elaine Taylor, who was born in Francistown, N. H., May 25, 1859, a daughter of Rev. Lathrop and Lucinda (Brickett) Taylor, both natives of the Old Bay State. Mrs. Harvey was a descendant of the distinguished author, Leonard Wood, and her ancestors stepped upon American shores from the historic "Mayflower." Her father was a prominent Congregational minister, at one time Moderator of the Ministerial Association, who for more than half a century preached the Word both East and West, and in all the length of that period failed but twice to appear in his Sunday pulpit. That certainly is a record for faithfulness difficult to parallel. Rev. Lathrop Taylor spent his earlier years among the rugged and picturesque people in the Cape Cod region, North Chelsea and Buckland, Mass., these being scenes of his youth and early manhood. He worked on the family farm, learned and followed the clockmaker's trade, taught school and finally worked his way through a theological seminary. He first preached at Taunton, Mass., and successively occupied pulpits at Springfield, Vt.; Francistown, N. H.; Bloomington, Ill.; Madison, Wis.; Farmington, Ill. (twelve years), and Peru and Wheaton, Ill. His death occurred at the last named city, January 25, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years, and his wife (Mrs. Harvey's mother) passed away at Canton, January 15, 1902, aged eighty-three. Mr. Taylor had been twice married, his first wife (Hannah Maria Hall) bearing him six children, and his second wife two daughters. W. L. Taylor, of

Canton, and so well known through Canada and the Northwest as a traveling representative of the Parlin & Orendorff Company, is a child by the first marriage, while Mrs. Harvey is the older daughter by the second union.

Two sons were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Harvey, the elder of whom, Hugh Taylor Harvey, is now connected with the Scudder Syrup Company, of Chicago. Inheriting decided musical talents from his mother, when quite young he sang in the choir of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood (Chicago), and afterward acquired considerable reputation as a vocalist, being a member of the Apollo Club and other musical organizations. He attended Brown's Business College, Galesburg, and at the St. Louis World's Fair won the prize for the greatest proficiency in penmanship, open to the 5,000 pupils attending the Brown chain of colleges in various parts of the country. Lewis Paul, the second son, is a student of the Canton High School and also possesses notable musical tastes, being a member of the High School Orchestra and the Star Band of Canton.

During the last years of Mr. Harvey's brilliant business life the beautiful family home at Kenwood was the center of much refined sociability, of which music was the main attraction. To Mrs. Harvey's charms as a woman and a hostess was added her brilliancy as a pianist, and the Kenwood home was certainly a refining influence in that part of the city. After Mr. Harvey's death, February 4, 1894, his wife became a familiar figure at Steinway Hall, Chicago, and a valued addition to the McHenry School of Music, acting as accompanist for many notable soloists. For several years she was also organist of the Michigan Avenue Congregational Church, and since then, both in Chicago and Canton, has been a most successful teacher of music, besides being a ready composer of decided talent. From April, 1900, up to 1907, Mrs. Harvey's residence was at Canton, Ill., where her talents, her warm heart, her sociability, her benevolence and her maternal devotion won her a large circle of admirers and life-long friends. On November 16th, of the latter year, she was united in marriage with James F. Leland, Secretary of the Munsell Publishing Company, of Chicago, which city is now their home.

Before Mr. Harvey's life was brought to such an untimely end he had not only achieved a reputation in business, but had become very popular socially. He was a member of the Hyde Park Club, the Illinois Club and the Union League Club, all of Chicago; and was identified with such fraternities as the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League, holding at one time the position of Grand Registrar of the former order for the State of Illinois. His popularity was so pronounced that in 1886 he was put forward by the Republicans as a candidate for the presidency of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, but proved to be too open-hearted and open-handed to make a

successful politician. He was a man of most admirable traits of head and heart; was implicitly trusted by business associates and personal friends; was kind and generous in his family and abroad, and, although he made no pretensions, accomplished much good in an unostentatious way.

HATCH, Arthur E., one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., and a very prominent and influential citizen of his locality, was born in the township where his farm is situated, in December, 1861. Mr. Hatch is a son of Jerome B. and Mary (Wood) Hatch, respectively natives of Ohio and New York. The birthplace of the father was Gilford, Medina County, in the former State, where he first saw the light March 9, 1827, and the mother's birth occurred in Madison County in New York, June 21, 1826.

Jerome B. Hatch was one of fourteen children born to his parents, and lost his mother at the age of thirteen years. Her death disrupted the family circle and young Jerome was soon obliged to exert himself to earn a living. When eighteen years old he journeyed overland from Michigan to Avon, Fulton County, arriving utterly without financial resources. He went to work as a farm hand and in course of time bought farming land, following this occupation in Union Township until 1892, when he retired to Avon, having acquired a handsome competency. His wife, Mary (Woods) Hatch, was a daughter of Asa and Mary Woods, being the fourth in succession of eight children. Her father's family came by wagon to Fulton County, Ill., in 1836, and settled on a farm called the "Mings place," a little north of Avon. There Mary Woods spent her school days and grew up to womanhood. On November 7, 1852, she became the wife of Jerome B. Hatch, the ceremony that united the couple ushering in a union which lasted fifty-three years. Their first housekeeping was on what was known as the Chatterton place, and after a number of removals they eventually settled down on the farm lying southeast of the village, where thirty-one years of their lives were spent. In 1892 they established their home in Avon, where both passed away, the father dying April 9, 1905, and the mother October 22d of the same year. They were the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are: Warren W., George A. and Arthur E. The mother of this family had seven brothers and sisters. In politics Jerome B. Hatch was an unswerving Republican. The religious connection of both husband and wife was with the Universalist Church.

In early youth Arthur E. Hatch received his education in the Avon schools, and on reaching mature age began farming in partnership with his father. Thus he continued for about twelve years, but since that period has conducted farming operations alone. He has the 320-acre homestead, located on Sections 29

and 30, Union Township, where he was born and where he has lived for forty-three years. The improvements on this farm were made by his father and himself. In addition to general farming he is a prominent and successful feeder. In order to be more convenient to school he bought an eight-acre home adjoining the village of Avon, on which he has made his home since 1904.

Mr. Hatch was married October 15, 1885, at the home of the bride's parents in Union Township, Fulton County, to Cornelia Adaline Yeoman, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Maria (Hopper) Yeoman, and four children have been born to them, namely: Oral, Walter, Hazel and Arthur. Mrs. Hatch was born in Paterson, N. J., April 10, 1865, and at two years of age came to Illinois with her parents, who located in Union Township, which has been her home ever since. She is the youngest of a family of eight children, and has two brothers—J. B. and G. H. Yeoman, and two sisters, Mrs. S. J. Brinkerhoff and Mrs. A. Snyder—still living. Mr. Samuel Yeoman, the father, was born in New Jersey August 22, 1822, came to Illinois in 1867 and died at Avon, November 9, 1896, while his wife was born in Bergen County, N. J., December 1, 1828, and died at Avon, September 15, 1895.

In politics Mr. Hatch is identified with the Republican party and has held the office of Township Supervisor four years, having been first elected in 1904.

HATCH, George A.—A splendidly improved farm of 200 acres on Section 30, Union Township, Fulton County, bears witness to the early morning and late-at-night energy of George A. Hatch, an extensive breeder of high-grade cattle and Percheron horses, and raiser of the general produce which has made the name and fame of the Central West. Mr. Hatch is a native of Warren County, Ill., and was born January 19, 1857, a son of Jerome B. and Mary (Woods) Hatch, a resume of whose lives may be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hatch was reared among the most favorable of agricultural surroundings, and his tendencies have never been side-tracked into less peaceful and satisfying occupations. His education was that of the district schools of Fulton County, to which he moved with his parents at the age of four years, and his life took on character and purpose at the age of twenty-one, when he embarked in an independent farming enterprise on one hundred acres of land. Industry and good management have resulted in a continual increase of his fortune, and his original farm has been enlarged to 230 acres, and he also owns a farm of 150 acres in the central part of Union Township. His farm equipment conforms to the highest known standards, and applies particularly to stock-raising, of which the owner is an earnest promoter. Some of the finest cattle and most valuable Percheron horses raised in the State



Louisa McCall.

have come from his farms, and he has exhibited extensively at county fairs. He has a stately and comfortable rural home, and within is that invariable good fellowship and hospitality which distinguish the well-bred, intelligent and thoroughly progressive agriculturist.

A staunch supporter of local Republican politics, Mr. Hatch has filled many offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen, and at the present time is serving his fourth year as Chairman of the Republican Township Committee. His home is presided over by his wife, formerly Helena Van Winkle, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of John J. Van Winkle, an early settler of Fulton County. Six children have been born into his family: Arthur O., who resides in St. Clair County, Mo.; Mary, now Mrs. O. E. Walker, who also resides in Missouri; John A.; Nora B., wife of Melvin Whisler, who lives in Warren County, Ill.; Robert J.; Nealy and Ruth. In religion Mr. Hatch is a Universalist. He is a man of solid and reliable traits of character, generous and consistent in his contributions to worthy causes, and a vigorous promoter of education, morality and temperance.

HATCH, John A.—The third generation of the Hatch family to maintain the agricultural and stock-raising prestige of Fulton County, and to contribute also to the large wealth, promise and social prominence of Warren County, is represented by John A. Hatch, son of George A. and Lena (Van Winkle) Hatch, and grandson of Jerome Bonaparte Hatch, establisher of the family in Fulton County. With his backing of family traditions, superior education, natural refinement and high ideals, this young man stands for the most desirable and helpful element which could invade any agricultural region at the beginning of the twentieth century. Until recently Mr. Hatch continued to live in Union Township, where he was born March 31, 1883, and where he received a thorough training in all things pertaining to the successful management of a farm. Like the other members of his family, he is inclined to specialization, and turns with enthusiasm to stock as the most desirable and paying of country resources. In Warren County, to which he removed a short time ago, Mr. Hatch carries on farming on 400 acres of land rented from A. P. Tompkins, of Avon, equipped with special reference to the breeding, feeding and shipping of stock, and where, from the standpoint of comfort and convenience, he has a home unexcelled in that vicinity.

Notwithstanding his youth—at present being but twenty-four years old—Mr. Hatch has surrounded himself with all of the elements supposed to encourage and furnish incentive to the ambitiously inclined, and among these the most important is a sympathetic and charming wife, who is mentally and temperamentally in accord with his desire to secure the greatest possible good and happiness from existence in

the country. Florence Alma Taylor was born in Fulton County, April 16, 1880, and her marriage to Mr. Hatch occurred December 16, 1903. Of this union there is a daughter, Mabel Vera Hatch. Mr. Hatch is a Republican in politics, but is not a member of any church. He has a genial and likeable personality, understands the social attribute of putting people in a good humor and on friendly terms with themselves, and in all of his dealings has thus far evinced the strictest regard for the ethics of finance.

HAVERMALE, Daniel G.—When, on Monday, March 26, 1888, the Lutheran Cemetery, four miles west of Canton, Fulton County, received the mortal remains of the beloved and venerable Mrs. Peter Havermale, the final chapter was peaceably closed in the life of one of the pioneer mothers of Joshua Township. Three days later her companion of nearly sixty-six years was laid by her side; so that death even was not long unkind to them. At the time of his decease Peter Havermale was eighty-eight years of age, and his wife had passed away at the age of ninety; thus full of years and honor did this venerable couple pass to the Beyond. They had given to the world eight children (of whom Daniel G. was the fourth), three of the number having devoted their lives to the ministry, and all were honorable and useful members of their communities. They had lived to see not only their children prosperous and respected, but to witness the wilderness to which they came in middle age blossom into cultivated fields, into villages and cities. Thus their later years were made happy and spiced with the transformations of their surroundings.

Peter Havermale was born in Washington County, Md., October 30, 1799, and his wife (formerly Maria Gardenour), January 1, 1798, she being a native of the same county. On June 16, 1822, occurred their marriage in Maryland, in which State were born five of their children: Noah, Samuel G., John, Daniel G. and George W. In 1832 the family removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and there were born the sixth and seventh sons, Marion F. and Joseph S., and the only daughter, Louisa. In 1844 the parents, with their children, came to Fulton County, and in the following year located on the old homestead, four miles west of Canton, where the remainder of their lives were spent, except a period of four years, during which they resided in Canton. The members of the family, who have so well served the Methodist Church in their ministerial capacities, are Samuel G., George W. and Marion F.

Daniel G. Havermale, as an earnest and wise member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canton, has perhaps done more than any other one man to bring the local organization to its present substantial standing, as evidenced by a house of worship, which is a beau-

tiful and stately religious memorial. For years he has been one of its most active trustees, has long served as President of the board, and freely given of his time, his counsel, his strength and his means to further the cause to which the family name is so strongly cemented.

Mr. Havermale was born August 8, 1829, in Washington County, Md., as were his father and grandfather. When a boy of sixteen he came to Canton and assisted Judge Hippell in the postoffice and his general store, and well remembers how a terrific attack of homesickness impelled him to steal a ride on the stage to the family farm. When he was seventeen his father "gave him his time," however, and thereafter he was his own master, and in his early years he engaged in the carpenter and cabinet-making business. For the first two years he earned something like forty dollars in a year, with board, but gradually developed a contracting business of his own. On February 8, 1852, he married Sara Jane Kline, and soon after built a residence on the west side. In 1854 he moved to Cuba, where, until 1859, he operated the Central Hotel, returning then to the old homestead in Joshua Township to assist his father in running the farm. He was thus engaged until 1881, during which period he also made himself useful in the public service as Road Commissioner, Tax Collector, etc. In the year named he removed to Canton, which has since been his home, one of his first ventures being the erection of the Havermale Flats on South Avenue A, which, despite the dark prognostications of his business associates, have proved to him a source of continuous profit. He occupies a beautiful home on West Elm Street, and, besides the real estate mentioned, has other property which places him with the most substantial citizens of Canton.

Mr. Havermale has been twice married, his second wife, to whom he was united November 25, 1892, being Mrs. Freytag, whose maiden name was Enola Adams, who had been the mother of two children by her first marriage. One child has been born of this marriage, Daniel Goodlet, September 7, 1896. Rev. Lewis F. Freytag, the son by Mrs. Havermale's first marriage, is a graduate of the Upper Iowa University, and a Methodist minister at Randalia, Northeastern Iowa; the daughter, Lucille, is taking courses in music and elocution at the same institution. Mrs. Havermale herself is a woman of thorough education and culture, and is a leading member of the Canton Methodist Episcopal Church.

HAVERMALE, Joseph S., a respected pioneer of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and a well known bricklayer and contractor of that city, is the seventh son of Peter and Maria (Garde-nour) Havermale, born in Johnsville, Montgomery County, Ohio, on October 25, 1838. His parents were both natives of Washington County, Md., and there five of their children were born, the remaining three being natives

of Montgomery County, Ohio, whither the family removed in 1832. In 1844 they came to Fulton County, Ill., and in 1845 located on the old homestead, four miles west of Canton, where, with the exception of four years passed in the city, they spent the remainder of their long and honorable lives. They were laid side by side in the same grave, wife and husband dying within three days of each other, on March 26th and March 29th, respectively, of the year 1888, after having traveled life's journey together for nearly sixty-six years.

On March 1, 1856, then eighteen years of age, Joseph S. Havermale located in Canton, and, with his brother John, began work at his trade as a bricklayer. He thus continued until the spring of 1862, after which he worked on a farm for six years, resumed his trade for a year at Fairbury, Livingston County, Ill., and in the fall of 1869 returned to Canton. In 1871 he migrated to Olathe, Johnson County, Kan., and engaged in agricultural pursuits until August, 1875, and since then has been a resident of Canton.

Like all the other members of his family Mr. Havermale has been a steadfast Methodist since the years of his early manhood, having been a member of the church since 1858. He has served as Trustee, been Superintendent of the Sunday School and faithfully performed the duties of other offices. His fraternal record embraces twenty years' membership (1878-98) with the United Workmen; but his political experience was short and decisive. A Republican in national politics he was induced to run as a candidate for Alderman from the Third Ward on the Anti-License ticket, and was elected in 1878. He served for one year, and, as he earnestly and pathetically expresses it, "I got enough cussin' in that short time to last me a lifetime."

On November 24, 1861, Mr. Havermale was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Eyerly, who was a native of Clearspring, Washington County, Md. Her parents came to Fulton County in 1857. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Havermale has resulted in two children: Alma, now Mrs. William Blakeslee, of Canton, and Frederick Lewis, married, and engaged with a large house of Quincy, Ill., which deals in heating apparatus and electric supplies.

HAVERMALE, Rev. Marion F. (deceased).—The name of Rev. Marion F. Havermale is inseparably associated with the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Illinois during, and for several years following, the Civil War. His experiences ran the gamut of exposure, privation, hardship and incessant demand upon time and energy which fell to the lot of the early clergy, and which called for a degree of endurance, faithfulness and self-sacrifice rarely found in the churchmen of the present, and which the time neither demands, expects or encourages. Mr. Havermale, who, for many years after retiring from active church work,

lived on the fine old homestead purchased by his pioneer father in Joshua Township, was of German descent, but born in Montgomery County, Ohio, August 3, 1834. About a century and a half ago a sturdy forefather sailed away from the German shores and established the family near Hagerstown, Md., at which time the land deeds and marriage certificates were signed Houvermahl, later changed to Hawvermale, and still later to Havermale.

It was on this old farm near Hagerstown that Peter Havermale, the father of Marion F., was born in July, 1796, and January 1, 1798, in the same neighborhood, was born Maria Gardenhour, whom he subsequently married. Mr. Havermale learned the weaver's trade in his youth, but for the greater part depended upon agriculture for a livelihood. He came of a sturdy race and he had sturdy ambitions, chief among these being the desire to grow up with a new country and become an integral part of its enlightenment and prosperity. Journeying to the wilds of Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1833, he remained there about eleven years, and then, desiring to go farther West, started for Illinois in the spring of 1844. The following winter, while living in Farmington, Fulton County, Mr. Havermale bought 150 acres of land on Section 24, Joshua Township, upon which he located the next spring, and for a year occupied a rude log cabin constructed in a timber clearing. An opportunity for better housing presented itself the following year, owing to the disestablishment of a Swedenborgian colony a mile north of his farm, which had known a fitful year of existence. The colony had erected a number of small buildings, and manufactured considerable brick with which to build a house of worship. By the purchase of this brick Mr. Havermale was enabled to erect a substantial brick house for himself and family in 1846, and the following year witnessed the building of a barn, both of which structures are in possession of the family at the present time, and in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Havermale prospered as a farmer and stock-raiser, and his fine character and great good sense won him influence and many friends. In early life he was devoutly attached to the Lutheran Church and was a member of its Council; but in later life he turned for religious consolation to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He was a Republican in politics, and, though opposed to holding office, was prevailed upon to serve the community in many minor capacities. The circumstances surrounding his demise, March 27, 1888, were typical of his harmonious and happy home life, for the wife who had helped him in the hour of trial and uncertainty was spared to him until nearly the end of his journey, her death preceding his but three days, on March 24th. Both were buried in the same grave. They were the parents of the following children: Noah, whose death in the Chatsworth

wreck, in 1887, was the first recorded in the family for forty-eight years; Samuel G., who was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; John J., who became a farmer of Joshua Township; Daniel G., who, after leaving his farm, is living in retirement in Canton; George W., who was for years a Methodist Episcopal preacher in De Soto, Kans.; Marion F.; Louisa F., wife of John F. Randolph, of Canton Township; and Joseph S., who became a brick mason.

In a home atmosphere which impelled three of the sons of the family to qualify for ministerial work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Marion F. Havermale developed earnestness and fervor of mind, and a sincere desire to be of practical usefulness to his fellow-men. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools, and he was ordained to the ministry in 1860, thereafter preaching under the auspices of either the Rock River or Central Illinois Conferences. During the Civil War he was appointed Chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry by Governor Yates, but as the regiment had already started with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea, and he would be unable to reach it in time, he resigned at the end of three months. He also was drafted in the army about the same time as occurred his appointment, but for family and other reasons preferred to furnish a substitute, which cost him about seven hundred dollars. Some time during the '80s Mr. Havermale gained permission from the Conference to return to the old homestead in Joshua Township, that his aged parents might have the benefit of his care and protection. After the death of his parents he came into possession of the homestead, and up to the time of his own death directly or indirectly managed it, deriving from its fertile soil an income sufficient for the gratification of his simple but cultivated tastes. He was much beloved for the good that he accomplished, for the example set of a noble Christian manhood ever struggling toward a higher ideal, and for the lesson in patience and unselfishness emitting from his life.

At Cuba, Ill., December 30, 1855, Mr. Havermale married Mary C. Cluts, also of German descent, and member of an old Pennsylvania family. Mrs. Havermale was born November 2, 1837, and is the fifth oldest of the nine children of Joseph and Evanna (Eckenrode) Cluts, early settlers of Fulton County. To Mr. and Mrs. Havermale were born the following children: Clara A., born December 26, 1856; Percy W., born April 25, 1859; Charles M., born September 10, 1864; Mattie D., born September 24, 1868, and who is a graduated trained nurse; and Jessie M., born May 27, 1873, and Clara A., who died December 30, 1862. Mr. Havermale died June 12, 1901.

HAYSLIP, Frank N., of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., contains quite a representation of

the younger business element, among whom are some whose antecedents give ample evidence that a substantial and prosperous career awaits them in the future. One of the most enterprising and capable of these, and one to whom success in life seems fully assured by reason of his exceptional progress while still in early manhood, is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

Frank N. Hayslip was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1875, a son of I. N. and Charlotte (Butler) Hayslip, the latter having been born in Peoria County, Ill., and the former a native of Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch has been a resident of Farmington for a long period, having located in that town about the year 1870. During three years of this time he conducted a barber shop, one of the first established in Farmington. Although past middle life he is fully as capable of good work as when in his prime, and is still active in promoting all public measures intended to advance the best interests of the community. He is a man of upright character and enjoys the respect of all who know him. His son, Frank N., received his early mental training in the public schools of Farmington, and since his studies has been engaged in various mercantile connections there. He is now acting in the capacity of manager in the store of G. L. Wilson, who carries a complete line of clothing and furnishing goods. For two years he was in the employ of C. A. Smith, proprietor of a jewelry store. He also worked two years for Juter & Moore, of Peoria, Ill., and three years for Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, of the same city. The Wilson store, of which he is at present manager, occupies a building erected about the year 1870 and is owned by J. C. Robb. In it the firm of Rose & Vandersloot formerly conducted a grocery store.

Mr. Hayslip is unmarried. In fraternal circles he is identified with the K. of P. He is thoroughly efficient in his present business connection, possesses good executive ability and a faculty of close application to the details of his work, and is characterized by that courtesy of deportment which always induces patronage and wins friends.

HEALD, Charles T.—To none of its pioneer families is the city of Canton more indebted for its financial strength and integrity than to that established in the then small community, more than half a century ago, by Charles Thaddeus Heald. Like so many of the founders and builders of civilization in the Middle West, this former banker and present abstract and title broker sprang from the soil of New England, and carved his way to prominence and usefulness by unaided industry and a noble aspiration to rise above the humble surroundings of his early life. Born in Chester, Windsor County, Vt., January 21, 1834, he is a son of Prescott and Mary H. (Whipple) Heald, who also were born, reared and spent their entire

lives in the Green Mountain State. The paternal great-grandfather, Daniel Heald, was born in historic Concord, Mass., and married Abigail Wheeler, who was born and grew to womanhood among the same inspiring moral and intellectual surroundings. Daniel Heald at one time lived in Lincoln, Middlesex County, Mass., where his son, Amos Heald, grandfather of Charles T., was born, and whence he removed to Windsor County, Vt., as a young man in search of broader outlook. Amos Heald married Lydia Edwards, of Temple, Hillsboro County, N. H. The maternal family of Whipple also represented the best New England stock, and in the very early history of the country was among the stable elements of Grafton, Worcester County, Mass., where James Whipple, the maternal great-grandfather, was born and spent his young manhood. His son, Oliver Whipple, the maternal grandfather, was born in Ipswich, Essex County, Mass., and in time established the family name in Vermont, where he married Lydia Leland, of Springfield, that State.

Charles Thaddeus Heald was educated in the Chester Academy and the Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H. On February 14, 1855, he was united in marriage to Amelia M. Aikem, a native of Windham, Vt., and a student also at Chester Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Heald became the parents of six children: Charles Prescott Heald, Mrs. Addie H. Wyeth, Mrs. Alice M. White, Edward A. Heald, Nellie A. Heald, and Mrs. Marion Gress. Arriving in Canton in 1858, Mr. Heald became interested in merchandising and banking, and for forty-five years was uninterruptedly identified with the latter occupation. He has sought no honors outside of what seemed to him his legitimate field of activity, and as a Republican has contented himself with casting a fair and impartial vote. In former years he was an active associate of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he still is, and for many years has been, one of the stanch supporters and workers in the Congregational Church. He is of that rugged mental and moral material which has scattered throughout the country from the North Atlantic coast, and everywhere has laid abiding foundations of character and worth.

HECKARD, M. J.—The firm of Heckard & Sons, brick manufacturers, represents the development of a business established by M. J. Heckard in Canton, Fulton County, in 1892, and now operated by John M. and J. W. Heckard, sons of the founder. The name is one of the very early pioneers of the county, to the up-building of which three generations have contributed their quota of stable and honorable citizenship. John Heckard, father of M. J., came to Richland County, Ohio, from Maryland, presumably in the beginning of the 'thirties, and to Fulton County in October, 1832, bringing with him his wife, formerly Catherine (Ke-



McCALL COAT OF ARMS

nan) Heckard, who was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Md. John Heckard was a natural mechanic, a trend which led him to follow carpentering to some extent, but eventually to depend upon blacksmithing, which he followed in Joshua Township in connection with farming. He died on his farm at an advanced age in August, 1839.

M. J. Heckard, born on the Joshua Township farm December 1, 1838, found few opportunities awaiting him in the thinly settled community. Owing to the limitations of the country schools his education was largely self-acquired, but, as often happened under such circumstances, his very hardships and tests of endurance were stepping stones to self-control and self-independence. Outgrowing his taste for farming, he removed to Champaign County and engaged in the manufacture of tiles, and later added brick ovens to his tile equipment, combining the two with satisfactory results from 1878 until 1891. Realizing the advantages of a larger community and closer proximity to shipping facilities, he came to Canton in 1892, and the same year established the plant which since has grown to be one of the largest in the county. Though the younger energy and greater advantages of his sons, his work is guaranteed continuance and enlargement, for both are practical brick manufacturers, having learned the business from the bottom of the ladder, and under the capable guidance of one of the best authorities on brickmaking in the Central West.

The marriage of Mr. Heckard and Ellen Barry occurred November 23, 1862, Mrs. Heckard being a native of Belfast, Ireland, and an early settler of Fulton County. Of this union there are three children living and two are deceased. George died at the age of twenty-four and Isabella died at the age of twenty-one. Those living are: Anna A., the wife of Garrett Dally, who resides in Chicago; John W., who married Beulah Grim, and James W., who married Lillie Hummelt. Mr. Heckard is a Democrat in politics, but has never been active in the local deliberations of his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in religion is a Roman Catholic, being a member of the St. Mary's Catholic Church of Canton. His life has been an active and useful one, and his business success is a tribute to the qualities of perseverance, honesty and good judgment.

HECTORNE, A. P., an energetic and prosperous farmer of Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Avon, Ill., May 21, 1850, a son of Nicholas and Mary Ann (Mauvais) Hectorne, natives of France. Nicholas Hectorne came with his wife to the United States about the year 1845, and settled in Illinois in 1849. By trade he was a shoemaker, but on locating in Fulton County he bought a farm, which he improved, and followed farming on it as long as

he lived. On this farm the subject of the present sketch was reared, receiving his education in the district schools of Union Township. At the age of twenty-eight years he engaged in farming on his own responsibility and although he learned the carpenters' trade and worked at it more or less for fifteen years, his main occupation has been farming.

In 1877, at Avon, Ill., Mr. Hectorne was united in marriage with Blanche Gill, a native of that place and a daughter of James and Mary (Able) Gill, the father born in Kentucky and the mother in Illinois. James Gill was a blacksmith by trade and he and his wife first made their home in Fulton County about the year 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Hectorne have had one child, Edmond P., who is with his parents. In politics Mr. Hectorne is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and has served as Township Collector for one year and held the office of Assessor three terms. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church.

HELLE, Fred, Jr.—Under the practical tutelage of his pioneer father of the same name, Fred Helle, Jr., grew to maturity on the farm in McDonough County, where he was born November 8, 1862, and where he lived until 1869, when his family removed to Fulton County. Educated in the public schools, and having a natural predilection for farming, the young man then began an independent career as a renter of the Peter Yarter farm, a year later purchasing 179 acres on Section 18, Cass Township. This farm formerly was owned by L. W. Ross.

In 1903 Mr. Helle added to his original farm 187 acres in the same section, and at present is devoting his attention principally to stock-raising, in which he is successful, and of which he has a thorough understanding. In Mason County, Ill., on April 2, 1891, Mr. Helle married Euphemia Miller, who was born in Lewistown, Ill., January 15, 1868. Of this union there are five children: Maro, Cordia, Ross (deceased), Violet and George W.

HELLER, Franklin, a well-known retired farmer, now living in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Putman Township, Fulton County, on September 13, 1848. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Black) Heller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandfather was John Heller, a Pennsylvanian. Daniel Heller, the father, came with his parents to Fulton County in 1835, and first located in Farmington Township. Subsequently he moved to Putman Township, and there purchased 160 acres of land situated a mile southeast of Cuba, which he improved in a most thorough manner. There for a number of years his father operated a tannery, served as Supervisor of the township and held other local offices.

Franklin Heller was educated in the public

schools of Cuba, Ill. He was one of a family of seven children, four of whom are still living, and in early manhood he assumed the conduct of the home farm. He now owns 240 acres, which he himself farmed until 1901, when he built a fine residence in Cuba, which he occupied in 1902. His farms are now rented.

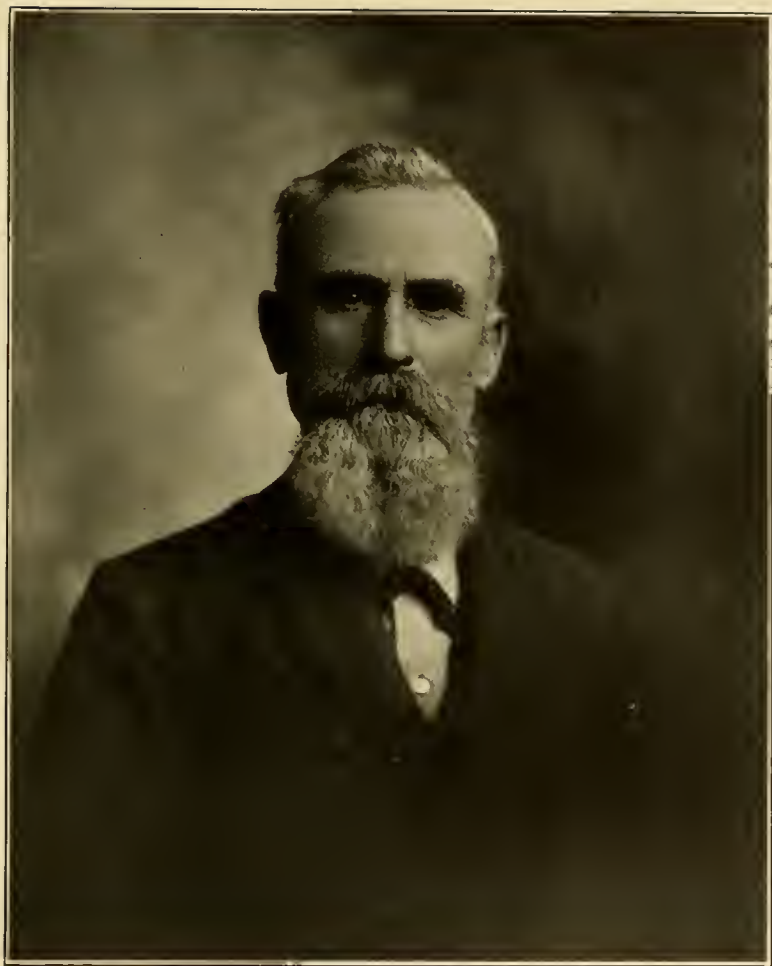
On February 6, 1870, Mr. Heller was united in marriage with Sarah Hasty, who was born in Putman Township, Fulton County, and died on January 6, 1902. The offspring of this union were four children, namely: Orphie (Mrs. Churchill), Lucy V. (Mrs. Watson), M. Blanche (Mrs. Brown) and Curtis F. Politically Mr. Heller is a Republican and held the office of Road Commissioner for one term. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the most prominent citizens in this portion of the county.

HEMENOVER (Hon.) William Hart (deceased), former Justice of the City Court, Canton, Ill., was born in Byron, Sussex County, N. J., July 4, 1822. The family is of German descent, the first American ancestor, Anthony Hemenover, having come from Moravia before the American Revolution. His son, George H., married Phoebe Angeline Allen, a descendant of General Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, and of this union the subject of this sketch was born. The original family name was "Hem-in-over" ("of the upper house"), but was changed by the subject of this sketch while engaged in journalistic work in Warren County, N. J. At twelve years of age he was known as the "Boy Politician"; from twelve to twenty was engaged in learning the printer's trade in the office of the "Sussex County Herald," in which he served as foreman and editor for three years. He then became proprietor of the "Warren County Journal" at Belvidere, N. J., for three years, and also served as Mayor of that city two terms and was State Printer one term. The father was a farmer and also engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits. The grandfather was a native of Germany and after coming to America bought a farm in Northwestern New Jersey, on which William Hart Hemenover was born. The newly arrived immigrant looked from one mountain to another over the valley, with a lake at each end, and finally bought the valley tract, consisting of about 1,000 acres, paying the Indians therefor seven army coats, five gallons of apple whisky (hard cider) and a quantity of ammunition. This land was afterward divided between the children of the pioneer.

When the subject of this sketch was six years old his father moved to the county seat of Sussex County, and there engaged in business, but soon closed out his business, removing to Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y. This was soon after the famous Morgan episode, in which the Masonic fraternity was charged with murdering

one William Morgan, who had mysteriously disappeared after revealing the alleged secrets of Free Masonry. Mr. Hemenover retained a vivid recollection of the popular excitement which followed this incident. Here the father engaged in the hotel business, taking charge of what was known as the "Dixon Stage House," its name being changed to "Hemenover Corner," and here remained five years. He then returned to New Jersey, settling at Newton, the county seat of Sussex County, and there resumed the mercantile business. At this time (which was about the year 1844) the son, William H., became an apprentice under U. G. Fitch in the office of the "Newton (Sussex County) Herald," a paper still in existence. The father died in Belvidere, the county-seat of Warren County, N. J., after which the son went to Hoboken, where he took charge of the "Hudson County Democrat." The mother is still living at Belvidere. While employed as editor of the Hoboken paper Mr. Hemenover came west and was employed as a reporter of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858 for a New York paper, after which he located on the south line of Warren County, Ill., five miles west of Prairie City, where the Mound Church is located. Here he bought eighty acres of land, but remained only two years. This land he improved and afterward sold at an increase of \$100 per acre. It can not now be bought for \$200 an acre. After leaving Warren County Mr. Hemenover bought 180 acres of land in Fulton County, four and a half miles northeast of Canton, known as the "old Barnes farm." This land he improved and sold at a good figure, when he removed to Canton and became a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Arthur Bell, remaining there about three years. Saving his means he then bought town property and a farm in Warren County of eighty-eight acres, paying for it \$18 per acre. After improving this land he, two years later, sold it at \$36 an acre, with a crop of seventy-five acres of corn on the same land for \$9 per acre. He then bought eight acres in the southwest corner of Canton Township, where he sunk a coal shaft, but suffered an attack of typhoid fever, which lasted three months. Returning to Canton he bought the corner on which the Canton Hotel stands. This property was burned down, and, although inadequately insured, was promptly rebuilt about 1900. He had also for a time conducted the old Pacific Hotel, now the New Churchill House at Canton. His hotel business was turned over to his son Edwin.

For a number of years previous to 1896 Mr. Hemenover served as a Justice of the Peace, but during the year 1896 was elected Justice of the City Court, a position which he retained several years, and to which he was re-elected, but on account of impaired health and deafness, felt it necessary to resign, much to the regret of his constituents. His official record was characterized by fairness and impartiality, and no appeal was ever taken from any of his



JOHN McCLELLAND

decisions. His official career also included one year as Mayor of the city of Canton, and as foreman of the first fire department organized at Newton, N. J.

Mr. Hemenover's political recollections cover the last campaign of Andrew Jackson for the presidency, and he ever remained a Jacksonian Democrat. His political policy was based on the motto, "the greatest good for the greatest number," and in casting his vote he sought to secure the best interests of all the people. A cherished souvenir of historic times, which he preserved with great care in his later years, was a solid mahogany stand which had been used in paying the colonial troops during the Revolutionary War, and which he bought while keeping a hotel at Green Village, N. J., at an auction sale of goods belonging to a Dr. Everett.

Judge Hemenover was a Baptist in religious belief, as were his parents, while his wife is a Methodist. He was married at Newton, N. J., August 24, 1845, to Julia Denman Barton, who was born at Stockholm, N. J., March 6, 1826, a daughter of Andrew D. Barton and wife, who were of Irish descent. The former died at the age of ninety-one years, and the latter aged ninety-six, being able in her later years to thread a needle without glasses. The father in early life was a blacksmith, but later became a farmer and fruit dealer, and in religious faith was an ardent Methodist.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemenover were the parents of seven children, of whom all except one are living, namely: Susan Eveline, who became the wife of a Mr. Gosnel (deceased), by whom she had three children: Angeline, married Jacob Whitmore and has three children; Catherine, the wife of Dr. Louis Boyles, has three children; Isabelle, now a widow, having been married twice, first to Frank Chilles and second to John Winegar, both now deceased, and became the mother of two children by the first marriage and one by the second; Mirlam, married William Welsh, Secretary of the T. P. A., and is Government Inspector at Peoria; Edwin R. V. W., married Evaline Girdes, has one child and is at present proprietor of the Canton Hotel; one child, who died at the age of six years, was a prodigy in mathematics and a pet of the entire community. Mr. Hemenover became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1842, and for the remainder of his life retained the satin hand-painted apron which he wore that year; had also been an Odd Fellow. Among the souvenirs preserved by him was a photo of members of the New Jersey State Editorial Association, which was the first of its kind organized in America, and of which he was a member, and another of leading journalists of the East, in which he was a prominent figure. A man of genial temperament and the possessor of an interesting fund of reminiscences he had a large circle of friends, and was a generous supporter of measures tending to the public good and the welfare of the community in which he lived.

HENDERSON, Isaac G.—The activity of Isaac G. Henderson has spanned many years of central Western history, and has embraced success in blacksmithing, agriculture and politics. Arriving at Bernadotte, Ill., as a rugged lad of fifteen, he first of all was useful in building the log cabin which was to shelter the family from the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and a year later removed to Section 2, Cass Township, Fulton County, where his father, Mason T. Henderson, entered 320 acres of land. The elder Henderson was born in Virginia, moved at an early date to Fayette County, Ohio, and there married Catherine Larkin, a native of that State. In Fayette County Isaac G. was born December 19, 1828, and there the family remained until their removal by wagon to Illinois in 1843. The Cass Township farm proved a profitable investment, for son and father soon taxed its resources and fertility, with the result that an additional 120 acres gave them in all 400 acres, upon which to pursue general farming and stock-raising. Mason T. Henderson achieved prominence as a farmer and politician, and in the latter capacity served his township as Justice of the Peace and Highway Commissioner. His death occurred in 1884.

At the age of twenty-one years Isaac G. Henderson left home and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1855, in which year he married Elizabeth Fast, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born June 9, 1827. The young people began housekeeping on eighty acres purchased by Mr. Henderson in Cass Township, and in 1857 he added 120 acres more, upon which they carried on general farming and stock-raising until the retirement of Mr. Henderson in 1886. Since then the family home has been in Cuba, Fulton County. The children in the family are: Nelson, Arthur, Mary, Alice (wife of Mr. Deakin), Fred and James.

Like his father before him Mr. Henderson has ranged his political preferences on the side of the Democratic party, and has served as Supervisor, Road Commissioner, School Director, Constable and Justice of the peace. Personally Mr. Henderson is popular and agreeable, and at the age of seventy-eight retains his mental and physical vigor, and his interest in the larger undertakings of the infant century.

HENDERSON, Wesley N.—The family of which Wesley N. Henderson is an industrious and successful representative was established in Cass Township, Fulton County, by his father, Nathaniel Henderson, in 1843. The latter was born in Virginia, and in early life removed to the wilds of Ohio, where he married Catherine Larkins, a native of the Buckeye State. He journeyed from Ohio to Fulton County in a wagon, bringing little with him save the absolute necessities of life, and depending solely upon the fertility of the soil and his own indefatigable energy. To his original property

he added from time to time until he owned 300 acres of land, which, at the time of his death, was practically all under cultivation.

Wesley N. Henderson was born May 1, 1849, on the farm upon which his father settled upon coming to the State, and since has made this his home. He received a practical common school education and a thorough training in agriculture and farm management. In Monmouth, this State, May 19, 1890, he married Ida Casper, who was born in Warren County, Ill., January 18, 1853, and to their union have been born five children: Lanson, Thomas J., Minnie B., Marvin E. and May. Mr. Henderson now owns 240 acres of the old homestead, having bought out the other heirs, and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His land reaches into three sections—2, 10 and 11—and is well adapted to the produce generally associated with the Central West. Mr. Henderson has been an active Democrat for many years and now is serving as Justice of the Peace, having formerly held the office of Deputy County Sheriff and Constable. He is an attendant at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Altogether he is a wide-awake and progressive agriculturist, a public-spirited and enlightened citizen, and a promoter of education, good government and kindred civilizing agencies. In character he is upright and reliable, and enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him.

HENKLE, R. F.—One of the oldest real-estate, loan and insurance enterprises in Canton is that established in 1869 by C. N. Henkle. The founder, a poor boy, was the best possible candidate for a successful real-estate business. He worked harder than would the son of wealthy parents, and he was less easy to discourage. His field of operation was an advantageous one, both from the town and country standpoint, and he pursued clean methods and made his word and judgment respected. The result was a brokerage business which, while financially paying, placed the community in a favorable light to those living in adjacent towns and country. The business of Mr. Henkle passed from his management to that of his brother, R. F. Henkle, in October, 1897, and since has prospered through the energy and excellent business capacity of the younger man.

R. F. Henkle is a native of Appanoose County, Iowa, where he was born September 25, 1856. His father, E. W. Henkle, was born in Virginia in 1809, and his mother, formerly Elizabeth Smith, was a native of Ohio, born in 1813. The former died in 1886, and the latter in 1884. The subject of this sketch had the educational advantages of the public schools of Canton, and, after an absence from the city for some years, returned to assume the responsibility of his brother's affairs in 1897. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Melvina

Freed, a native of Iowa, and of this union there are seven children: Gertrude, Pearl, Elizabeth, Mabel, Esther, Frankie and Newton. Mr. Henkle is a Democrat in politics, and, in 1903, was elected Supervisor of Canton. He is fraternally connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY, John B., one of the firm of Ehrenhart & Henry, dealers in fresh and salt meats, on South Main Street, Lewistown, Ill., was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, September 10, 1881, a son of John B. and Clara (Walker) Henry. The father was one of the leading attorneys of Fulton County. He was of Irish extraction and inherited that genial humor and sparkling wit for which the sons of Erin are noted. He was quite entertaining in company and made many friends. He soon won a prominent place in the profession. He died in 1887 and his worthy widow still makes her home in Lewistown.

John B. Henry, Jr., received his mental training in the Lewistown High School, graduating with the class of 1897. He then pursued a course of study in the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., where he graduated in 1900. On his return home he bought a half interest in the meat market above mentioned. This partnership has proved very successful and the patronage of the concern has steadily increased. The firm conducts one of the best equipped markets to be found not only in Lewistown, but in this section of the State. They use machines such as are in vogue in the best places of the kind in the larger cities. They slaughter their own stock, make their own sausage, and operate a cold storage department, having a capacity of twenty-five animals.

The subject of this sketch is a thoroughly capable business man and his methods of dealing have gained for him the confidence of his patrons. Politically Mr. Henry is a Democrat and fraternally is a member of the K. of P.

HERBERT, George R., Mayor of the city of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., who has been prominently identified with the business and public interests of that community for a number of years, was born in the county on February 28, 1859. He is a son of Albert and Barbara (Baughman) Herbert, natives of Ohio, his father being numbered among the pioneers of Fulton County, where he settled in 1836. In 1849 he went to California, spending two years there, and on his return bought 160 acres of land in Section 27, Cass Township, where he was successfully engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He was a man of much force of character and strict probity, and took a good citizen's interest in public affairs, serving as Township Collector and Assessor. He died March 24, 1882, and his wife is living in Fulton County.



MRS. JOHN McCLELLAND

George R. Herbert was reared on the paternal farm in Cass Township, and in his youthful days utilized the advantages of the district schools in the vicinity of his home. In early manhood he devoted himself to farming, and successfully continued in that occupation until 1886. In that year he retired from agricultural pursuits and established his residence in Cuba, where he has since taken a conspicuous part in the commercial and official activities of the city. In 1892 he assumed the management of the Andrews Brothers & Company lumber interests in Cuba, which that firm sold to the Alexander Lumber Company in 1904. The concern, under Mr. Herbert's management, which has done business in Cuba for about twenty years, is one of the most complete lumber yards and building supply depots in Fulton County. Mr. Herbert is also extensively interested in town property, owning large business blocks which he rents and supervises.

On March 4, 1881, Mr. Herbert was united in marriage with Cora Murphy, who was born in Fulton County and is a daughter of Albert Murphy, a highly respected citizen of Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have one son, Albert, who is a student in Brown College, Galesburg.

In politics Mr. Herbert is an earnest Democrat, and a very prominent and influential factor in the local councils of his party. He has held the office of City Treasurer and has served five terms as President of the Board of Education. For three terms he has efficiently and faithfully discharged the duties of Mayor of Cuba, and is now serving in that capacity. During his administration, in 1900, a fine electric light system was installed by the city, which operates it and maintains sixty-five arc and 1,200 incandescent lights. Mr. Herbert is a man of superior executive ability and high character, and commands the respect and esteem of the entire community.

HERBERT, Theodore, who is successfully engaged in farming in Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township on August 15, 1853. He is a son of James M. and Sarah (Orwig) Herbert, natives of Ohio, where the father was born in Ashland County in 1826. The paternal grandparents were John and Becky (Long) Herbert, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Delaware, and they were married in Ohio. On the maternal side the grandparents, John and Jane Orwig, were born in Ohio. James M. Herbert came with his parents to Cass Township about the year 1835, when Fulton County was new and very sparsely settled. After he reached maturity he purchased land in Section 24, Cass Township, and at the time of his death, December 11, 1902, owned 160 acres there. The widow is living with Mrs. J. S. Swanson at Gray Ridge, Mo.

Theodore Herbert is the second of a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. In boyhood he attended the district schools of

Cass Township, and on reaching maturity applied himself to farming. He now owns 270 acres in Cass Township, forty acres being located where he now lives in Section 24. This he bought in 1894. He has made all the improvements, having built a fine house in 1892, and, with his sons, works all the land himself.

On March 13, 1881, Mr. Herbert was united in marriage with Nancy A. Vanhouten, who was born in Cass Township, and is a daughter of James Vanhouten, one of the early settlers of the township, the father dying in 1895 and the mother in 1893. The children resulting from this union are: James Edward, who is now attending college at Adrian, Mich., studying for the ministry; Carrie May (Mrs. James H. Smith), who resides adjoining the home place; Clyde and Ray.

Religiously Mr. Herbert is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In general politics he is a Democrat, but votes for the men and measures he thinks to be the best interests of all the people. He is one of the most careful and systematic farmers in Fulton County, and through his energy and method the best results are produced.

HERRING, Horatio N., who is among the most energetic and thriving farmers in Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township on January 13, 1849, a son of Major Joseph R. and Margaret (Moran) Herring, natives of Maryland. (See sketch of Joseph R. Herring immediately following.) The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm and received his early training in the district schools in the vicinity. On reaching the age of twenty-one years he applied himself to farming on the homestead for himself, and this continued successfully for a long period. In 1897 he purchased the John I. Oviatt farm, and now has 400 acres of land, all of which he operates, besides 436 acres of the home farm. On this property he has made all the improvements, the last of which was a barn 48 by 50 feet in dimensions, built in 1894. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, of which he raises a large amount.

In August, 1878, Mr. Herring was united in marriage with Sarah Weaver, a native of Fulton County, and daughter of Alfred Weaver, a native of Virginia. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Josie, Horace, Martin, Sybil and Alfred. In politics Mr. Herring is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Mutual Aid Society. He is one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of the township, which has so long been his home, and is respected by all who know him.

HERRING (Maj.) Joseph R., for many years an energetic and successful farmer in Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill., but now

living in leisurely enjoyment of the fruits of his toil, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 18, 1820. His father, Thomas Herring, was a native of Baltimore, while his mother, Hannah (Burnett) Herring, was born in Richmond, Va. His grandfather, also named Thomas Herring, was a native of Scotland, who, on account of his hostility to monarchical despotism as it then existed, left his native country with his wife and daughter, settling east of Baltimore on Herring's Run, which received its name from him. Thomas Herring (II), father of the subject of this sketch, with five others, was captured on a vessel from Baltimore and pressed into the British naval service, but refused to acknowledge allegiance to the King of England. He spent his life upon the sea, serving for two years under command of Commodore Stephen Decatur, but finally died while rounding Cape Horn. His wife, Hannah (Burnett) Herring, and mother of Joseph R., was born in 1800 and died in 1835. Mr. Joseph R. Herring has in his possession a miniature portrait of his father painted on ivory, which was placed on a carved piece of mahogany attached to the breast of an eagle, and presented to his father by Commodore Decatur in recognition of meritorious service in the American navy.

Previous to coming to Illinois in 1845 the subject of this sketch was employed for five years in the mill of the Baltimore Water Company. From the period of his arrival in Fulton County until the time of his retirement from active life, with the exception of an interval of military service, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, was elected Lieutenant of his company, and then went to Camp Butler. In 1862 he was promoted to a captaincy and in 1864 to the rank of Major.

On March 8, 1846, Mr. Herring was united in marriage with Margaret Ann Moran, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and he and his wife became the parents of four children, namely: Hannah, wife of Frederick Stockbarger, residing in Moulton, Iowa; Horatio Nelson, who married Sarah Weaver and is now residing on the old homestead; Josephine H., widow of J. W. Resor, and Librarian of the Canton Public Library; and Margarete, the wife of Charles H. Barnard, residing in Canton Township. Mrs. Herring died February 12, 1887.

In politics Mr. Herring has followed the fortunes of the Whig and Republican parties. His religious faith is that of the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a member of the G. A. R., Joseph Hooker Post, No. 64. As a farmer Mr. Herring was careful and methodical, and the best results attended his work. As a man he has always been upright and dutiful, and as a citizen has taken an earnest interest in the public welfare. The respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens are the solace of his declining years.

HEYLIN, Jesse, was born December 15, 1865, in what is known as the Barker Grove settlement in Farmers Township, Fulton County, three miles north of Table Grove. He worked on farms and attended school in the neighborhood until he was eighteen years old, when he began teaching school. He followed the avocation of teacher, newspaper reporter and publisher until 1893, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, being admitted to the bar and becoming a practicing attorney in 1895. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from Canton and declined renomination. He was City Attorney of Canton from 1900 to 1904. In June, 1907, he was appointed Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Fulton County, which position he still holds.

Speaking of his work as a member of the Board of Supervisors the "Fulton Democrat," published at Lewistown, in its issue of September 28, 1898, says:

"Mr. Heylin has made himself famous in a day and rendered to Fulton County the greatest service ever performed by a Supervisor in its annals of seventy-five long years. The county has been bankrupt by boodle pauper bills, criminal expenses, county supplies, bridges over cowpaths, etc. The Supervisors have taxed the people to the limit allowed by law and put the county in debt over \$30,000 for current expenses, without one dollar expended on public buildings, macadam roads or other permanent or creditable improvements. At the late July session the County Board seemed for the first time to realize the terrible condition to which the county had been brought. The one wail of these gentlemen about the streets of Lewistown during that session was: 'What shall we do to be saved?'"

"In a helpless and hopeless way the Board appointed a committee to make a full investigation of this subject and report to the September session their findings and recommendations, with the hope that some escape might be found from utter bankruptcy and ruin. Chairman Marshall appointed as such committee Messrs. Jesse Heylin, of Canton; James Neville, of Joshua, and A. G. Morse, of Farmington. With the approval and consent of his colleagues Mr. Heylin proceeded upon an exhaustive investigation of the evils from which the county is suffering and inquiry into possible means of lawful escape from them. He sent letters of inquiry to all the County Clerks and Chairmen of County Boards in the 102 counties of Illinois, and to many prominent officers outside of the State. The result was that he received full and valuable replies from hundreds of these able men. The inquiries presented to them called out a mass of information and suggestions that enabled Mr. Heylin to make at the September session of our County Board a full and exhaustive report upon all these vital questions, the whole epitomizing in the standing rules, as formulated by Mr. Hey-



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT McCLELLAND

lin, adopted almost verbatim and published officially in the "Fulton Democrat" of last week, which in February next becomes the law in Fulton County on these questions, and which, if adhered to, will end forever the wretched method of county expenditures that has bankrupted the treasury and brought disgrace and despair to our people.

"This report and these Heylin standing rules bear the closest scrutiny. Apparently they cover the whole scope of the vital questions involved. Fault-finders and critics find themselves answered and confounded by a second careful reading of the rules. But more important than all else, the Heylin standing rules are law.

"The report and rules are a masterpiece. The credit is exclusively due to Supervisor Jesse Heylin. Radical and uncompromising a Republican as he is, the "Fulton Democrat" cheerfully accords him this high praise that eminently is his due."

Mr. Heylin was one of the founders and promoters of the Canton Chautauqua Association, and has ever been an active participant in every forward movement for the benefit of the community in which he resides.

HEZLEP, James, a well known and much respected farmer and stock raiser, living on Section 30, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Waterford Township, that county, July 28, 1852, a son of James and Eunice C. (Sykes) Hezlep, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents settled in Fulton County about the year 1830, locating in Waterford Township, where the mother died, October 10, 1873, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. James Hezlep, Sr., afterward moved to Independence, Montgomery County, Kan., where he died December 24, 1886. He and his wife were the parents of the following children, namely: Samuel and Jennie, who died in infancy; William Porter, who died November 20, 1867; Lucretia, who married J. W. Smith, and died October 2, 1902, leaving four sons and two daughters; Jennie, wife of E. P. Truitt, a resident and editor in California; James; and Mary B., who married Alexander McEwen and died in California January 15, 1901.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm, and received his mental training in the district schools in the vicinity of his home and in the public schools of Havana, Ill. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Hezlep went to Montgomery County, Kan., where he was engaged in farming for about thirteen years. In 1889 he returned to Fulton County and farmed for a while on rented land. In 1903 he moved to the George W. Bordner farm, which he now operates on shares. He is a careful, systematic and enterprising farmer and his labors are attended by satisfactory results. His stock, of which he has a considerable amount, is all of good grades. Mr. Hezlep is a man of strict in-

tegrity and upright life, and maintains an excellent standing as a citizen.

On October 6, 1875, Mr. Hezlep was united in marriage with Mary Belle Patterson, a daughter of Robert and Isabel (Moore) Patterson, of Ohio, who settled in Liverpool Township some years previously. There Mrs. Patterson died February 21, 1873, and her husband passed away October 6, 1877. They were the parents of three children, namely: Mary Belle; Martha Ellen, who married L. W. Potts and died February 12, 1871; and Lydia Jane, who became the wife of Homer L. Knott and died June 15, 1892, leaving three children—Frank, Fannie and Don.

Mr. and Mrs. Hezlep have had nine children, as follows: William M., born March 2, 1876; Almira B., born August 25, 1877; James Roy, born August 11, 1879, who was a soldier in the Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry and served three years in the Philippines; Fred Porter, a farmer in Waterford Township, born March 6, 1881, who married Celesta Knott; Minnie A., born March 11, 1883, wife of Raymond Payne, a resident of Cedardale, Okla.; Frank Grover, born April 15, 1886; Chester T., who was born March 24, 1888, and died July 27, 1904; Alva Edward, born December 13, 1890; and Dollie Lucretia, born January 21, 1897. In politics Mr. Hezlep is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has filled the office of Road Commissioner with credit to himself and acceptability to his constituents. He takes a deep interest in church work, and is a steadfast advocate of the cause of the schools. The best interests of his township and county have always found in him an earnest advocate. Mr. and Mrs. Hezlep are consistent members of the Christian Church.

HICKEY, T. O.—As an educator T. O. Hickey stands high in public esteem in Fulton County, of which he has been a resident since 1892. Mr. Hickey was born in Ohio, July 15, 1870, a son of R. F. and Evalyn (McClure) Hickey, natives of the Buckeye State, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. William Hickey, who were born in Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Andrew McClure, was born in Maryland.

The educational advantages of Mr. Hickey were afforded by the common schools and the Ohio State Normal, and he eventually taught school two years in his native State. For four years he was engaged in the same occupation in Peoria County, and while there served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Glasford. Since coming to Fulton County he has taught about eight years, and in the meantime has been prominent in local politics, serving as Supervisor of Banner Township during 1903-04, and as Justice of the Peace for several years. In 1893 Mr. Hickey married Anna Davis, a native daughter of Illinois, and

former pupil of her husband. Fraternally Mr. Davis is connected with the Order of Eagles.

HIGGINS, Daniel M.—The career of Daniel M. Higgins is an expression of well directed and intelligent industry, of devotion to the best interests of the community, and promotion of the best tenets of agriculture. His financial standing is indicated by the possession of about 1,120 acres of land in Illinois and Kansas, all of which has come to him through the exercise of thrift, good management and business sagacity. Mr. Higgins, whose home place consists of 240 acres in Section 25, Deerfield Township, is a native of Cass Township, Fulton County, where he was born October 25, 1852. He is the fourth in order of birth of seven sons and two daughters of Hiram and Elizabeth (Baughman) Higgins, the former of whom was born in Ohio in 1820, and the latter in Cass Township, this county, in 1828. Hiram Higgins came in a wagon from Ohio to Cass Township about 1844, where he was married in February of the same year, and soon after set up housekeeping in a log cabin on Section 32. He later bought land in this section and Section 29, in time owning a farm of 400 acres, the greater part of which was under cultivation. After his death, October 27, 1883, his widow remained on the homestead a couple of years, and then spent the balance of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Landis. Mr. Higgins was a public-spirited and enterprising pioneer, and eventually filled various offices of trust and responsibility.

Average opportunities accompanied Daniel M. Higgins to the threshold of his independent career. He early was taught to make his energies of value around the home farm, and was largely concerned with its management at the time of his marriage, in 1883, to Sarah E. Heller, a native of Deerfield Township, and born September 17, 1858. Mrs. Higgins is a daughter of John J. and Lydia (Zimmerman) Heller, natives of Ohio and Deerfield Township, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are the parents of the following children: Hayward C., Charles Meredith, Boyd V., Gladys May and Audrey M. For the two years following his marriage Mr. Higgins lived on the home place, and then went to Missouri, where he experienced indifferent agricultural success for three years. Returning to Illinois with renewed appreciation of its advantages of soil and climate, he lived on the farm of his father for about four years, then purchased part of the place, which he sold two years later. He then became owner of his present home place of 240 acres, formerly the property of N. S. Johnson, in Section 25, and later bought eighty acres in Section 35, also 164 acres skirting the river, which latter property he disposed of in 1905. He also owns 800 acres of land in Kansas, and on all of his property is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the latter occupation, however. While many

improvements existed on his farms at the time of purchase, he has built and rebuilt extensively, and has kept pace with the advance in agriculture through the various mediums at the disposal of intelligent students of land culture.

A Democrat in political affiliation, Mr. Higgins has avoided the thorny and uncertain ways of the office-seeker, contenting himself with the casting of an intelligent and well-thought-out vote. At the same time he is not unmindful of his duty in promoting clean and fair local government, and he has acceptably served as Tax Collector and Supervisor of Deerfield Township. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. A man of sterling general worth, he is respected by all with whom he is associated, and presents, in the variety and extent of his success, an example worthy of emulation by the youth of the rising generation.

HILL, C. M.—On a plantation in Franklin County, Ala., C. M. Hill was born March 1, 1831. His destiny as an upbuilder of Fulton County, Ill., was early foreshadowed, for his parents, William and Sarah (Cotton) Hill, were even then contemplating removal from the sweltering Alabama summers to the more bracing and promising climate of a Northern State. Preparation for their departure was long drawn out, but the family set out with wagon and oxen in the spring of 1834, camping by the wayside at night, and for three months were at the mercy of the changeable elements. Arriving in Fulton County, Ill., they located on Section 27, Farmington Township, where the elder Hill reared his cabin of logs, cleared his land, and was gaining the competence which he sought when over taken by death in 1846. He suffered the trials and discouragements which were the lot of the pioneer, and, having no nearer market, hauled his grain and general produce to Copperas Creek, Liverpool and Peoria. To himself and wife were born seven children, all of whom were scattered to homes and occupations of their own when the mother died in 1875.

C. M. Hill gained a rudimentary education in a house built of logs, fourteen feet square. When his mother died in 1875 he moved to his present farm on Section 27, Farmington Township, where he built a frame house in 1876, and where he owns 160 acres of land. Practically all of the improvements are of his making, and the property is one of the most valuable in the township. Attention to business and good judgment enabled Mr. Hill to retire from active farm life in 1898, but he still makes his home on the old homestead with tenants having charge of the farm. Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics, and although averse to office-holding, has served several years as a member of the Board of Education. From early manhood he was a member of the

Reformed Church at Norris until it was disbanded, since then never having united with any other denomination.

At Farmington, Ill., in 1856, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Mary A. Hulick, a native of Farmington Township, and a daughter of Isaac and Ruth A. (Mills) Hulick, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born twelve children—six boys and six girls—all of whom are living, namely: Francis M., Edward L., Alva W., Charles R., Robert W. and Clinton C. (boys), and Louisa A., Clara E., Almira E., Mary E., Sarah E. and Dessie A. (girls). The mother was called away by death on June 10, 1898. All the children were present at her obsequies.

HILTON, Cyrus.—One of the most earnest promoters of the stock and grain trade in Cuba and vicinity is Cyrus Hilton, who, aside from any prestige he may have received from connection with a fine old pioneer family of the county, has mapped out his own fortunes with a certainty of intent and purpose which could have no other result than substantial success. Mr. Hilton was born in Putman Township, Fulton County, in 1853, a son of David and Sarah (Bishop) Hilton, natives of Ohio. David Hilton had in him the making of a pioneer, and his opportunity came in the later 'thirties, when he sold his farm in the Buckeye State and came overland with wagons to Fulton County, and settled on eighty acres of land in Section 24, Putman Township. He lived to an advanced age, and to some extent realized his expectations in coming to a crude and undeveloped community.

Cyrus Hilton was reared on a farm, and in 1874, at the age of twenty-one, married Sarah Foxweather, a native of Fulton County. He continued to engage in general farming and stock-raising until 1889, when he purchased the Maxwell place of six and one-half acres and one hundred acres known as the "Winter Bottom farm," and ever since has been engaged in the stock and grain business, making a specialty of draft horses of Norman pedigree and high-grade cattle. Since purchasing this farm Mr. Hilton has operated it in connection with a partner under the firm name of Bean & Hilton. Many fine improvements mark the management of the present owners, and the place is considered one of the best equipped in the county, having a delightful country residence, substantial barns and ample facilities for feeding and handling large numbers of stock. Mr. Hilton is one of the best informed and most progressive residents of his township, a man of genial and approachable manner, and keen interest in the affairs which engage the attention and affect the welfare of the community. For some time he has been a member of the Town Board, and also of the Board of Supervisors. He is fraternally connected with

the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HINDE, John R. M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that place August 26, 1875. He is a son of Robert M. Hinde, who is a resident of the same town, and is retired from active life.

Dr. Hinde received his early instruction in the public schools of Lewistown, and subsequently graduated from the high school. He then took up a three years' course at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., completing his studies in 1893. In 1897 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. After four years of close application to his books he received his diploma, returned to Lewistown, and opened an office in the Beadles Block. He has already acquired a good practice, and enjoys the confidence of his patients and the general public. On political issues Dr. Hinde is ranked on the side of the Democratic party. Religiously he is an adherent of the Catholic faith.

HINKLE, Samuel R., lately a much respected and retired farmer residing in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., but now deceased, was born in Washington County, Md., December 2, 1837, a son of Samuel and Anna (Rickard) Hinkle, natives of Franklin County, Pa., where the father was born in 1805 and the mother in 1803. On coming to Illinois they located in Joshua Township, Fulton County, where the father followed farming. He died in January, 1877, and his wife passed away in 1879.

The subject of this sketch came to Fulton County with his parents, having attended the district schools in his boyhood. He was reared on the farm, and on reaching maturity carried on farming until his retirement from active life. He built his recent home in Canton in 1903.

On February 21, 1860, Mr. Hinkle was married to Miss Minerva F. Randolph, who was born in Canton Township, Fulton County, in 1837, and in girlhood received her mental training in the district schools in her neighborhood, and at Galesburg, Ill. After a singularly harmonious married life of forty-seven years, Mrs. Hinkle was left alone by the death of her husband from heart trouble on March 20, 1907, after an attack of la grippe. They had no children, but the children of other families were often made welcome and happy visitors in their hospitable home. Few men in Canton were more widely known than Mr. Hinkle, and his passing away was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends. He was a Republican in political faith, and held a number of positions of trust and responsibility, including those of School Trustee for several years, Assistant Supervisor of Canton Township two terms and

Road Commissioner for twenty years. Mr. Hinkle was not a member of any church, but was an earnest believer in the doctrines of the Swedenborgian, or New Church, of which he was a liberal supporter and faithful attendant upon its services whenever held.

HOLLISTER, Lester.—The junior member of the firm of Ray & Hollister represents the kind of business material to which the older residents of Avon look for a maintenance of stable, progressive conditions. His largest usefulness lies in the future, as he now is but twenty-seven years old, having been born on a farm in Fulton County March 17, 1879. He represents the third generation of his family in Fulton County, his grandparents having arrived here while still it was a wilderness, and with little to start with, succeeded to a large and fertile property. His father, Lawrence H. Hollister, was born in Fulton County September 22, 1858, and his mother, Mary (Anderson) Hollister, was born in the same county October 8, 1857. For many years Lawrence H. Hollister has owned and occupied a farm in Union Township, 160 acres in extent, and well equipped with facilities for extensive general farming and stock-raising.

As Lester Hollister grew to maturity he developed commercial rather than agricultural tendencies, and, like his present business partner, began his active city life as clerk in a grocery store. He acquired a practical common school education in the town of Avon, and started his present grocery and meat business February 3, 1906. Because of his energy and enthusiasm and sound business tactics he is bound to realize his ambitions, and to see many years of activity in his wholesome, necessary and profitable calling. Mr. Hollister is social in his tendencies, is prominent among the Knights of Pythias and in the Universalist Church. Politically he subscribes to the principles and issues of the Republican party. He was one of the first to volunteer from Fulton County in the Spanish-American War, and creditably served through the greater part of the struggle as a member of Company D, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is popular and well liked and has hosts of friends throughout the town and county.

HOLT, Thomas A.—Of the younger generation of farmers whose efforts promise to lend vigor and prestige to the future of Bernadotte Township, special mention is due Thomas A. Holt, son of William Holt, the latter one of the large landowners and most successful agriculturists in Fulton County. Mr. Holt was born in the village of Bernadotte, Fulton County, October 1, 1870, and his entire life has been spent within the boundaries of this township. He received a thorough manual training under his father, and has always recognized farming as one of the best, most independent and most useful occupations of mankind.

The material assets of Mr. Holt are represented by the farm of forty acres on Section 18, purchased in 1896. Ten years of occupancy have individualized the place, and converted it into an indicator of the personal traits and characteristics of the owner. To some extent general farming is carried on, and various kinds of high grade stock graze in the pastures. The home is a roomy, comfortable one, and the barns and outbuildings are modern and in good repair. Mr. Holt's settlement upon his farm occurred at the time of his marriage, January 27, 1896, to Emma C. Hannon, who was born in Astoria, Ill., August 4, 1870. There are four children in the family, namely: Paul, born in 1897; Wayne, born in 1899; Helen, born in 1901; and Arthur, born in 1903. Mr. Holt is a Republican politically, and fraternally a Knight of Pythias. With his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has energy, resource and keen intelligence, which qualities insure him business success.

HOLT, William.—For more than thirty-five years the name of William Holt has been identified with Fulton County, and during that time his zeal has found an outlet in the occupations of peace and war, and his experiences have ranged from sickness and health, from poverty to prosperity. He is one of the very early families of Bernadotte Village, where he was born October 11, 1839, and to which came his father, Willard Holt, in 1831. Willard Holt and his wife, Minerva (Nichols) Holt, were born among the rugged hills of Vermont, and it would seem that something of the granite of their surroundings entered into the framing of their thoughts and aspirations. At any rate, their journey westward was accomplished only after the most severe sacrifices in order to purchase clothing, food and other equipment, and on the way they met with many obstacles and disadvantages incident to travel at that early day. To encourage him upon his arrival in the wilds, as Illinois then was known, Mr. Holt had the assurance of a comfortable livelihood from his trade of brick mason and plasterer, and this he followed in Bernadotte for the balance of his active life.

William Holt has grown up with Fulton County. The prairies of the Central West were as ignorant of their possibilities for usefulness as was the barefooted boy whose meager education was acquired at the first subscription school in his neighborhood. Eventually he began work on a farm and was thus employed when the Civil War presented a claim upon his energy and patriotism. Enlisting in August, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he went into camp at Peoria, and from there was ordered to the front, where, at Mission Ridge, the One Hundred and Third distinguished itself by charging up the ridge and capturing the rebel batteries. Later the regiment advanced to Atlanta, Ga., in all taking part in



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thirty engagements, and Mr. Holt remained an active factor in the ranks until at Raleigh, N. C., he was overcome by sunstroke and passed for dead. He had no hospital record, but through nerve and determination and by the aid of his commanding officer, Colonel Wright, he rallied sufficiently to be able to follow the regular routine of the camp, being finally discharged at Chicago, June 21, 1865.

After returning he was unable for some time to engage in active work, but having finally recovered he rented a farm in Bernadotte Township, purchased a team of horses and turned his attention to farming. On October 31, 1866, he was united in marriage to Mary Z. Brice, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 7, 1834, a daughter of William and Margaret (Martin) Brice, who were early settlers of Ohio, and died in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Holt became the parents of the following named children: Rachel J., born December 15, 1867, the wife of George David McDowell, of Kansas; Thomas, born October 1, 1870, a farmer in Bernadotte Township, who married Emma Hannon; and Frank, born November 24, 1878, who married Gertrude McCoy, and lives on a farm in McDonough County. In 1880 Mr. Holt purchased eighty acres of land on Section 18, Bernadotte Township, under heavy timber, all of which he has cleared and improved. Owing to affection of the eyes and heart, probably resulting from exposure during the Civil War, he has been unable to do any hard work during the past few years, and has handed over to younger strength a large part of the farm responsibility. Nevertheless, he has been an influence for good, leading a wholesome and simple life, honest in all of his undertakings, and public spiritedly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. In spite of illness and discouragement, he retains his hold upon the bright side of life, and his heart and sympathies go out to the interests and enthusiasms of the younger generation around him. Mr. Holt has voted the Republican ticket ever since the organization of that party, but he has never held office or been active in local politics. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOOPES, Henry Clay.—Of the men who have actively participated in the agricultural transformation of Vermont Township, this county, during the past quarter of a century, none are better or more favorably known than Henry Clay Hoopes, owner of a valuable farm on Section 16, and native of a farm a few miles distant from the village of Vermont, where he was born September 3, 1855. (For a more detailed account of the family, see sketch of John A. Hoopes on another page of this work.)

The early influences of Henry Clay Hoopes tended to an appreciation of agriculture as a means of livelihood, and as a boy he was trained to every demand of this important oc-

cupation. He had average educational opportunities, confined principally to the winter terms of school, and remained under the paternal roof until after his marriage, November 28, 1879, to Jane Mulkins, who was born in Howard County, Ind., May 7, 1860, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Le Masters) Mulkins. Mr. Mulkins died at the beginning of the Civil War, during the period between his enlistment and mustering in, and his wife subsequently married James Patterson, with whom she came to Illinois in 1868, her death occurring in 1877.

In 1880 Mr. Hoopes purchased eighty acres of land on Section 16, Vermont Township, thirty acres of which were under cultivation, and the balance he cleared of timber and undergrowth, in time adding thirty acres to the original investment. That he has been one of the busy men of the community is apparent from the many changes which he has wrought upon his farm, and the excellent equipment which lightens labor and contributes to economic results. Twenty-two years upon the same property have witnessed a realization of his most practical ambitions, and have placed him among the scientific and progressive landmen of the township. The telephone and rural delivery are but two of the advantages which his energy has helped to introduce, and the splendid rural thoroughfares and well-kept fences speak volumes for the public-spiritedness of himself and his fellow agriculturists.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes have had eight children: Homer M., born December 20, 1880, who died April 26, 1904; Elmer, who died at the age of eighteen months, May 25, 1885; Harry, born November 20, 1885; Fannie A., born September 7, 1880, who was married Easter Sunday, 1906, to Ira J. Brown, a farmer of Vermont Township; Johnnie, born August 20, 1890; Ethel J., born April 17, 1894; Lorena Bell, born October 26, 1896; and Donna H., who died at the age of eighteen months. Politically Mr. Hoopes is extremely liberal, although he leans to the side of Republicanism. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes, as well as Harry and Fannie, are members of the Christian Church, and are active in its social and benevolent work. The children have been given the best educations the neighborhood affords, and all are studious and purposeful young people. Mr. Hoopes himself is appreciated for his sterling traits of character, for his genial manner and his substantial contribution to the well-being of the township in which his entire life has been passed.

HOOPES, John A.—Few men have contributed more practical encouragement to grain and general produce raisers in Fulton County than John A. Hoopes, whose milling and elevator business has been one of the chief commercial factors of Ipava and vicinity since 1888. With

a variety of experience to back him in his project, Mr. Hoopes purchased forty acres of land adjoining Ipava in 1887, at \$100 per acre, and the extent of the improvements since instituted may be surmised when it is known that recently he refused \$250 an acre for the same. In fact, the present equipment would be sufficient for the conduct of a four hundred instead of a forty-acre farm. In 1888 he began the purchase of grain and general Central Western products, and since has erected a mill with a capacity of 300 bushels every fifteen hours, and which manufactures all kinds of grain foods except flour. The elevator has a capacity of 10,000 bushels. A large amount of mill feed and patent stock foods is kept on hand, and the extensive trade maintains the old while constantly adding new customers.

The financial success of Mr. Hoopes is augmented by a moral influence second to none in the community. He carries with him into business and social life a splendid ethical perspective, and a capacity for acknowledging the good and weeding out the undesirable in general existence. His origin and training have fostered this discrimination. Born on a farm in Vermont Township, Fulton County, December 20, 1849, he is a son of Ellis and Grace (Foulke) Hoopes, the former born at Chester, Pa., in 1804, and the latter near Brandywine, same State, in 1810. The paternal branch of his family traces its origin to the great house of Lancaster, and claims both Scotch and English ancestry. The maternal family knew generations of existence in picturesque Wales. Both the Hoopes and Foulke families were established in the State of Ohio during pioneer days, where the parents were married, and whence they came to Vermont Township, Fulton County, in 1842. It was their fate to endure the struggles and deprivations which confronted the settler in his frontier home, and the father tilled his land and helped to subdue the wilderness until the death of his wife in 1879. He then went to live with his son Henry, where his death occurred in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. Reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, he maintained the simple tenets of that faith during his entire life, rearing his children in an uncompromising attitude towards truth and morality. He was quiet and unostentatious, avoiding all publicity, and craving no official or other recognition. It was his good fortune to live and to see his twelve children grow to maturity, and his five sons and seven daughters settled in homes of their own. Ten of his children are living. The oldest daughter, Margaret, the widow of Abner Wileman, died in 1895, her husband having been killed at the battle of Stone River during the Civil War, while serving as regimental color-bearer in Company B, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Elizabeth, the widow of Anson Haskins, of Erie, Kan., is now deceased;

Susan and her husband, Lewis Kelly, are both deceased; Sarah, widow of Rufus Rhodes, lives in Red Lands, Cal.; William, a farmer of Vermont Township, served in Company B, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years; Ann, a resident of Vermont, Ill., married for her first husband Amos Miller, a soldier of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, who died in the hospital at Quincy, Ill., and, for her second husband, Thomas Nelson, a soldier of Company G, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, also now deceased; Silas F., a resident of Santa Cruz, Cal., served during the war in the regimental band of the Third Illinois Cavalry; Ellis is a resident of Vermont, this State; Ruth is the wife of Stephen Frazier, of Viola, Richland County, Wis.; John A.; Mary, wife of Woodson Brown, of Barnhill, Wayne County, Ill.; and Henry C., a farmer of Vermont Township.

That life held something besides a placid country existence became apparent to John A. Hoopes when the Civil War broke over the land, and he saw his brothers depart upon their mission of uncertain issue. He was fourteen years old when he enlisted, January 26, 1864, in Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or until the end of hostilities. Joining the regiment in Lynnville, Tenn., in March, following, he was with Sherman during the famous march to the sea, and eventually took part in the grand review in Washington, D. C. The Fiftieth was mustered out of service July 13, 1865, and a sadder, wiser and more resourceful lad returned to his duties on the paternal farm in Vermont Township. In the fall of 1867 the unrest created by his comparatively brief military experience found vent as a member of the Regular Army, which he joined in Wisconsin, September 25th, having arrived in Wisconsin the year previous. As a member of Light Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, he was stationed at Leavenworth, Kan., and soon began a three years' service on the frontier of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and New Mexico. After his discharge at Fort Riley, Kan., September 25, 1870, he returned to Vermont Township, and again took up farming as a means of livelihood.

October 12, 1871, Mr. Hoopes was united in marriage to Josephine M. Knock, who was born in Farmer Township, Fulton County, in April, 1853, a daughter of Daniel E. and Phoebe (Easley) Knock, natives of Delaware and Ohio, respectively. In 1876 Mr. Hoopes bought a 163-acre farm in Bernadotte Township and lived thereon until, disposing of the same, he removed to Ipava in 1883. For a year he was interested in the hardware business in Ipava, and for two years followed carpentering and building, at the end of that time purchasing the farm which he since has owned and occupied adjoining the town. Mr. and Mrs. Hoopes are the parents of the following named children: Bessie L., who died in infancy; F.

Raymond, who is in the restaurant business in Ipava; Josephine A., wife of A. V. MacDougal, of Atlanta, Neb.; Grace, wife of Clyde Morley, of Libertyville, Iowa; Luther L., who married Lizzie Busey and lives in Kewanee, Ill.; Paul E., a bookkeeper and stenographer at San Bernardino, Cal.; Frances E., wife of Fred Brown, of Farmer Township, Fulton County; Clinton B., a student; and Edith H., living at home.

Mr. Hoopes has watched the development of Fulton County for more than half a century, and during that time has been an integral factor in its material and general growth. He is especially active in the cause of temperance and has worked with might and main for the destruction of the liquor traffic. He is a member of the State League, and an honorary member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He also is a member of the National Anti-Cigarette League, which has for its object the abolition of the use of tobacco in any form by minors. Mr. Hoopes is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes generously to this, as to other interests and charities. He is a large-hearted, well-balanced and very popular man, intensely interested in all that pertains to the lasting welfare of the community.

HORN, Jacob.—Identified with Fulton County for fifty-two years and known chiefly as a soldier whose subsequent efforts have been handicapped by physical disability due to war's insatiable demands, Jacob Horn has succeeded in spite of difficulties that to some would seem insurmountable, and is the owner of eighty-three acres of finely improved land in Woodland Township. Born in Knox County, Ohio, September 27, 1836, Mr. Horn is a son of Martin L. and Julia (Oller) Horn, natives of Washington County, Pa., and of German ancestry. Martin Horn brought his family to Fulton County in 1854, settling in the west half of Woodland Township, where his death occurred in 1886. His first wife died in 1863 and he subsequently married Maria Kelly, who died in 1870. Later still he married Martha Severn, who now lives in Browning, Schuyler County, Ill. Of the first union eight children were born, six of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. The others were: John, a retired farmer of Saunders County, Neb.; Isaac, a retired farmer living in Astoria; one daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Miers, of Fandon, McDonough County; Ellen, wife of Solomon Miers, of Astoria; Rebecca, wife of Jacob Baumgartner, a carpenter and builder of Sumnum; Sarah Ann, deceased wife of Martin Ely, of Woodland Township, and Molly, deceased wife of Jackson Horton, of Woodland Township. Mr. Horn was an uncompromising Democrat, but conceded to others the freedom of opinion which he demanded for himself.

Jacob Horn was eighteen years old when he came to Fulton County and he lived with his father until his marriage, August 27, 1858, to

Nancy Bateson, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, and came to Fulton County with her parents in 1856. The Bateson family settled in Lewistown, where they remained for some years, but finally located on the farm now owned by Mr. Horn in Section 15, Woodland Township. After his marriage Mr. Horn located on land along the Vermont Road, west of Astoria, and in 1861 built a house for his family on his father's farm in Woodland Township. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and shortly after was overtaken by nervous prostration, in consequence of which he was transferred to the Invalid Corps at Louisville, Ky. Later he was sent to Indianapolis, Ind., on garrison duty, and there helped to guard 10,000 Rebel prisoners. In addition to his own frail health he was destined to undergo a serious strain on account of the news of his wife's death, August 9, 1863. Only the week before he had received a letter from her stating that she and the children were well and encouraging him in his life as a soldier. On receipt of the sad intelligence of his wife's death he was at once given a furlough and returned home to provide a home for his children, soon thereafter rejoining his regiment, from which he was honorably discharged at the end of the three years' service. The children of this marriage were: Lewis E., a farmer of Woodland Township; Nancy E., who died at the age of twelve years; William Lincoln, of Pasadena, Cal., and Lorena, who died in infancy in 1868.

For three years after the war Mr. Horn was unable to perform manual labor. In 1868 he contracted a second marriage, this time with Margaret Shelby, a native of Virginia, who came to Fulton County with her parents in 1857, and of this union there were three children: Sadie, wife of Walter Merrill, living on the old homestead; Abbie, wife of Mace D. Keeper, a farmer of Woodland Township, and Daniel, an invalid, living with his father.

About 1881 Mr. Horn bought his present farm of eighty-three acres on Section 15, Woodland Township, and since has made important improvements, transforming it into a valuable and productive property. Notwithstanding his enfeebled condition he assisted in making the 10,000 rails required for fencing the farm and has set out many of the trees, which have converted it into one of the best fruit-raising properties in the township. He is surrounded with the comforts and conveniences due to a courageous and tried soldier, and many evidences abound of his taste and enterprise during the fifty odd years of his connection with the history of Fulton County.

Ever since he heard Abraham Lincoln make a speech in favor of freedom in 1854, Mr. Horn has been identified in his political convictions with the Republican party. He also holds pronounced prohibition views, resulting largely from what he saw in the army of the bad ef-

fect of liquor. He has been a member of the Christian Church ever since he was seventeen years old, while his wife is connected with the United Brethren denomination. Mr. Horn has filled various public trusts but of late years has been practically retired from business except the superintendence of his farming interests.

HOVELL, Jacob John.—For the past eleven years the meat market of Jacob John Hovell has been one of the chief sources of food supply in the town of Avon. Many causes contribute to the success of this popular merchant, not the least of which is a thorough knowledge of his business and a determination to keep his particular branch thereof up to the highest known standard. His shop is made attractive through the strict observance of cleanliness and order, the courtesy of clerks, moderation of prices and good quality of products.

Mr. Hovell has known no other home than Fulton County, where he was born May 14, 1843. The name of his father, Thomas Hovell, is enrolled among the very early settlers of this section, he having arrived here in the summer of 1838. Thomas Hovell was born in England February 14, 1809, and sailed to America in 1836, locating first in Ohio, whence he removed a year later to Iowa, and thence to Fulton County. Purchasing land in the vicinity of Ellisville, he engaged in general farming and with comparatively little to start on acquired the ownership of about 1,400 acres of land. His success necessarily indicated stable character and business qualities, and he had a moral nature in keeping with his sagacity and thrift. He married in early life Prudence Reynolds, who was a native of Indiana, born May 25, 1820, and to whose practical co-operation he attributed much of his good fortune.

In his youth Jacob J. Hovell acquired a knowledge of both farming saw-milling, of which he made practical use until establishing his present business in Avon in 1895. He received a common school education and has always been public spirited and in favor of excellent schools and general advantages for the youth of the county. In Prairie City, Ill., September 8, 1875, he married Mary E. Bradbury, a native also of Fulton County, born October 29, 1849. Seven children have been added to his family: Leon L., Flora L., May, Frank T., Prudence, Alice and Oren. Mr. Hovell espoused the cause of Democracy in early life and has filled the local offices of Road Commissioner and Tax Collector. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow. His long residence within its boundaries and his association with at least three lines of business have given him a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and materially contribute to the maintenance of his present large and lucrative meat business.

HOWARD, Isaac.—In the fall of 1831 a crude and heavily laden wagon drawn by oxen ended

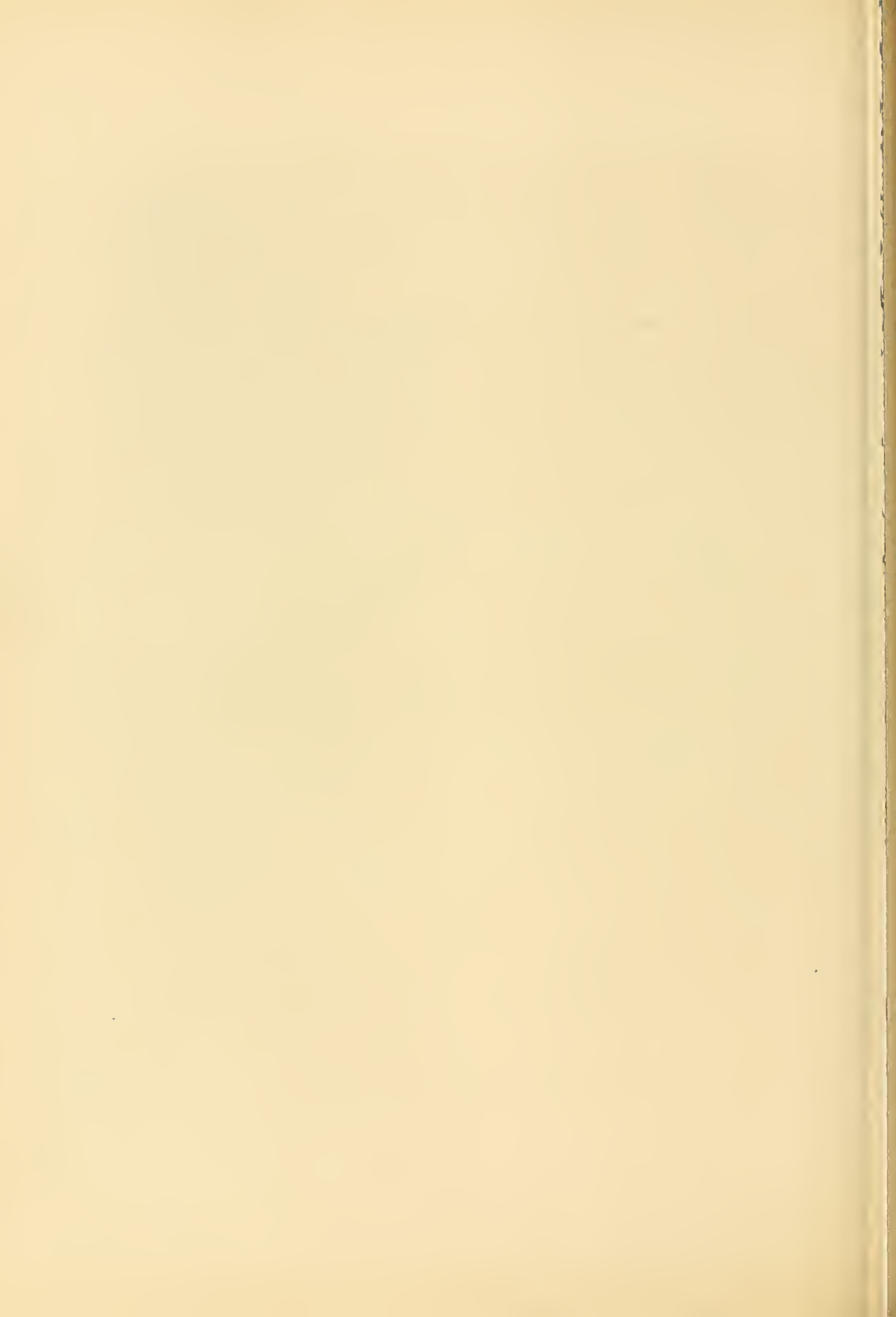
its long overland journey in the search for a desirable location, and upon its occupants alighting near what now is Smithfield, Fulton County, still another family was added to the human toilers who were to add vigor and purpose to the early history of Illinois. The owner of the ox-team was Samuel Howard, who was born in Virginia in 1800, and the wife who accompanied him and who later shared his hardships and discouragements with fortitude and patience, formerly was Anna Alderman, a native of New York State, born there in 1802. But for a short time only the travelers occupied their log habitation, moving then to the vicinity of Bernadotte, near Table Grove, where they built another cabin and began the cultivation of 190 acres of land obtained from the Government. Samuel Howard was not destined to a prolonged Illinois career, for long before his dreams of wealth came true his death occurred prematurely in 1838, sixty-nine years ago.

The year after the arrival of his parents in Illinois, in the pioneer home in Table Grove Township, on March 20, 1832, Isaac Howard was born, and at the age of six years was left fatherless. Early responsibility awaited his growing strength and he became a farm hand in different parts of the county, through his energy and economy saving a considerable sum of money, as wealth was counted at that time and place. In 1852 he was able to arrange for the purchase of 320 acres of land in Section 20, Cass Township, and February 21, 1856, brought a wife to preside over his domain, who since has contributed much to his success and advancement. In girlhood Mrs. Howard was Hannah Baughman, a native of Cass Township, and born January 26, 1837. She became the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy. Those still living are: John W., of Smithfield; Charles G., at Canton, and Luella, wife of Alfred Voorhees. Mr. Howard made all of the improvements on his place, substituted his early residence for one of modern construction and convenience and built barns which provided facilities for stock-raising and storage. In 1900 he retired from active life, and since has sold all of his land but the sixty acres upon which he is passing the evening of his life. He has gained moderate wealth and honor while pursuing his industrious and well directed career, and has not only set an example of practical, intelligent farming, but has served his township in satisfactory manner as Supervisor, Assessor and Collector. Mr. Howard is a man of scrupulous honor and all his life long has observed fairness and consideration toward his fellowmen.

HOWARD, J. W., a well known and prosperous merchant of Smithfield, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Cass Township, Fulton County in 1861, a son of Isaac and Hannah (Baughman) Howard, natives of Fulton County. Isaac Howard was born in 1832. His home was on Section 29, Cass Township, where he always followed farm-



Joseph A. Middlekauff.



ing with success. He served as Township Supervisor for several terms.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and in early youth received his primary education in the public school in Smithfield. For some years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing in that line until 1887. In that year he bought a stock of hardware in Smithfield and has since conducted a general hardware concern, including paints, oils, fencing, etc., also having a tinshop connected with the store. The business was originally started by C. K. Parvin, who was succeeded by R. H. James, who, in turn, disposed of it to Mr. Howard. Mr. Howard is also a member of the firm of Howard Brothers, of Canton, Ill., and is the owner of a harness shop in Cuba, Ill., where he has built a store. His business enterprises have all proved successful, and he is recognized as a sound and energetic business man.

In 1891 Mr. Howard was united in marriage with Clara Zeigler, a native of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have been blessed with four children, namely: Ray, Anna, Edith and Ruth. Fraternaly Mr. Howard is affiliated with the M. W. A.

HOWETER, Benjamin, who is among the most successful farmers in Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Berks County, Pa., on February 12, 1847. He is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Lighy) Howeter, natives of the Keystone State. Benjamin Howeter, Sr., settled with his family in Fulton County in 1866, locating on a farm in Section 27, Cass Township. There he carried on farming successfully for many years, and at the time of his death, in 1899, was the owner of 460 acres of very productive and well improved land. He was a farmer of great energy, perseverance and thrift and a citizen of the best repute.

Benjamin Howeter was brought up on the paternal farm, and in boyhood fully utilized the advantages of the district schools in the vicinity of his Pennsylvania home. Since early manhood he has been constantly engaged in farming and has devoted considerable attention to the raising of stock. He is the owner of 157 acres of land in Section 27, Cass Township, and 120 acres in Section 22. All the improvements on his property have been made by him, his comfortable and attractive residence being erected in 1904.

On April 15, 1869, Mr. Howeter was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Mary E. Slock, who was born in Pennsylvania and is a daughter of Conrad and Anna (Reichert) Slock, natives of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Howeter are the parents of five children, as follows: Charles, Amelia (Mrs. Joachim), Cora E. (Mrs. Huffman), Jesse A. and Loren A., at home. In political contests Mr. Howeter votes the Republican ticket. He has made, in the long years of his unremitting labor in Cass Township, a most creditable record as a farmer and citizen.

In his church membership he has been a Lutheran from boyhood and his wife is also identified with that denomination, while most of the children are adherents to the United Brethren Church.

HUBBLE, William Thomas.—A comparatively recent recruit to the farming contingent of Union Township, Fulton County, is William Thomas Hubble, who, in 1899, transferred his allegiance from his native State of Virginia, where he was born in Smith County, November 27, 1866. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Houston) Hubble, were born in Ohio, and the former accompanied his parents to Virginia when a child, remaining in the Old Dominion for the balance of his life. He was a farmer by occupation and possessed considerable business ability.

The youth of William Thomas Hubble was spent on his father's farm and he was educated in the common schools. February 18, 1894, in Prairie City, McDonough County, he was united in marriage to Etta May Zuck, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., April 6, 1871, and of which union there is a son, Charles E. When Mr. Hubble first arrived in Fulton County he worked as a farm hand, having comparatively small means to depend on, but some three years ago purchased his present farm of 160 acres in Union Township. During his brief occupancy many changes have been made upon the property, and the presence of an orderly, practical and intelligent manager is everywhere apparent. Mr. Hubble is engaging in general farming and stock-raising, with a decided preference for the latter department of agriculture. He is a Republican in politics, and is at present serving his township as School Director. In religion he is identified with the Universalist Church.

HUDDLESON, Thomas, a well known farmer of Lee Township, Fulton County, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 16, 1848, the son of Mahlon Huddleson, a native of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca (Couch) Huddleson, born in New Jersey. The son Thomas spent his life with his parents until 1858, when at ten years of age, his father having died, he came to Illinois with an uncle who settled in Lee Township, Fulton County, which has since been the home of the subject of this sketch and where, since reaching years of maturity, he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. In this time his career has been one of marked success, and he is now the owner of 240 acres of the most valuable land in Lee Township.

Mr. Huddleson has been twice married, first in Lee Township, on May 13, 1877, to Elizabeth Jumps, of McLean County, Ill., who was born July 15, 1850. His second wife's maiden name was Ella Maskin, who was born in Pennsylvania July 3, 1847, and to whom he was married November 10, 1892. Mr. Huddleson is the father of seven children, namely: Bert P.,

Lulu M., Effie, Nettie, Wilbur, Gertrude and Lester. In his religious faith Mr. Huddleson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes an active interest in educational matters in his home township, and for several years has served as School Director. In his political relations Mr. Huddleson acts in co-operation with the Democratic party.

HUDSON, (Prof.) Joseph Samuel.—The Canton Sanitarium, established in May, 1902, by Prof. Joseph S. Hudson, has so far realized the expectations of its founder and gained its hold upon the public confidence as to suggest its future recognition among the leading establishments for healing in Fulton County. Its facilities for the care of the sick are modern and complete, its rooms sunny and well ventilated and the most scientific and experienced care is promised those who entrust themselves to its benefits. Prof. Hudson is a healer of long standing, and since the beginning of his practice has shown a tendency to think for himself and draw away from many of the dogmas which have held medical science in leash for centuries. He has ability, independence and originality. Born in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, March 18, 1849, he comes of a family long established in the Buckeye State, of which also both of his parents were natives. Educated in the public schools, he in time went to Emporia, Lyon County, Kan., where he graduated in Prof. Hanlin's Institute of Healing. He also took a diploma from the Wittmer Institute of Healing, which has a national reputation. He traveled for some time, stopping certain days in other towns in Kansas, finally locating permanently in Canton.

In 1881 Prof. Hudson married Mary S. Maulsby, a native of Canton, Ill., and daughter of William and Matilda (Turner) Maulsby. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Hudson was an educator. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Sterling Turner, who came to Fulton County in 1830, and there settled and raised a family of thirteen children, Mrs. Hudson's mother being the oldest. Her father came to Fulton County with his parents in 1830. Her uncle and mother's brother, William P. Turner, who came to Fulton County the same year with her father, was one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county, especially in church and Sunday-school work, being accustomed to attend County, State and National Conventions, and having established the first Sunday school in Fulton County. He was interested in the movement for the establishment of an industrial college, but died before the plan was realized.

Mrs. Hudson's parents were married in 1837, and she was one of a family of two children, her only sister being Mrs. Margaret Orr, wife of Alexander Orr, now a resident of Canton. Mrs. Hudson received her education in the neighborhood of Bethel Chapel and later in the High School of Canton, where she fitted herself

for teaching, in which she engaged in 1860, finally retiring in 1896. Her active work in this line covered a period of twenty years, during which she was employed at different times in Fulton, Stark, Knox and Logan Counties, Ill., and in Dundy County, Neb. Prof. and Mrs. Hudson are members of the Methodist Church. Prof. Hudson is a Republican in politics, but is not an office seeker, devoting his energies almost exclusively to the management of his sanitarium. He is a genial and approachable gentleman, sympathetic in his nature and disposed to look upon the humanitarian as well as scientific side of his profession.

HUFFORD, Levi.—None of the pioneer farmers of Fulton County has made a more enviable record than the gentleman whose name begins this biographical record, and who stands prominent and conspicuous among the steadily diminishing group of early settlers, whose labors laid the foundation of the prosperity of that region. Mr. Hufford was born in Scott County, Ind., January 12, 1831, and is a son of George and Mary (Vest) Hufford, of whom the latter was born near Frankfort, Ky., and was a relative of the late Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri. George Hufford and his wife were married in Kentucky and some time afterward moved to Scott County, Ind., where the husband died in 1832. In the following year his widow moved to Fulton County, Ill., where she died about the year 1860. She and her husband were the parents of the following children besides Levi: Eliza, who married Andrew Fouts and had one child, Martin, all being deceased; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Abner Ford, also deceased, leaving a family; James, who served four years in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participated in many hard-fought battles, returned home and was killed by the cars in Polk County, Mo.; Wesley, deceased, who married Nancy Bull, also deceased, and Francis M., a member of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who was captured at Shiloh, taken to Memphis, Tenn., died in the hospital there and was buried in the National Cemetery.

After her husband's death the mother of these children lived solely for her family. She kept them together until they reached mature years and had the pleasure of seeing them all comfortably situated before she departed this life. She was a woman of noble qualities, conscientious, considerate, diligent in well doing and was a devout member of the United Brethren Church.

Levi Hufford was about two years old when his mother brought him to Fulton County. He was reared on a farm and was mentally trained in the primitive district schools of that period. He made his home with his brother-in-law, Andrew Fouts, until he was eighteen years old and then went to work at the carpenter's trade. After learning this he began contracting and building, and under his supervision were con-

structed many of the best houses in that part of the county, which still stand as monuments to his skill. Mr. Hufford purchased his first forty acres of land in Buckheart Township, Fulton County. It was covered with timber and the price was \$700. He cleared and grubbed this tract and out of it made a farm which he sold, going then to Doniphan County, Kan., where he bought a tract of 160 acres. He never saw this land, but disposed of it at a profit of \$1,000. He then purchased eighty acres of improved land in Buckheart Township, which he also sold, buying the 160 acres in Section 5, Liverpool Township, on which he now lives and which constitutes one of the finest farming properties in that portion of Fulton County. All of his undertakings have resulted successfully and he has accumulated a handsome competency. Mr. Hufford was one of the organizers of the Canton National Bank, in which he holds considerable stock, which commands a large premium, having doubled in value. The total assets of the bank are \$1,000,000 and it is one of the most stable financial institutions in that city. Mr. Hufford has been one of the busiest men in Fulton County. He devotes a good deal of attention to stock-raising, and the cattle and hogs on his farm are of superior grades.

In December, 1856, Mr. Hufford was united in marriage with Marinda J. Johnson, a daughter of the venerable Dr. Isaac Johnson, one of the pioneers of Fulton County. This union resulted in the following children: Eugene, who resides on the home place; Sophronia, wife of Elmer Post, a farmer of Putman Township, Fulton County; Chloe, wife of Charles H. Conklin; Rosetta, wife of Henry Moran, a farmer in Buckheart Township, and Mabel, wife of Prof. Charles L. Wallace, of Canton, Fulton County. The mother of this family died in April, 1892. In politics Mr. Hufford is a strong Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont and has steadfastly supported the Republican party throughout his life. Mr. Hufford is held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances.

HUGHES, Edward Burns, M. D.—The professional experience of Dr. Edward Burns Hughes has been acquired in the local schools in several towns in Illinois, including those near Cuba, where he was born July 25, 1840; Bernadotte, Ipava, Smithfield and Canton, the last named city having been his home since October, 1899. The Doctor represents one of the early families of Illinois, long identified with agriculture, his parents being George Washington and Margaret Ann (Boylan) Hughes, the former born in Rome, Ga., and the latter in Ohio. George W. Hughes enlisted from Lewistown, Ill., in Captain Sains' Light Horse Cavalry during the Black Hawk War, and participated in the battle which resulted in Stillman's defeat near Rock River. George W. Hughes died near Lew-

istown, Ill., in March, 1849, when the son, Edward B., was less than nine years of age.

His mother having married again in 1855, the subject of this sketch was thrown entirely upon his own resources. After receiving his primary education in the local public schools he also took a course in Hedding College at Abingdon, Ill., and in 1858 began teaching, which he continued for twenty-five years, in the meantime studying medicine, and for ten years of this period (1873-83) practiced medicine in conjunction with his calling as a teacher, having previously taken a course in the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa. He was esteemed for his thoroughness in instruction and his excellence in discipline, and his schools invariably maintained a high standard of practical scholarship and deportment. During this quarter of a century he was something more than an educator, his energies reaching out into active interest in politics, during which he received the support of the Democratic party in many offices of trust and responsibility. In Bernadotte Township he was Town Clerk and Road Commissioners, and was also Clerk in both Cass and Pleasant Townships.

The marriage of Dr. Hughes to Angenette Tuthill occurred in Bernadotte, Ill., August 25, 1869, and of this union there is a son, Claude David. Mrs. Hughes was a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools of Bushnell, Ill. Mrs. Hughes died July 10, 1890, after a lingering illness of neurasthenia, ascites, or general dropsy. He has not since remarried. He has one son who is unmarried. Dr. Hughes is an honored member of different branches of the Masonic fraternity (A. F. & A. M., R. A. M. and R. & S. M.), Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. He possesses in generous measure the qualities which make the personally popular as well as financially successful physician, and his reputation is firmly established as an earnest, cautious and painstaking healer of men.

HUGHES, Emmett J., the popular and efficient City Clerk of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 12, 1878, a son of T. F. and Susan (Ronston) Hughes, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who came to Lewistown in 1879. His father died in 1898, but his mother and her three children survive. Of these, Wilbur, a druggist, resides in Keokuk, Iowa, and Arthur is employed as clerk in a furniture store in Lewistown.

In boyhood Emmett J. Hughes attended the public schools, and, at intervals, applied himself to various kinds of work. For three years before he left school he followed painting a part of the time, and for five years thereafter was employed as janitor of the high school. He is a young man of ability, of good mental attainments and of strict integrity. His success in life is attributable solely to his own

energy and perseverance. Politically Mr. Hughes is a Democrat. He was elected Township Clerk by a large majority, although ordinarily the township is heavily Republican. In 1903 he was nominated by the People's party for City Clerk of Lewistown, and was elected by a decisive margin. Again, in 1905, he was elected City Clerk on the same ticket by the largest majority received by any candidate. His conduct of this office has been highly efficient and has met with signal approbation. Fraternally Mr. Hughes is affiliated with the K. of P.

HUGHES, George W.—The active career of George W. Hughes is a part of the yesterday of Fulton County, but his substantial agricultural and political efforts are constantly brought to mind by his familiar presence in Astoria, to which he retired in May, 1882, and where he owns a comfortable home amid pleasant surroundings. Of French maternal ancestry, Mr. Hughes was born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, January 12, 1822, and is the second oldest of the five sons of Colonel Taylor and Mary (De Moss) Hughes, natives of Maryland.

Colonel Taylor Hughes was born near Baltimore, Mr., and served as a soldier during the War of 1812, being present at and participating in the battle of Baltimore. During this critical struggle his wife, anxiously waiting in her home near the city of Baltimore, listened in fear to the booming of musketry and cannon. After the War of 1812 he came to Ohio and settled near Wooster in that State. In the fall of 1840—the year of General William Henry Harrison's election to the Presidency—he brought his family to Fulton County, Ill., settling in Woodland Township, where all his sons remained until the establishment of homes of their own. While residing in Ohio he served as Colonel of the State Militia, and served as officer of a Light Horse Company. With the exception of a short time spent in Kansas, Colonel Hughes continued to make his home in Woodland Township, Fulton County, until his death in 1874, at the age of eighty-four years, his wife surviving him six years and dying at the age of eighty-six years. Of their descendants John D., the oldest son, born in Maryland, died in Summum, Fulton County; William T., born in Ohio, died in Woodland Township and is buried near Summum; Joshua Hughes, born in Ohio, died in Summum, and Neil, the youngest, found his last resting place in the same peaceful town. Colonel Hughes was prominent as a farmer and politician in Maryland, Ohio and Illinois, in the former State supporting the Whig cause and in the two latter States endorsing the principles of Republicanism. He was quiet and unassuming in manner, but the possessor of much force of character and determination. In religion he was a Baptist, while his wife attended the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the acquirement of an education George W. Hughes was confronted with many serious

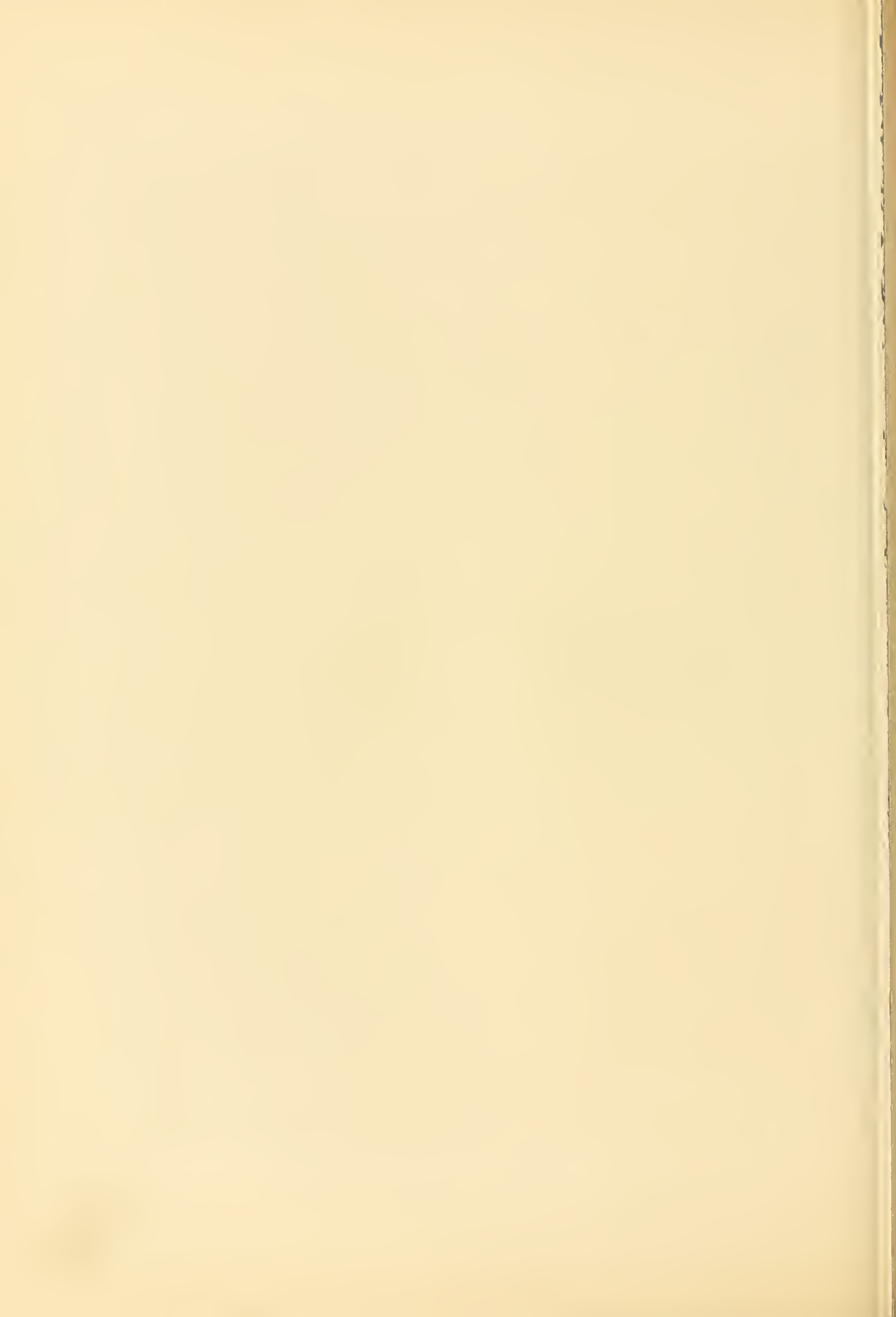
obstacles, chief among which was the necessity for assisting with the family maintenance. He was consumed with a hunger for knowledge while still very young, and at odd times devoured every book that came within reach of the humble household. At night, when the weary members had gone to their rest, he tarried in the glow of the fireplace, studying arithmetic, grammar and geography and reading the records of the men whose deeds have enlivened the march of the ages. He readily recalls reading in the last rays of the daylight, when his arms were swollen and sore from swinging the cradle for eighteen consecutive days. After his marriage, in 1843, to Susan Elliott, he rented a farm in Woodland Township and then bought a small tract of land, adding thereto until he owned 280 acres in one body. Possessed of shrewd business ability, his investments always have resulted in gain, and his energy has converted a comparatively unimproved tract into one of more than average fertility. For the greater part Mr. Hughes has either sold or divided his property among his children, but still retains an income sufficient for all reasonable needs, and in addition assists many less fortunate than himself.

The first wife of Mr. Hughes died October 9, 1881, leaving nine of her eleven children, two having died in infancy. Of those who attained maturity, Hannah Maria is the wife of Ellis Shields, of the vicinity of Summum; Myron A. married Miranda Salesbury and died in Nebraska; Ariel Josephine is the wife of John J. Shields, of Canton; Emma (deceased) was the wife of George Saulsbury, of Woodland Township; Helen A. is the wife of Preston Prather, a farmer of Astoria Township; Julius is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and Taylor is deceased. October 18, 1883, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Mrs. Addie L. Cook (nee Bader) as his second wife, who, by her former marriage, had four children: Alva B., of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Park H., of Ogden, Utah, General Agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad; Raymond, proprietor of the Ogden Steam Dye Works, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Essie, wife of Orlando Ewall, a grocer in Council Bluffs. Mr. Hughes is a Republican in politics and has held several local offices of importance, being a Justice of the Peace during the administration of Governors Matteson and Bissell. He is noted for his liberality and public spiritedness and for his generous support of education and other enlightening agencies. In his religious views he is a Free Thinker.

HUGHES, (Rev.) John.—In Rev. John Hughes is found one of the most wholesome and human of philosophers and most courageous ethical teachers that Fulton County ever has known. The fragrance of his faith, the encouragement to be found in his business success, the extent of his insight and services as a legislator, the strength and dynamic power of his public ut-



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terances and his maintenance of the truth in which he believes and for which he ever has been ready to make war when attacked, unite in the making of a career of more than average purpose and usefulness. Table Grove, the present home of Mr. Hughes, has been the returning place of his life ever since his family was established in Fulton County in the autumn of 1834. He then was three months old and had accompanied his parents, George and Esther (Mayo) Hughes, in a wagon from what then was Geddis, but now is Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y., where he was born June 1, 1824. The father also was born in Geddis and the mother was a native of Bridgeport, N. Y., the former being of Welsh ancestry and of the fifth generation of his family in America.

George Hughes, the father, was a farmer in New York State, and upon his arrival in Fulton County took up land in Farmers Township, where his wife died December 20, 1891, at age of seventy-nine, his own death occurring July 31, 1881. Mr. Hughes was a man of character and personality, and wielded a strong influence over those around him. He was a preacher and follower of the gospel of industry and had pronounced opinions upon religion, politics and the general conduct of life. He was a staunch Republican and deeply grounded in the Universalist faith, to the propagation of which he contributed for many years. He conquered rather than was conquered by the hardships of the frontier, and when prosperity smiled upon the prairies he readily adapted himself to its demands and prerogatives. No man of his time and place succeeded to a greater measure of respect from his fellowmen. Of his two sons Freeman died in infancy.

At a very early period in his life John Hughes evinced a predilection for study, and whatever leisure could be found when his home tasks were done was turned to the acquisition of knowledge. He had the power of concentration, and therefore the gift of memory, qualities which have converted his brain into a storehouse of profound and useful knowledge. It was his good fortune to graduate from the Farmington High School to Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., and it was during the latter part of his collegiate life that he entered upon study for the Universalist ministry. In 1854, at the age of twenty, he preached in Avon his first sermon, and thereafter he maintained his research along theological lines until entering upon his active ministerial career in Macomb, Ill., in 1860. From 1861 until 1867 he preached wherever duty called, often riding long distances through the country and undergoing the trying experiences and hardships of the early pioneer preacher. In the meantime he had developed debating power, which for many years he vigorously applied to the spread of the Universalist doctrine, then but imperfectly understood. Unquestionably he was the best defender the church ever had in this part of the Central West, and he unhesitatingly accepted every

challenge, regardless of the creed, denomination or standing of his opponents in debate. In 1866 he had a debate with Joshua Dunham, at Pennington's Point, lasting four days, and in 1868 built the church at Table Grove after a debate with Elder J. C. Reynolds, deceased. Since its organization he has been connected with the Table Grove Church about eighteen years. In 1872 he held a debate with a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, Rev. J. H. Hughey, D. D., which resulted in the building of a Universalist Church in Bloomfield, Iowa, of which he had charge eleven years, and at Lafayette, Starke County, he held a debate with Clark Braden and thereafter built the church at that place. After a debate at Elmer, Mo., with Elder W. P. Throgmorton he erected a church at Atlanta, near Elmer, making the fourth church erected by him as results of his argumentative powers. He was two years pastor of the church at Muskegon, Mich., and for the same length of time was located at Litchfield, Ill. During all of these years he has conducted church campaigns in various parts of the Western States, and through his instrumentality several congregations have been organized and placed on a working basis.

During the Civil War Mr. Hughes was a staunch Republican, but when the money question became an issue he espoused the cause of Democracy. He was a member of the State Legislature from the Forty-third District in 1900 and again in 1902, and besides supporting the Local Option bill, introduced a measure giving the wife equal rights with the husband in the guardianship of children. At the present time Illinois is the twelfth State to adopt this just measure. In addition he introduced a bill giving tax-paying women the right of franchise for all save constitutional offices. The political services of Mr. Hughes have been marked by the same public spiritedness and zeal which characterize his other activities, and emphasize his nearness to the common needs of the people and his hearty sympathy with their ideals and aspirations.

The marriage of Mr. Hughes and Jemima Bailey occurred September 13, 1855, and of the union there were four children: An infant who died unnamed; George, a lawyer by profession and a farmer residing near Yates City, Ill.; Charles E., occupying the old homestead, and Lizzie, wife of W. D. Perry, a farmer of Farmers Township. Mrs. Hughes died January 23, 1879. Her children received excellent educations, and George and Lizzie are graduates of Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., of which Mr. Hughes has been a Trustee for forty years.

On February 10, 1880, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Catherine Matteson, who was born in Bellevue, Mich., January 2, 1854, a daughter of John and Annie (Miller) Matteson, who came from Germany to America when a child. Mr. Matteson departed this life in November, 1903, and he is survived by his wife, who still makes her home in Bellevue. They

were the parents of six children, of whom Julia is the wife of Griffin Cummins, and resides in Assyria, Mich.; Eli J. is a resident of Adrian, Minn.; Charles is a resident of Sioux Rapids, Iowa; Ida is the wife of George Kent, of Assyria, Mich., and Harry G. lives in Bellevue, Mich. Mrs. Hughes was educated in the public schools of Bellevue and subsequently engaged in teaching in her native town and Grand Rapids, same State. She was ordained a minister in the Universalist Church in 1895, and since has had charge of a church in Sharpsburg and Swan Creek, preaching in each once a month. For two years she was President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, in which she has been active for many years. She is a woman of more than ordinary mental endowment and strength of character, and enjoys a proud position among the women of the land who seek the greatest privileges and the broadest influence for their sex. Fraternally she is associated with the Rebekahs. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life has swept by with settings of increased prosperity and enlarging opportunities for usefulness, and his name is enrolled among those who have deepened and broadened the channels of human brotherhood.

HUGHES, Julius E., a prominent and successful farmer in Section 17, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, February 13, 1858, a son of George W. and Susan (Elliott) Hughes, natives of Ohio. His father was born January 12, 1822, and is still living in Astoria, Ill., healthful and active, at the age of eighty-five years. The worthy mother was born April 19, 1824, and died September 9, 1881. They removed to Fulton County from Holmes County, Ohio, in 1840. The paternal grandfather was Taylor Hughes, who was born August 24, 1792, and married Mary De Moss, who was born August 21, 1798, of French descent. They settled with their family in Fulton County in 1840. Both are buried in Woodland Township. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living, the father of Julius E. being the eldest of the survivors. The other children were: Joshua, deceased; Amanda, widow of John G. Smith, a resident of Summum, Ill.; Millie, who is also living there, the widow of Thomas Shores; Ruth, the widow of Thomas Hagan, and living in Astoria; Mary, wife of James M. Onion, a resident of Summum; John D., deceased, who left a family; William, deceased; Ariel, deceased, who became the wife of Julius Elliott, deceased, and Cornelius P., deceased.

George W. Hughes and his wife were the parents of the following children, namely: Hannah M., wife of Ellis Shields, of Pleasant Township, Fulton County; Myron H., deceased; Ariel J., wife of John J. Shields, of Canton, Ill.; Emma, deceased, wife of George Salisbury, a

farmer of Woodland Township; Abel W., deceased, husband of Addie Wagoner, who left one child—Beatrice; Augusta, wife of Preston Prather, a farmer in Astoria Township; Julius E., Franklin T., deceased; Susan Ada, wife of Lee Hughes, a resident of Jacksonville, Ill.; George W. and Louis, who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received his early mental instruction in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, assisting meanwhile in the farm work. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage in 1881. In 1902 Mr. Hughes bought the farm of 200 acres in Lewistown Township, on which he has since resided. In the spring of 1903 he moved to this farm, which is one of the best in the township. He devotes his attention to general farming and raising stock. On his premises may be found grades of stock of all kinds, and he is ranked as one of the most systematic, progressive and substantial farmers of Fulton County.

On January 9, 1881, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Addie J. Wagoner, a daughter of George and Maria Wagoner, natives of Pennsylvania. This union resulted in one child, Alletha, born December 11, 1882, who married Lucius L. Shields, a farmer of Pleasant Township, Fulton County. The mother died April 13, 1885. On November 25, 1886, Mr. Hughes was wedded to Lora Atkinson, and their union was the source of five children, as follows: Percy, born October 8, 1887, who died the same day; Irma, who was born October 28, 1888, and is a teacher in Fulton County; James G., born April 24, 1891; Constance, born August 30, 1895, and Nell, born December 1, 1900. On that date the mother of this family passed away. On April 1, 1905, Mr. Hughes was joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Manley, who was born in Harris Township, Fulton County, the daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Fouts) Manley. Both the Manley and Fouts families were among the honored pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. Hughes in girlhood attended the district schools in the vicinity of her home and afterward became a pupil in the Bushnell Normal School and the Macomb Normal School and Business College, receiving a thorough mental culture. She is well known as an estimable and cultured lady, and for fourteen years previous to her marriage was engaged in teaching, for two years in Iowa and twelve years in McDonough and Fulton Counties. Her mother is still living in Lewistown, her father having passed away in 1898. They were the parents of five children, namely: Allen, a farmer in McDonough County, Ill.; Flora, wife of Charles Converse, of Seattle, Wash.; James a farmer in the vicinity of Bushnell, Ill.; Elizabeth, and Rachel, who married Frank Comstock, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume.

In politics Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the K. of P. Lodge, of Lewistown.

HUMMEL, Asa W.—When Thomas Hummel journeyed from Ohio to Fulton County, Ill., in a prairie outfit during the early years of the white man's occupation, he found conditions which spelled suffering, hardship and indefatigable labor. Taking up land on Section 14, Young Hickory Township, he cleared the same, put in his seed, and surrounded himself and family with such rude and questionable comforts as the country afforded. With the spur of poverty behind him he forged to the front with no uncertain stride, and what was to become a family landmark grew to represent the enterprise and possibility of the first settlers. On this farm Marcus Hummel, son of the pioneer, was born and reared, and here in turn Asa W. Hummel, the son of Marcus, was born August 4, 1875. Marcus Hummel followed farming during his entire active life, reared a large family of children and contributed in many ways to the stable upbuilding of his township.

Asa W. Hummel shared the educational, social and general advantages of his neighborhood, and remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority. January 5, 1877, he married, at London Mills, Myrtle Swigert, who was born in Missouri, January 5, 1877. Soon after Mr. Hummel settled on what formerly was the Sam Abbott farm, which had been purchased by his father, and which he still owns and manages. It consists of 115 acres, on which the owner follows general farming and stock-raising. Practically all of the improvements have been made by Mr. Hummel, as the place was devastated by fire several years ago. In the comfortable modern home four children have been born: Nettie M., Burton W., Bertha B. and Cecil R. Mr. Hummel is active in local politics, and has been a member of the Board of Education for six years. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. In the conduct of his farm Mr. Hummel gives evidence of progression and enterprise, qualities apparent also in his promotion of education, good government and social purity.

HUMMEL, Clyde V.—Of the young and promising exponents of agriculture and stock-raising Young Hickory Township may well place reliance upon such enterprising native sons as Clyde V. Hummel, who was born on the farm he now occupies September 11, 1879, and who operates 147 acres of his father's old homestead. Mr. Hummel also owns eighty acres of land in his own right, and devotes both properties to general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the standard bred Wilkes horses and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Hummel gained a practical education in the common schools of his township, and was thoroughly drilled in farming by his pioneer father. January 25, 1902, he was united in marriage to Cora Conlan, who was born in Knox County, Ill., June 7, 1861, and is the mother of one son, Lowell H. Mr. Hummel is a supporter of the Republican party, a member of

the Knights of Pythias and an active worker and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a young man of character and purpose, and is thoroughly in sympathy with his noble and satisfying occupation.

HUNTER, George A., proprietor of a liquor store in Canton, Ill., was born in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., in 1871, a son of James and Amanda (Fink) Hunter, natives of Illinois and Ohio, respectively. At an early period James Hunter entered into the restaurant business in Farmington, and conducted an attractive place of entertainment until the time of his death. He was a well known citizen and a man of considerable influence in political affairs, being the incumbent of several local offices at different times. On his decease G. A. Hunter, who received his education in the Farmington schools, and assisted his father in the work of the restaurant, succeeded the latter in the management, continuing thus about three years. He then sold the place and after being employed for a while in Canton, opened a liquor store in Farmington, which he kept for eight years. Disposing of this property, he went to Astoria, Ill., and thence to Beardstown, Ill., where he was similarly engaged until 1904. At that time he bought out the Weiseman concern on West Elm Street, in Canton, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Hunter was married in 1895 to Maude Keith, who was born in Rock Island, Ill., and their union has been the source of four children, namely: Amelia, Gladys, Edna and Keith. Mr. Hunter is a man of popular traits and has many friends in Canton, as well as in the other localities where he has lived from time to time. He is fraternally affiliated with the Order of Eagles.

INGERSOLL, Charles E., a retired farmer and lumberman of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of that city, born in the year 1849, the son of Henry F. and Eveline (Dewey) Ingersoll, his maternal grandfather, Stephen Dewey, having served for many years as County Clerk of Fulton County, while his father was one of the early and prominent merchants of Canton. His uncle, J. W. Ingersoll, came to Illinois from his native city of Ithaca, N. Y., in the year 1837, and until the fall of 1839 was in the employ of the State, engaged in the preliminary survey of the Illinois Central Railroad. H. F. Ingersoll had in the meantime settled in Canton, the former abandoning his profession as a civil engineer to form a partnership with his brother in the mercantile business, under the firm name of H. F. & J. W. Ingersoll. They first purchased a stock of goods of D. W. Vittum, opening a store on the southeast corner of the square, and Mr. Vittum became a third owner in the business in the spring of 1840, afterward buying out the entire concern. Ingersoll Brothers then conducted another store on the northeast corner

of the square until 1843, had an establishment on the east side for the succeeding three years and in 1846 removed to the site of the present Ingersoll Block, which was erected by J. W. Ingersoll in the summer of 1868.

In the late '50s and early '60s the Ingersoll brothers also engaged extensively in the packing of pork and shipped large quantities of grain from Copperas Creek and Liverpool to St. Louis. In 1864, having severed their varied and successful business relations, H. F. Ingersoll bought the Vittum farm and retired to agricultural pursuits, while John Ingersoll continued to conduct various mercantile and real-estate enterprises. There were five children in the family, of whom, besides Charles E., two are living, viz.: A daughter in Fulton County and a son, who is a Philadelphia physician.

Charles E. Ingersoll was partially educated in the public and high schools of Canton, and afterward was a student at Cornell University. Business and agricultural pursuits, however, were more to his liking than literary matters, and for fourteen years he was superintendent of the old family farm near Canton, and another near Gilman, Iroquois County. For six years he also engaged in the lumber business in Canton, but retired in 1897, and now devotes his time to the care of his farming lands in Fulton County and to various investments of a similar nature which he has made in Wisconsin.

In December, 1888, Mr. Ingersoll married Miss Alice Parlin, daughter of William Parlin, and they have had two sons and one daughter: William Parlin, Charles Dewey and Winifred A. The family home is a commodious and beautiful residence on East Chestnut street. Mr. Ingersoll is a Republican and a Knight of Pythias, but is a man of domestic and quiet tastes and has no desire to go abroad into politics and fraternal life.

INGERSOLL, Henry F. (deceased), one of the most extensive and prosperous merchants who figured conspicuously in the business activities of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., at an early period, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., October 31, 1815. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this region, having journeyed to Canton from Ithaca, N. Y., in 1839. Together with his brother, John W. Ingersoll, he purchased the stock of goods of D. W. Vittum. In the spring of 1840 Mr. Vittum bought a one-third interest in the concern and was identified with its affairs under the style of Ingersoll & Vittum, until the fall of 1841. At that period he purchased the interests of the Ingersoll brothers. The Ingersolls immediately began business again under the old firm name of H. F. & J. W. Ingersoll. During the early years of their enterprise they packed pork and shipped an immense amount of grain from Copperas Creek and Liverpool, Ill., to St. Louis. About 1880 Henry F. Ingersoll retired from active business, but never lost interest in the affairs of the city he

had done so much to develop, his death occurring September 12, 1890.

On April 2, 1846, Mr. Ingersoll was united in marriage with Eveline Dewey, a native of Lewistown, Ill., and a daughter of Stephen Dewey, of that place, who was elected County Clerk of Fulton County in 1837 and served in that capacity for a number of years. In politics Mr. Ingersoll was a Republican. Religiously he was associated with the Congregational Church. In his day he was one of the most important factors in the growth of Canton and his life left an indelible impress upon the progress of the city.

IRWIN, Isaac.—The fact that Isaac Irwin was able to retire from active life in 1895, at the age of fifty-two, argues well for his industry, business ability and wise disposal of opportunity. His fortunes have joined those of Fulton County for one year less than half a century, and his occupation has been that pursued by his forefathers in Pennsylvania for more than a century—the tilling of the soil and the raising of the products necessary for the well-being and maintenance of mankind. His parents, Isaac and Catherine (Markell) Irwin, owned a farm in Pennsylvania and it was there that Isaac Irwin, Jr., was born September 30, 1843.

Mr. Irwin had a meager and unsatisfactory early education, but the very limitations under which he labored stimulated a love for self-improvement which has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time. It was necessary for him to make himself useful at a very early age, for the small farm was called upon to supply the needs of nine children, eight of whom are still living. Isaac was thirteen when he arrived in Fulton County in 1856, and in time, by economy and unremitting application, he was able to invest in land of his own, adding to it until he was the possessor of 160 acres in Putman Township. Of this he now owns 128 acres, from the rental of which he derives a comfortable income. He married, May 2, 1868, Catherine Dougherty, a native of McDonough County, this State, and daughter of Robert Dougherty, a large land owner and early settler. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are the parents of nine children, those living being: Mrs. Christina Donovan; Mrs. Emma Pittman; Mrs. Lulu Decker; Clarence, living in Cuba; Harley and Earl. Mr. Irwin has never identified himself with any particular political party, casting his vote according to the merits of the candidates. He is highly esteemed in the community and has many friends.

IRWIN, John, a substantial and prosperous farmer and well-known banker of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Center County, Pa., April 20, 1848, and there in boyhood received his mental training. He is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Markland) Irwin, natives of Pennsylvania, the former being born in York County, that State. Isaac Irwin located in Cuba at an



MR. AND MRS. P. W. MORGAN

early period, bought land and carried on agricultural pursuits.

John Irwin was ten years old when he was brought to Fulton County; was reared on his father's farm, and has always followed agriculture. At present he owns his farm of 327 acres, two and a half miles southeast of Cuba, where stock-raising has long occupied much of his attention, as well as the care of city property in Cuba, where he resides. In 1893, together with others, he entered into the banking business, and on August 11, 1902, they organized the Farmers' State Bank in Cuba. Of this institution Mr. Irwin is President; M. M. Waughtel, Vice President; P. H. Snively, Cashier, and M. C. Scott, Assistant Cashier. The Directors are as follows: John Irwin, Joseph Beam, John Prickett, H. H. Rogers, J. C. Shyrock, M. M. Waughtel and P. H. Snively.

On March 1, 1868, Mr. Irwin was united in marriage with Eliza J. Waddell, who is a native of Ohio. In politics Mr. Irwin is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has held the office of Police Magistrate of Cuba for eight years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., M. W. of A. and Royal Americans. He is a man of energy, and is regarded as one of the most useful members of the community.

JACOBS, Balthazer (deceased).—To the lover of nature no occupation known to man furnishes more interesting possibilities than the nursery business. Recent developments along this line have been as wonderful as they were formerly unexpected and unbelievable. Yet even to the man who labors faithfully to maintain standards already established and who has no time to explore in luring paths of promise, there always is that satisfaction in accomplishment possible only when one works in collaboration with the elements of creation. Canton has had its share of earnest, painstaking nurserymen, men who delighted in their labor and contributed liberally to the well-being of the community. Few, however, have had a longer or more prosperous career than Balthazer Jacobs, the possessor of a competence and now retired from active life, but formerly the best-known nurseryman in Fulton County.

Mr. Jacobs first became interested in his chosen occupation in his native Rhine Province, Germany, where he was born November 25, 1827. Besides himself, his parents, Peter and Mary (Rechner) Jacobs, had six other children: George, Joseph, Jacob, Antoine, Elizabeth and Mary. The family lived on a farm, from which Balthazer departed at the age of fourteen to learn the wagon-making trade, with which useful accomplishment well in hand he emigrated to the United States in 1850, some time after the death of his father and fourteen years previous to the death of his mother. He worked at his trade in New York City, Buffalo and other New York towns, and finally turned his attention to the carpentering business in Buffalo and

Niagara Falls, a trade which he subsequently followed for a year in Polo, Ogle County, Ill. He then purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivated until 1865, and from then until 1869 was variously employed in different parts of the State. Selecting Canton as a favorable site for the establishment of a nursery business, he began on a small scale with a quarter of an acre in the heart of the city, setting the same to a high grade of potatoes, for which he found a ready market. His business grew apace until he owned eleven lots on Elm Street and one and a half lots on White Street, equipped with two dwellings and three large green-houses. His gardening business included practically all of the vegetables in popular demand and he derived a large income from his beautiful and seasonable flowers, as well as the products of his berry culture. His vegetables, flowers and fruits reached the remote corners of the county, and his name became associated with all that was best in garden provisioning and floriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs and Anna Mary Walters occurred in May, 1877. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Germany and is a daughter of Conrad Walters, also born in Germany. There are five sons in the family, viz.: George, Carl, Lewis, John and Frank. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and his wife is a devout member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Both are among the highly esteemed and substantial German-Americans of this town, representing in their quiet, industrious and orderly lives that element from across the sea which has ever been a credit to the industries, government and social life of this country. Mr. Jacobs died November 29, 1898, in his seventy-first year.

JACOBUS, Andrew J.—An arduous and hazardous task confronted those venturesome and hardy men who forsook the security and comforts of their Eastern States in early days, and penetrated the wilds of the untrodden West to establish there for themselves new homes. None but themselves and their children can realize, in the faintest degree, the difficulties with which they have contended, the perils to which they were exposed, and the privations which they endured. Fortunately they were animated by an indomitable spirit and sustained by inflexible resolution, and patiently, perseveringly and steadfastly accomplished their mission, leaving to their posterity the fruits of their enterprise an advanced civilization. To the memories of the devoted and self-sacrificing wives of the pioneer settlers of Illinois adequate tribute can never be rendered, but the remembrance of their virtues has served as a high incentive in molding the lives of their children, some of whom still survive amid scenes of their childhood. Among these venerable men is the subject of this personal record, Andrew J. Jacobus, a retired farmer now living in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill.

Mr. Jacobus was born June 19, 1829, at St. Omer, Decatur County, Ind., the son of James and Eliza (Broderick) Jacobus, natives of the State of New York. Simon Jacobus, his grandfather, who was a native of Vermont, was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in a New York regiment, and being wounded in that conflict. James Jacobus removed at an early period from New York to Indiana, whence in 1846 he came to Illinois, where he purchased a farm in the southwest quarter of Section 17, Farmington Township, Fulton County. There he remained successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1899, departing this life at the age of ninety-five years, six months and five days, having always enjoyed good health until shortly before his decease. His son, Andrew J., received his early mental training in the district schools of Indiana, and accompanied his parents to Illinois when about seventeen years of age. After his marriage he applied himself to the cultivation of his farm, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 17, Farmington Township, until 1884. In that year he moved to Farmington, purchasing a house and lot near the schoolhouse on Fort Street. This he sold in 1893 and built a residence on Main Street south of Fort Street, which he sold to William Greenhouse in May, 1902, and bought of Mrs. Converse a house on the same street, north of Fort Street. He is now living in retirement, his family being composed of his wife and grandchild, Charles Taber. For the past few years he has not enjoyed the best of health.

On February 25, 1869, Mr. Jacobus was united in marriage with Anna Tabor, a daughter of William Tabor. Mrs. Jacobus, a most estimable woman, is a native of Indiana, and there, in youth, received her education in the district schools.

In politics the subject of this sketch has acted with the Republican party, has served as a member of the School Board, and was acting in that capacity when the "Shadd Hills" schoolhouse was built. This was erected in District No. 7, in 1859, and continues in use for school purposes at the present time. Mr. Jacobus has lived a long, upright, industrious and useful life, and in the ripeness of his years is an object of sincere respect and cordial esteem on the part of his neighbors and many friends.

JENKINS, David M.—For the past eleven years David M. Jenkins has been a member of the retired colony of Cuba, Fulton County, where he owns a pleasant home and devotes himself to its oversight and improvement. He still is active and possessed of sound faculties, although seventy-five years have unrolled their length since his birth, April 15, 1832. His memories are culled from experiences as an agriculturist, miner and soldier, and particularly are rich in incidents relating to the very early history of the State of Illinois.

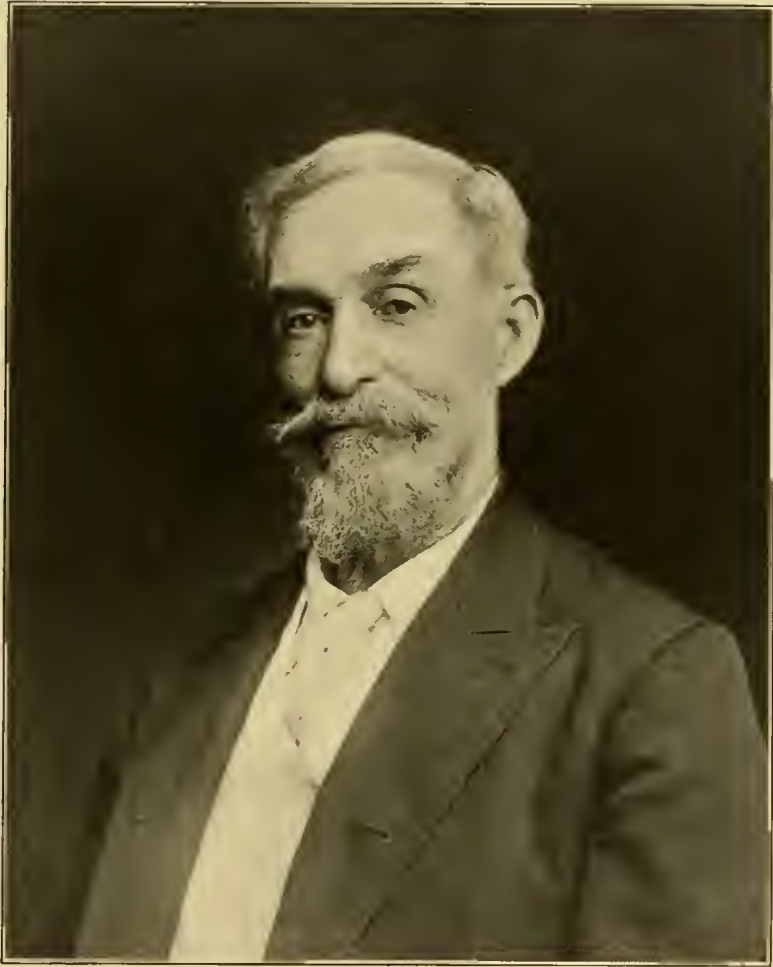
With his parents, T. S. and Mary (Shelton)

Jenkins, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, David M. Jenkins, when two years of age, settled in the southern part of Fulton County in 1834, his father taking up 160 acres of Government land near Waterford, near Spoon River. This property was cleared and developed and the owner acquired a competence in produce and stock, at the same time taking an active part in politics and other phases of community growth. The senior Mr. Jenkins was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, and during that time settled practically all of the disputes which arose in the township. He also served as Collector and Supervisor. He made the Spoon River farm his home until the death of his wife in 1844, where his death also occurred in 1875. He was the parent of seven children, of whom only two are living.

From 1852 until 1854 David M. Jenkins lived in California, and in the mining camps of that region sought to wrest a quickly gained fortune. Returning with but partially realized expectations, he located on forty acres of land near Waterford, which in 1881 he sold and removed to 160 acres of land in Deerfield Township, which he still owns and upon which he lived until retiring to his present residence in Cuba in 1895. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and through the ever changing experiences of the Rebellion, carried his knapsack and bravely performed his part as a private, being wounded in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca.

In 1859 Mr. Jenkins married Mary Peterson, a native of New Jersey, and of this union there are seven children: Mary, wife of George Tompkins, of Kansas; Elmer, deceased; Asahel, George, Anna, wife of Mr. Boyer, of California; Fred, on the home farm, and Hobart, who is an attorney-at-law. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His association with the county has tended to its betterment, and to its support of honest, patriotic and high-minded citizenship.

JENKINS, Lemuel C., an enterprising and energetic young farmer, who is making rapid progress in acquiring a prominent position in the agricultural ranks of Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., is successfully pursuing his vocation in Section 23 of that township. He was born in the State of Virginia, December 25, 1876, a son of Abraham and Dundean (Crow) Jenkins, natives of the Old Dominion, where their social position was among the first families. Abram Jenkins was a farmer by occupation, and his life was spent in his native State in the pursuit of agriculture. He departed this life October 15, 1900. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Granville B., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Oak Park, Va.; Nimrod A., who follows a like occupation near Cuba, Fulton County, Ill.; Walker J., who is asso-



J. J. Mosher

ciated with his brother Lemuel in operating the Campbell farm; Wilton J. and Bertha V., who are at home; Mary, deceased; and one that died in infancy.

In youthful days the subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native State, where he spent his subsequent years until 1902. On February 28th of that year he left Virginia, and located in Fulton County, Ill., whither his brother, Nimrod, had preceded him about two years. On his arrival Mr. Jenkins went to work by the month on Mr. Fred Pickett's farm, where he spent one summer. In 1903 he was likewise employed by Mrs. Samuel Campbell, and, in 1904, took charge of that lady's farm, containing 160 acres. There, in conjunction with his brother, as before mentioned, he is engaged in general farming, and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of good grades of horses, cattle and hogs. He gives preference to the Norman breed of horses. His hogs are the best grade of Poland-Chinas, and his cattle, of the Polled-Angus variety.

After he had become fully established in his new surroundings Mr. Jenkins sent for his worthy mother and the rest of the family, and they joined him in the spring of 1904, thus reuniting the members of the household. In politics the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally is affiliated with the K. of P. His good qualities have won him many friends, and he has the good wishes of all who knew him. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JENKINS, W. T.—Emerging from the background of the early history of Fulton County is the strong and courageous personality of Thomas S. Jenkins, who was born in Tennessee, and who, hearing the call of the prairies of the Central West, brought his family with team and wagon to Illinois in the early part of 1830. He was a minister of the gospel for many years of his life and for some years was a Justice of the Peace, but his material wealth was gathered from the soil of the township upon which he was one of the first arrivals, and to the cultivation of which he spent the balance of his life. He was an important political factor before, during and after the organization of the county and was regarded as a man of broad views, sound judgment and invariable moral rectitude.

James K. Jenkins, representing the second generation of his family in Fulton County, was born on his father's farm and educated in the early schools of his time. He married Minerva Ham, of Lewistown Township, and reared a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom W. T., now filling the position of engineer for the Essex & Fritz Coal Mining Company, was born in Waterford Township, this county, September 8, 1865. The young man was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools during the winter season and, developing de-

cidedly mechanical tendencies, ran a threshing machine and studied engineering for several seasons. November 27, 1892, he received a mining engineer's certificate, and ever since has followed that calling, meeting with the success due his energy and ability. He became identified with the Essex & Fritz Coal Mining Company about eighteen months ago. July 25, 1894, he was united in marriage to Osie M. Childers, a native of Fulton County, and of this union there are six children: Bertha O., Ida M., James K., Alice, Thomas S. and Cecil. Mr. Jenkins is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an industrious and painstaking man and enjoys the good will and respect of all who know him.

JEWELL, William S., the able and efficient State's Attorney of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Logan County, Ill., May 12, 1867, the son of John F. and Julia (Smith) Jewell, natives of Illinois. They were the parents of the following children, namely: William S., Ida, wife of Harry B. Stoge, of Lewistown, Ill.; Josephine, wife of Harry Mathews, of Canton, Ill., and Elizabeth, Clara and Minnie, who dwell under the parental roof. John F. Jewell was a member of the Thirty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and took part in Sherman's March to the Sea. In the battle of Atlanta he was struck in the left shoulder by a ball, which glanced downward. On account of the location of the ball the surgeon declined to undertake its extraction, and for twenty long years he carried it in his body, causing him at times great suffering. The ball gradually worked its way to his side and made its exit under the arm. He followed farming until he came to Lewistown in 1893, when the effects of this wound, resulting in a general impairment of his health, compelled him to retire from active life. Enos Jewell, the father of John F., was one of the pioneers of Fulton County and a prominent figure in the early history of Lewistown.

The early years of William S. Jewell were spent upon the farm. He attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home and made the most of his educational advantages. In 1892 he entered the office of Judge Edwards and began the study of law, continuing thus for two years. He then spent one year in the office of John A. Gray, now Circuit Judge in the judicial district of which Fulton County forms a part, and afterward reviewed his studies for three years. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar and by diligent application to his profession, combined with superior talent, attained an excellent standing as a lawyer and now ranks among the leading members of the Fulton County bar.

In politics Mr. Jewell is a staunch Republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party. In 1899 he was elected City Attorney of Lewistown and was re-elected in 1901. In 1900 he sought the nomination for State's

Attorney, but was defeated by Bernard H. Taylor, who, on being elected, appointed the subject of this sketch First Assistant State's Attorney. In 1904 Mr. Jewell received the nomination and was elected State's Attorney by a majority of 1,577. In the administration of the affairs of this office he has reflected honor upon himself and his constituents. In fraternal circles Mr. Jewell is identified with the K. of P., M. W. A. and is a member of Lewistown Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

JOHNSON, Charles E.—To no one man does Canton owe more for a practical demonstration of substantial and effective building than to Charles E. Johnson. Skill, energy, resource and continual advancement are levers in the constructive machinery of this master builder. He has the natural pride of the true artisan, especially of one who uses his worth to create, and who must needs, in the future he surrounded by his work, and hear on all sides the estimate placed by the community. Mr. Johnson established his contracting business in Canton in 1895, and with characteristic energy has lost no time in useless idleness, but by the sheer force of his determination to succeed, and his firm belief in his ability to accomplish anything within reason, has brought work his way, and made it of lasting good to the community. Of the buildings due to his skill may be mentioned the residences of H. H. Orendorff, H. B. Heald and George Chapman; the Page, Mathews, Duval and Eyerley apartment buildings; and the high school building, completed in 1903, fourteen months after the start. At the time of this writing Mr. Johnson is building a hotel for Henry Roberts on South First Street.

Mr. Johnson has spent practically his entire life in Canton, where he was born in 1864, a son of Seymour and Eliza (Lair) Johnson, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. His father came to this county with his parents when a child, locating on a farm three miles north of Canton. Charles E. was educated in the public schools, and in early life evidenced the mechanical ingenuity which finally found vent in the carpenter's trade, and in later life in that of building and contracting. Mr. Johnson married Lottie Zwisler in 1886, and he has a son and a daughter, Rodney and Blanche. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Eagles; is also a member of the Carpenters' Union. To his superior trade qualifications Mr. Johnson adds the advantages of keen intelligence, broad, general information and a personality pleasing, adaptive and confidence inspiring. He has many friends and a promising future.

JOHNSON, George W.—Starting upon his independent career at the age of twenty-one years and with few advantages save an irregularly

acquired education, George W. Johnson has worked his way to the ownership of a farm of 111½ acres on Section 24, Ellisville Township. Mr. Johnson was born in the village of Ellisville, Fulton County, September 15, 1866, the son of Wesley and Mary (Lock) Johnson, who were natives of Ohio, and who some time after their marriage in 1849 came to Ellisville, where the father followed his trade of blacksmithing for twenty years. He then purchased a small farm in the vicinity of the town, which he operated for several years. Then he returned to his trade, which he followed until his death in 1886.

In 1887 George W. Johnson went to Kansas, where he proved up a land claim in Hamilton County, that State. Returning to Illinois in 1888 he worked out by the month until 1891, when he began farming on rented land, which he continued until 1901. He then bought a farm of 135 acres on Section 21 in Young Hickory Township, Fulton County, which he sold in 1904 and bought a farm in Charles Mix County, S. D., where he engaged in farming one year. Then returning to Illinois he bought the farm in Ellisville Township, where he now resides, and on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and is making many fine improvements.

Mr. Johnson's marriage to Emma Bernhardt, who was born in Lee Township, July 14, 1863, occurred May 27, 1891, and of their union there is a son, Ellis. Mr. Johnson espoused the cause of Republicanism in his early voting days, and since has served his party in numerous capacities, among them as Justice of the Peace for many years. He is a staunch supporter of the Christian Church. A man of intelligence and forethought, he commands the esteem and good will of all who know him, and is recognized as one of the township's most potent and up-building influences.

JOHNSON, Jesse P., a banker of superior ability, high character and excellent repute in financial circles, whose name is familiar to the people of Fulton County, Ill., and the adjacent country, as President of the Bank of Avon, of which he is the founder, was born in Warren County, this State, in December, 1861. He is a son of James C. and Emily R. (Pittman) Johnson, also natives of that county. The father was for many years a merchant at Greenbush, Ill., where he was a prominent and prosperous member of the community. He is still living but has withdrawn from mercantile endeavors and is passing the leisure period of a busy career in comfortable retirement at Avon, an object of sincere respect and cordial regard to all who enjoy his acquaintance. His worthy wife died in March, 1907. To them were born four children, as follows: Jesse P., Samantha, W. B. and Charles W.

In boyhood Jesse P. Johnson attended the public schools of Warren County, Ill., and later completed his education in the Quincy Normal



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School. Until he entered upon a banking career the greater portion of his mature life was occupied with agricultural pursuits. He had about 700 acres of land in Warren County, on which he carried on general farming, devoting a considerable share of his attention to feeding cattle. In 1900 he organized the banking institution of which he is now the head, building the two-story structure, nineteen by seventy feet in dimensions, in which the operations of the bank are conducted. The chief official of the institution besides Jesse P. Johnson is Frank G. Johnson, its Cashier. The bank transacts a general banking business and has a membership in the State Bankers' Association. The farmers of the region surrounding Avon and the business people of the town repose a large degree of confidence in the Bank of Avon, and its patronage is constantly increasing. It is the owner of 190 acres of land lying within the limits of the village corporation and 310 acres in Warren County, Ill.

On December 28, 1881, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Ida N. Irving, who was born in the State of New Jersey. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Harry, who died in 1901; Franklin G., Jesse P., who is attending school, and Sylvester S.

In politics Mr. Johnson supports the policies of the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. and the A. F. & A. M. He is very successful in his business undertakings and his executive qualities are of an exceptional character. As a financier the sagacity and sound judgment manifested by him are recognized by all. In private life his course is exemplary, and as a citizen he is one of the most useful members of the community.

JOHNSON, John W.—Two occupations, farming and preaching, have entered into the career and contributed to the usefulness of John W. Johnson, who is a Fulton County pioneer of 1857 and the owner, by virtue of his unaided endeavor, of a farm of 260 acres in Sections 3 and 4, Banner Township. The first twenty years of his life Mr. Johnson spent in Marshall County, W. Va., where he was born November 24, 1837, the son of Abraham and Martha (Crawford) Johnson, Southerners by birth and farmers by occupation.

Educated in the early subscription schools of the South, Mr. Johnson supplemented his youthful training by the research of later years, and even when working by the month after his arrival in Fulton County, in the spring of 1857, spent his leisure in storing up information which should broaden his opportunities in time to come. Economy and industry resulted in his final ownership of his present farm, which is well improved and devoted to breeding stock and raising general produce. He farmed uninterruptedly until 1880, in the meantime devoting much of his spare time to the spread of religious doctrine, and in 1880 was ordained a min-

ister of the Gospel in the Methodist Protestant Church.

A staunch Republican, and now, as formerly, active in the councils of his party, Mr. Johnson has represented his county in the Illinois Legislature four consecutive terms (1894-1902), and also has served as Supervisor and School Director. His marriage with Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of Robert Johnson, of Washington County, Pa., occurred February 13, 1860, and of this union there have been three children, two of whom are living: Patience, the wife of E. P. Pool, of Canton, and Edgar A., also of Banner Township. Mr. Johnson is a man of firm character and pronounced ideas, and his life is a lesson of patience, thoroughness and goodness. Serenity of disposition and optimism of view have drawn to him the affection of many and the honest regard of all who know him.

JOHNSON, Stephen, foreman of the Alexander Lumber Company in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Canton Township, Fulton County, in 1861, a son of Emsley and Eleanor (Brook) Johnson, of whom the former was born in Canton Township, and the latter in the State of Ohio. Mr. Johnson received his education in the district schools, and in the Dixon and Bushnell Normal schools. In 1890 he went into the lumber business, with which he has been connected ever since.

In 1892 Mr. Johnson was married to Emma Fouts, who was born and schooled in Canton, Ill. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally has been identified with the K. of P. for twenty years.

JONES, Thomas, the well known, efficient and popular Superintendent of Streets in the city of Canton, Ill., was born in Caseyville, St. Clair County, Ill., December 8, 1859, a son of Lewis L. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Jones, natives of Wales, who emigrated to the United States about the year 1860. Six years later Lewis L. Jones came to Canton, Ill., and for eight years acted in the capacity of Steward of the Fulton County Poor Farm, afterwards carrying on farming in Orion Township. He departed this life in 1902, his wife passing away in 1903. Thomas Jones received his education in the common schools of Fulton County, and was reared on his father's farm. He was appointed Superintendent of Streets by Mayor Hanlon, and has made an excellent record in discharging the duties of that office.

In 1883 Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Catherine Maguire, a daughter of John Maguire, who came to this country February 11, 1846. Mr. Maguire was born at Manor Hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, June 24, 1826, his grandfather having been engaged in the practice of medicine there. Some time after landing in New York City, Mr. Maguire went to Newburgh, N. Y., on the Hudson River, where he remained five years on a farm. He was

married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 1, 1850, and after the event went west to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Whitewater, where he remained eleven years. In 1863 he moved to Canton, Ill., and followed farming and city work until prevented by old age from active exertion. He makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Jones. He is the father of eight living children, as follows: Ann, Bedelia, Thomas, a resident of Elmwood, Ill.; John and Dennis, who live in Nebraska; Mary, whose residence is in Elmwood, Ill., and Mrs. William Snycart and Mrs. Andrew Stewart, both of whom are living in Knox County, Ill., at Rapatee. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, namely: Catherine Willison. Both husband and wife are held in high esteem for their many good qualities, and their friends are numerous. Mr. Jones is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

JUDD, S. Corning.—(See page 310).

JONES, William D., a well known and prosperous merchant of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1848, his parents being Lewis L. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Jones, also natives of that country. When he was an infant of one year Mr. Jones was brought by his father to the United States. The passage across the Atlantic was made in a sailing vessel and after a voyage of seventeen weeks the family landed at New Orleans. Thence proceeding north by way of the Mississippi River, they continued their journey up the Missouri to Council Bluffs during the memorable cholera epidemic of that period. Then crossing the plains in a wagon drawn by an ox-team, they finally reached Salt Lake City, remaining there eighteen years. Returning East in 1867, they came to Illinois, locating in the vicinity of O'Fallon, St. Clair County. There the father followed the occupation of a mine operator until he moved to Fulton County, where he was likewise engaged at Rawalt for a number of years. William D. Jones received his education in the common schools of Utah and accompanied his parents in their different removals, applying himself to farming on reaching Fulton County, on a place which his father had bought in Orion Township. Thus he continued until 1893, when he established his home in the city of Canton, and there spent three years in the ice and soda-water trade. In the spring of 1891 he bought out the De-Wolfe concern in Canton and has since that time conducted this business on North Main Street. The farm in Orion Township, consisting of 160 acres, is still his property, and has been thoroughly improved.

In 1875 Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Libbie Abbott, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and four children have resulted from this union, namely: Frederick and Albert, deceased; Anna and Blanche. Mr. Jones has built up a large and profitable patronage. He is a man of excellent character and good

business qualifications, and his standing in the community as a merchant and as a citizen is of the best.

KEEFER, Edward W., a well-known and successful lawyer of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Dauphin County, Pa., May 2, 1868, and is a son of John Keefer, a native of Pennsylvania. He has several brothers and sisters, namely: Stephen, who lives in Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Emerich, who is a resident of Hummelstown, that State; John, of Massillon, Ohio; Mary (Mrs. Walters), of Harrisburg, Pa.; William, of Elkhorn, Colo.; and Katherine, of York, Pa. The father of this family died when Edward W. was but three years old, and the latter then went to live with an elder brother.

Edward W. Keefer spent his boyhood on the farm, and pursued the elementary branches of study in the district schools, remaining in Pennsylvania until 1882. He then came to Astoria, Fulton County, where he was employed at farm work. From his wages he saved a sufficient amount to attend a normal school for two terms and prepare himself for teaching, being thus employed for two terms. During these years he read law, and after relinquishing the teacher's work, he continued his studies in the office of Kinsey Thomas. In 1892 he entered the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1893. After completing his studies he spent two years in Oklahoma and California, opening a law office in California. In 1896 he returned to Astoria and practiced law there one year. Coming to Lewistown, he entered into a law partnership with W. C. Worley, and in 1901 was appointed Master in Chancery. He has gained a good standing in his profession, and is Secretary of the Fulton County Bar Association.

On June 25, 1903, Mr. Keefer was united in marriage with Etta May Robertson, daughter of James Robertson, of Astoria, and their union has resulted in a son, Jerome, born June 9, 1904. In politics Mr. Keefer is a staunch Republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P.

KEELER, Thomas M., of Fulton County, who has been long and closely identified with its development and prosperity, and is now one of the most extensive and substantial farmers and stock-raisers in Liverpool Township, as well as one of the most highly honored members of the community, was born in Lewistown Township, this county, July 2, 1838. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary A. (Ackerson) Keeler, natives, respectively, of Franklin County, Ind., and Licking County, Ohio. When about eighteen years old Benjamin F. Keeler became dissatisfied with the conditions and prospects in his native county and was sent thence to Illinois, stopping in Fulton County,



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where he was employed on monthly wages by Garrett Ackerson. This connection led to his elopement with that gentleman's daughter, Mary, and they were married in April, 1834. Garrett Ackerson and his wife, Mary A., were married in the city of New York, and soon afterward journeyed to Licking County, Ohio, whence, after remaining there a short time, they proceeded by team to Illinois. Mr. Ackerson settled on Section 11, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming until his death.

The union of Benjamin F. Keeler and Mary A. Ackerson resulted in the following children, namely: Maria, born December 16, 1835; Thomas M.; Elizabeth V., deceased, who was born June 27, 1841, and married Tiffin R. Knott, a farmer in Section 20, Liverpool Township; Sarah A., born May 28, 1843; and Garrett, who died in infancy. Sarah A. first married John G. Ackerson, by whom she had two children, Laura B., who is living in Vermont, wife of Charles Craft, and John G., who died in infancy. Her husband died and she afterward wedded Robert Miller, a resident of Vermont, Fulton County. Maria married Isaac Berry. She died February 21, 1896, and her husband passed away in April, 1903. They had one daughter, who is the wife of William F. Chapin, a resident of Lewistown, Fulton County.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Keeler, after the death of her husband, married John Kendall, by whom she had two daughters: Martha, deceased, wife of James Black, who served during the Civil War in the Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Mary M., who married P. N. Whitney, of Chanute County, Kan., and had four children. Martha also had four children, who are with their father in Bucks County, Pa. Her second husband having died, Mrs. Keeler, the mother of James Keeler, married a third time, wedding John Heller, a prominent citizen of Cuba, Fulton County. She died December 13, 1890, and he passed away in 1892.

After Benjamin F. Keeler's elopement and marriage the bridegroom and bride returned to her father's home on horseback, where the latter was introduced as Mrs. Keeler and the newly wedded couple were forgiven. Besides his pardon, he gave them a good dinner and forty acres of land. After they began house-keeping he added 200 acres more to this present, making 240 acres in all. Eighty acres of this was still Government land, and was deeded direct to Benjamin F. Keeler by the Government, being the only such transfer then made in that township. Mr. Keeler was a very energetic and determined man; when he resolved on a certain course, nothing daunted him, nothing checked him, and his strong, rugged nature made him prominent and conspicuous in the unsettled conditions that prevailed at that early period.

Thomas M. Keeler was reared to farm life, and received his early mental training in the district schools. At the age of seventeen years

he started out in life for himself and went to work at six dollars per month, but soon proving that his services were worth twenty dollars per month, he received that amount as long as he continued working in that way. He afterward bought an old, dilapidated saw-mill, which he remodeled and operated, and in the course of ten years cleared the equivalent of \$10,000 in teams and land. He purchased the mill with the accumulation of his monthly wages, borrowed a yoke of oxen with which to make his first year's run, and then bought the cattle and the old log wagon. His first forty-acre purchase was heavy timber land, which he cleared and sawed the logs. Having run out of timber he bought eighty acres, with which he did likewise, and this land is now in corn and grass. From the timber he paid all expenses and the cost of the land, in just one year. He next purchased eighty acres more, heavily timbered, cut the timber, sawed the logs into lumber, and paid for the second eighty acres. Then buying a ninety-acre tract, he went through the same process, and in two years had cleared and paid for that also. In this way he secured land costing \$3,000. Beginning with forty acres, Mr. Keeler has acquired tract by tract until he is now the owner of 512½ acres of land, in Sections 20, 21 and 28, Liverpool Township, solely through his own incessant toil and thrifty management. His residence is one of the best in the township—commodious and well finished—and he has two spacious and substantial barns, with the requisite conveniences for weighing and handling all kinds of stock. He makes a specialty of Durham cattle and Norman horses. In all his undertakings he has been remarkably successful, and has been generally recognized as one of the leading men of Fulton County. He is President of the Keeler & Clark Telephone Company, and has been closely identified with all important improvements in his vicinity for many years.

On March 18, 1866, Mr. Keeler was united in marriage with Minerva Clark, born November 2, 1845, a daughter of Zebadiah and Millie (Alsburry) Clark, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Keeler's parents settled in Fulton County at a very early period. Isaac Clark, her grandfather, operated a saw-mill there in the pioneer days, and from him Mr. Keeler gained much useful information in this line. Mahala Clark, the twin sister of Mrs. Keeler's mother, was the first child born in Liverpool Township, the first lady to be married, the first to become a church member, and the first child of her family to die, passing away February 28, 1906. She was the wife of James A. Shelby, a farmer in Liverpool Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Keeler became the parents of five children, as follows: Mary A., born January 13, 1867, wife of Leonard S. Berry, a farmer in Section 21, Liverpool Township; Millie, born July 17, 1868, deceased September 8, 1870; Tiffin R., born February 13, 1870, who

is on a portion of the paternal farm and in charge of his father's saw-mill; Frankie Ross, born December 27, 1873, who dwells under the parental roof; and Thomas Zebadiah, born March 11, 1877. He married Carrie Brown, a daughter of James Brown, and is the father of two children—Dewey B., born July 8, 1898, and Jessie B., February 5, 1900.

In politics Mr. Keeler is a Democrat. He has filled with signal credit several of the township offices, among them that of Justice of the Peace, which he has held for six years under appointment made by Governors Yates and Deneen. He is also the Government Correspondent for Fulton County. For fifteen years he served as School Director, and was always instrumental in securing the most efficient teachers possible, realizing the great need and value of educational advantages. The interests of the school system have ever found in him a vigorous advocate. For sixty-seven years Mr. Keeler has made his home in Lewistown and Liverpool Townships. In 1890 a railroad station was established near his farm and he opened a store there, and in June, 1894, was appointed Postmaster under the Cleveland administration. Mr. Keeler has seen Fulton County develop from a wilderness into a garden, and has sturdily, steadfastly and faithfully borne his part in bringing about the marvelous transformation.

Fraternally Mr. Keeler is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. of Lewistown. His worthy and estimable wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are among the most highly respected and cordially esteemed members of the community.

KEELING, Atharian, now an octogenarian, and one of the oldest residents of Fulton County, Ill., where he has lived for forty-five years, has been among the most successful merchants and farmers of the county, and by long continued and strenuous effort, has accumulated a competency. Age has touched him lightly, and for a man bearing the weight of more than four-score years, he is remarkably vigorous in mind and body. He is now living in comfortable and contented retirement on West Street in Farmington, happy in the faithful companionship of the wife of his early manhood, and attended by the respect and cordial good wishes of many friends.

Mr. Keeling was born in the State of Kentucky on May 12, 1823, a son of Lewis and Lydia (Howey) Keeling, natives of Virginia. Lewis Keeling was a brick manufacturer, contractor and builder, and pursued these occupations in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky., being also extensively engaged in real-estate transactions. He settled in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., in 1826, where he still continued in the brick-making line, with much success. He was a very energetic man, of substantial qualities, and led an upright life, being greatly respected. His son, Atharian, located in Can-

ton, Fulton County, in 1841, and conducted a general store there under the firm name of Mafel & Keeling, for several years. He also devoted some attention to contracting in brick work until 1872. In that year he moved to Farmington, Fulton County, and established a brick manufacturing plant and yard on the corner of Fort and Main Streets. In 1850 he purchased a farm in Section 2, Farmington Township, the operation of which he still supervises. He and his worthy wife are very comfortably situated in their cozy home, and both are remarkably well preserved, considering their advanced years.

In 1848 occurred the marriage of Mr. Keeling with Mary Jane Wilson, a daughter of Samuel Wilson, who was a farmer by occupation and one of the earliest settlers in Fulton County, his farm being situated six miles west of Farmington. His residence in the county covers a period of more than seventy years, and the entire region was almost a wilderness on his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Keeling became the parents of five children, as follows: Oscar H.; Mary Helen; Alice A. (Mrs. W. C. Pogie); Clara Inez (Mrs. L. B. Baylor); and Jessie L.

Mr. Keeling's religious belief is in accordance with the creed of the Baptist Church. In fraternal circles he is still identified with the I. O. O. F., and in duration of membership is next to the oldest in the Olive Branch Lodge now living, having been initiated the week following its organization. It is a fact which Mr. Keeling recalls with much interest, that, while still a resident of Elizabethtown, Ky., he was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln.

KEIME, Solomon W.—The agricultural labor of Solomon W. Keime has spanned fifty-eight years of Fulton County history, and has resulted in the ownership of valuable tracts of land in Cass, Bernadotte and Putman Townships. Born in Stark County, Ohio, March 18, 1833, Mr. Keime is a son of Daniel and Katherine (Kennel) Keime, natives of Pennsylvania, and born in 1805 and 1810, respectively. Upon the family's removal to Illinois in 1850 the elder Keime bought a home in Putman Township, and thereafter followed the trade of a carpenter for the balance of his active life.

The meagerness of his father's financial resources resulted in the early departure from the home of all his children, and Solomon W. assumed the responsibility of self-support at the age of twenty. Arriving in Putman Township in 1848, he soon after rented a farm and subsequently bought the 160 acres of land in Cass Township, on Section 31, which since has been his home, continuously adding to its equipment and general improvements and converting it into an ideal country place. In the meantime also he purchased a 104-acre tract in Bernadotte Township, which has since passed into the possession of his son.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Keime enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Regiment,



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Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. He was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge and was confined in the hospital for five months, when he rejoined his old regiment and was with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Keime was mustered out in Louisville, Ky., went thence to Chicago and, after receiving his pay, came at once to Fulton County and resumed the work of the farm.

In Cass Township, March 11, 1859, Mr. Keime married Lavina Mason, who was born in Ohio February 20, 1845, and who became an early settler in Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Keime are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Martha Martindale; Charles; Ulysses G.; Samuel; James; Sarah; Elvia; and Edward R. Coming to this county alone at an early age when most boys are protected by family influences and aided by the assurance of sympathy and support, Mr. Keime has wrought well with the material at hand, and has established a reputation as a capable, successful and high-minded agriculturist.

KELLOGG, William, former Congressman from the Fulton County District, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 8, 1814, came to Canton, Ill., about 1838, and there engaged in the practice of law, for several years being associated with A. L. Davidson; in 1849 was elected to the Sixteenth General Assembly; in 1850 became Justice of the Circuit Court for the Fulton Circuit, serving for nearly three years; in 1856 was elected Representative in Congress, by two successive re-elections serving three terms (1857-63). In 1866 he was appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory, but later returned to Illinois, locating in Peoria, where he was elected State's Attorney for Peoria County, serving from 1872 to 1880. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican, but in 1872 was a member of the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley as the Liberal candidate for the Presidency. During the latter years of his life he served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Peoria District, his death occurring in that city.

KELLY, Stephen A., is one of the leading pioneer citizens of Fulton County, the Kelly homestead farm having been purchased by his father, John B. Kelly, in 1840. On this farm Mr. Kelly was born November 26, 1856, and here he has lived continuously, with the exception of a brief residence in Dakota, as a wheat raiser, begun in 1883. The extent of the old homestead is about 300 acres, and it is doubtful if the advancement in agricultural science has been elsewhere more faithfully observed or more intelligently applied.

Mr. Kelly had the numerous character-building advantages which arise from being reared in a large family. There were fourteen children in the household of his father, all born of the latter's marriage to Rachel Proctor, of

McLean County, Ill., which took place February 19, 1842. The first wife of the elder Kelly (formerly Elizabeth Smith) died in 1841, a year after her marriage.

John B. Kelly, the father, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., February 6, 1820, and upon coming to Fulton County in 1840 located on the farm now owned by his son, where his death occurred August 10, 1890. His pioneer labors were rewarded with financial success, and he became a leader in Republican politics, a promoter of many of the enterprises which tended to the permanent betterment of the community. He was one of the original Republicans of the State, cast his Presidential vote for Fremont, and, at some time during his life, held practically all of the offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. Not only was he very active in raising troops for the Civil War, but encouraged two of his sons to enter the service. He was a man of high principle and great general usefulness. As a respite from his strenuous life he became one of the excursionists from Peoria to Niagara Falls, which resulted in the terrible Chatsworth disaster, August 10, 1887, and because of severe injuries sustained at that time, was obliged to relinquish many of his former responsibilities.

In the emergency which arose from his father's impaired health, Stephen A. Kelly stepped into the breach and assumed the management of the large property. He had received a practical training in the public schools, and was thoroughly grounded in agriculture, and its attendant business transactions. His tastes, inclinations and abilities tend to produce the best results of his calling. He found his work congenial and satisfying, and therefore has been successful. The homestead farm is now owned by William Kelly, who resides in Pekin, Ill., and it is managed by John F. Kelly. In 1895 Stephen A. Kelly left the home place and went to the old Roy farm of 160 acres in Orion Township, Section 23, which he had purchased, and remained there four years. He then came to Breeds and entered mercantile circles, establishing a general store, which he is still conducting. He now owns 200 acres altogether in Orion Township.

Mr. Kelly inherits many of the qualities of his father, and one of these is a capacity for painstaking and efficient public service. Notwithstanding that he lives in a Democratic stronghold, he is a staunch Republican, and his popularity is best attested by the fact that he was elected to the Board of Supervisors by a large majority. He is now a Justice of the Peace. Fraternally he is connected with the M. W. of A. He is an affable, courteous gentleman, kindly disposed towards all, and untiring in his zeal for the well-being of the community.

KELSO, Charles P., a well-known citizen of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and Manager of the W. M. Simpson Lumber Company, in

which he is a stockholder, was born in Lewistown, June 27, 1864, a son of David and Sarah (Hendrickson) Kelso, the former a native of Licking County, Ohio, and the latter of Peoria County, Ill. David Kelso was one of a family of seven brothers, who came to Fulton County at an early period. Two of these only are now living, John and James, who are in Colorado. David Kelso, who was by trade a cooper, came to Fulton County in 1862, and is remembered as one of the most worthy and highly respected citizens of Lewistown. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also is his widow. They became the parents of six children: One who died in infancy; Charles P.; Eliza, wife of D. M. Tanner, a contractor and builder of Lewistown; Mary, wife of Frank Mills, a carpenter in Lewistown; Roy, foreman of the J. C. Simpson Lumber Company, at Galesburg, Ill., and Claude G., of Lewistown.

Charles P. Kelso received the mental training of his boyhood in the country schools near Lewistown, and, at the age of eighteen years, started in life for himself. He went to Escanaba, Mich., and was there employed for five years as assistant to the agent of the American Express Company. Severing this connection, he secured a position as fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which he held four years, and was then promoted to be engineer. Not wishing to continue railroad-ing, he returned to Lewistown, and for a time followed the carpenter's trade. He assumed his present position in 1895. In 1902 he bought stock in the W. M. Simpson Lumber Company, and when the company was incorporated, during the same year, he was chosen Manager of the Lewistown branch. The company has nine yards, one being located at each of the following places: Lewistown, Galesburg, Mt. Pulaski, Arlington, Elmwood, Colchester, Flora, Carmi and Eldorado, all in Illinois. Under Mr. Kelso's management, the business of the concern has considerably increased, having doubled its former trade.

On January 6, 1894, Mr. Kelso was united in marriage with Mae Stutes, who was born in Fulton County, a daughter of Andrew J. Stutes. She never knew a mother's care, as Mrs. Stutes died when Mae was but an infant. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Celia F., born October 4, 1894; Meredith W., who died in infancy; C. Lyle, born August 25, 1898; and Ruth Louise, born November 29, 1903. In politics Mr. Kelso follows the fortunes of the Democratic party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

KEPLER, Henry.—The descendants of the German agriculturists make fine citizens, because they have been taught that progress comes only with hard and persistent work, directed by common sense and a due regard for

the rights of others. Advancement based on nimble wits alone is not in their philosophy, and the result is that, in agricultural communities, whose steady growth is founded on sheer strength of brawn and mind, the German element is invaluable. Henry Kepler well represents the racial characteristics of his people. His father, Matthias, was born in Germany, while his mother, of German descent, was a native of Pennsylvania. Matthias Kepler located in Pennsylvania when he first immigrated to the United States, and in Indiana Henry was born on the 25th of October, 1851. Four years later the father came with his family to Fulton County, bought a farm in Ellisville Township and was engaged in its improvement and cultivation until his death.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools of Ellisville Township, and, no less, upon the home farm, having been a resident of this locality since 1860. His life work has been that of farming, and that he is considered a most honorable representative of his community is shown by the fact of his continuance in the office of School Director for a period of twenty years. In his political relations Mr. Kepler has always been a Republican and is a member of the United Brethren Church. On the 8th of April, 1876, in Ellisville, Fulton County, Mr. Kepler was united in marriage with Lucy D. Potter, who was born October 14, 1856, in New Jersey. They have one child, Arthur Leroy.

KETCHAM, (Mrs.) Mary (nee Addis), a most worthy and estimable resident of Orion Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Fulton County, February 5, 1845, the daughter of Aaron D. and Jane (Suydam) Addis, natives of New Jersey. Her paternal and maternal grandfathers, James Addis and Joseph Suydam, respectively, were natives of that State, as was also her maternal grandmother. Mrs. Ketcham was reared on her father's farm in Fulton County, and in girlhood enjoyed the advantages of the district schools in the vicinity of her home. Near Monterey, in 1867, she was united in marriage with Josiah Ketcham, an industrious and thrifty young farmer of that locality. Mr. Ketcham was a man of excellent traits of character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of those who came in contact with him in the daily walks of life. He prospered in his farming operations, and at the time of his death, which occurred October 1, 1891, was the owner of a finely improved and highly productive property. He and his wife became the parents of five children, namely: Jennie (Mrs. Jackson); R. A. Ketcham; Eva (Mrs. McMillan); Sherman and Herschel. Mrs. Ketcham is an earnest and devoted member of the Methodist Church. She is possessed of most attractive qualities of mind and heart, and is cordially esteemed by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.



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KETTENRING, Adam.—Wherever he has elected to cast his fortunes on this side of the water, the transplanted German of the solid middle class has proved a factor of worth and importance. He has the ability to plan and the perseverance to execute, and having practical and non-visionary needs, lives easily within the competence fashioned by his brain and hands. To such a class belongs Adam Kettenring, a resident of Deerfield Township since his arrival from the Fatherland in 1884, and the owner of 240 acres of improved land on Sections 9 and 16.

Born July 31, 1851, Mr. Kettenring was educated in the common schools of Germany, and received that practical home training which falls to all children of Teutonic birth. For many generations his people have been farmers, and his parents, Valentine and Katherine (Schäfer) Kettenring, were no exception to this rule. Mr. Kettenring assisted his father with the work around the home place, and in time was called upon for the prescribed three years of military duty. November 20, 1879, he married Elizabeth Zumstein, who was born in Germany, October 22, 1855, and of the union there have been born six children: Ida, Hugo, Mary, Anna, Flora and Linda. His family accompanied Mr. Kettenring to America in 1884, and he first purchased eighty acres in Deerfield Township, adding 160 acres thirteen years later. He has built and rebuilt, plowed and sown, reaped, stored and sold with excellent results, and today is one of the substantial and progressive men of his prosperous community. In addition he has taken a commendable interest in politics and other phases of local growth, and as a staunch Republican has served as School Director for several years. A man of deep religious convictions, he lives up to the teachings of the German Lutheran Church, in which he has been an elder for many years, and to the support of which he is a generous contributor.

KINGERY, Christian B.—The value of efficiency and faithfulness, as applied to those who serve the interests of reliable concerns, is emphasized in the life of Christian B. Kingery, for the past eight years a polisher in the Parlin & Orndorff shops at Canton, Ill. Mr. Kingery has been a resident of Fulton County since 1868, coming here at the age of eight years from Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born March 1, 1860. His father, Noah Kingery, was born in Washington County, Md., and his mother, Sarah (Booker) Kingery, was a native of Ohio. Noah Kingery was a farmer by occupation, and after arriving in Fulton County in 1868 located in Joshua Township and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Eventually he retired from active life in Canton and died there April 21, 1904, at the age of seventy-six.

Christian Kingery spent his early life on the farm in Joshua Township, and during the win-

ter season attended the district schools. His nature craved the greater activity of the cities, and in November, 1893, he came to Canton, and for a time engaged in teaming, later entering the Parlin & Orndorff shops in a minor capacity. January 27, 1884, he married Ella Otto, daughter of John and Mercy (Ellis) Otto, who came to Fulton County during the early 'fifties, and the former of whom lives in Potter County, S. D., while the latter lives with her daughter, Mrs. Kingery. Mr. and Mrs. Kingery are the parents of four children: Noah, Walter, Grover and Dollie May. Mr. Kingery is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the American Yeomen. He is a skilled workman, a progressive citizen and a genial, companionable gentleman.

KINGSLAND, Royal M.—A comparatively recent addition to the real-estate brokers and insurance writers of Canton, Royal M. Kingsland established his interests here in July, 1902, bringing with him a commendable ambition to succeed, and the force of character and ability to withstand temporary discouragement and competition with older and more experienced brokers. Mr. Kingsland belongs to one of the well known families of the State, being a son of George B. Kingsland, for many years a prominent contractor and builder of Peoria, Ill. The elder Kingsland was born in Vermont in 1844, and as a young man came to the then small town of Peoria, which continued to be his home during the greater part of the time until his death in 1883. He married Helen M. Hicks, of Canton, who was born in 1857, a daughter of Asa Hicks, a pioneer of Illinois, and for many years the owner of a grist and flour-mill at Canton.

Mr. Kingsland was educated in that great field of human equality, the common school, and afterward engaged in educational work for about four years. He then established his present business. October 15, 1893, he married Mayme Lane, a native daughter of Canton. He is an earnest and high-minded Republican, and with his broad outlook upon life and intense public-spiritedness, should prove an important factor in maintaining the local integrity of his party. He is well known fraternally, and his standing in the community is materially augmented by association with the Olive Branch, No. 15, I. O. O. F., the Encampment and the Rebekahs. Mr. Kingsland has many qualities which should commend him to the favorable attention of the business and social world. He is honest, industrious, painstaking and enthusiastic. He seeks the best, and intends to find it, and therein lies the secret of overcoming obstacles and making light of discouragements.

KLINE, John G., who has been successfully engaged in farming in Section 3, Joshua Township, Fulton County, Ill., for about thirty years,

was born in the State of New Jersey, on July, 5, 1848, a son of Miller and Elizabeth (Aller) Kline, also natives of that State. Miller Kline removed with his family from the East to Illinois in 1851, settling in Fulton County, where he located in Section 3, Joshua Township. The tract of 160 acres, which he bought of Elias Beavers, contained no dwelling except a log cabin. The father cleared the land, made all necessary improvements, and there carried on farming for many years.

The subject of this sketch was one of three children, two of whom were girls. He was reared on the paternal farm, and in boyhood studied the usual rudimentary lessons in the district schools of his vicinity. About the year 1875 he took charge of the farm, and has operated it ever since. In addition to general farming, he raises a good deal of high-grade stock and breeds fine roadsters and heavy draft horses. His farming operations have been attended by successful results and he is looked upon as one of the most thorough farmers in his township.

Mr. Kline has been twice married. His first wife was Louisa Wyckoff, who was a native of Illinois. This union resulted in three children: Lida (Mrs. Mays), Carrie (Mrs. McMullen), and Cornie. In 1889 Mr. Kline was united in marriage with Sadie E. Kline, of Young Hickory Township, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Hattie, Leonard, Raymond and Ardis. The mother of this family died August 28, 1905.

In his political relations Mr. Kline is identified with the Democratic party. He is a man of sound character and is respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

KNOTT, Noah Theodore, who has spent his whole life of forty-eight years in Fulton County, Ill., many of these being very laborious and productive years, was born in Deerfield Township, in that county, in 1858, a son of Job and Sabilla (Runk) Knott, the former a native of Fulton County, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The occupation of Job Knott was that of a farmer, and in this his industry, perseverance and economy were rewarded by merited success. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also Job Knott, journeyed from Virginia to Illinois in the early '30s, traveling by wagon, and settled in Fulton County. He first bargained for land where the city of Canton is now situated at three dollars per acre, but as there was found to be some defect in the title, he finally purchased on Sections 3 and 10 in Deerfield Township. He applied himself diligently to the task of clearing and improving this purchase, and was there engaged in tilling the soil during the remainder of his active life. His son Job continued to live where his father had located, cultivating ninety acres of his own, but subsequently bought out the interests of a brother and sister in the paternal estate, and ultimately became the owner of

635 acres. On this he devoted his attention to the raising of fine, thoroughbred stock, besides buying and selling stock throughout the country. He maintained his residence in Section 10 and made many improvements in his different farms. To him and his worthy wife were born nine children. Of this family the seven surviving are scattered over the various States of the Union.

Noah Theodore Knott received his early mental training in the district schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage. In 1892 he commenced farming for himself on his father's land, east of the home place, and in 1900 moved to an eighty-acre farm which his father had bequeathed to him. This he has improved and built up, and on it he has since carried on general farming with satisfactory results. He also bestows a good deal of attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, and buys and sells large quantities of stock.

In 1892 Mr. Knott was united in marriage on the farm where he lives to Nora Ginther, a native of Fulton County, where she was born, and where, in early youth, she obtained her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Knott are the parents of two children: Eva and Iva J.

In political affairs the subject of this sketch gives his support to the Republican party. He has rendered good service to the township in the capacity of school director, and bears an excellent reputation as a man and as a citizen.

KNOTT, Robert A.—Few families have been longer identified with the history of Fulton County than that represented in Ellisville for the past five years by Robert A. Knott. In 1828 there would seem to have been little to attract the youth from the settled East to an Indian country, which still was a happy hunting ground, the home of the deer and other big game, of widely separated traders, and whose thoroughfares of travel were the trails worn hard by the tread of dusky feet. Yet hither came John Knott in 1828, and, with few of this world's goods to keep him company, took up a tract of land in the vicinity of Table Grove. Here his son Job, the father of Robert A. Knott, was born and reared, and from this old landmark removed to Deerfield Township, which continued his home until his death at the beginning of the twentieth century. Both men had the grit and determination which constituted the chief assets of the successful pioneer, and their names were associated with large usefulness and practical, useful endeavor. Job B. Knott married Savilla Runk, also a native of Fulton County, and to whose economy and thrift he owed much of his success.

Robert A. Knott was born on the Deerfield Township farm August 8, 1874, and while performing his share toward keeping up the home property, managed to secure an excellent edu-



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cation in the public schools and at the Bushnell Normal School. Beginning at the age of twenty-one years, he taught school forty months, and then farmed for two years on the tract of eighty acres, on Section 9, Deerfield Township, which he still owns, but which now is occupied by a tenant. In 1902 Mr. Knott bought out the implement business of William Basel, and three years later sold out to James N. Blakeslee, since that time devoting his energy to the supervision of his various town and country holdings. About five years ago he purchased a home in Ellisville, of which town he is one of the popular and progressive young capitalists.

The marriage of Mr. Knott and Lulu D. Norris occurred in Ellisville December 25, 1895, Mrs. Knott being a native of Lee Township, born December 8, 1877. There are two bright children in the family—Eunice J. and Chester R. Mr. Knott evidences a commendable interest in Republican politics, and has served as Constable of Ellisville for two years. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

KREIDER, Christian (deceased).—Christian Kreider was descended from that stock of Pennsylvania Germans whose habits of industry and morality have done so much to found new communities on an enduring basis. His parents were John and Margaret (Gilbert) Kreider, who were both born in Lebanon, Pa., in which vicinity his father was engaged in farming for many years before coming to Illinois. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Lebanon, where he was born May 5, 1822. He was reared on the family farm and accompanied his parents to Lee Township, Fulton County, Ill., when they established their home there in 1846. In the succeeding years the father greatly improved the property and at his death it passed into the possession of his son Christian, who has faithfully assisted in its improvement.

Christian Kreider continued in his career of well earned prosperity and, like a worthy citizen, as he became safe and comfortable in his fund of worldly possessions, was willing to devote a portion of his time to public affairs of his home township. He served as School Director for some years, and was Postmaster at various times. At the time of his death, December 27, 1899, he had become the owner of a homestead of 151 acres, and his position as a moral and religious character was as secure as that of a man of affairs and worldly substance. He was a Methodist in religious faith and a Democrat in politics.

On December 18, 1867, Mr. Kreider was married, in Macomb, Ill., to Lavina Milligan, a native of Scott County, Ohio. His second marriage was to Mary Cowperthwait, who was born at Canton, Ill., May 5, 1843, and who still survives him. There were eleven children in the

family of the deceased, viz.: George M., Lucy, Sarah E., William P., Martha J., Howard C., Lena L., Musetta M., Samuel J., Henry L. and Ralph C.

KRISCHKE, Joseph, ex-Mayor of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., furnishes a forcible example of the hearty assimilation of foreign-born citizens into the body politic of American communities. The cities and States of the Union readily, even instinctively, recognized the meritorious and adaptable personality which may be utilized to the advantage of the general public. Although an Austrian by birth Mr. Kriskhke possesses the true American stamina and adaptability, and his fellows therefore called upon him for many years to represent them in the affairs of a developing and vigorous community.

Born in Silesia, Austria, about 150 miles from Vienna, in the year 1828, Joseph Kriskhke is the son of Ignatz and Mary Regina Kriskhke, his father dying in 1833 and his mother in 1852. His parents were in humble circumstances and he early learned the butcher's trade, at which he commenced to work regularly when he was fourteen years of age. With a scant education, but with a good trade at his fingers' ends, the young man sailed from Hamburg for America on the 15th of September, 1854, landing at New York twenty-three days thereafter. Within the following two weeks he struck Chicago, went by rail to La Salle, thence to Fort Madison, Iowa, and finally, partly by water and partly by stage, interspersed by considerable foot work, he reached Liverpool, Fulton County. One of his friends had previously found employment there in a packing house, but when they arrived upon the ground they found the establishment closed, and passed on to Canton, where they secured work. Mr. Kriskhke thus continued for about ten months, but, as there was only one butcher then in Canton, decided that there was an opening for him in the line of his regular trade. Eventually he bought out the firm of Moyer & Ayers, butchers, and established a good business, in which he was engaged from October 15, 1858, to October 15, 1895.

Mr. Kriskhke has been a staunch Democrat since 1860, when he rallied enthusiastically to the support of Stephen A. Douglas. For years he took a deep interest and a leading part in ward politics, and was elected to represent the Third Ward in the City Council. Altogether he served as Alderman for nine terms, in 1877, 1884 and 1886, and from 1890 to 1895, during this long period of municipal service being assigned to all the important committees and conducting himself with energy and practical ability. In 1888 he was elected Mayor of Canton by a good majority, and in that capacity materially added to his former reputation for executive talents and honorable dealings. He has also served as a member of the Board of Review. Of late years Mr. Kriskhke

natives of New York. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Kutchler resulted in three children, namely: Effie P., John E. and Josephine E. John Kutchler, the only son, as before stated, is in partnership with his father in stock-raising, feeding and shipping, as junior member of the widely known firm of James Kutchler & Son, whose headquarters are in Avon, Fulton County.

The political opinions of Mr. Kutchler are in accordance with the platforms of the Democratic party, although he has never mingled in politics with any view of official preferment. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and current events, and dutifully discharges the duties pertaining to citizenship. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church. In fraternal circles he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. Agriculturally and commercially he is one of the prominent men of Western Illinois and is known and respected over a wide range of country.

LALICKER, George.—One cannot follow the long career of George Lalicker without renewing appreciation of those homely, sterling qualities which, when allied with practical business sense, lift men from obscurity to influence and from poverty to wealth. Mr. Lalicker was born on a farm in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 7, 1821, the son of John Lalicker, a European by birth, and an arrival in America previous to the War of 1812. The elder Lalicker carried a musket in the second conflict with England, and a constant reminder of his service was the permanent deafness resulting from the shot and roar of the cannon. He was an early arrival in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he married and did fairly well at farming. In 1823 he made a trip down the river to New Orleans, and while there was taken sick, and it is presumed was buried either in or near the Southern city. His wife died four years later, in 1827.

George Lalicker is the sole survivor of his parents' six children. Left an orphan at the age of six, when ten years old he came to Fulton County with his sister and her husband, soon after beginning to shift for himself as a wage-earner. When twelve years old he went to Quincy, Ill., with Mr. Townsley, and there was set to grinding paint by placing the article on a marble slab and grinding it with a piece of rock. This experience nearly proved his undoing, for he contracted paint poison and was laid up for some time in consequence. He thereafter went to work on a farm and in 1844 his sister sent for him to return to Ipava, near where he worked on a farm by the month. In the meantime, January 13, 1842, he had married Rebecca Parvin, who was born in Ohio April 7, 1823, a daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (France) Parvin, who moved to Indiana in 1825 and to Fulton County in 1832. The Parvin family reached this county Monday evening and the following Wednesday the mother died. The father subsequently went to Texas, where his death oc-

curred in 1885. Mr. Parvin had contracted a second marriage, and had reared a large family of children, few of whom survive at the present time.

Few of the experiences which fell to the lot of the early settlers of the Central West were omitted from the early married life of Mr. and Mrs. Lalicker. They went to housekeeping in a little log house made of hewn wood, the floor being of puncheon, made by splitting a log through the center. Looking back over these times both husband and wife wonder how they endured the trials and deprivations that came their way. As was the case with all the married settlers, the wife contributed more than did the husband to the well-being of the family, making both ends meet when a meeting seemed practically impossible. Mrs. Lalicker's work was never done, and its extent would be incomprehensible to the housekeeper of today. Not only did she cook, wash, keep the house and nine children clean, but she spun the wool, colored it and wove the material for the clothing of herself, husband and all of the children. Of these children, Highley Ann is the wife of Hamilton Bidwell, of Axtell, Marshall County, Kan.; John J. is deceased, Mary E. is deceased, Sarah J. is the wife of Andrew Harwick, of Ipava; William H. is a farmer in Pleasant Township, this county; Amanda is the wife of Josiah Creek, of Oklahoma; Susan A. is the wife of William Shago, of Dunlap, Morris County, Kan., and Eva M. is the wife of Joseph Morgan, living on the old homestead in Pleasant Township.

To the original forty acres upon which he settled in the poverty-clouded days of the early 'forties, Mr. Lalicker has added until he now owns 200 acres all in one body and under a high state of cultivation. Every building, every fence, every improvement of any kind whatsoever, is due to the untiring zeal of this worthy couple. And notwithstanding all that they have had to contend with their home has always been an open one and the wayfarer, be he friend or stranger, has always found a warm welcome. They have given liberally of their means to the furtherance of schools and charities, churches and worthy interests in general, and have provided their children with a practical common school education, training them at home for noble and useful man and womanhood. After seventy-five years in and around Ipava, sixty-four of which have been spent as man and wife, they find a wonderful compensation for their trials and sufferings in the good will and esteem of their fellowmen, and in a degree of prosperity which never seemed possible to the dwellers of the rude log cabin. In 1890 they retired to their present home in Ipava, where comfort, peace and plenty brighten the latter end of their pilgrimage.

LALICKER, William.—Not only is William Lalicker the architect of a substantial fortune, acquired through agricultural enterprise, but in its acquisition he has maintained the reputation

for industry and reliability established in Fulton County by his pioneer father, George Lalicker, who journeyed Illinoisward from Clermont County, Ohio, in 1831, settling after years of uncertain struggle on Section 3, Pleasant Township. William, like the rest of his father's nine children, received such education as could be secured during the winter term of school, and such lessons in economy and thrift as the meager resources of the family made necessary. Born on the Pleasant Township farm May 29, 1853, he was twenty-two years old at the time of his marriage, September 3, 1875, to Mary Lampton, who was born in Lewistown September 3, 1854, a daughter of William and Lydia (Morgan) Lampton, natives of Ohio and early settlers of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Lampton were married in this county in 1830, and the former died here in 1883, at the age of eighty-six, while the latter died at a comparatively early age in 1860. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the following attained maturity: Lucia, widow of J. E. Ellis, now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Manda, wife of Thomas Parkinson, of Riverside, Cal., and mother of seven children; Minerva, wife of Thomas Painter, of Galva, Henry County, Ill.; Frank, a farmer in Fulton County; William, formerly a resident of Canton, Mo.; Jennie, deceased wife of William Rowe, of Des Moines, Iowa; Lydia, deceased wife of John Locust, of Chicago; Miron, deceased husband of Lillie (Dew) Lampton, who is the mother of three children, and Julia, one of the early teachers of Fulton County.

After his marriage Mr. Lalicker settled on the old homestead in Pleasant Township and in 1879 removed to the Ross farm in the same township, in 1881 returning to the old farm of his parents. In 1886 he became a land owner for the first time, purchasing forty acres adjoining the old place, but this he sold during the year and bought 120 acres on Section 4, Pleasant Township, formerly owned by the eleven Montgomery sons, who were among the very earliest settlers of Fulton County. That the Montgomerys still retain an interest in the homestead is evident when a grandson of the pioneer settler visits the place each year and notes the great changes which have taken place upon its broad acres. In place of the old log cabin is a fine modern rural home, roomy and comfortable, bespeaking the refined taste and numerous requirements of the present occupants. The general improvements are in accord with established standards of the present, for although Mr. Lalicker is fifty-three years of age, he is progressive in the extreme and welcomes any innovation which promises better results.

In political affiliation a Democrat, Mr. Lalicker has avoided office holding as a rule, although he has served as a member of the Board of Education for many years. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes generously to its support. Mr. and

Mrs. Lalicker are the parents of seven children: Pearl M., born February 28, 1877, the wife of Blake Johnson, a farmer of Pleasant Township; Chauncey, born November 14, 1878, married Annie Forsyth and has two children—Sheldon and Maurice; Cora Belle, born September 16, 1880, died August 24, 1889; Corda, born October 4, 1882; Freddie, born September 6, 1883, married Lena Ready and has one daughter—Cora; Sophrona, born April 27, 1885, died September 2, 1885; Dollie, born February 22, 1888, wife of Henry Clanin; Sherman, born February 12, 1890; George, born December 27, 1891, and Lawrence and Florence (twins), born April 12, 1893, and died June 17 and September 14, 1893, respectively. All of the children surviving have been given advantages of which their parents never dreamed, and all are healthy, happy and prosperous. The family occupies one of the delightful and productive farms of the county and are justly esteemed for the kindly and reliable traits of its members. In 1906 Mrs. Lalicker and her oldest daughter, Mrs. Blake Johnson, made a trip to California for the purpose of visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas Parkinson, whom she had not seen for twenty years. During their tour of six weeks they visited many Western cities, including Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, the Island of Santa Catalina and other noted places.

LALLY, Thomas (deceased).—The family of which Thomas Lally was the American head has taken a prominent part in the change wrought in Fulton County since 1849. Mr. Lally and his wife, Mary (Hannaher) Lally, were born in Belfast, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1848. Locating in St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Lally worked in a rope factory for eight dollars a month, then proceeded by boat up the river to Liverpool Township, Fulton County, where he went to work in the harvest field of Jonathan Bordner, after tendering the latter his last twenty-five cents for his breakfast. Six weeks later he appeared upon the scene in Lewistown, the first Irishman to honor that community with his labor, and became assistant engineer at a salary of nineteen dollars per month. A little later he was advanced to the position of first engineer, receiving thirty dollars per month, a salary considered princely in those days, although he was obliged to board himself.

In 1852 Mr. Lally went to work for 'Squire Boyte, with whom he got along in the best possible manner, and added considerably to his little hoard of money. This he finally invested in two teams of horses, with which he conducted a freighting business between Lewistown, Liverpool and Peoria. Freighting in those days was a paying business, and in 1865 he was in a position to purchase 260 acres of land on Section 21, Bernadotte Township, all timber with the exception of about seventy-five acres. With the aid of his sons Mr. Lally proceeded to clear his land, and in time he added to it another 120

acres, making in all 330 acres. Not a vestige of fence adorned the property at the time of purchase, but in time seven miles of hedge protected the interests of the owner, five miles of which since has been replaced by wire fencing. Mr. Lally and his wife traveled close together on their earthly pilgrimage, and in death they were divided by only two months, the wife dying in January, 1892, and the husband following her in March of the same year. They lived to see all the timber cleared away, fine barns and general buildings erected and modern machinery supplant the old-time implements of the pioneer. Mr. Lally was public spirited and energetic, a staunch Democrat and a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The old Lally homestead on Section 21 is now being operated by Edward and John Lally, sons of the pioneer, the former of whom was born in Lewistown July 8, 1856, and the latter in 1864. The farm is owned by John Lally, one of the progressive agriculturists of the township, who makes a specialty of Jersey hogs and high-grade cattle and horses. Mr. Lally married Maria Sweeney, of Vermont Township, this county, and daughter of an Illinois pioneer. Mr. Lally is a Democrat in politics, and has held several local offices of importance, including that of School Director and Highway Commissioner.

LANCE, J. Willard, the Cashier of the Fulton County Bank at Table Grove, Ill., has had fifteen years' experience with the uncompromising and accuracy-compelling methods of monetary science as revealed behind the counters of Illinois institutions. As are all successful and reliable cashiers, he is methodical in his habits and practical in his ambitions. Steadiness of life aim has been imparted to him by progenitors who braved the hardships and dangers of pioneer life in the State, and he himself is a product of the prairies, having been born on a farm in New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill., February 4, 1870. His father, William E. Lance, was born in Cook County, Ill., and his mother, Melissa (Morley) Lance, was born to very early settlers of Fulton County.

On his father's farm Mr. Lance developed a strong constitution and when a lessening of home duties permitted attended the public schools. To this preliminary education he added a course in business at the Western Illinois Normal School of Bushnell, Ill., during 1890 and 1891, carrying off the highest honors in his class, and thereafter returned to the farm and the larger responsibility of its management. In September, 1891, he became Bookkeeper and Assistant Cashier in the Bank of Good Hope at Good Hope, Ill., a position which he creditably filled for nine years, or until offered the position of Cashier in the Swan Creek (Ill.) Bank. Upon the organization of the Fulton County Bank, at Table Grove, November 1, 1905, Mr. Lance was ten-

dered his present position, the other officers of the institution being A. A. Cornell, of Galesburg, President, and Loren Morley, of Table Grove, Vice President. Mr. Lance is a heavy stockholder in the bank and his wide acquaintance with the farmers and business men of the State renders him a valuable adjunct to its success.

The marriage of Mr. Lance and Agnes Markham, of Randolph, Ill., occurred November 24, 1892. Mrs. Lance is a daughter of Daniel Markham, a prominent and influential farmer of McDonough County. Mr. and Mrs. Lance have two children—Roscoe and Marie. Mrs. Lance is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Socially Mr. Lance is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and while a resident of Good Hope, Ill., filled many places of local importance. He is a promoter of stable and conservative interests, and as a citizen and banker maintains standards in keeping with the best welfare of the community.

LANDERS, James Robert, M. D.—Good birth, good breeding, fine mental endowment and a capacity for infinite painstaking, contribute to the present large usefulness and future bright prospects of Dr. James Robert Landers, a medical and surgical practitioner of Ipava, Ill. Dr. Landers comes honestly by his predilection for medicine, as he was practically reared in the office of his father, Dr. James H. Landers, one of the leading practitioners of Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Ky., where the son and namesake was born August 4, 1861, the younger of two sons, the elder, Dr. Franklin L. Landers, dying August 10, 1883. On the maternal side Dr. Landers claims distinguished connections, his mother, America F. Crist, being a granddaughter of General Henry Crist, around whose name centers many of the notable undertakings of Kentucky pioneer life. General Crist settled early in the Bourbon State, laid out the town of Shepherdsville, and was the first to manufacture salt at old Salt Lick, in that State. He represented his district in the Legislature and in Congress, and attained to industrial, political and general prominence. Dr. James H. Landers died April 4, 1867, and in 1868 his widow married Dr. H. F. Crenshaw, for forty years engaged in the practice of medicine in Mount Washington, Ky. Dr. Crenshaw died June 7, 1905, his wife having predeceased him June 22, 1893. They were the parents of three children: Dr. J. M. Crenshaw, of Redlands, Cal.; Dr. O. M. Crenshaw, of Taylorsville, Ky., and F. W. Crenshaw, who died in young manhood.

The preliminary education of Dr. James Robert Landers was acquired in the public schools of Shepherdsville, Ky., and after school hours he invariably assisted his father in the latter's office. His professional and general training went hand in hand, and while still

very young he was grounded in *materia medica* and understood how to prescribe for common human ailments. He also became expert in extracting teeth, and his prescribing and tooth-pulling skill found encouraging support among the colored population. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Hospital College Medical Department in the North Central University of Kentucky, and after graduating, June 16, 1885, engaged in practice with his stepfather, Dr. H. F. Crenshaw, for a few years. June 20, 1890, he was united in marriage to Julia Merrifield, of Bloomfield, Ky., and great-granddaughter of Colonel Merrifield, representing one of the fine old families of the Southern State.

The year of his marriage Dr. Landers located in Fairland, Ill., and on November 21st of the following year his home was desolated by the death of his wife. On June 14, 1893, he married Lulu M. Patterson, of Madisonville, Ky., a daughter of C. H. Patterson, commercial agent in Kentucky and Tennessee for the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, of Adrian, Mich., in which he is a heavy stockholder. Upon leaving Fairland Dr. Landers practiced for six years in Moultrie County, Ill., and November 22, 1904, located in Bernadotte, Fulton County, where he has established a large and lucrative practice. Dr. and Mrs. Landers are the parents of one son, Robert, born July 7, 1894. The Doctor is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He represents a kind of medical practice which is a long way removed from the standards of even a decade ago. His progressive mind mercilessly rejects dogmas whose only claim is their antiquity, and which have no place in the sunlight of modern investigation. Practicability and simplicity are the watchwords of his professional efforts. He is one of the most careful and expert diagnosticians in Fulton County, and one of its most inquiring students. In the search for clearer vision and larger capacity for usefulness he has taken post-graduate courses in several of the principal cities of Illinois and Kentucky, has made a special study of chemistry, and of the various occult sciences which throw light upon mental suggestion as an aid to healing. Against spurious or impure drugs he has insured himself by securing his supplies from reliable headquarters, and as a rule compounds his own prescriptions, thus minimizing the possibility of mistakes. He is a frequent contributor to the leading professional periodicals of the country, especially along therapeutic lines, his ideas upon the operation and administration of remedies for disease, hygiene, dietetics or the application of diet, atmospheric and other non-medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of health being the result of profound thought and extended practical experience. In manner Dr. Landers is genial and optimistic, traits which contribute materially to his business as well as social success.

LANE, George W.—Nearly three-score and ten years have elapsed since the venerable gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this personal narrative made his first appearance in Fulton County, Ill., and he has been a witness of and participator in the development of that region since its primitive stages. His agricultural experience on Sections 15 and 22, Canton Township, Fulton County, where he now lives in comfortable retirement, covers a period of thirty-seven years, and during that extended period he has done his full share to promote the progress and conserve the welfare of the locality where he is restfully passing the evening of his life. Mr. Lane is a son of John A. and Christina (Toner) Lane, natives of that State, who came to Illinois in 1837, locating in Fulton County. They traveled the entire distance by team, the journey consuming six weeks. John A. Lane first established his home in the vicinity of Fairview, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for twenty years. At the end of that time he moved to a place near Canton, Ill., and there continued his customary occupation until his death, which occurred in 1854, the mother dying in 1876. The first dwelling of the family in Fulton County was a log cabin and the purchase price of the first tract of land was \$11 per acre. The father's life was devoted to arduous toil, and its record, in private and public, was free from reproach.

George W. Lane was born in Somerset County, N. J., July 1, 1822. He attended the public schools convenient to his home in early youth, and at the age of fifteen years accompanied his parents on their journey westward. He was reared to farm work and remained on the family homestead until a short time after his father's decease. In middle life he became connected with an Eastern supply company, and for eighteen years traveled over the country, engaged in selling machinery, in which he was successful. He bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 135 acres, situated on Sections 15 and 22, Canton Township, of John G. Graham, in 1859. Some of the improvements now standing there were built by him. On this property he carried on general farming and stock-raising until 1900, when he rented the premises and abandoned active business pursuits.

In 1848 Mr. Lane was united in marriage with Elizabeth Garrett, of Fairview, and in 1903 married as his second wife Sophie Stont, who was born in New Jersey. Mr. Lane is spending his declining years in exemption from care, and is conscious of the warm regard and hearty respect of all who know him.

LA RUE, George C.—The youth obliged to make his own way in agriculture, without means or influence, should take heart from the experience of George C. La Rue, one of the foremost farmers and stock-raisers of Ver-



William J. Prenderff.

mont Township, Fulton County. Mr. Le Rue comes of a family numerously represented in Fulton County, and invariably are its members men of high character and well-directed usefulness. He is one of the five children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kenney) La Rue, the former born in France and the latter in Pennsylvania. Samuel La Rue, a blacksmith by trade, was an early settler in Pennsylvania, where he conducted a shop and later in life engaged in farming. His death occurred during the latter 'fifties, his wife subsequently marrying E. H. Smith, with whom and the rest of the family she came to Fulton County in 1868. Settling in Woodland Township, near Lewistown, Mrs. Smith reared a second family and died near Table Grove, Ill., aged about fifty-six years. She was a woman of superior intelligence and ability as a disciplinarian and during her entire active life a devout member of the Dunkard Church. Of her first family M. K. La Rue, a resident of Huron, S. D., formerly lived in Astoria and in Schuyler County, this State; Abe K. is a farmer in Logan County, Ill.; Samuel K. is a farmer of Vermont Township, and Amos is a merchant in Astoria.

The success of George C. La Rue has been achieved on the basis of a common school education, a careful home training, which stimulated a desire to be of use in the world, and the quality of perseverance which assures the accomplishment of any task undertaken. Until his twenty-third year he worked by the month on farms in different parts of Fulton County, and on February 5, 1879, was united in marriage with Emily F. Robinson, daughter of T. C. Robinson, a prominent farmer of Vermont Township. With his wife Mr. La Rue settled on the farm which represented his first land purchase, and upon which he had paid but \$2,500 of the purchase price of \$4,500. That his energies have been turned to good account and that he possesses more than average business and general ability may be judged from the fact that, starting with practically nothing, he now owns 403 acres of valuable land, 236 of which is in Vermont Township and 167 in Pleasant Township. He has devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and a reasonable share of his profits have been invested in improvements, including substantial buildings and labor-saving machinery. An understanding of scientific agriculture has secured the best results from his land, and its disposal is arranged with a view to the greatest economy of expenditure, as well as the largest rewards from such side lines as poultry and gardening.

While cherishing no political aspirations, Mr. La Rue has stanchly supported the principles of the Republican party. He has been especially active in promoting the cause of education as a member of the School Board for several years, and his zeal has resulted in the establishment of high standards and the employment of the best teachers obtainable.

While not a member of any church, he gives liberally to religious organizations, and is a generous contributor to charities and social demands. He began to work at farming in the county when he was twelve years old and his fiftieth year finds him one of the wealthy, successful and influential agriculturists of Vermont Township.

LA RUE, Samuel K.—The personal influence and financial stability of Samuel K. La Rue are the result of patient application to farming, prudent investment and the habit of living always within his income. At the outset of his independent career he found little to encourage him in the dreary round of duties on the farm of his parents in York County, Pa., where his birth occurred on January 21, 1854, and near which he secured the rudiments of an education in the subscription schools. In the veins of Mr. La Rue is the blood of French and German ancestors. His father, Samuel La Rue, married Elizabeth Keeny, whose parents were of German birth. The elder La Rue was a blacksmith by trade, but turned his attention to farming, in which he was moderately successful. His death, which occurred after the birth of his youngest son, Amos, revealed in his will the desire that his sons should learn some useful trade, a desire which was destined to failure, as all took to farming except Amos, who now is a merchant in Astoria.

Samuel K. La Rue was fifteen years old when the family moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois. At the age of eighteen he began to work on a farm by the month and in 1875 engaged in the butchering and stock business with his two brothers for a couple of years. In 1879 he began to cultivate the farm of Samuel Clements on shares, continuing thus until his marriage, December 2, 1880, to Josephine David, daughter of Easley David, a pioneer of Fulton County, and long a resident of Pleasant Township. Mr. and Mrs. La Rue began housekeeping on a farm of sixty-eight acres which Mr. La Rue purchased the year previous, and upon which he still owed a thousand dollars. At the time of disposing of this farm, in 1895, it had been increased to 137 acres, and Mr. La Rue then purchased 160 acres for \$13,000. He has a comfortable home and valuable farm, and his methods of conducting it have entitled him to rank among the progressive and enlightened agriculturists and stock-raisers of his township.

Mr. La Rue has done much to encourage education, good roads and clean government. Under the wise direction of himself and wife ten children have been reared from infancy, and several are occupying homes of their own. In the order of their birth the children are as follows: Grace, wife of Raymond Russell, a farmer of Grant County, Neb.; James, a farmer in Vermont Township, Fulton County; Alice, a successful teacher in Fulton County; Neily,

on the home place; Frank, his father's able assistant on the home farm; Perry, Irvin, Mary, Martha and Robert George. The moderation of his life, the practical quality of his efforts and the good will and honesty which have characterized all of his dealings with his fellowmen have won for Mr. La Rue a warm place among the foremost promoters of agriculture in Vermont Township.

LASSWELL, David A.—The Lasswell family is one of the oldest in Deerfield Township, and its changing fortunes, described at length elsewhere in this work, have gone parallel with the transformation begun here during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. At that remote period, in 1824, Henry Lasswell, the father of David, was born in a rude log cabin on the unclaimed and untilled prairie of the township, and when grown to manhood married Sarah H. Rush, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830. David A. first saw the light in the same locality December 20, 1850, and to the educational and general advantages of this part of the county owes his rise from modest circumstances to a fair measure of social and agricultural prosperity.

Mr. Lasswell secured his education under the usual disadvantages which confront the youth who has to work hard during the busy farming season, and whose leisure, at best, is sufficiently rare to be appreciated and turned to the best possible account. At the age of twenty-four he left home and invested his earnings in a farm of 120 acres on Section 28, Deerfield Township, and in the township which had profited by the energy and good judgment of both his grandfather and father, began the carving of his own independent fortune. Practically all of the improvements are due to his initiative and ability to get along, and his farm embodies the advanced and practical utilities of the progressive and up-to-date agriculturist who believes in elevating his mental as well as financial surroundings. The first marriage of Mr. Lasswell occurred March 12, 1885, to Mary Schrodtt, who was born in Deerfield Township, May 2, 1852, and his second marriage occurred July 1, 1905, to Mae L. Morgan, who was born in Joshua Township, August 13, 1861. There are three children in the family: John, Florence and Carrie.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Lasswell has dignified with good judgment and honest service various local offices, among them that of Constable and member of the School Board. Although not a member of any church he is a man of clearly defined moral views, and may be depended on to contribute his share toward the furtherance of charitable or other local interests.

LASWELL, Samuel, a veteran farmer of Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township, October 11, 1832, and received his early training in the district schools

in the vicinity of his home. He is a son of John and Phoebe (Morris) Laswell, natives of Virginia. John Laswell came to Cass Township in 1830 and located on what is now known as the Tate Farm, where he carried on farming.

The subject of this sketch was the fourteenth of a family of fifteen children, of whom he is now the sole survivor. About the year 1855 he bought a tract of 180 acres of land in section 4, Cass Township, which he cleared and improved, and on which he has since lived. On coming to this place he built a sawmill, known as "Laswell's Mill," which has been in operation ever since this region was first settled.

On October 17, 1853, Mr. Laswell was united in matrimony with Sarah Lippy, a native of Pennsylvania, and four children were born to their union, namely: Mary (Mrs. Huffman), deceased; Melissa (Mrs. Bowlin); John, who lives in Cass Township, and Phoebe (Mrs. Evelyn). Politically Mr. Laswell is a supporter of the Democratic party and religiously is connected with the Christian Church. To the endurance, patient industry, perseverance and sturdy integrity of Samuel Laswell and his contemporaries is mainly due the present abounding prosperity of Fulton County.

LATOURETTE, Arthur.—A companion of the wilderness of Fulton County and a sharer in the prosperity unfolded by the zeal and understanding of its tireless workers, Peter Latourette spent his days in the pursuit of agriculture and at the time of his death in 1886 owned an excellent farm of 100 acres in Fairview Township. He was born in New Jersey in 1826 and his wife, formerly Julia Redormer, was born in the same State in 1836. Of the children of their union Arthur, now representing the family as a farmer of Young Hickory Township, was born on the Fairview Township farm August 25, 1875.

Educated in the public schools and enjoying the average advantages of the well-bred country youth, Arthur Latourette has followed uninterruptedly the occupation of his father and has succeeded in spite of many hindrances and discouragements. Leaving the paternal roof at the age of sixteen years, he worked as a farm hand in various parts of Fulton County, and in 1901 bought 160 acres of land in Section 23, Young Hickory Township, where he since has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. At Galesburg, Ill., March 23, 1897, he was married to Amanda White, thus becoming allied with one of the pioneer families of Young Hickory Township, where his wife was born August 13, 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Latourette have been born two children, Lois and Mae. Mr. Latourette is a Democrat in politics, but thus far has not invaded the field of office-seeking. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a consistent member

of the Christian Church. Highly respected by all who know him, his labor in the past has brought many satisfying compensations and his future holds much of hope and promise.

LAWS, James M., Circuit Clerk of Fulton County, Ill., and prominent both as a business man and a public official, was born in Putman Township February 14, 1851, a son of James H. and Louisa (Hasson) Laws. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky, migrating to Fulton County at a very early day, where the former died December 24, 1854. There were five children in the family, James M. being the third in order of birth. The other members were: Ione, wife of H. C. Carver, of Canton, Ill.; S. T. Laws, also of that place; W. H. Laws, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Emma O., at the old homestead in Buckheart Township. Mrs. Laws married William Fuits and to them were born five children, namely: C. F., of Buckheart; L. C., of Lewistown; Butler, an auctioneer of Canton; Maggie, deceased; and Rosa, wife of Charles Andrews. William Fuits, the father, died in 1875. The mother is still living on the old homestead farm in Buckheart Township.

The parents of James M. Laws settled in Fulton County about the year 1835; so that he may be accounted as of the real pioneer stock. He was reared upon the farm and received most of his education in the common schools, the progress of his life to early manhood being that of the average youth of an agricultural district. He assisted in the management of the farm until 1870, when he went to Kansas, but came back in 1872 and settled in Cuba, Ill., where he pursued the grain, stock and coal business until 1894. Mr. Laws was married October 14, 1875, to Mary Harrison, a daughter of John and Sarah (Coykendall) Harrison, her parents being natives of New England. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican convention for the office of Sheriff, and in a close contest, with the Democracy as the party in power, was elected by a majority of 780 votes. In the discharge of the duties of his office he was so successful that in 1904 his party placed their approval of his career as Sheriff upon record by selecting him for the position of Circuit Clerk, for which he received a majority of 1,690. His courteous, prompt and methodical dispatch of the business which comes before him has gained for him new friends and admirers, who will stand by his former supporters in making his present position secure, and his prospects for further advancement are bright. Mr. Laws has always evinced an active interest in public affairs, irrespective of politics. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic Order (Cuba Lodge, No. 534; Canton Chapter, No. 68, and Damascus Commandery, of Havana, No. 42).

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Laws have been the parents of five children, one of whom, Bruce, died in infancy. The surviving mem-

bers are: Harry H., a farmer, whose interests are located near Cuba; Grace O., Lute C. and Mary, and they all have been thoroughly educated and equipped for the practical duties of life.

LAWSON, Jerome, who has been for several years successfully engaged in farming in Joshua Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Pa., on February 5, 1855. He is a son of James and Jane (Morrow) Lawson, natives of Pennsylvania. James Lawson, the elder, moved from Pennsylvania to Fulton County in 1858, and bought a farm in Deerfield Township, where he carried on farming for many years and is now living on the old place practically retired.

Jerome Lawson was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools of Fulton County. He was engaged in farming in that vicinity until 1893, when he bought from John Polhemus a farm of 200 acres, on which he built and rebuilt various buildings until he made a fine home. On this property he carried on farming until 1901, when he rented the place. He has eighty head of cattle and also owns lots in Fairview, Fulton County. He is a director in the Home Fire Insurance Company. He is now building a house in Fairview as a permanent home which he expects to occupy shortly.

On February 25, 1880, Mr. Lawson was united in marriage with Emma Polhemus, who was born in Joshua Township, Fulton County, February 23, 1860.

In politics Mr. Lawson is a Democrat. In 1900 he was elected Supervisor of Joshua Township, and has filled that office for six years. He affiliates with the Reformed Church. Mr. Lawson is a man of enterprising habits and full of energy and maintains an excellent standing as a citizen.

LAWYER, Charles E., principal of the High School at Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born near Industry, McDonough County, Ill., July 4, 1872, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Comer) Lawyer. After passing through the common schools of his native county he pursued courses at the Western Illinois Normal School, Bushnell, and Lincoln University, and then entered Knox College, from which he graduated in 1898. Mr. Lawyer taught at Industry one year and at Macomb four years, when, in the spring of 1905, he was called to Canton to assume his present position, which has greatly increased his reputation as an efficient and progressive educator.

On December 27, 1899, Mr. Lawyer was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Butcher, who is also a native of Industry, McDonough County. Their two children are Kenneth and Dorothy. Although he is a Mason and a Red Man, and a member of the Court of Honor and Knights of Pythias, Mr. Lawyer has never held office in any of the fraternities. In his religious belief

he is a Presbyterian, and, although brought up under the teachings of Democracy, has reasoned himself into the position of an Independent. In general intercourse Mr. Lawyer is affable and pleasing, and, while he carries into the schoolroom the same courteous bearing, he is a good disciplinarian, clear and firm in the enunciation of his methods and an interesting, effective and up-to-date instructor.

LEISTER, Theodore E.—Mr. Leister is one of the industrious and reliable farmers of Lee Township, classed with the rising generation of agriculturists, who are acknowledged to be as broad and scientific in their methods and as fruitful in valuable results to the community as the workers in any other branch of modern industry. In the field of agriculture it has often happened that the fathers and grandfathers have secured the broad and fertile tracts of land which the sons and grandsons have brought to their full capacity of productiveness. The rough, preliminary labors of the pioneers are as necessary as the developing work of the after generations; all combine for the general advancement of the wonderful agricultural interests of the West.

Theodore E. Leister is of Southern birth, a native of Carroll County, Md., born August 29, 1869. His father, William Leister, was also born in that county on the 3d day of May, 1844, while his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Hinman, was born in Germany, February 14, 1838. William Leister first came to Fulton County in 1870, residing near Canton for a short time; then lived at Zion for three years; returned to Canton, where he remained for eight years, and finally moved to Lee Township, where he still resides, having retired from the farm, working in his shop, engaged in blacksmithing and general repair work.

As the family came to the county when Theodore was an infant, for all practical purposes it has been his home during his lifetime. He was educated in the common schools of Canton and the district schools of the county, was reared on the farm and two years after his mother's death, which occurred November 8, 1900, he bought his father's farm of eighty acres. Mr. Leister is now the owner of 160 acres of good farm land and is a breeder of Polled Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and Shire horses. He has taken a useful part in township affairs, having served as School Director for a number of years. He is a Prohibitionist in his political relations, a member of the Methodist Church South and is highly respected for his good character and unassuming worth. On February 18, 1896, Theodore E. Leister was married to Ella Silver, the ceremony taking place in her native township of Lee, where she was born, May 3, 1866. They have one child, Hazel.

LEWIS, David W., ex-Mayor of Canton, Ill., is one of the best-known citizens of Fulton

County, having been six years at the head of the municipal affairs of Canton and a prominent anti-license Alderman of the city. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and since coming to Canton, nearly forty years ago, has been engaged in painting and paperhanging.

David W. Lewis is a native of Franklin County, Pa., where he was born June 29, 1845, the son of Samuel and Susannah (Lynch) Lewis. His father, a native of Philadelphia and an iron-master by occupation, never came West, but lived and died as a resident of the Keystone State. As a youth David saw two and a half years of sobering service in the Civil War, serving in the ranks as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After the war he worked in the car shops at Altoona, Pa., and in May, 1868, located at Canton. Thus since early manhood Mr. Lewis has been a resident of Canton, Ill., and it is his highest commendation that during the later years of his life its citizens should honor him with the best offices in their gift. He represented the First Ward in the Common Council for three terms, being elected on the Anti-License ticket, and his course met with such favor during that period that the Republicans elevated him to the chair of the Mayoralty. He served in the higher position from 1898 to 1904, and it is quite likely that he has by no means reached the limit of his political preferment. Mr. Lewis is widely connected with the fraternal orders, having an active membership in the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. In religious faith he is a Methodist.

David W. Lewis has been twice married, first on December 23, 1869, to Belle Bowman, who died January 10, 1895, and by her he is the father of Arthur M., who is now a resident of Chicago, connected with the Railway Mail Service. Mr. Lewis' marriage to his present wife (Aldora Sexton) occurred June 8, 1899.

LEWIS, O. J.—Many of the young men who owe their early training to the productive farms in the vicinity of Canton, have outlived their home environment and developed business qualities better suited to the activity of the city than the quiet of the country. That it is commendable to seek that which is most congenial, and therefore better done, is a truism lying at the foundation of all worth-while success. The grocery business established in Canton in 1902 by G. M. Sedgwick and O. J. Lewis under the firm name of Sedgwick & Lewis, is an instance of the kind of far-sightedness here referred to. Mr. Lewis was born at Bryant, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, in 1872, and was educated in the public schools, learning more, however, from observation than from books.

The firm of Sedgwick & Lewis was dissolved in 1903, since which time Mr. Lewis has owned the business and conducted it alone. The location has remained the same, on the east side of the square, but its methods are constantly



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changing, in conformity with the more advanced standards and greater expectations of the people. Mr. Lewis insists upon absolute neatness and cleanliness in his store, and upon systematic arrangement of the products for sale. He is obliging and courteous, moderate in his prices, and fair in his representations. In 1894 he established a home of his own, marrying Mary Jenkins, who was born in Astoria in 1873. Fraternally Mr. Lewis is connected with the Eagles and Red Men.

LIBBY, John, an industrious and wide-awake farmer of Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., and a worthy representative of the younger element of the agricultural class, is a native of that township, where he was born in 1877, a son of Cyrus and Sarah (Boswell) Libby, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. John Libby is one of the pioneer settlers of Fulton County, having moved from his Eastern home to Illinois in 1832. He located in Buckheart Township in that year, purchasing a tract of land, which he cleared and improved. On this place he followed farming for many years. Advancing age ultimately compelled him to relinquish the labors of the farm, but he is still living on the spot which he transformed from a desolate condition into a scene of productiveness and comfort, and is an object of great respect to many friends, who appreciate his excellent traits of character. He became the father of seven children, but the mother of this family has passed away.

John Libby was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of the vicinity. In early manhood he was engaged for some time in farming on his own account, but later followed railroading a few years. In 1904 he returned to farming, and since then has pursued that occupation on the home place of eighty acres, so long cultivated by his father, who lives with him. Besides general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. In 1904 Mr. Libby was joined in matrimony with Mabel Henderson, who was born and schooled in Fulton County.

LILLIE, Azro E.—Mr. Lillie is an insurance man of broad experience, whose initial training was with the Continental Insurance Company, with which he was associated from 1889 until 1894, when he became connected with the German Insurance Company, for some years acting as Special Agent and Adjuster, with headquarters at Freeport, Ill. On April 1, 1907, he accepted a position in connection with the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company of New York, which he still retains. Mr. Lillie has been a resident of Avon since 1857, coming here with his parents, Samuel A. and Augusta M. (Fay) Lillie, from Vermont, where he was born in Bethel, Windsor County, that State, July 22, 1851. His father was also born among the rugged hills of Vermont, September 24,

1818, and his mother, claiming the same place of nativity, was born October 31, 1828. The elder Lillie was a farmer by occupation, and after coming to Fulton County continued to occupy a farm near the town of Avon until his death in 1900.

While still young in years Azro E. Lillie aspired to a more diversified life than that afforded the agriculturist, and his education and training were directed to that end. From the country schools he went to the academy at Prairie City, Ill., and later entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., which he attended two years. He was a youth of industrious tendencies and considerable method, traits which have been of invaluable service to him in later years. Work in the open fields of his father's farm built up a strong constitution, and gave him that appreciation of the fundamentals of life, which cling persistently to the country reared lad. The insurance business has netted him a comfortable income, and he owns a fine home in Avon, and a 160-acre farm near the town, upon which the earlier years of his life were passed.

At Prairie City, Ill., June 13, 1882, Mr. Lillie was united in marriage to Mary J. Meyers, who was born in Fulton County, November 8, 1861, and who is the mother of one son, Lewis Fay, born July 14, 1889. Mr. Lillie has been identified with the Republican party and is a member of the Golden Gate Lodge, No. 248, A. F. & A. M. in religion he is a Congregationalist. As conducted by Mr. Lillie the insurance business is an honorable, necessary and thoroughly praiseworthy accompaniment of civilized existence. Its original and best tenets are upheld, and public confidence, that most necessary adjunct of stable business, is persistently maintained.

LINGENFELTER, Aaron.—Since its establishment in Fulton County in 1848, the Lingenfelter family has unfailingly sustained the most intelligent and practical interests of the community and has manipulated with equal courage and ability the implements of the land-tiller and the weapons of the soldier. Its men have demonstrated the worth of industry and integrity, and its women have kept their houses in order and taught their children to be fair, honest and considerate in their dealings with their fellowmen. It was in such an atmosphere of encouragement that Aaron Lingenfelter was reared by his parents, Jacob and Sarah (Claar) Lingenfelter, natives of Pennsylvania, in which State he was born (Blair County) November 8, 1841.

Mr. Lingenfelter was about seven years old when his parents located on Section 18, Buckheart Township, and his youth knew no experience out of the ordinary until the breaking out of the Civil War. He was twenty years old, lacking four months, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Presson and Colonel Stewart, the regiment eventually becoming a

part of the Seventh Division, Army of the Tennessee, and in November a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The regiment participated in thirty-two battles and was under fire one hundred and twenty-five days. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, 278 men dropped out of the ranks as killed, wounded or missing. In April, 1864, Mr. Lingenfelter veteranized for three years after a furlough of thirty days, and up to that time he had fortunately escaped injury or illness, responding to every roll-call. At Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, he received two flesh wounds, which, however, did not incapacitate him for service, and July 22 his left fore finger was shot off, the gallant Captain J. M. Augustine losing his life in the same encounter. He accompanied Sherman on his March to the Sea and at Statesboro, Ga., was captured with four others by the Confederates, finally making his escape to the Union lines ere he had been conveyed to Andersonville. Of this piece of good fortune he retained a memento in the shape of a handkerchief with twenty-two bullet holes in it, made by the uncertain aim of a guard who sought to stay him in his flight and later produced from his hip pocket. After the capture of Savannah the regiment marched through the Carolinas, and on March 21, 1865, Mr. Lingenfelter was shot through the shoulder and disabled for life. After remaining in different hospitals until July 22, 1865, he was honorably discharged, his enlistment calling for only eighteen days more of service. He came back to the old life in Fulton County with his right arm shorter by four inches than his left one and his system undermined by the exposure and vicissitudes of the soldier life. In recognition of his services and suffering the Government has awarded him a pension of \$36 per month.

Notwithstanding his crippled condition Mr. Lingenfelter has woven compactly and well the strands of his life, has acquired a competence through the successful tillage of eighty acres of land and has surrounded those dependent upon him with educational and general advantages. His marriage to Charity Hedge occurred March 17, 1870, and three children have been born of their union: Elizabeth C., Ernest and Minerva (Nernie) M. Nernie (Minerva) is the wife of William Pollitt and they have one daughter, Forrest; Elizabeth is the wife of Lee Pollitt and they have two boys, William and Jacob, and three girls, Nernie, Leona and Mattie; and Ernest Lingenfelter has four children—two boys, Floyd and Bruce, and two girls, Burneada and Hazel. Mr. Lingenfelter's civilian life has been one of quiet and uninterrupted devotion to his home and surroundings, and out of his labor and experience has come the regard of all who know him and a reputation unexcelled as a soldier and man.

LINGENFELTER, Matthias, a resident of Fulton County, Ill., for half a century and for many

years one of its most substantial and prosperous farmers, was born in Pennsylvania February 21, 1833. His father, Jacob Lingenfelter, was born in Baltimore, Md., and his paternal grandparents, George and Sarah (Claar) Lingenfelter, were natives of Holland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Jacob Lingenfelter came with his family from Maryland to Illinois in 1848, settling in Buckheart Township, Fulton County. Matthias Lingenfelter grew up on the home farm, remaining with his father until he was eighteen years of age, and receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In early manhood he learned the trade of a blacksmith and followed that occupation in the same locality for thirty years, then devoting his attention exclusively to farming. On July 12, 1855, Mr. Lingenfelter was joined in matrimonial bonds with Rebecca Evans, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, and their union has been the source of ten children, as follows: Joseph E., John P., Jacob A., Anna A., Ida E., Sarah S., Matthias, Jr.; Barbara E., Richard E. and Luella.

In religion Mr. Lingenfelter is an adherent of the Dunkard faith. Politically he is an earnest Republican and has always stood high in the confidence of his party associates. He has served as School Director for eighteen years and has held the office of Trustee, in both of which capacities he discharged his duties most efficiently. No man in Buckheart Township occupies a warmer place in the estimation of his neighbors and fellow townsmen than Matthias Lingenfelter, and in this cordial regard his faithful wife enjoys her full share.

LINTON, George K., a highly respected retired banker of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Johnstown, Pa., June 11, 1859, a son of Colonel John P. and Anna (King) Linton, also natives of that place, where the mother still lives. The father, who was a prominent and successful attorney in Johnstown for many years, died August 11, 1892. The grandfather King came to Fulton County in 1866, and organized the First National Bank of Lewistown. During his residence in Lewistown he was identified with all the leading industries of the place. He financed and started the woolen mills, and was one of the most public-spirited men in the city. He disposed of his Lewistown interests in 1884 and returned to Pennsylvania, where he died December 8, 1903, at the age of ninety-five years. Colonel John P. Linton's family consisted of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. Of the others besides George R., Phoebe lives in Johnstown, Pa.; Reuben M. is deceased; Robert R. is a merchant, and Ivan R. live at Johnstown; Selah L. is a civil engineer; Anna is the wife of John E. McLane, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Kate is at home.

George K. Linton received a good education, enabling him to fill successfully the positions of responsibility which he has held in his early and later home. After finishing his studies he

came to Lewistown in 1877 and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank, and subsequently served as assistant with Turner, Phelps & Company. In 1894 he organized the Lewistown National Bank, but afterward disposed of his interests in that institution. He is now the largest stockholder in the Havana (Ill.) National Bank. He has been identified with the banking and mercantile interests of this section since the time of his coming to Illinois.

On August 14, 1884, Mr. Linton was married to Lizzie Fahnestock and their union has resulted in two children: Margie and Ruth (twins), born September 1, 1885. Both of them are graduates of the Lewistown High School.

Politically Mr. Linton is a Democrat and has filled several township and city offices to the satisfaction of the people. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. and the M. W. A., in connection with the latter being chairman of the Grand Lodge of the State. Mrs. Linton was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also a member of the choir.

LITTLEJOHN, David S.—Among the most worthy and substantial of the sturdy pioneer farmers of Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, Ill., is David S. Littlejohn, who has lived in that township since 1839. He was born in Clarke County, Ohio, January 25, 1836, a son of Abram and Sarah (Shafer) Littlejohn. The former was a native of Scotland, whence he came to the United States, first settling in Virginia, whence he removed to Clarke County, where David was born. The Shafers were of German ancestry. Sarah Shafer was early left an orphan and was reared among strangers, her marriage to Abram Littlejohn taking place in Virginia. From Clarke County, Ohio, the family came to Illinois, on October 27, 1839, arriving in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, where they located on Section 13. There Abram Littlejohn rented a farm with two small cabins, and afterward bought 120 acres of land in the southwest quarter of that section, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in February, 1853. His son, David, still owns the original 120 acres purchased by the former in 1839. Abram Littlejohn was a typical pioneer. His energy was inexhaustible, was strong in his likes and dislikes, but was a thorough believer in fair play. If friendly, he was a stanch friend in time of need. His worthy widow died in 1893, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years, having been familiar with all the wonderful changes that had taken place in Ohio and Illinois since her removal from her girlhood home in Virginia. She and her husband were the parents of five sons and five daughters, as follows: Elizabeth, who was the wife of Dan Stewart, both now being deceased; John; Margaret J., deceased, wife of Isaac Harris, also deceased; Phoebe A., who lives on the old homestead, and is the widow

of John Landis; Catherine, who died in infancy; Magdalene, wife of Thomas Scoville, and living in the Indian Territory; William, who, when about six years old, was killed, being thrown from a horse; David S.; Abram, a gardener of Lake County, Ill., residing near Chicago, and Perry, who died in infancy. John, before mentioned, a prominent farmer of Bernadotte Township, married Margaret Barkley, and died, leaving a family. His wife is also deceased.

With the exception of about three years spent in the West, Bernadotte Township has been the home of David S. Littlejohn for sixty-seven years. He was reared on the home farm and, when he needed a little extra spending money, went out and caught a 'coon or killed a deer. Many a time he has worked for twenty-five cents a day. His first possession was an old-fashioned rifle and the next article which he owned was a shotgun, paid for in venison hams at twenty-five cents per pound, the total price being eighteen dollars. He was a crack shot, always attending the shooting matches, and "young Dave" never found anyone who could beat him at a target. In the early days when the family wanted meat for dinner he would go out and shoot a wild turkey. He has killed ten turkeys in one forenoon, and on one day killed three deer before noon. Wild game was abundant and the sport was full of excitement.

Mr. Littlejohn received his early education in the subscription schools. People who had children were in the habit of subscribing a certain sum for the tuition of each scholar. Then the teacher was engaged and received the amount raised in the district for three or four months' teaching, which usually amounted to five or six dollars. At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Littlejohn left the parental roof and in company with John A. Hulvey rented a farm in McDonough County, Ill., for two years. In 1863 he removed to Omaha, Neb., then a village containing about one thousand inhabitants, and was there employed by a Mr. Pollock to drive a team, hauling Government freight. In 1865 he returned to Fulton County, getting safely back to his old friend Hulvey's place at 12 o'clock on an October night. In August, 1865, Mr. Littlejohn purchased seventy-two acres of land in Section 24, Bernadotte Township, thinking then that would be a sufficiency, but he found himself unsatisfied with this and bought more, until he became the owner of 832 acres, besides three lots in Evergreen Park, Cook County, Ill., and one lot in Lake County, Ill., just north of Chicago.

On February 13, 1868, Mr. Littlejohn was united in marriage with Mary E. Goudy, who was born in Ohio and came to Fulton County with her parents in 1865. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Van Tilburg) Goudy, long residents of Bernadotte Township, her father dying January 8, 1906. Two children resulted from this union: William

E., born August 13, 1870, who lives on the old homestead, and Frank C., born February 6, 1873. The former married Catherine McAdams and has one child, Lucien A., and the latter wedded Inez Smith, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of Arilous Smith. Two children were the offspring of their union, namely: Fay Carliete and Charles Glenn.

Mr. Littlejohn during his residence in Fulton County has always been one of the leading men of that locality. He has been active in church and school work and cheerfully pays a large school tax, although he has no children to educate. Farming has been his life work and in that pursuit he has been one of the most successful men who have worthily represented the agricultural element of Fulton County. Besides his other interests he is the owner of stock in the Lewistown Sanitary Resort.

In politics Mr. Littlejohn is a Democrat, but while taking a lively interest in current political issues, has always positively declined to become a candidate for office. Of late years he has felt that the interests of the State and country are of more importance than mere party success and has paid more attention to the character and qualities of those who solicit the popular suffrages than to their partisan claims. For a number of years he served as School Director, but refused to act longer in that capacity.

The Littlejohn family has done its full share in reclaiming Fulton County from the condition of a wilderness and developing the region to its present productiveness and prosperity. David S. Littlejohn started in life with only a good constitution and a resolute determination to get to the front, and his successful career furnishes a strong incentive to the aspiring element of the rising generation to follow his example.

LLOYD, Robert, a highly respected resident of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., who carried on general farming in Joshua Township, Fulton County, with successful results for many years, but in later life devoted himself exclusively to stock-raising, was born in Ontario, Canada, February 23, 1839, a son of William and Sarah Secomsa (Holmes) Lloyd, natives of England, the former born in London and the latter in Sheffield. William Lloyd, who was a farmer by occupation, came with his parents from England to Canada when he was sixteen years old and Sarah Holmes accompanied her parents across the Atlantic at the age of four years. Both families settled in Canada. There William Lloyd and Sarah Holmes were married in the course of time and their union was blessed with twelve children.

Robert Lloyd received his early mental training in the public schools of Ontario and remained on the paternal farm until he was about eighteen years of age. He then left Canada for the United States and in 1857 made his way to Henry County, Ill., where he

was employed as a farm hand for a few years. In 1865 he moved to Fulton County and settled upon a farm of eighty acres in Joshua Township belonging to his wife. That was the family home until 1894, when Mr. Lloyd purchased of Frank Randolph eighty acres adjoining, where he lived until his removal to the town of Canton. Mr. Lloyd formerly raised a great many Norman horses, Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs, but toward the latter period of his active labors confined himself to breeding Duroc hogs.

On October 8, 1861, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Hannah M. Burson, who was born in Walnut Grove, McDonough County, Ill., where, in girlhood, she enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. Mrs. Lloyd is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Henry) Burson, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Illinois at an early day and were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Two children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, namely: William B. and Robert C. The former is engaged in the commission business in Wichita, Kan., and the latter is Superintendent of Soil Survey in the University of Illinois for the State.

In politics Mr. Lloyd is a supporter of the Republican party. He has rendered faithful and efficient public service in several capacities, having held the offices of Road Commissioner, School Treasurer, Collector, Assessor, etc. His religious connection is with the Congregational Church. Mr. Lloyd purchased his present neat and comfortable residence in Canton in the spring of 1906. He has lived a very active and industrious life and has always been regarded as an upright, public-spirited and useful member of society.

LOCKWOOD, George Arthur, a worthy representative of the younger class of the farming element of Fulton County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in his chosen pursuit in the vicinity of the paternal homestead, was born in Union Township, Fulton County, October 17, 1880. Although his experience in farming on his own responsibility is of comparatively brief duration, enough has already been developed touching his characteristics as a farmer and his methods of operation to warrant the assurance that he is destined to rank at no distant day with the substantial and prosperous tillers of the soil who have given Fulton County its prestige among the agricultural districts of the State. He is a son of Lewis R. and Louisa (Burrage) Lockwood, natives of Illinois, and his father carried on farming with uniform success in Union Township, Fulton County, for twenty-five years. A sketch of the lives of his parents appears in another place in this volume.

The primary education of George Arthur Lockwood was obtained in the district schools convenient to his birthplace and his rudimentary studies were supplemented by attend-



RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. J. ORENDORFF, CANTON

ance at the Avon High School. His early youth was passed under the parental roof and until he reached the age of nineteen years he made himself serviceable in assisting his father in the routine of the home place. At that period he commenced farming for himself and his labors have been attended by well-merited returns. In addition to general farming he devotes a considerable portion of his time to dealing in horses and cattle, which he has made a profitable feature of his business life. The farm upon which he lives consists of 120 acres, located in Section 29, Union Township.

On March 29, 1899, Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage with Maude Kreider, the ceremony taking place in Lee Township, Fulton County. Mrs. Lockwood is a native of Fulton County, where she was born December 21, 1877, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Cowperthwaite) Kreider, whose former home was in Canton. This union has resulted in three children, namely: Raymond, born December 16, 1899; Lewis, born December 20, 1902, and Harold, born May 22, 1907.

In the matter of politics Mr. Lockwood takes his stand on the side of the Republican party. He enjoys the good will and respect of his neighbors and in the early stages of his agricultural career are plainly manifest those qualities of resolute purpose and diligent perseverance which, with the honorable character conceded to him by all, cannot fail to make him ultimately one of the foremost farmers of his locality.

LOCKWOOD, George W., a contractor of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born at Mercersburg, Pa., in the year 1840, his parents being Alexander and Harriet (Holler) Lockwood. When he was quite young the family started for Western Illinois, first taking stage to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers by boat; after a journey of several days finally landing at Copperas Creek. There were four in the family at the time, and they are all still living, besides George W., a sister and a brother in Chicago and one sister in Canton.

George W. Lockwood learned the trade of a bricklayer, and during the years of his activity in Canton has not only followed that line, but has done considerable stone masonry and plastering. About the only serious break in his industrious life was that occasioned by the War of the Rebellion, which occupied three years of his career, and, although that was a strenuous period, like other old boys who wore the blue, he has never regretted this offering which he made to the cause of his country. A member of Company K, One Hundred and Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he participated in all its engagements in the Southwest, was with Sherman in his March to the Sea, as well as in the subsequent Carolina campaigns and marches, and finished his military

service with that grandest of war pageantries, the Grand Review at Washington, receiving his honorable discharge and final muster out at Louisville, Ky.

On December 30, 1868, Mr. Lockwood married Miss Mary Elem, whose parents were of an old Tennessee family, the ceremony being performed at Canton. Their three children are: William Plattenburg, a bricklayer; Frank Alexander, a paper hanger, and Bell Elem, now Mrs. O. G. Haynes. Mr. Lockwood is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R. After the war he became a member of the I. O. O. F. and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

LOCKWOOD, Lewis R.—A gentlemen's clothing and general furnishing establishment was started in Avon, this county, in 1901, by Lewis R. Lockwood, and since has passed to the combined management of the founder and his cousin. These enterprising outfitters have the right kind of commercial spirit and have built up a paying trade on fair representation and thorough knowledge of public demand. They carry several grades of goods, moderately priced, and in sufficient variety to encourage local patronage on the part of men both of modest and exclusive tastes. In consequence they have won the confidence and support of the community and are reckoned among its substantial business pillars.

Lewis R. Lockwood is a native of Illinois and was born on a farm in Warren County in 1855. Ten years before his birth his parents, James and Sarah J. (Dunbar) Lockwood, natives of New York State (the former born in 1819), came overland in a wagon from New York to Avon, and after two years in the then small hamlet bought a farm of eighty acres three-quarters of a mile west, in Warren County. This farm, at the time entirely unimproved, took on scope and fertility under the industry of the thrifty New Yorker and for half a century he lived among its resources, accumulating the competence which enabled him to retire to Avon, where his death occurred August 27, 1899. The wife, who shared his lesser and greater fortunes with unchanging gentleness and sympathy, still lives in Avon, but two of her three children have passed beyond the ken of her hopeful and encouraging smile.

Upon leaving his father's farm in Warren County Mr. Lockwood purchased 120 acres of land in Union Township, where he made fine improvements and surrounded himself with the comforts and refinements suggested by an intelligent and far-seeing mind. About six years ago he moved to Avon and left his farm in the hands of his second oldest son, George, and two years later embarked upon his present business venture. The wife of Mr. Lockwood formerly was Louise Burrage, daughter of an Illinois pioneer, and her marriage occurred in Warren County in 1876. The oldest

of the three children, William, is a business man of Avon and the youngest child, Alice, is the wife of Mr. Keffer, of Warren County.

Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Universalist Church. Politically he is a Republican, often casting his vote for the man best qualified to serve the interests of the community. By sheer pluck, industry, enterprise, ability and integrity, the country lad of average endowments and little material assistance has risen to represent the wealth, social position and influence of a progressive community, has drawn around him friends who admire his character and depend upon his judgment, and has reared an interesting family, the members of which are filling honorable positions in life.

LOCKWOOD, William Alfred.—Numerous advantages result from the increasing tendency of men learned in the science of law to embark in occupations outside their immediate sphere of activity. This is the natural result of a profession which equips its devotees for success in more lines of business than any other wage-earning medium, causing it to be justly regarded as a means, rather than an end, and as an adjunct, rather than an entirety. The result is necessarily an elevation of commercial standards, an avoidance of complications, a means of adjustment out of courts, and a general simplifying of conditions through a knowledge of underlying principles and penalties. An illustration of this modern phase of law is found in William Alfred Lockwood, whom circumstances, rather than personal selection, shifted from a promising legal practice in Chicago to a successful merchandising venture in Avon.

Mr. Lockwood is the third in succession from the founder of his family in Illinois. He was born in Avon, September 25, 1879, and is one of the town's youngest business men. His father, Louis Riley Lockwood, was born in Warren County, Ill., November 17, 1855, and his mother, Louise (Burrage) Lockwood, in the same county, May 13, 1856. His paternal grandparents were James and Sarah J. (Dunbar) Lockwood, natives of New York State. Mr. Lockwood enjoyed educational advantages in keeping with his father's wealth and position. After graduating from the Avon High School he entered Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and later the Ann Arbor (Michigan) Law School, and the Kent Law School, of Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1901. Mr. Lockwood began the practice of his profession in Chicago and while thus employed was recalled home by the death of his two brothers, a calamity which fell heavily upon the hearts of his parents. It was owing to the solicitations of the latter that he consented to remain in Avon, and as the town was too small and its irregularities too infrequent to support an attorney, he turned his attention to merchandising, for which he is par-

ticularly well adapted. He carries in his establishment a complete assortment of dry goods, notions and small supplies, and the qualities of obligingness, tact, consideration and good judgment are conspicuous in his management.

Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage at Avon, Ill., June 7, 1906, with Fannie Estella Churchill, a native of that place, born July 26, 1881, and they have entered upon their married life with the prospect of a happy future and with the best wishes of a large circle of friends. Mr. Lockwood is keenly appreciative of the duties and obligations, as well as advantages of wealth, and his public-spiritedness finds expression in many avenues of civic advancement. He adheres staunchly to the principles and issues of the Republican party, and is one of the most prominent among the younger politicians of the county. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Masons and in his religious views is a Universalist. Genial in manner, cultured in mind, large of heart and optimistic in nature, Mr. Lockwood is a fair representative of the vigorous younger element upon which is based the accomplishments and more civic progress of the next half century.

LONG, Mrs. Dora Spurgeon.—Among other claims upon the consideration of her fellow townsmen Mrs. Dora Spurgeon Long presents that of being one of the financially strong and the socially popular element of Avon, where the greater part of her life has been spent, and where she is known as one of the most intelligent, well informed and tactful of the younger married women. Born in Warren County, Ill., December 14, 1873, Mrs. Long in girlhood was Dora Spurgeon, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Marshall) Spurgeon, the former born in Kentucky in 1829 and the latter in Virginia in 1832.

Israel Spurgeon was reared on a Kentucky farm and in response to the call of the prairies, came to Warren County, Ill., at an early day, bringing with him few visible assets, but a wealth of character, determination and natural ability. In order to make both ends meet in the beginning of his sojourn in the State, he engaged in teaming for a few months and subsequently invested his small earnings in a body of land, which he improved and stocked and made comfortable and profitable. The humble teamster was destined to realize many of his well-formed ambitions, for at the time of his death he owned nearly 5,000 acres of land in Warren County, and had attained a far-reaching influence in general township affairs. He was a man of forceful and strong character, the possessor of more than average business ability and he stood for all that was worthy and practical in agricultural life and developments.

After graduating from the high school in Avon Dora Spurgeon completed a four years'

course in German and music at St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind. She continued to live with her parents when not in school until her marriage December 1, 1891, to Edward Long, and since then she has been a familiar figure in the social and religious life of the town, being a welcome guest at many local functions and a tireless worker in the Universalist Church. Mrs. Long has inherited 590 acres of the parental farm in Warren County.

LONG, Henry, the capable and efficient superintendent of the Norris Coal Mining Company's mine at Norris, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of England, where he was born in 1860. In 1868 he came to the United with his parents, who settled in Iowa, where he spent his boyhood and received his mental training in the public schools, and later engaged in coal mining. About 1899 he came to Norris, Fulton County, Ill., where he opened the mine for the Norris Coal Mining Company, of which he has been in charge ever since. The company built the present plant, which is equipped with up-to-date machinery. It furnishes employment to 175 men, and its output is about 150,000 tons per year, which is all shipped to other points. The vein of coal is four feet six inches thick and the company has 1,300 acres of land leased with mining rights. It also owns ninety-five houses and a store in Norris.

Mr. Long was joined in wedlock with Arzilla Applegate, who was born in Iowa, and their union resulted in eight children, namely: Edward W., Elma, Mabel, Ezra, Henry Walter, Hazel, Ellen and Dale. Under Mr. Long's capable management the work of the Norris Coal Mining Company is progressing with good results.

LOVE, Francis M., Postmaster of Lewistown, Ill., has given efficient service in his present position since 1898, has had several years' experience in the Government employ at Washington and is an influential Republican leader in county politics. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., March 12, 1865, and when quite young was left an orphan. He passed his early life upon a farm and in attending the district schools of Fulton County, locating at Lewistown as a grocery clerk in 1887. Later he was employed on the "Lewistown Lance," a weekly paper, published by Jesse Heylin.

In 1890 Mr. Love began his official career by becoming a clerk in the Census Bureau at Washington, holding that position for about two years, resigning to accept a position in the Lewistown postoffice under R. E. Griffith. This clerkship he retained from September, 1891, until 1894, serving during the following two years as Assessor of Lewistown Township and City Treasurer of Lewistown. During the year 1897 and the early part of 1898 he worked on the "Lewistown Republican." On April 1, 1898, President McKinley appointed him to his present position, to which he was reappointed

in 1902 by President Roosevelt, and again for his third term in 1906.

In September, 1899, Postmaster Love was united in marriage with Miss Kate Weirauch, whose father was a former prominent business man of Lewistown, and her mother (a daughter of Jonathan Bordner) a member of one of the honored pioneer families of Fulton County. Mrs. Love served as Assistant Postmaster for eight years, retiring from the postoffice in 1906. She takes an interest in society and club life. Mr. and Mrs. Love have one child, an infant daughter.

For a number of years past Mr. Love has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and is also a member of the Republican Congressional Committee. He still retains a connection with journalism, being the local correspondent for the "Chicago Tribune," "New York World" and the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," and is fraternally affiliated with the K. of P. and M. W. A.

LOWE, William H., a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Fulton County, Ill., and an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born in the county which has been the scene of his lifelong labors August 7, 1842. He is a son of John and Isabelle (Riley) Lowe, the former a native of Ireland and a grandson of John and Nancy (Todd) Lowe, both of whom were natives of Ireland, as was the father, John Lowe. William H. Lowe received a good practical education in the common schools of Fulton County and was reared on the home farm. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and three months at the front. He was a faithful and gallant soldier and, besides other engagements and skirmishes, took part in the battles of Shiloh and Mission Ridge and the Siege of Vicksburg. During his last year's service he was Sergeant of his company and was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30, 1864. After being mustered out he returned to his home in Fulton County and applied himself to farming, in which he has continued ever since with profitable results.

In 1867 Mr. Lowe was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Breed, who was born in Connecticut, a daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Wright) Breed, and where in girlhood she received a good education. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Mary I., Charles R., John H., Anna B. and J. Bernice. Politically Mr. Lowe has always been an earnest Republican, and his party has manifested its confidence in him, and its respect for his record in war and peace by electing him successively Highway Commissioner and Supervisor of his township. He is a member of the Hooker Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

LUKER, Charles.—The advent of Charles Luker in Canton dates from the introduction

of gas to the town in 1873. Mr. Luker came here as a practical plumber and gas-fitter with A. E. Swift & Brothers, of Chicago, who, with John H. Snyder, erected the gas plant and superintended the starting of this great public utility. Leaving the employ of the plant at the expiration of three years, Mr. Luker engaged in a private plumbing and gas-fitting business, which, for twenty-seven years, has been closely connected with the lighting and sanitation of the town. Not only has he given of his best effort to his business, but has trained to master workmanship in the same line his three sons, Charles, John Henry and William Horace, who, in 1887, became members of the firm, and are his invaluable assistants. These young men eventually will succeed to the entire management of the business, and thus the city is assured of the continuance of one of its most necessary and practical enterprises.

Mr. Luker has the perseverance and determination of his countrymen in England, where he was born in 1840, and where he was reared in the large family of his parents, Charles and Maria (Smith) Luker. In 1863 he married Maria Preston, also a native of England, and in 1868 came to America, his chief source of dependence then being a thorough knowledge of the plumbing and gas-fitting business. From Pittsburg, Pa., he went to Chicago in March, 1869, and there conducted a plumbing and gas-fitting business until coming to Canton in 1876. While in Chicago he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and ever since has been identified with this ancient organization. Besides his sons, Mr. Luker has two daughters, Anna Elizabeth and Ada Maria. Mr. Luker is one of the self-made, well made men of the community, and enjoys an enviable reputation for skill, reliability and public-spiritedness.

LUMAN, Jesse.—One of the earliest landmarks still standing in Fairview Township is the log house erected in 1838 by Jesse Luman, founder of the family of that name in Fulton County, Ill., and the owner, at the time of his death in 1856, at the age of forty-eight years, of a large and promising property. In its successful weathering of the storms and changes of sixty-eight years this crude survivor of man's courage and fortitude may be taken as an indication of the continuously helpful association of the family with Fulton County. The hardy pioneer and his wife, Mary (Shreeves) Luman, were natives of Franklin County, Ohio, and Bedford County, Pa., respectively, and they brought with them to the wilderness their four-year-old son, William S. Luman, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 1, 1834.

William S. Luman was destined to take an important part in the second generation up-building of Fulton County, and especially of Fairview Township, where he succeeded to the farm of 160 acres taken up by his father from the Government, and for which the latter paid one dollar and a quarter an acre. The son im-

printed upon this property his strong sense of method and order, adding to it until he owned 300 acres at the time of his death, on May 19, 1898. His memory was stored with interesting information concerning the early days of the State, and he lived to win a large competence and the esteem and good will of all who knew him. Through his marriage, April 1, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Miles and Mary (Fisher) Cook, he became allied with a family celebrated in the annals of early American colonization, the immigrating ancestor of which came to this country with William Penn, settling in the city of Philadelphia. From him sprang men famous as scholars, soldiers and statesmen, men possessing character, purpose and strong initiative. Mrs. Luman was born August 14, 1837, in Todd Township, Huntingdon County, Pa., and during her life in Fairview Township was beloved for her qualities of sincerity, gentleness and sympathy. She became the mother of seven children: Jesse F., Alice, Amos W., John, Elijah O., Ernest and Charles A. She died December 6, 1893.

Like many another farmer lad with cravings beyond the borders of the paternal acres, Jesse F. Luman, born January 28, 1859, inaugurated his independent career as a school teacher, following that occupation uninterruptedly for eleven years in different parts of Fulton County. He had authority and practical knowledge, and became the friend as well as instructor of those intrusted to his care. His own opportunities had been those of the public schools, Hedding College and the Bushnell Normal, his graduation from the latter institution occurring in 1884. In 1892 Mr. Luman bought the furniture and undertaking business of H. G. Arms, conducting the same for some time in partnership with his brother. In 1894 he erected a store twenty-nine by sixty-six feet, ground dimensions, of brick and with basement, which, with his stock and good will he disposed of to Mr. Henry in 1902. He then established the clothing, gentlemen's furnishings, boot and shoe enterprise, which he sold to R. B. Henton, of Minnesota, in 1907. To the faculty of accumulating Mr. Luman adds a capacity for successful investment, and he owns a tract of 320 acres in North Dakota and 400 acres in Southern Minnesota, near St. Paul.

The marriage of Mr. Luman and Mary Catherine Olson occurred in Peoria, this State, December 29, 1885, and of the union there are two daughters, Vera L. and Jesse A., both of whom are engaged in educational work in Fulton County. Mr. Luman is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. An earnest and high-minded gentleman, Mr. Luman contributes to the character and worth of his adopted town, and in his business methods sets an example of courtesy, consideration and integrity.

LYBARGER, Lewis A.—When Lewis A. Lybarger came to his present home in Vermont Town-



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL PARR

ship, Fulton County, in 1881 he found a heavy growth of timber, including many of the giant oaks which still cast a grateful shade during the noonday heat, but the majority of which have been hewn and turned to more practical uses. In their place is a beautiful farm with fine fences, far-reaching meadows, vegetable and flower gardens and an orchard having many varieties of fruit, which are the special pride of the owner. Although almost seventy years of age, Mr. Lybarger still is an enthusiastic farmer, rejoicing in the progress of the younger generation around him and finding peace and comfort upon the land which is his by virtue of untiring industry and shrewd financial ability. He has cleared seventy of his first eighty acres and now owns 110 acres, devoted to stock-raising and general produce. His home bespeaks an appreciation of the refinements of life, and the surrounding grounds are a rest and delight to the eye.

Born on a farm in Licking County, Ohio, June 24, 1835, Mr. Lybarger is a son of Joseph Lybarger, who was born in Bedford County, Pa., in 1806, and as a youth went to Ohio, where he met and married Johannah Ewing. The young people and their children came to what then was Fulton Center, Fulton County, Ill., in 1856, and the following year moved to Harris Township, where the father continued farming until his death, September 24, 1878. His wife, who was born in Ohio in 1827, died in August, 1886. Their second son, Lilburn, is now a farmer of Montana. During the Civil War he served two years in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh in the left hip and arm, the ball still being imbedded in his flesh. Milton, the third son, served in the same company and regiment as his brother, but for three instead of two years. George and Joseph died in infancy; James is a farmer in Lee Township, Fulton County; John R. lives near Roseville, Warren County, Ill.; Elizabeth is the widow of Isaac Mercer and lives with her brother, Lewis A.; Mary is the wife of Charles Wheeler, a farmer of Harris Township; Hester is the wife of Channing Baugh, of York County, Neb., and Sarah J. is deceased.

The youth of Lewis Lybarger was similar to that of other youths of his neighborhood, including its share of hard work, sometimes unwillingly performed; its attendance at the district school with the accompanying adventures, creditable and otherwise, and its social diversions at the church and in the homes of his friends. February 19, 1863, he was united in marriage to Nancy M. Stewart, a native of Astoria Township and a daughter of Allen and Nancy (Parrish) Stewart. The Stewarts came from Knox County, Ohio, to Fulton County in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Lybarger settled on a farm in Harris Township, Fulton County, but soon after removed to Mound Township, McDonough County, where the wife died in 1879. Of their union there were the following children: Re-

becca E., who was born December 24, 1863, and died at the age of nine months; Albert C., born June 22, 1865, now a farmer in Vermont Township; Mary, born March 3, 1868, the wife of Richard Atherton, of Vermont Township; Cora M., born April 13, 1871, wife of Sherman McLaren, of Vermont Township; William, born July 8, 1873, married Emma King and at present is Marshal of Table Grove; Charles H., born December 15, 1875, married Bertha Bogue and lives on the old homestead; Sarah F., born September 24, 1878, is the wife of Charles Brown, of Vermont Township. May 6, 1886, five years after settling on his present farm, Mr. Lybarger married Sarah C. Stoops, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Lipscomb) Stoops, and of this union there have been born five children: Alice P., born August 1, 1888; Carl C., born August 9, 1881, died April 29, 1893; Lewis R., born August 10, 1893; Hester J., born February 3, 1896, and Lilly H., born August 1, 1898.

For many years of his life Mr. Lybarger was an active Republican, and for eight successive years was a member of the Board of Supervisors for Vermont Township. He has also served on the Board of Education, and it was largely through his efforts that the present school district was established and schoolhouse built. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and fraternally is connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. No man in the township is held in higher esteem than Mr. Lybarger, nor has any contributed more substantially to its agricultural and general upbuilding.

LYBARGER, Milton C., who owns a farm of 300 acres in Lee Township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, has been a resident of that locality for over half a century, having come to Fulton County with his parents at the age of fourteen years. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 28, 1842, a son of Joseph Lybarger, a Pennsylvania farmer, and Johanna (Ewing) Lybarger, a native of Ohio. The father, who came to Fulton County in 1853, first settled near Gorham Tavern, but in 1858 removed to Marietta, where he died October 1, 1878.

Milton C. was educated in the district schools of Fulton County and had experienced the training of the average farmer's son when the Civil War began. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service in November, 1864, having thus devoted three years of his youth and early manhood in defense of his country—a fine basis for patriotic and valuable citizenship. Mr. Lybarger passed his majority while in the military service, voted the Republican ticket during the Civil War and has supported it firmly ever since. Needless to add, he is a member of the G. A. R. Post and takes an active interest in its campfires and other gatherings.

On July 28, 1872, Milton C. Lybarger was

united in marriage with Sarah E. Burchett, the ceremony occurring at the home of the bride in Macomb. Mrs. Lybarger is a native of McDonough County, where she was born September 23, 1854. To this union have been born Gertrude, Rufus E. and Orrie E. The family are identified with the Methodist Church.

LYNCH, W. E.—During the twelve years of its existence the dry goods establishment owned and conducted by W. E. Lynch has developed from comparatively small to large proportions, and from a trade dependent upon the casual passersby to the continued and substantial patronage of many of the foremost families in Canton and vicinity. At the beginning of the enterprise it was located at the northeast corner of the Square, but at the end of a year a change was made to No. 26, on the west side of the Square, a still later advance being the present store at 42, the same block, which was first occupied in February, 1904. From 1893 until 1902 Mr. Lynch was in partnership with his father, P. I. Lynch, but since that time has conducted the business alone.

The elder Lynch, his wife, formerly A. Elliot, and his son, W. E., all were born in West Virginia, the latter in Harrison County, that State, in 1869. The young man was reared on a farm and had better educational opportunities than fall to the lot of the average country lad, attending the public schools and the University of West Virginia. His youth was circumscribed and uneventful until 1891, when he went to Colorado to act as a clerk for his brother, the journey affording him that unalloyed pleasure and interest which visits the heart when one is young, strong and fearless. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Pearl Bennett, a native of Oregon, Mo., and whose education was acquired in the public schools of her native town and at Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are the parents of three children: Mildred, Waitman and Audra. Mr. Lynch came from Colorado to Canton, and as heretofore mentioned, started upon his increasingly successful mercantile career. He is a Republican in politics and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In large degree Mr. Lynch possesses the qualities necessary for successful merchandising, not the least of which is a thorough knowledge of human nature, ability to keep abreast of the times and its exactions, consideration for employes and tact and courtesy in dealing with the general public.

MADDEN, (Rev.) Thomas E., the esteemed pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in County Galway, Ireland, December 24, 1863, and is a son of John and Bridget Madden. The father came to the United States with his family in 1870, landing at Boston, and went at once to Waltham, Mass., where he and his wife still reside.

Thomas E. Madden spent his boyhood in Wal-

tham, attending the common schools, and afterward entered the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. During the next two years he attended Boston College, an institution under Jesuit auspices, and subsequently pursued a final course of study in Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., whence he was graduated with honor in September, 1886. Having completed the requisite collegiate courses he entered St. Bonaventure's Theological Seminary in order to prepare himself for the priesthood. From this institution he graduated in 1889 and June 29th of that year was ordained a priest in Atchison, Kan., by the Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B. He then began the labors of his ministry in connection with churches in Topeka, Fulton and Paola, Kan., which occupied his time until 1893. In October, 1893, he came to Peoria and was appointed assistant pastor at Monmouth, Ill., where he remained until August, 1898. At that period he became a resident of Lewistown and pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Both in a spiritual and material sense the work of Father Madden has been very successful. Since he commenced his ministrations in Lewistown he has refitted the church edifice and rearranged its exterior, making it the most attractive home of worship in the city. He is a genial and warm-hearted man, and commands the confidence and respect not only of his own parishioners but enjoys the cordial esteem of a large circle of Protestant friends. He extends hearty hospitality to all who visit his church or home, and greets all guests with a pleasant word and cheery smile. He invariably exerts his great influence on the side of right, and lends liberal aid to all movements tending to promote the public welfare. All who listen to his pulpit utterances are impressed by his strong intellectual resources and the energy which characterizes his work. The life of Father Madden has been a beneficent one, and its results are abundantly manifest wherever he has labored.

In 1905 Father Madden built St. Thomas' church at Table Grove, Ill., at a cost of \$3,100, the congregation having heretofore worshipped in private houses and finally in the Opera House. In 1906 he rebuilt St. Anne's Church at Bushnell, this edifice being a beautiful brick structure of Roman architecture and an ornament to the town. In connection with his work it is appropriate to add a brief historical record of St. Mary's church, over which he has presided with such good results for nearly a decade. The first resident pastor at Lewistown was appointed in September, 1880—Rev. Bernard W. Corley. He was followed in July, 1881, by Rev. Michael C. O'Brien, who is now pastor at Alexis, Ill. The next pastor was Rev. T. J. O'Callahan, in 1882, who was followed in February, 1884, by Rev. L. Thiebes (deceased). In December, 1885, Rev. W. B. Jansen took charge and in December, 1887, was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Libert, now the pastor at Canton. In Feb-



MR. AND MRS. ANDERSON PIGG

ruary, 1892, he was followed by Rev. T. J. Finn (deceased), and in May, 1892, Rev. M. J. Flynn (deceased) took charge and remained until August, 1898, when Father Madden assumed the pastorate. The present edifice was built about 1864 and was attended by the pastors of Canton, Ill., until 1880.

MANION, Martin, who carries on farming with good results in Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1839, a son of Thomas and Mary Manion, of Irish nativity. Thomas Manion was a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native country, and helped about the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1862 he came to the United States and located at Scranton, Pa., where he was employed in coal-mining until 1866. He next followed the same occupation at Bryant, Ill., until 1880, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., at a later period purchasing of P. Murphy eighty acres more. He has made all the improvements on his 160 acres, on which he carries on farming with satisfactory results.

In 1870 Mr. Manion was united in wedlock with Elizabeth Frost, who was born in Ohio, and eight children have been the offspring of this union, namely: James Thomas, Minnie (Mrs. Evans), Fanny (Mrs. McAdams), William, Maude (Mrs. Huff), Mary (Mrs. Church-ill), George and Charles.

MAPLE, Daniel Webster (deceased), formerly Postmaster of Canton, Ill., as well as Mayor of the city, and for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Fulton County, was born in Canton February 24, 1837. His father, Thompson Maple, who was a native of Kentucky and a merchant by occupation, came with the mother from that State to Illinois, settling in Canton during the pioneer period, and Daniel W. was their first-born son. The early education of the latter was received in the public schools of Canton, Jubilee College and Knox Academy, and before attaining his majority was taken into partnership in the general store of his father. For a time in the early 'sixties he was his father's associate in the commission business in Chicago, in which his brother, Edgar, was also interested. He then devoted his attention to farming, becoming the owner of a place known as the "William Winnegar farm," a short distance west of Canton. This he sold after the death of his first wife in 1886, purchasing the property on the northwest corner of Main and Spruce Streets, in Canton, where he resided, being engaged in the dry-goods trade in Galva, Ill., for a short time. In the course of his business career, besides the connections above mentioned, he successively filled the positions of secretary of the David Williams Coal Company, Cashier of the C. D. Hollitt

Bank and Bookkeeper for the Andrews Brothers' concern.

The first marriage of Mr. Maple took place in 1856, Sarah E. Hall then becoming his wife. Four children were born of this union, namely: William, Harry, Frank and Fred. Their mother passed away in 1885. In 1900 Mr. Maple took as his second wife Mrs. Jennie (Hulit) Colville, a daughter of the late Andrew B. Hulit, who still survives her husband. Mr. Maple retired from active pursuits in 1904 and died October 22, 1905.

In religion Mr. Maple was an adherent of the faith of the Baptist Church and politically was an earnest Democrat and wielded a potent influence in the local councils of his party. During the second administration of President Cleveland he held the office of Postmaster of Canton; also served several terms as Alderman from the Second Ward, and was elected Mayor of Canton four times, his last term expiring in 1892. He was a steadfast promoter of the interests of the public schools and of all measures for the welfare of the community, and was especially a warm supporter of the Canton Fire Department. His death was deeply lamented and his memory is warmly cherished, not only by the bereaved family and his former associates in official responsibility, but by all who were familiar with his traits of character as a man and a citizen.

MAPLEWOOD COAL COMPANY, The, of Peoria, Ill., although having its headquarters in that city, is a corporation whose extensive operations in the vicinity of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., are indicative of the huge proportions which the coal-mining industry has attained of late years in that section of the State. Aside from the magnitude of these interests in Fulton County, which impresses the beholder with sensations of wonder, the prodigious strides made within a comparatively recent period in improving and perfecting the methods of mine-working through ingenious contrivances of modern invention, which enhance the facilities of production and multiply the precautionary appliances for safeguarding the lives of subterranean toilers, are strikingly manifest in the region above mentioned. In no enterprise, however, is such an advancement more conspicuously manifest than in that of the company which forms the subject of this description.

"Mine No. 1" of the Maplewood Coal Company was opened just west of Farmington in 1900. In the fall of that year it was thoroughly equipped, the necessary buildings were completed and operations were commenced. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1903, but was speedily rebuilt. The steam hoisting machinery is of the latest type, and an electric lighting plant furnishes illumination for the entire mine. There is a fine arrangement of shaker screens, which size the coal almost to a precise degree, separating it into lump, egg, nut, pea

and slack, and a loader, operated by steam power, is in use for loading box cars. On one occasion the mine turned out 1,643 tons of coal in eight hours. The output at present is an average of 1,400 tons per day, which requires the services of about 500 men under ground. In location the mine is convenient to the Iowa Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, and all the coal is shipped to the Northwest. A switch engine belonging to the company is constantly in use for switching cars. Vein No. 5, now being worked, has a thickness of four feet and is 125 feet below the surface of the ground. Mine No. 2, located a little southwest of Farmington, was sunk in the summer of 1905. It has an absolutely fire-proof shaft, constructed wholly of steel, with the most perfect modern machinery for moving cars, run by an 18 by 36 first-motion engine. The mine is lighted by electricity. When in full operation it is expected that the quantity of coal hoisted will amount to 2,000 tons per day, necessitating the labor of 800 men in this mine. The company has built fifty-eight houses for miners in Farmington, besides a residence for the superintendent, and has seventy other buildings and miners' boarding houses, of approved construction, each provided with steam heat and containing about fifteen rooms. In this mine, Vein No. 5, four feet in thickness, is being worked, out of which the coal is hoisted from a depth of 150 feet. The mine has a boiler plate, self-supporting smokestack, resting on an 18 by 24 feet solid concrete base, twenty feet deep.

The work in these mines is carried on under the direction of Superintendent J. F. McElwee, a gentleman of fine traits of character and superior order of executive ability, who has occupied his present position since the Maplewood Coal Company began operations in this vicinity. Mr. McElwee is a native of Warsaw, Ill. When quite young he was brought by his parents to Peoria, and his first business experience was in connection with the distilling trade. In 1895 he entered upon a mining career, and has since then continued in this occupation. He maintains his residence in Peoria, going and coming daily between that city and Farmington.

MARINER, Floyd E.—One of the old and prominent families of Fulton County has a worthy and popular representative in Floyd E. Mariner, the owner of a tract of 280 acres of land in Section 29, Orion Township, and the breeder, on an extensive scale, of Belgian horses, blooded cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Mariner was born on a farm in Section 19, Canton Township, February 24, 1861, which is still in possession of the family. The old place is rich in memories of Eliphalet and Julia C. (Lord) Mariner, who settled upon it in the summer of 1836, and who, with few assets save health and hope, forged their way through the hardships and limitations of the

frontier. In addition they reared a family of seven children, of whom Floyd E. is the sixth in order of birth.

Floyd E. Mariner was reared to an appreciation of agriculture as a livelihood, and has never departed from the teachings of his youth. Encouraged to industry and economy of time, he attended the public schools during the winter season, and at the age of twenty-four, on March 25, 1885, was united in marriage to Emma Sargent, daughter of Davis and Sarah Sargent, early settlers of Fulton County, and old residents of Canton. Mr. Mariner is a young man of intelligence and experience, and these, combined with an earnest desire to lead a broad and useful life, tend to a continuation and enlargement of his present success.

MARKLEY, Jacob A., one of the popular citizens of Lee Township, Fulton County, in which his grandparents originally settled in 1837 and to which his father came as a youth of eighteen years, has spent most of his life in that township and is known as one of its successful farmers. One of his main characteristics is cheerfulness, which may partially account for his success, as it certainly does for his popularity. Mr. Markley is a native of Deerfield Township, where he was born June 1, 1864, the son of Joseph Markley, a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born in 1819, and Mary (Rose) Markley, born in New Jersey in 1830. The father was a farmer and miller who came to Fulton County with his parents in 1837, and after reaching manhood followed the same occupations here until his death.

Mr. Markley has thus been virtually a lifelong resident of Lee Township, being educated in its district schools and reared on his father's farm. He has meanwhile established his own good name within its limits, whether considered as farmer or citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as School Director for a period of fifteen years. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On March 24, 1887, Mr. Markley was married at Macomb, Ill., to Hettie A. Marvel, who is a native of Platt County, Ill., where she was born March 30, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Markley are the parents of two children—Roy and Boyd.

MARKLEY, Joseph W., one of the younger class of farmers of Lee Township, Fulton County, who is advancing to prosperity and substantial citizenship on his individual merits and independent work, is giving his sole attention to farming, and is already owner of a valuable homestead of ninety acres, which he is improving with judicious industry. Mr. Markley was born at Babylon, Fulton County, on March 4, 1871, and was educated in the district schools and upon the family farm, both trainings being of value to the rising young farmer. On October 21, 1903, he was married at the paternal home of his bride in Macomb, Ill., to Pearl



E. B. Plummer and

Rock, of Lee Township, who was born on the 17th of April, 1880. Mr. Markley is a Democrat in politics but has never interested himself in partisan affairs.

MARQUIS, D. J., the efficient manager of the Cuba Brick and Coal Company in Fulton County, Ill., was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1873, a son of Solomon and Martha (Wright) Marquis, natives of Illinois. Solomon Marquis was a farmer and his son, D. J., was reared on the home farm, in boyhood receiving his mental training in the public schools of Rushville, Ill., and in early manhood engaging in coal mining. In 1902 he became the manager of the Sunny Side Mine, continuing in this capacity until the proprietors reorganized as the Cuba Brick and Coal Company, of which he was made manager. The company built a plant with a capacity of about 16,000 brick per day, where they are engaged in the manufacture of building brick, employing ten men. Mr. Marquis is also interested in coal mining.

In 1896, Mr. Marquis was united in marriage with Cora Crone, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill. The children resulting from this union are Kenneth and Geneva. Fraternally Mr. Marquis is identified with the K. of P. In the management of the two companies above mentioned he has manifested good executive capacity and fully demonstrated his energy and fidelity.

MARSHALL, Carl, a resident of Ipava, Ill., is President of the State Bank, one of the most substantial and reliable financial institutions of Fulton County, and the proprietor of 1,080 acres of finely improved farming lands, all in one body and located in Bernadotte Township. It is difficult to conceive of a more solid combination for the attainment of financial security than a bank founded upon the prosperity and landed values of such a rich agricultural county as Fulton. Mr. Marshall is one of the largest stockholders in the bank and his status as a farmer and a citizen is typical of the material upon which it rests and which has made the institution of which he is the head illustrative of the best type of the country bank in a farming community—something founded upon a rock, which the speculations and the panics of the metropolis cannot affect.

Mr. Marshall is a native of Fulton County, being born in Vermont Township September 22, 1850, a son of James S. Marshall, a biography of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. He attended the district schools of the neighborhood and was reared to health and independence upon the old home farm. There he remained until he was twenty-four years of age, when he was united in marriage with Jeannette Mathews, the special date of this event being February 5, 1874. Mrs. Carl Marshall is a daughter of William and Mary (Hannum) Mathews, who from Ohio first migrated to Indiana

and then to Pleasant Township, Fulton County, where Jeannette was born June 19, 1852. The parents both died in Ipava.

After Mr. Marshall's marriage the young couple settled on Section 30, Bernadotte Township, where upon 160 acres of land he began his career as a farmer, a landed proprietor and a financier. To his farming he soon added stock-raising, being remarkably successful in his feeding operations. From time to time he added other adjoining tracts of land until he finally owned, as stated, 1,080 acres in one magnificent body, and attained the distinction of being the most extensive feeder of live stock in Fulton County, the number ranging from 200 to 400 per year. Of his two children Clare is now in charge of the principal farm of 880 acres. His daughter, Irma Edith, is the wife of J. R. Wood, a furniture dealer and undertaker of Ipava.

The farm mentioned is one of the most valuable in Fulton County. The residence is of the most approved and modern construction. It is built of brick with fourteen-inch hollow walls, is heated by steam (lead pipes), and is not only supplied with all the conveniences desired by the city housekeeper but is architecturally attractive, and is not only comfortable but beautiful. Besides the residence there are nine substantial barns and outbuildings upon the farm, making the entire agricultural plant as complete as any in the county. This remained the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall until 1903, when they removed to their fine residence on Main Street, Ipava, as Mr. Marshall's large interests in the State Bank made his presence in the village necessary. Although the bank was not established until September, 1902, its business has so increased that it now demands virtually all his time and ability. As stated, his son Clare is in active charge of his agricultural and stock interests, the two being associated in full partnership.

As is the case with most of the leading citizens in a rich and settled farming community, the progressive career of Carl Marshall commenced with his marriage in 1874. The thirty-two years which have since passed have but furnished accumulative evidence of his stalwart character, his unfailing integrity and his practical ability. Although popular throughout the county, he has never sought office, albeit he would undoubtedly have secured the solid support of his Democratic co-voters and many Republican friends. He is a Mason of high rank—a Shriner and Knight Templar.

MARSHALL, Clare V.—A representative of that broad-minded, cultured and over progressive element which is to mold the future agricultural policy of Fulton County is found in Clare V. Marshall, the present manager of the large estate of his father, Carl Marshall, extended mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Marshall was born on the farm he now occupies March 30, 1876, and

acquired his education in the district schools and the high school of Ipava, from which he graduated in 1893.

The farm which is profiting by the ability and experience of Mr. Marshall is 1,080 acres in extent, and one of the largest, best equipped and valuable in Fulton County. It is devoted to the classes of stock and products which flourish best in the Central West, and each department is conducted according to the best scientific knowledge obtainable. Since it was placed on a paying basis no expense has been spared in its improvement, the argument being that the best, in the end, follows the line of least resistance. The residence, a large brick structure, is modern in design and furnishing, and the barns, also of brick, afford facilities for the housing of large numbers of stock. It would be difficult to find any advantage of country existence which has not been introduced on this model farm, or any luxury of equipment invented for the lifting of the drudgery of agricultural life. There are on the farm from 200 to 400 head of cattle and from 500 to 600 head of hogs.

The wife of Mr. Marshall, whose maiden name was Ina Foote, is a native of Rushville, Ill., and daughter of Charles Foote, a prominent early settler represented on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have had eight children: Gladys S., living with her parents; Edith and Nelda, who died of diphtheria in March, 1904; Stewart, on the home place; Don, who died in infancy; Glenn, Dean and Sarah. Mr. Marshall enjoys an enviable popularity in Bernadotte Township, not only because he is a representative farmer but because of his genial and pleasing traits of character. Ten years as manager of his extensive property has demonstrated the possession of business-like and honorable methods, and a progressiveness which must tend to the continued well-being of the community. He is a Democrat in politics and socially is connected with the Knights Templar Commandery of Havana, and the Knights of Pythias of Ipava. At present he is serving as School Director.

MARSHALL, George W., a resident of Ipava, Ill., has extensive agricultural interests, being the owner of 400 acres in Fulton County, Ill., and 800 acres in York County, Neb., all of which is being successfully managed on the co-operative plan. He is a younger brother of Carl Marshall, the prominent banker and farmer of Ipava, and a son of the well known James S. Marshall, who is deceased and whose biography appears in another part of this volume. The subject of this sketch was born November 26, 1852, in Vermont Township, Fulton County, and spent his early life on the old homestead in the monotonous but useful method of getting an education from the district school and learning the value of work on his father's farm. He also took a course at the Jacksonville Business College, graduating from that institution

in 1874. Mr. Marshall then returned to Vermont Township, and being the youngest of the sons, continued work upon the home farm of 160 acres, of which he finally assumed entire management. After his father's death he remained with his mother upon the homestead until 1893, when they removed to Ipava. The mother died September 23, 1905.

On May 30, 1895, George M. Marshall was united in marriage with Corilla, daughter of Charles and Mary C. (Burrows) Stafford. Mrs. Marshall's father was among the honored pioneers of Vermont Township, while her mother was a native of Providence, R. I., and the member of a family highly esteemed in that community for more than half a century. In 1896 Mr. Marshall erected a beautiful residence in Ipava, at the corner of Mechanic and Orchard Streets, where, with his wife and mother, he now resides among the really substantial citizens of Fulton County.

Besides owning the old Cadwallader farm of 160 acres, which was entered as early as 1832, and other lands in Fulton County, he is, as already stated, extensively interested in lands in York County, Neb., which he operates in partnership with resident farmers on the co-operative plan. Upon the Nebraska farm are fed from 200 to 300 head of cattle and an average of about 500 head of hogs, the enterprise from the first having proven profitable and very satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Marshall has been so absorbed, first in the care of the old Vermont Township homestead, and later in the development of his Nebraska live stock enterprise, with the establishment and improvement of his handsome family residence in Ipava, that he has had no leisure, had he the inclination, to devote any attention to politics. Theoretically he is a Democrat, but in local matters his vote is determined by the personal fitness of the candidate for office. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, is liberal in his views and in his contributions to worthy objects, and his addition to the citizenship of the village has proven a decided increase of strength to the cause of public progress.

MARSHALL, James Stewart.—Evidences abound on every hand that the influence of a good and capable man is not limited to the days of his brief sojourn among accustomed surroundings, but rather is reflected in the lives of those with whom he becomes associated, and through them filters to the oncoming generation which shall contribute to the community's growth. This truism was forcibly emphasized in the career of James Stewart Marshall, through whose death, January 26, 1884, Fulton County lost a pioneer who had contributed generously of his brain and heart and muscle to its upbuilding, and who, because of wise and sagacious disposal of opportunity, had accumulated, in addition to the wealth of public confidence, a large and valuable country estate. The life of Mr. Marshall began August 6, 1816

in Jefferson County, Ohio, and he was a son of William and Margaret (Laycock) Marshall, natives of Ireland.

The parents of Mr. Marshall began their married life under circumstances which would have discouraged the young people of the present. Both came from Ireland to Pennsylvania with their parents as children, had grown up in the same neighborhood, shared the same joys and sorrows and acquired about the same amount of education by irregular attendance at the public schools. Their personal belongings at the time of their wedding consisted principally of the clothes on their back, and on horseback they came to Jefferson County, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, took up their abode among the most primitive and lonely surroundings, and spent their days in developing a wild prairie farm. Of their children, Joseph married Sarah Carr and both are deceased; Thomas married Susan Argo and died in Ohio; Moore married Sarah Bogue; John died near Ipava, this county; William died in infancy; Sarah became the wife of William Marshall and settled near Vermont, Ill.; Jane became the wife of William Argle, of the vicinity of Vermont; Dinah was the wife of Robert Humphrey and settled near Marietta, Ill.; Maria was the wife of Moses Van Sickle and lived near Astoria; Elizabeth is the wife of Stephen Merrill, of Astoria Township; Priscilla is the wife of Robert McClelland, of near Astoria, and Margaret died near Vermont, Ill., in 1835, at the age of nineteen.

James Stewart Marshall, developing an early inclination to work out his own destiny in a new locality, came on horseback, as had his father before him, to the place of his selection. The journey from Jefferson County, Ohio, to Vermont, Ill., was a long one, and his assets consisted of a large and unconquerable hope and the brain and physical strength required for its realization. For two years he worked as a millwright in Vermont, and in 1837 bought 160 acres of land in Vermont Township and erected a cabin thereon, December 14, 1835. Soon after he was united in marriage to Edith A. Bogue, daughter of Job Bogue, also one of the early pioneers of Fulton County, and with his wife began the labor of clearing his land that seed might be planted in the springtime. He expected to succeed, and expectation, persistently pursued and backed by industry and common sense, almost invariably brings its reward. As his operations became more diversified and his prospects more promising he added to his land and used discretion and good judgment in the selection of his products. The years witnessed the addition of such machinery and general improvements as were sanctioned by his conservative, cautious mind, and he left no loopholes for the careless disbursement of a fortune which he had earned after the fashion of the best of the pioneers. He was wise enough to realize the advantage of pleasant as well as profitable surroundings, and gardens, a well kept orchard and beautiful trees added

to the general impression of comfort and refinement.

Mr. Marshall kept his property intact until a short time before his death, and his disposition of the same was as carefully and painstakingly planned as were all the acts of his life. While not a member of any church, he contributed generously to church and general organizations in the township, and could always be counted on to promote, with money and influence, such projects as were calculated to be of lasting benefit to the community. Politically he subscribed to the principles of the Democratic party, but he was a home-loving, quiet, unostentatious man, and the honors of office never appealed to his desire. Mrs. Marshall departed this life September 23, 1905. She was the mother of fifteen children and nobly bore her part as helpmate in all the trials and discouragements which visited the days of their adversity, retaining her gentle and loving ministrations to children and friends when prosperity permitted a greater enjoyment of life. Of the children, Moore died in Ipava January 5, 1903; Sarah is the wife of Washington Henderson, a prominent retired farmer of Macomb, Ill.; Job P. married Miss Branson and lives in Vermont, this State; Phoebe J. is the wife of Lewis Howell, of Vermont Township; Carl Marshall is represented elsewhere in this work, and Olive is the wife of John P. Fleming, known as "Cap" Fleming. Eight of the children died in infancy. Around him Mr. Marshall created an atmosphere in which it was a pleasure to live, in which people were reminded of their highest ideals, and of those possibilities of mental and material well-being which come of proper use of the gifts with which human kind are endowed.

MARSHALL, Samuel P.—Of so fine and commanding a personality as Samuel P. Marshall one speaks most who speaks least. His career, outlined against the history of Fulton County for more than half a century, requires for its posterity setting no platitudes or embellishments, having worked itself out simply and harmoniously and in accordance with the invincible truths which have filtered through the ages for the enlightenment of mankind. Born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 11, 1831, Mr. Marshall came at the age of eighteen months with his parents to Fulton County in 1832, and after a short stay in Vermont Township moved to the farm which remained his home until his removal with his family to the village of Ipava in 1868. This farm, half a mile east of Ipava, is eloquent of his pride and individuality, and still is owned by the family, a reminder of a strong man's rise from humble beginnings. A common school education supplemented the agricultural training of Mr. Marshall, and it is needless to say that this was acquired under difficulties and added to during the entire course of his life. His marriage to Mary A. Latta in Grandview, Iowa, occurred in

1855, and of the union there were four children: Belle Nichols, wife of C. S. Barrows; Nevada, deceased at the age of three years; Sherman L., and Mary A., wife of R. O. Stoops.

No better expression of the general thought in regard to Mr. Marshall is available than that embodied in the article of his friend, W. T. Davidson, in the "Fulton Democrat," January 15, 1891, and it is with a sense of absolute fairness and justice that a part of the article is here quoted: "In politics Mr. Marshall was a stalwart Democrat, and was an honorable and useful man in his party. For many years he was Supervisor of his township, and it is not too much to say that he was one of the ablest and most valuable Supervisors the county has ever had. He was a member of the State Legislature two terms, during 1885-87, and, although handicapped as a member of the minority party, suggested several valuable measures and was instinctively and effectively the advocate of every reform act proposed in that body. He was not identified with affairs of statesmanship, and made no effort at public speaking, yet he exhibited rare good sense relating to the needs of the people in the matter of State and national legislation. In business matters he was peculiarly the manager of his own affairs. He had no confidences in this line, and there is no man in our knowledge of whose wealth so little is known. He was by nature a peacemaker. No man living or dead in Fulton County ever settled so many neighborhood differences or adjusted so many incipient law suits as did Mr. Marshall. His sympathy led him to interfere numberless times in the prosecution of misdemeanors. We remember to his infinite credit more than one young man who has become an honored and useful member of society because Mr. Marshall shielded him from rigorous and heartless enforcement of law for some thoughtless escapade.

"But Mr. Marshall shone brightest in his home life. He was wonderfully devoted to his wife and children. They were his best loved theme. His beautiful home testifies to this devotion. Nothing that money could provide was too good for them. Well may that wife and those children feel that their loss is irreparable, for there are but few husbands and fathers as loyal and devoted as he was. He was a valuable citizen of his town and county, and for long years will be sorely missed in the councils of our leading men.

"Mr. Marshall had lived longer in Pleasant Township than any other citizen. His loyalty to his childhood home was remarkable. He died at his home in Ipava at noon of January 9, 1891, aged sixty years lacking two days, and was interred in the Ipava cemetery with the solemn services of Free Masonry."

MARSHALL, Sherman Latta.—The Cashier of the Ipava (Ill.) State Bank is by inheritance and training well equipped for his responsible position. He comes of a family given to val-

uable and practical accomplishment, and he is the son of a pioneer who set an example of noble and useful living—a man whose life work ran parallel with the history of Pleasant Township for a longer period than did that of any other of its settlers and who contributed generously of brain, heart and intellect toward the sustaining of its interests and the increasing of its wealth. It was in an orderly and harmonious household in Ipava, this county, that the life of Mr. Marshall began, November 13, 1863, and he subsequently attended the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in 1880. From then until his graduation in the class of 1885 he attended the University of Illinois, and the following year he graduated from Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Ill.

The business career of Mr. Marshall followed close upon his leaving the schoolroom, for in the fall of 1886 he became bookkeeper of the Ayers Bank, of Jacksonville. During 1889-90 he was Cashier of the Coronado Beach Hotel Company, at Coronado Beach, Cal., and from 1897 until 1902 was manager of the Marshall estate, assuming his present position with the Ipava State Bank during the latter year. Mr. Marshall is a departure from the long accepted type of banker, having a degree of adaptability and public spirit rarely associated with his prototype of several years ago. He relieves the arid and unchangeable routine of his labor with participation in politics and society, in both of which he wields a sane and progressive influence. An uncompromising Democrat, he served as Supervisor of Pleasant Township during 1893-1904, as Chairman of the County Board from 1897 until 1904, as State Alternate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City in 1900, and as State Delegate to the Fifteenth Congressional District Convention at St. Louis in 1904. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch, Commandery, Mystic Shrine and Eastern Star, A. F. & A. M., and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

MARTIN, Harmon.—Among the retired farmers of Ipava are men who, while appreciating the enormous strides in progress during the past half century and the many advantages which lighten the burdens and increase the well-being of those of the present generation, yet look longingly upon many of the accompaniments of the frontier, and especially to that peace of mind which competition and the craze of wealth for wealth's sake have relentlessly and unalterably routed. Harmon Martin, when sitting before his bright fire in the winter time, likes to dwell in retrospection upon conditions as he found them during the 'forties, when but two houses adorned the site of Ipava, one occupied by John Easley and the other by Henry David, and when the former owned the greater part of the land upon which since have sprung into existence the beautiful homes and flourish-



Gaert A. Pethermar

ing industries of the town. There was a little church near by, and on Sunday morning approaching it for miles around were the settlers in rough wagons hauled by peaceful oxen, a restful contrast to the nerve-destroying locomotion of the twentieth century automobile. Then products were pure and honey was made by bees, and man struggled for a home and the simple comforts and simple luxuries of life. It was to such a region that Mr. Martin came with his parents in 1841 from Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born May 6, 1839, a son of Hugh S. and Martha S. (Smith) Martin, who settled in Bernadotte Township, where the father died in 1868 and the mother in 1872.

Hugh S. Martin turned to good account the undeveloped land which he found in Bernadotte Township. He was industrious and had excellent judgment, qualities as essential to success on the frontier as at the present time. Turning his attention principally to sheep-raising, he succeeded so well that, with his 160 original acres as a nucleus, he in time became the owner of 1,000 acres of land. For his first land he paid fifty cents an acre, and for the remainder one dollar and fifty cents. At the present time some of this land is worth \$120 an acre. At one time Mr. Martin had 3,000 head of sheep roaming over his lands, and in addition he raised large quantities of grain and other food for his stock in the winter. He was methodical and exacting in the management of his property, and it was these traits that advanced his fortunes and placed him among the sheep kings in the middle of the last century.

Young Harmon Martin found plenty of work around his father's farm, and from sunrise to sunset he tended sheep on the prairies—a decidedly monotonous if not physically difficult task. Eventually he brought a young wife to the old place, his marriage to Mary McCamant, of Ohio, taking place in January, 1864. Samuel McCamant, the father of Mrs. Martin, came to Fulton County in 1854, settling in Ipava, where he followed the carpenter trade until shortly before his death, February 11, 1896. He was born in Virginia and lived for many years in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two daughters, of whom Vada C. is the wife of Charles Stines and lives on the old place with her parents, and Annie E. is the wife of Jesse F. Brock, a farmer of Bernadotte Township. Not long after his marriage Mr. Martin's father gave him a farm, to which he moved and which he cultivated continuously for thirty-six years, in 1903 moving to Ipava, where he since has lived retired. Mr. Martin is not identified with any church, but contributes liberally of his means to the support of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife has been a member since her fifteenth year. He is of the old school of courteous and honorable men, one who would scorn to do an ungenerous or inconsiderate act and whose loyalty to friends and their interests has never been questioned.

MARTIN, (Mrs.) Telitha, a well known and highly esteemed resident of Canton, Ill., and widow of the late Howard Martin, was born in Lewistown, Ill., on October 28, 1823, a daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Duff) Putman, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Kentucky. Her marriage to Howard Martin occurred on June 18, 1846. Mr. Martin was born in Orange County, N. Y., October 14, 1814, and came to Illinois in 1836, locating on a farm in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, where he engaged in farming until 1877, when he moved to Canton, where he died July 25, 1880. His death was the result of an accident, his horse becoming frightened and backing off the bridge near the gas works. In politics Mr. Martin was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and served as Assessor of his township for several years.

After her marriage Mrs. Martin's parents moved to Davis County, Iowa, where they died. Her union with Mr. Martin resulted in three children, namely: John, who died in infancy; Mary, who died October 11, 1894, and Charles, who died August 23, 1899.

MARVEL, W. S., who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Joshua Township, Fulton County, December 15, 1854, a son of Shannon and Mary Ann (Creath) Marvel. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm in Joshua Township, and in boyhood attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home. He first started in the livery business at London Mills, Ill., about 1885, and was subsequently engaged in the same line at Fairview, Ill., for two years. In 1901 he located at Canton, where he has since conducted a livery establishment with much success. He is a diligent and painstaking man, has a good stock of horses and a presentable vehicle equipment and his patronage is steadily increasing.

MASTERS, Thomas D., junior member of the law firm of H. W. Masters & Son, Lewistown, Ill., was born in Petersburg, Ill., September 20, 1877. In 1881, as a child, he came with his parents to Lewistown, Ill., receiving his preliminary mental training in its public schools. He entered Notre Dame College in 1893, spending two years in the literary department, finally completing the course in the University of Chicago in 1897. During the latter year he entered the law department of the Michigan State University, but finished his legal studies in the Chicago College of Law in 1899. Mr. Masters was admitted to the bar December 5, 1900, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Lewistown in association with his father, H. W. Masters.

Thomas D. Masters was married June 6, 1900, to Gertrude Mettler, of Toledo, Ohio, a daughter of Stanford Mettler, her father being

a furniture dealer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Masters have one child—Thomas D., born October 21, 1903. In politics Mr. Masters is a Democrat, and his substantial abilities are calculated to bring him to the foreground of his professional field.

MATEER, Charles A., M. D.—In adding the name of Charles A. Mateer to its citizenship in 1897, London Mills was to profit by the services of a man who possessed both the ambition and ability to make himself a factor of large professional usefulness. Dr. Mateer is of Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish ancestry, and in the Quaker State were born his parents, James and Esther A. (Glendening) Mateer, the former April 3, 1829, and the latter September 5, 1836. The family for generations had been farmers, and James Mateer came to Fulton County in 1865, a few years later settling on the farm in Young Hickory Township, where his son, Charles A., was born September 5, 1867. With the exception of the period between 1851 and 1853 spent in California the elder Mateer conducted general farming and stock-raising in Young Hickory Township from the time of his arrival until his death, November 27, 1905.

Charles A. Mateer received his education in the common schools of Northern Illinois, the Normal School at Dixon and the Kentucky State University at Lexington, Ky. Professionally he was equipped at the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1896, and later practiced medicine and surgery in Hammond and Burnettsville, Ind., coming from the latter place to London Mills in 1897. In the meantime a gratifying patronage has grown up around him, and a large following has responded to his practical demonstrations of skill and resource. A rare quality among professional men, he has also shrewd financial sagacity, and is one of the promoters and a stockholder in the local Telephone Company. Dr. Mateer is a member of various medical societies, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. At Farmington, Ill., April 2, 1890, he was united in marriage to Eliza Jacobus, a native of that place, born February 10, 1869, and to them have been born three children: James E., Mary E. and Charles H. Dr. Mateer has a tactful and sympathetic manner, and a personality which inspires confidence in his good will and ability.

MATHEWS, H. T.—When H. T. Mathews was fourteen years old opportunity knocked at his door in the guise of a minor position with the Parlin & Orendorff Plow Works, at Canton. Of course he had gone out to seek a chance of livelihood, for his people were poor and the necessity arose for the conversion of his young strength into the wherewithal of existence. Sufficient that he was industrious and faithful, and that he recognized the advantage of association with a concern which offered many avenues of

advancement to the ambitious and deserving. Nine years later, in 1881, he was appointed foreman of the works, a position which he since has maintained with the same conscientious and painstaking methods that secured his promotion. He thus has been in the employ of the same concern for thirty-four years, and it is felt that his rise is a tribute to those fundamental qualities of mind and heart which rarely fail in securing the advancement of the possessor.

A native of Washington County, Md., Mr. Mathews was born in 1858 and is of Scotch-English ancestry. His father, C. J. Mathews, was born in Virginia in 1832 and died in 1897, and his mother was born in Cornwall, England, in 1839, her death occurring in 1887. Before her marriage she was Sophia Body. The family came to Illinois during the Civil War and, after a year spent in Decatur, located in Canton, where the father worked as a shoemaker for many years, but during the last years of his life was in the employ of his son in the Parlin & Orendorff Plow Works. H. T., who was about five years old when he arrived in Canton, attended the public schools for a short time only, but this early deficiency seems not to have interfered with his subsequent and continuous effort to acquire a practical education. In fact at the present time Mr. Mathews is rated as one of the well informed citizens of the community, taking an intelligent interest in politics and identifying himself closely with the local undertakings of the Republican party. That he is an important factor in its deliberations has been attested on many occasions, but he is particularly appreciated in his own, or the Fifth Ward, of which he has been an Alderman since 1895. For the past six years he has been a member of the Republican Township Committee.

In 1881, the year that he became foreman of the Plow Works, Mr. Mathews married Margaret Dennis, who died in 1896. His present wife formerly was Josephine Jewell, sister of State's Attorney Jewell, of Lewistown, Ill. Mr. Mathews has a social side which relishes a good story or timely joke, and he takes great pleasure in exchanging courtesies with his friends. For several years he has held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is popular with his subordinates in the works, a man of great kindness and consideration, of true dignity and unquestioned integrity.

MAUVAIS, Henry C.—Among the native sons of Avon who are not only maintaining the pioneer records of their fathers, but are establishing precedents for their successors, mention is due Henry Mauvais, who, with his brother, Joseph, is conducting a hardware and implement business in his native place. Mr. Mauvais was born near the site of his present business May 7, 1880, a son of Henry and Catherine (Heckerin) Mauvais, the former born in France and the



J. W. Proctor

latter in Missouri. Henry Mauvais early felt the limitations surrounding the peasantry in sunny France and emigrated to the United States, where, in Avon, he followed his trade as a cabinet-maker for many years.

During his youth Henry Mauvais studied in the public schools of Avon, making a creditable record as a scholar and as a follower of various occupations, among them that of farm hand for about three years. Leaving the farm, he became the assistant of his father in his building operations, ultimately embarking in the implement and hardware business, with which he has since been connected. He carries a complete line of farm implements and hardware and is able to supply on demand those expensive adjuncts for farming operations not owned by the average general farmer. He has a third interest in his father's estate, amounting to about \$10,000, and owns a pleasant home surrounded by lawn and shade trees.

In St. Augustine, Ill., April 15, 1903, Mr. Mauvais was united in marriage to Pauline Clements, a native of Kansas, and born April 19, 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Mauvais has been born a son, Henry C. In political affiliation Mr. Mauvais is a Democrat, but as yet has limited his party service to a conscientious casting of his vote. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and in his daily life reflects the teachings of that history-old denomination. Mr. Mauvais is a genial and obliging gentleman and has many friends in the town which has witnessed practically all of the struggles and successes of his life.

MAUVAIS, Joseph N.—With the coming of Henry Mauvais, a carpenter, to Avon in the early history of that town there was established a family which since has reflected credit upon local business, social and religious conditions, and which now is represented by the pioneer's two sturdy and dependable sons, Joseph N. and Henry Mauvais, owners and managers of a flourishing implement business. Mr. Mauvais was born in Avon January 13, 1878, a son of Henry and Catherine (Heckerin) Mauvais, natives of France and Missouri, respectively.

To some extent Joseph N. Mauvais acquired his father's trade and worked with the older man in his long established carpenter shop. His education was of the public schools of Avon and his general opportunities were similar to those of his brother, Henry. Mr. Mauvais is an exceptionally intelligent and well informed young man, thoroughly devoted to his business and absorbed in music, for which he has marked ability. He owns property to the amount of \$5,000, and his social standing is unexcelled, he being popular and the recipient of many fine friendships. Politically he follows the family bent towards Democracy and the well known disinclination towards office-holding. He is a consistent Catholic and a member of several local social organizations.

MAXWELL, Jacob H.—While one usually associates the profession of farming with men

whose tastes and inclinations are in the main intensely practical, one occasionally meets an exception and is forced to the conclusion that some other occupation has sustained a severe loss in the making of a landsman. This is true of Jacob H. Maxwell, the possessor of unusual mechanical and artistic ability, yet who is an excellent farmer, and in the country finds that peace and absence of turmoil so dear to the studiously and artistically inclined. When Mr. Maxwell came to Fulton County in 1853 and settled on his present farm of 169 acres he was master of two useful trades, blacksmithing and plastering. The former he had learned previous to his twelfth year in Chester County, Pa., where he was born February 17, 1817, and where his father, a blacksmith by trade, died in 1829. At this crisis in the family fortunes young Jacob H. went to Philadelphia and there learned the plasterer's trade, at the same time becoming an expert in the construction of cement walks and well-curbs. During his four years' apprenticeship he received little more than three meals a day for his services, yet the time given never has been regretted, as he laid the foundation of more than average skill in ornamental stucco work, which he subsequently carried on as a contractor in Boston, Washington, New York and many other Eastern cities. In fact he worked on many of the finest buildings in these towns, accomplishing really wonderful results in stucco ornamentation. Mr. Maxwell also learned all there was to know of concrete pavements, a process discovered by Coglid Beaton, whose name was first attached to the work.

When Mr. Maxwell arrived in Fulton County in 1853 it was with the intention of retiring from trade work and applying himself exclusively to farming. His land was very wild and a stranger to all improvements. The prairie grass reached to a man's head, and deer and a variety of large game abounded. His record as a marksman is based upon the shooting of fifteen deer and many dozens of wild turkeys. His skill as a stucco worker, however, was soon discovered, and in the absence of many experts in the line at that time he gradually was drawn into the building vortex, and furnished some of the finest ornamental work for the churches and public buildings of Fulton County. He also has constructed many concrete walks in different parts of the county, and many of those laid thirty years ago are today in a perfect state of preservation. His farm has been developed to the growing of produce which flourishes in this part of the Central West, but he has depended upon some specialties, and has made an exhaustive study of bee culture. In this line he has developed a unique method, which consists of building a small house, around the inside walls of which are ranged boxes or bee hives, which have doors opening from both the inside and outside of the house. He has demonstrated that bees housed in this way produce fifty per cent. more honey than in the old way. Mr. Maxwell is artistic to his finger tips, and many evidences of this appear on his own prop-

erty. His grounds are beautifully laid out, and have all of the floral and other aids which delight the heart and soul of lovers of the beautiful. He makes baskets from flowers and alum, and jimson weeds, and is an expert at fruit-grafting, producing some fine specimens of Illinois fruits.

For forty years Mr. Maxwell has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and during that time has been active in local social undertakings. He is in sympathy with the Republican cause, but always has refused to accept official recognition. Mr. Maxwell has been married seven times. His first wife, whose maiden name was Joan Campbell, died in Ohio, and his second wife, Mrs. Lucinda (Bunday) Maxwell, also born in Ohio, became the mother of four children: Sarah J., the deceased wife of Albert Wyant, of Ipava, Ill.; Alexander, a brick-mason, residing in Ipava; Hattie, wife of Abraham Heckerd, of Ipava, and Esther, wife of Richard Smith, and the present Postmistress of Esthe, Okla. The second wife of Mr. Maxwell died about ten days after his arrival in Fulton County, and he later married Lydia Brown, after whose death he married Mrs. Conn, of Ipava. The fifth Mrs. Maxwell was formerly Mrs. Rebecca Hager, and the sixth, who died April 25, 1901, was the widow of Dr. Meredith, of Ipava. The present Mrs. Maxwell was in girlhood Mary Little, and later the wife of Mr. Cannon. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of T. P. Little, who was a pioneer of Fulton County. Mrs. Maxwell's girlhood was attended by many hardships, and she well remembers milking from twelve to fifteen cows every night and morning when she was sixteen years old. Notwithstanding his many years and many experiences Mr. Maxwell retains his youthful spirits, and takes a keen interest in the general happenings around him. With his cheerful philosophy, his simple habits and good constitution he should be able to still further discredit the Psalmist's allotment of years.

MAXWELL, Samuel.—As history is counted in the Central West seventy years includes the extremes of frontier and twentieth century existence. Naught save the fertility of the soil and the abundant water and timber supply beckoned the courageous from their settled homes in the East during the 'thirties, and that one came at all augured the possession of virile and purposeful traits of character. Such a man was James Maxwell, who with his wife, Polly (Corbett) Maxwell, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, came to Astoria Township in 1836, and soon after settled where their son now lives in Section 13. A more wild and unsettled region it were difficult to find, and instead of roads the wayfarer was obliged to follow the trails of Indians and wild animals. Mr. Maxwell helped to erect the first log cabin in Astoria, and his first home on the farm was of round logs, this primitive dwelling later

giving place to a hewn log cabin. Although deprived of educational advantages in his own youth, he worked zealously for the establishing of schools in the wilds, and though a member of no church, contributed generously of his means to the support of religious organizations. Quiet and unassuming, beneath his calm was a wealth of principle and determination, both of which he exercised in the small as well as large emergencies of life, thereby winning a reputation above the average for integrity and consideration. Of his five children two are living, and of these Elizabeth is the wife of Noah Rawley, a retired resident of Astoria. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell died during the early 'seventies. In earlier times he was a Whig, but he became a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln and the cause he represented.

Following upon a youth uneventfully passed on his father's farm, Samuel Maxwell, at the age of twenty-two, enlisted February 22, 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for one year. During his brief service he did garrison duty at Camp Butler and also was sent into Tennessee and to the Duck River in 1865. He did not participate in any of the great battles of the campaign and fortunately avoided illness, imprisonment and many of the more trying experiences of warfare. Honorably discharged from the service at Murfreesboro, in September, 1865, he received his final pay at Camp Butler, returning almost immediately to the home farm, where he took up the duties as his father's assistant. A longing to grow up with the country the other side of the Mississippi led him on an overland trip to Nebraska, where he engaged in farming for a couple of years in Nemaha County. Later he made another trip to that county, but the death of his father and the division of the 160 acres comprising the home farm necessitated his remaining among the surroundings of his childhood, and he since has not wandered beyond the boundaries of his native State.

The Maxwell farm is finely improved and a beautiful place in which to live. The home is modern and comfortably furnished, the barns are substantial and erected with due allowance for increase of business and an appreciation of flowers, shade and fruit trees and general aesthetic surroundings are marked and well carried out. The farm has been the home of a variety of high grade stock, and it is to this department of agriculture that Mr. Maxwell is most earnestly and painstakingly devoted.

Since February 22, 1874, Mr. Maxwell's home has been presided over by a genial and sympathetic little woman, who formerly was Sarah Bricker, a native of Pennsylvania, and who came in early life to Fulton County with her father, Amos Bricker, also born in the Quaker State. To Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have been born ten children, nine of whom are living: Belle, wife of George Hammell, of Lincoln, Neb.; Minnie, living at home; James, who married Eva Foster; Charles, who married

Edith Wright, and Frank, Bert, Ella, Elsie and Hubert, living at home. While no office-seeker, Mr. Maxwell is a staunch supporter of Republican politics, and has held many important positions in the community. Like his father, he is the friend and promoter of schools and churches, and for years has been an active worker in the United Brethren congregation. All his mature life he has been an intelligent observer of the local trend of affairs and takes pleasure in contrasting the present with the days of his childhood on the thinly settled prairies. His land is valued at \$175 an acre, but the associations of the old place are stronger than its money value, and under no consideration would the owner part with its pastures and fields and sunlit meadows.

MAXWELL, Thomas H.—Born in New Athens Township, Harrison County, Ohio, November 4, 1847, Thomas H. Maxwell is a son of Samuel A. and Elizabeth (Hager) Maxwell, the former of whom died in 1849, when his son was two years old. In 1853, when the lad was five years old, he came with his mother and stepfather to Illinois, making the journey by pike to Wheeling, W. Va., thence by boat to Havana, Mason County. Soon afterward the family settled near Marietta, Fulton County, where the mother died in 1856, leaving two children, of whom Jane is the wife of Loren Morley, of Farmers Township.

After the death of his mother Thomas H. Maxwell lived with his maternal uncle, John Hager, near Ipava, until he was twenty-six years old. He then married Lavina Boozel, daughter of J. W. Boozel, a Fulton County pioneer, and went to housekeeping on a farm which he rented from Nathan Perry for four years. Successful beyond his expectations, he next rented a farm of Mr. Bolanger, near Ipava, for two years, and February 1, 1884, he bought a seventy-four-acre tract in Section 21, Farmers Township. The land had been cultivated to some extent and contained a small frame house and barn and a few minor improvements. To these he has added with patience and persistence and now has a home which would appeal to the best business and home-loving instincts of the most exacting agriculturist. His comfortable and capacious house has been surrounded with shade trees, shrubs and flowers, and he has an orchard of two acres, containing pear, peach, plum and apple trees and four varieties of grapes. In addition to general produce he raises a variety of stock, including graded Poland China hogs and shorthorn cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Perry, born April 14, 1878, married Nellie Harkarader, and now is transfer agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie, born June 9, 1882, is the wife of O. H. Seward, of Table Grove, and Charles, born September 4, 1887. Mr. Maxwell has been an intelligent and earnest observer of the

changes which have come to the southern part of Fulton County during the last half century and has added his quota of encouragement and support to education and kindred civilizing agencies. At all times social in his inclinations, he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias of Table Grove for many years, and has taken a keen interest in the spread of religion, though not affiliated with any particular denomination. He alone is responsible for the prosperity which he now enjoys and which should lend encouragement and support to others whose prospects in life seem as cheerless as once did his own.

MAYNARD, Lonis C.—No family whose association with Fulton County spans the distance between the early 'thirties and the present has more surely arisen to the opportunities created by the development of the section than that established in the wilderness of Buckheart Township by Jeffrey A. Maynard in 1830. While the advance guard of civilization now is composed of all sorts and conditions of men, it was different in the days when "Old Hickory" was President. Then the lazy and shiftless and weak-souled remained at home and the new communities were composed of strong and resolute characters; to know a man who came West at that time was to know that he was of earnest and positive character. Such was Mr. Maynard, who was born in the heart of the Puritan country of Massachusetts in 1809, and who eventually married Rebecca Fouts, with whom, at the age of twenty-nine, he traversed west by canal, stage and boat to Fulton County in 1830. In a clearing he erected his rude cabin of logs, startling the big game which for several years was to furnish sustenance for the settlers, and deepening that grim foreboding in the hearts of the Indians whose fleet feet still pressed the trails of their dusky sires.

In this cabin Lonis C. Maynard, for many years one of the foremost citizens of Canton, this county, was born October 14, 1833. Two years more rolled by with their burden of deprivation and hardship, and then the great storm of 1835, recalled as one of the most devastating in the history of the State, demolished the cabin. It was rebuilt, of course, and eventually was replaced by a more pretentious home and the land surrounding it became productive and valuable and was the center of a thriving family community. Living always within the margin of his means and counting wealth by what he was able to save, Mr. Maynard in 1860 assisted his son, Lonis C., to establish a shoe store in Canton, but for the greater part he himself remained on the farm, where he died four years later, in 1864.

In Louis C. Maynard the strength and conservatism of his father was tempered by that breeziness and resourcefulness which come to people who spend their youth in new localities and themselves help to shape its future condi-

tions. He was educated in the early subscription and the public schools of Canton and spent his life on the farm until embarking in the shoe business with his father in 1860. At that time he was twenty-seven years old. Mr. Maynard married, October 18, 1864, Harriet E. Cole, who was born in Charleston, Ind., and in 1869 or 1870 he retired from the shoe business and engaged in real-estate brokerage, which was followed uninterruptedly until his death, September 16, 1881. He was a man of sound business ethics, and by reason of his faith in the future of the county and his thorough knowledge of its land values and general resources, materially aided in the settlement here of people and industries. Aside from the example of his well-ordained and useful life, Mr. Maynard left a rich legacy of intellect and purpose to his children, all of whom profited by superior educational opportunities and by the chances thus enfolded to reach beyond the average in human attainment. Margaret, a teacher in the high school of Canton, is a graduate of Cornell University, New York. Louis C., a legal practitioner in Dallas, Tex., is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and the law department of Harvard University. Isabella, a gifted musician, is a graduate from the musical department of Knox College Conservatory.

McBROOM, Edward, who is among the prominent and favorably known representative farmers of Fulton County, Ill., and a member of a family long identified with the development of that section of the country, was born in Canton Township, Fulton County, on July 11, 1861. With the exception of five years, during which he was a resident of Canton, Ill., the paternal farm has been his home since that date. Mr. McBroom is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Dancer) McBroom, the former born in Canton Township, January 5, 1837, and the latter in Ohio, December 13, 1835. The grandfather, Hewitt M. McBroom, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was born November 14, 1802, and died in 1877, while his wife, Bridget McBroom, was born June 1, 1802, and died in 1892. The former, who was a farmer by occupation, came West in 1834 and settled on the land which is still the family homestead. He diligently applied himself to the task of clearing and breaking the virgin ground, made the necessary improvements thereon and carried on farming during the remainder of his life. In 1848 and 1850 he built the house and barn now standing on the place. He was the father of seven children, namely: Elizabeth, Mary A., Hewitt, Jr.; Jeremiah, Harriet, Olive and Alfred—Harriet and Alfred still surviving. Jeremiah McBroom, father of the subject of this sketch, grew up and continued in the work of cultivating the soil where his sire had begun, the property then consisting of 185 acres of land. He devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits. He and his worthy wife became the parents of five children, namely: Caroline L., Edward, Flora

B., Lillian May and Albert J. Edward and Lillian May (McBroom) Taylor are the only surviving children of this family.

In boyhood Edward McBroom made the best use of the advantages afforded by the public schools in his vicinity and since 1885 has been engaged in farming on the home place except for a period of five years, as above mentioned. During his residence in Canton he purchased the City Mills, which he conducted for two years.

Mr. McBroom has been thrice married. On October 14, 1886, he was united in marriage with Carrie A. Turner, who was a native of Illinois, and born in McDonough County. This union resulted in five children, as follows: Lee, born April 14, 1888; Mary, born August 13, 1889; Harley A., born October 13, 1892, died in 1895; Mildred, born October 21, 1894, and William J., born September 16, 1896. The mother of this family passed away October 1, 1899. The second marriage of Mr. McBroom occurred February 27, 1901, when he was united to Mrs. Zananara A. (Nelson) Barnes, who passed away February 15, 1903. On June 7, 1905, he took as his third wife Elva Freeman, who was born in North Carolina.

The political opinions of the subject of this sketch are in harmony with the policies of the Republican party.

For three years he held the office of Road Commissioner of Canton Township, and served two years as Alderman of the city of Canton. In fraternal circles Mr. McBroom is affiliated with the A. F. and A. M. and the K. of P. He is a man of excellent traits of character and is highly esteemed by all who enjoy his acquaintance.

McCALL, James Harvey.—The passing of more than a quarter of a century since the death of James Harvey McCall, in Mountain City, Nev., August 30, 1873, has not sufficed to lessen in the minds of those who survive him their appreciation of a man whose name was synonymous with integrity, justice, honor and business capacity, and who, though a resident of Canton for little more than a decade, had permanently identified himself with the best material, intellectual and moral advancement of the city. Of Scotch parentage and early American ancestry, Mr. McCall was born in 1809 in Baltimore, Md., and in 1814 removed with his father's family to York County, Pa., in 1825, locating in Lancaster County, the same State. Until the spring of 1835 he was engaged in farming and in milling in Pennsylvania, but during that year came with his oldest sister to Peoria, Ill., and for six months rented and operated a grist and saw mill on Kickapoo Creek. He then returned to Peoria and worked at the carpenter's trade for a year, afterward combining that with farming until in 1839, when, with John Monroe as a partner, he built and loaded a flatboat with produce, which they floated down the river to New Orleans. Re-



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turning, Mr. McCall became interested in feeding cattle and hogs and strangely enough, fed his stock in the first pens in Peoria from slop from the first distillery in Peoria, which was erected by Captain A. S. Cole.

On June 10, 1845, Mr. McCall married Louisa Raymond and in April of the following year received injuries which incapacitated him for labor for several months. Beginning in the spring of 1847, he operated a saw mill with a partner for a couple of years, then added a grist mill, which, soon after being completed, was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding his mill in the spring of 1852, he became a member of the firm of Moss, Bradley & Company, afterward McCall & Frazier, and thus operated the mill until the fall of 1862. In the meantime he had purchased a distillery in Canton, which he then took possession of, and in time he became one of the founders of the First National Bank, of which he was President for the remainder of his life. During the fall of 1872 Mr. McCall went to California on business and on his return trip met men whose interesting accounts of mining on the coast inspired him to investigate the prospects for himself. Putting his desire into execution, on June 16, 1873, he left for the West, where he spent some time in different localities, and, notwithstanding the effort it required to write in crude mining communities, kept his family fully informed of his journeyings, prospects and health. In his last letter to his loved ones at home he spoke of being in excellent health and no apprehension was felt or doubt expressed of his safe and speedy return home, but a telegram announcing the coming of the remains of Mr. McCall in the company of A. B. Chapman, was the first intimation received by anyone in Canton that all was not well with this honored citizen. The report spread consternation not only in his family, but among his many friends and business associates, for during his comparatively brief occupancy of his Canton home he had come to be regarded as one of nature's truest, noblest men and had won for himself more than average confidence and good will.

Mr. McCall was buried with the impressive ceremonial of the Masonic fraternity, in the councils of which he had been prominent for many years. An address was delivered by Rev. H. B. Smith, of Peoria, an old-time friend of Mr. McCall. During the funeral services the banks in the city were closed and business was practically suspended. Thus passed from the ken of those who loved him a man upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of splendid qualities of mind and heart, one endowed with the traits of generosity and hospitality, whose bearing gave evidence of calmness of soul and well-balanced temperament, and who walked steadfastly and courageously among his fellowmen.

McCALL, Mrs. Louisa.—The unique distinction of being the first lady bank director in the United States belongs to the late Mrs. Louisa McCall, who held this position in the First

National Bank of Canton from 1877 and was Vice-President of the same institution from 1899 until her death on January 11, 1907. Of English-Irish ancestry, Mrs. McCall was born in London, England, October 26, 1824, on both sides of her family coming of forefathers who have encouraged the refinement and genius of their women and the nobility and strength of their men.

Charles Richard Basden Raymond, father of Mrs. McCall, was born in London, England, August 22, 1800, and by occupation was a tea tester with the East India Tea Company for many years. He married Margaret Priscilla Widenham, who was born at Widenham Castle, County Cork, Ireland, in December, 1798. The Widenham ancestors were first chronicled in British history in 1651, when one Lieutenant Widenham went with Cromwell into Ireland and received what still is known as the Widenham castle and estate. Mrs. Raymond's brother, James, was an officer under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. The Raymond family also is of ancient and creditable lineage, but unfortunately no record has been kept of the lives of its members.

In December, 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and their family set sail for America from the London docks and after ten weeks upon the deep landed in New Orleans, La. Thence they came up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peoria, which was then but little more than a trading post on the outskirts of civilization. Both Mr. Raymond and his wife were cultured and scholarly and brought to this country a fine library, music and a violin in addition to their living essentials. They were people of ready adaptability and resource and in the absence of schools for that purpose taught their older children literature, music, mathematics and history, and to the education of their daughters added needlework of every description and housekeeping. Mr. Raymond was a genial, sociable, tactful and considerate gentleman, and the farm upon which he settled in Peoria County became the Mecca for the brightest minds that then contributed to the growth of Central Illinois. An Episcopalian in religious faith and association, he naturally attracted the bishops and high churchmen to his home, and in their company passed many pleasant and profitable hours.

Mrs. McCall was about ten years old when her parents settled on the Peoria County farm and to her childish mind the change from the multitudinous interests in the English metropolis to the crude surroundings of the frontier was as strange as it was incomprehensible. As a child she evidenced scholarly tastes, and threw herself with enthusiasm into the studies and pursuits superintended by her parents. Even then she was laying the foundation for the large responsibilities which were to crowd her mature life and especially developed those qualities inseparably associated

with the arid occupation of banking. She was systematic, orderly, thorough and even executive at an age when most children find greatest solace in the companionship of their dolls, and in addition to these solid traits she was a musician of merit, possessing an excellent voice. This pioneer family placed no premium upon idleness, and to develop one's mind and talents was not only a pleasure but a duty. Mrs. McCall therefore was the soul of industry and also was obedient to her parents, respectful to authority and reverential.

In Peoria County, Ill., June 10, 1845, occurred the marriage of Louisa Raymond and James Harvey McCall, the latter born in Baltimore, Md., and whose Scotch ancestor established a ferry near Baltimore, still known as McCall's Ferry. To Mr. and Mrs. McCall were born four daughters: Margaret Louisa, now Mrs. Entwistle, of Canton, born May 7, 1846; Grace Caroline (Mrs. McCall Black, of Canton), born March 1, 1849; Josephine Elizabeth (Mrs. William Babcock, of New York), born September 22, 1851, and Agnes (Mrs. Charles Levings, of Chicago), born November 20, 1855. Until the autumn of 1862 Mr. and Mrs. McCall lived in Peoria, Ill., then removing to Canton, where Mr. McCall died August 30, 1873. Four years later, as heretofore stated, Mrs. McCall was made a director in the First National Bank of Canton, and in January, 1899, became Vice-President of the same. Possessed of ample wealth, inherited from her husband, and of high business capabilities, she employed her means most generously in the interests of charity and the promotion of religious progress. She was instrumental in organizing the Ladies' Aid Society of Canton, of which she was President for twenty-five years; was liberal in church work and in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, and contributed to the Canton Fire Department and the beautifying of the McCall school building, which was named in her honor. She was one of the organizers of the Eastern Star Chapter of Canton, of which she was the first Worthy Matron. Her death occurred, as already stated, on January 11, 1907, as the result of impaired health, beginning with an attack of pneumonia in May, 1905, and the honors paid to her memory on the occasion of her funeral attested the estimation in which she was held by a large circle of devoted and admiring friends.

McCANCE, Henry Wheeler.—Mr. McCance now occupies a nice farm of eighty acres near Smithfield, Fulton County, having entirely retired from the occupation of stock-feeding, in which he was formerly extensively engaged. He is a veteran of the Civil War, a Republican of local prominence and has been honored with many local offices.

Henry W. McCance is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born on the 24th of September, 1849. His father, James McCance, was born in the Buckeye State Septem-

ber 26, 1824, and his mother, Mary (Wheeler) McCance, February 7, 1827. The former, who was a farmer, came to Fulton County in 1857 and first settled near Marietta, continuing to reside in the county until his death, July 27, 1902. The subject of this sketch has always resided in Fulton County with the exception of a short term of service in the Civil War. The boy was not yet sixteen years of age when, on February 8, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, receiving his discharge September 5th following.

On October 17, 1875, Mr. McCance was married at Marietta to Emma McBeath, who was born in Harris Township, Fulton County, on the 14th of October, 1852, and they have become the parents of five children, viz.: Florence, Alta, Renda, Mary and Pearl. During his many years of residence in his present locality the fellow citizens and friends of Mr. McCance have repeatedly testified to their confidence in his moral character and ability by calling him to fill such township offices as Road Commissioner, Justice of the Peace and School Director, and in all of them he has met the full expectations of his constituents. As stated, he is a Republican and is firm in his party allegiance. In religion he adheres to the Methodist faith.

On June 20, 1895, Mr. McCance was united in marriage with Marietta Boynton, of Prairie City, where the ceremonies occurred, and where the bride was born, April 12, 1873. Their union has resulted in three children—Russell D., Esther M. and Ralph E.

McCAUGHEY, John W.—The energy and business ability of John W. McCaughey have built up a grocery business in Bernadotte, Fulton County, which compares favorably with the best concerns of the kind in larger and more thickly settled communities. The owner has a thorough knowledge of his occupation, sufficient courage to weather inevitable depressions in trade and sufficient wisdom to realize that only by maintaining a high standard can he hope for uniform and continued success. Mr. McCaughey is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was born February 4, 1848, one of the four children of Harrison and Elizabeth (Hoyle) McCaughey, the former born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in June, 1814, and the latter born in Lancastershire, England, November 3, 1823. Mrs. McCaughey came to America with her father, John Hoyle, the rest of the family coming in 1828, and settling near Steubenville, Ohio, where her marriage to Mr. McCaughey occurred June 3, 1842.

Uncle Harry and Aunt Betsy, as Mr. and Mrs. Harrison McCaughey were familiarly called, were a veritable blessing to the communities in which they lived. Large-hearted, hospitable, generous to a fault, the friends of laughter and good fellowship, the ready sympathizers with the under dog in the life struggle,

they drew around them the love and good will of young and old, and the respect of all who knew them. In 1849 they left Ohio and came to Bernadotte, Ill., then a small hamlet, and soon after located in Marietta, where Mr. McCaughey established a mercantile business. Disposing of his store, he purchased a farm three miles west of Bernadotte, but later moved into the town, where he conducted a cooperage business until 1860. From then until 1869 he ran a general store in Bernadotte, and upon disposing of the same, operated a hotel in Vermont, until failing health necessitated his return to Bernadotte, where his lamented death occurred July 30, 1884. Mr. McCaughey was vitally interested in church and educational matters, and as Supervisor, Township Treasurer and Postmaster rendered honorable and efficient public service. There are many who recall his acts of kindness, his unflinching good humor, his tact and consideration. He was a good man and dealt fairly with his fellowmen. Aunt Betsy, who survived her husband until 1899, was an ideal wife and mother, a devoted church worker and unflinching friend. She knew how to make those around her comfortable and could drown her own desires in the needs of those dependent upon her interest and sympathy. Of her children the youngest died at the age of three years; Mary is the widow of Earl D. Tuthill, the latter one of the leading merchants of Bernadotte for many years, and whose business now is conducted by his wife and son, Harry; James is a business man of Smithfield, Fulton County, and William died at the age of twenty-three.

John W. McCaughey gained his first wage-earning experience on a farm, and in connection therewith attended the district schools and the high school at Vermont. For some time he clerked in his father's store, and in 1869 started a mercantile business of his own, conducting the same until 1871. He thereafter both farmed and ran a store, and in 1886 was appointed Postmaster of Bernadotte, a position which he held uninterruptedly until 1900, a period of fourteen years. In connection with the management of the postoffice he laid in a stock of provisions, and since 1900 has devoted his entire time to the grocery business. His devotion to Democratic politics has resulted in his election to many local offices, and at the present time he is serving as Township Clerk.

The marriage of Mr. McCaughey and Mary M. Kimball occurred May 2, 1877, and of the union there are four children—Louis L., present Township Collector; Charles, deceased; Leonard and Lorena. Mr. McCaughey has supplied an element of strength and substantiality to this county for the past fifty years and has been one of the most interested as well as active observers of its developing prosperity.

McCLELLAND, John.—Within a half mile of where he now lives adjoining the village of Astoria, John McClelland was born on his father's

old homestead, March 25, 1840. No native son of the township, whose pleasure and mission it has been to follow the footsteps of his sire, has better maintained the personal honor and public-spirited characteristics of the best class of pioneers, or more forcefully and persistently projected the usefulness of his family into a later and more progressive period than has this popular farmer of Section 24. In his youth Mr. McClelland had average advantages and opportunities. His preliminary education was of the practical kind to be had in the district schools, and with this foundation he has persistently pursued the by-ways of knowledge through the medium of books and periodicals. To him farming is both congenial and profitable, and within it are compensations for the finer qualities of mind and heart. His appreciation of land tillage waned temporarily during his fifteenth year, when he sought release from the ceaseless round of duties on his father's farm in a general store in Astoria, where he served as clerk two years. At the age of seventeen he was back again in the country, and at the age of eighteen assumed entire control of the property upon which his father had settled in the early '30s. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Ann Hopkins, who was born in Ohio in 1838, a daughter of G. D. Hopkins, and of this union there are four children: Laura N., wife of Andrew Mummert, a farmer of Astoria Township; Esther H., wife of J. S. Carter, of Astoria; Albert J., a resident of Cuba, Ill., and Edna, wife of A. P. Bubb, of Peoria. One child died in infancy.

Two years after his marriage, in 1867, Mr. McClelland purchased eighty acres of land on Section 23, Astoria Township, which was in a raw and run-down state, and the sole equipment of which was a dilapidated frame dwelling. His industry created a transformation of this property and in time he added another eighty acres adjoining the village on the south, and now has one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated tracts of land in the township. His home is well built and comfortable, his barns large and convenient and his implements, fences and general improvements give indication of a progressive, practical and inquiring mind. For the past twenty years he has been raising Poland China hogs, and he also raises high-grade cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. McClelland was the first man in the township to sell agricultural implements.

On February 17, 1872, the first wife of Mr. McClelland died and on April 8, 1874, he married Pauline M. Bartholow, daughter of Jasper and Olive (Saverns) Bartholow, Illinois settlers of 1858. Mrs. McClelland was born in Knox County, Ohio, and is the mother of three children: Emory C., who died January 28, 1898; Robert C., born February 14, 1878, married Veda Conner, December 14, 1899, has two children—Mildred J. and Martha G.—and lives on the old home place in Astoria Township, and Myron Jasper, born September 11, 1884, living

at home. In political affiliation Mr. McClelland is a Prohibitionist, but in the absence of candidates representing his own party does not confine himself to either Republicans or Democrats. For the past forty-five years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and towards this, as well as towards many popular causes, he has observed unflinching and wise generosity. He is one of the very liberal-minded and progressive men of the community, and as a citizen and agriculturist has evidenced qualities worthy of admiration and emulation.

McCLELLAND, Robert.—Fulton County, in 1828, presented as great possibilities of hardship as it did of prosperity to the wayfarer who strayed within its borders, erected his cabin and prepared to take from the soil the sustaining means of life. A sane and splendid hope must have lit up the horizon of one so venturesome, for no short cut to fortune lured him hither, nor was he beckoned by other rewards than those developed by the slow process of the seasons. Before agriculture there is no occupation, and the end of Indian occupation found untilled lands and primeval forests. It was to such a region that Robert McClelland came in 1828, and it was from a far different community that his silent and regretted departure at the age of seventy-six was taken in 1876. His life and work are held in misty remembrance by even those of his kin who are carrying forward his labor, but of those of the same age, who shared his hardships and labored with him in the latter '20s, all are gone.

Mr. McClelland was born in County Antrim, Ireland, during the first year of the nineteenth century and owing to the death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources at the age of twelve. After an apprenticeship to a weaver from his twelfth to his fourteenth year he then invested his scant savings in a ticket to America, setting sail from an Irish port, and arriving in New York after many weeks upon the deep. For a short time he tarried in Ohio, but soon pushed on to Bond County, Ill., finally arriving in Fulton County in 1828. The smoke of the wigwag was a familiar sight, and big and little game insured a living to both pale and copper-faced dwellers of the wilderness. Renting a farm in 1830, Mr. McClelland the following year arranged, without any capital, for the purchase of 160 acres of land on what now is Section 24, Astoria Township, a tract covered with white oak and traversed by a friendly little stream. In the clearing he erected his hewed-log cabin, and soon after sent for his sister in Ireland to come and share his fortunes. Diligently he cleared his land, put in the seed and gathered the harvests, and at the end of five years, on June 30, 1836, took unto himself a wife, Priscilla, daughter of James Stuart Marshall, who came from Ohio to Fulton County in 1855. Mrs. McClelland proved a noble helpmeet and unflinching sharer of the trials and discouragements of her husband, and

together they laid the foundation of the prosperity which they of the present profit by and enjoy. Both were devoutly religious, and, until its dissolution, were constant attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Afterwards they were equally helpful members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. McClelland took quite a prominent part in the early politics of the county and was a member of one of the first Boards of Supervisors of his township. His judgment was of a kind which caused him to be often consulted upon matters of local importance, and he always took great interest in schools, charities, roads and the poor of the community. It was easier for him to disburse than to make money, more especially as he had an innate and unchangeable faith in human nature. He looked always for the good in people and never permitted himself to speak ill of any one. His faith sometimes was imposed upon, but never lessened, and notwithstanding the fact that he gave away and lost much, he left a property out of all proportion to his most sanguine expectations upon coming to America. Seven children were born into his family: Mary Jane, the deceased wife of W. O. Hopkins, of Chicago; John; Margaret, the second wife of W. O. Hopkins, of Chicago; Nancy and Willie, twins, who died in infancy; Sarah E., the deceased wife of H. C. Mooney, of Astoria; Edward, occupying the old homestead in Astoria Township, and Nancy Olive, widow of S. A. Hunter, of Astoria. All of the children attended the public schools, and as each left the home roof to enter upon larger responsibilities, he took with him a generous share of his father's hard-earned fortune. The character and work of Robert McClelland won an enduring place among those from distant lands, whose courage and far-sightedness made them sharers in the early civilization of Fulton County.

McCRACKEN, Ira A., a prosperous and influential farmer of Section 6, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., and one of the leading citizens in his community, was born in that township September 17, 1854. He is a son of William and Fannie (Bordner) McCracken. Mrs. William McCracken was a daughter of Peter Bordner, a review of whose career appears on another page of this volume. William McCracken was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 28, 1829, a son of John and Margaret (Simcox) McCracken. John McCracken was a native of Athens, Ohio, and was of Irish descent, Margaret McCracken, his wife, being of French derivation. She was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and both died in Licking County, Ohio. In that county William McCracken was married to Fannie Bordner April 14, 1851. Her birth occurred April 15, 1831, and in 1851 she and her husband journeyed overland to Fulton County and settled just east of Lewistown.

The first farm which William McCracken owned was in Section 7, Liverpool Township,



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being known as the Post and Conklin farms, and there the family made their home until 1859. In that year he purchased 160 acres of land in Section 7, in the eastern part of Liverpool Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. At intervals he added to his original purchase, until at the time of his death he was the owner of 400 acres of land, all under culture, and improved with good dwellings and substantial barns. His wife passed to her final rest March 4, 1892, he surviving her until February 7, 1902. She was a woman of noble qualities and a true Christian mother, and both were respected and honored for their many virtues and kindly charities. While William McCracken was not a member of any church, he gave freely of his means toward the support of religious work, and when his mission here was fulfilled he expressed himself as ready to meet the devoted companion of his life, who had gone before. Just before he departed this life he called Ira to his side and taking him by the hand, said: "Ira, goodbye. I hate to leave you, but I am ready to go to meet mother. You will soon follow." And thus he passed away.

The children of William McCracken and his wife were as follows: M. Arista, born May 30, 1853, a farmer, occupying a portion of the old home farm, who married Mary Morton, by whom he had two children—Allie and May; Samuel, born February 19, 1856, a farmer, owning and cultivating 160 acres near the old homestead, who married Hattie Raker, by whom he has five children—Maude, Bryan, Hattie, Don and Bessie; Jennie, born February 7, 1864, wife of John J. Denney, by whom she has three children living; and Ira A., of whom this record treats, who is single, and is operating a portion of the homestead farm. (A sketch of Mr. McCracken's brother-in-law, John J. Denney, appears elsewhere in this volume.)

Ira A. McCracken has 360 acres of land, mainly in pasture, and devotes his attention principally to raising and feeding stock. He has one of the best improved farms in the township and his labors are attended with abundant success. He is regarded as one of the leading farmers and most substantial citizens of his township. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought public position.

MC CREARY, Nicholas (deceased), whose residence in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., began in 1827, and extended over a period of four-score years, and whose life, had he survived six months longer, would have rounded out a century of existence, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1806. His father and mother were also natives of that city and there, in boyhood, their son Nicholas received his scholastic instruction in the public schools. On attaining his majority he left the East and, making his way to Illinois, located in Canton, Fulton County. His early occupation was that of a wire weaver,

but he subsequently bought land and was successfully engaged in farming in the vicinity of Canton during the remainder of his active career. At an early day he purchased the George Jewell farm, where he lived until his withdrawal from active pursuits. He then bought property in Canton and there maintained his residence until his death in 1905. Besides his home there he was the owner of other property interests.

Mr. McCreary was twice married, in early manhood being united in matrimony with Frances Hughes, in Maryland. This union resulted in four children, all born in Fulton County, and all of whom are living, namely: James, whose home is at Smithfield, Fulton County; John, who lives in Missouri; William, who is a resident of Canton, Ill., and Parmelia, who is the wife of John Myers, of that city. John and William are veterans of the Civil War and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The mother of this family died in Canton. The second wife of Mr. McCreary was Martha Ashford, a daughter of Moran and Ann (Hayden) Ashford, of Baltimore, Md., and the offspring of this marriage was nine children, five of whom still survive.

In religion Nicholas McCreary was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Politically he was a Republican from the time of the organization of that party, a man of picturesque character and worthy qualities. After passing the meridian of life he served as a sort of a landmark to the younger generation, a constant reminder of the successive stages of development in the region with which he was so long and so honorably identified. His record, spanning nearly a century, was without reproach, and in his declining years he was the object of profound veneration and sincere good will among all classes.

McCULLOUGH, George.—For the past five years Farmington Township has profited by the energy and good judgment of George McCullough, who owns and operates a farm of 120 acres on Section 13. During his occupancy Mr. McCullough has added to the improvements of the former owner and bought thirty acres of land adjoining the original farm on the west. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and conducts his affairs along practical and modern lines.

Born in Eden Township, Peoria County, Ill., in 1874, Mr. McCullough is an adopted son (by blood relationship a nephew) of Harvey and Mary E. McCullough, both natives of Ohio, the former of whom came to Peoria County with his parents in 1848. The elder McCullough by occupation was a farmer and about eighteen years ago came to Farmington Township, where he purchased of James Christy ninety acres of land on Section 13, and lived in Farmington for a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1901. His son had the advantages of the public schools and grew to stable and

reliable manhood. Mr. McCnllongn is numarried. He is not interested in politics otherwise than as a voter, his preference being for the policies of the Republican party. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

McCUMBER, Clyde I., D. D. S., who has entered upon a successful dental career in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Lewistown, June 21, 1882, a son of John and Elizabeth (Prickett) McCumber, residents of Lewistown. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on a farm, meanwhile receiving his mental training in the district schools in his neighborhood and the Lewistown public schools. On completing his studies there he decided to adopt the profession of dentistry, and in 1901 entered the Dental Department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, where for three years he applied himself diligently to the course there prescribed. Graduating with the class of 1904, he returned home and became associated in dental practice with Dr. J. R. Maguire. In the fall of that year he purchased the interest of Dr. Maguire and since then has practiced his profession alone with success.

On September 10, 1904, Dr. McCumber was united in marriage with Mary Edna Lee, who was born August 21, 1883, and is a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Bearce) Lee, of Lewistown. Mrs. McCumber has received a thorough literary and musical education and is gifted with many graces of mind and character. Both her own family and that of her husband have long been identified with the best element in Fulton County. In politics Mr. McCumber is a republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McCUNE, James (deceased), former merchant of Fulton County, Ill., and later Associate Justice County Court in Missouri, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1804 and at a very early day came to Illinois, settling in Lewistown, Fulton County, where for a time he taught school, but later removing to Ipava, that county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He had married Eliza Long and by this marriage had one son, Joseph L. (See sketch in this volume.) He continued to engage in mercantile pursuits until 1869, when he sold out and removed to the State of Missouri, where he was elected an Associate Justice of the County Court. His wife having died after his removal to Missouri, he returned to Illinois in 1871, and was there married to Rachel David. Mr. McCune's death occurred in May, 1873, while still in office in Missouri. His second wife still survives in sound mental and physical health, enjoying life in the locality which, with the exception of her residence in Missouri, has been her home for more than seventy years.

Mr. McCune's death was commemorated by

his associates on the County Board by the adoption of the following resolutions, adopted in honor of his memory:

"Whereas, We learn with deep regret and profound sorrow of the sudden death of our Associate Justice, James McCune;

"Resolved, (1) That by the death of Judge McCune the county has lost a good citizen and a faithful and efficient public servant, society and the church an ornament worthy of our imitation, and his neighbors and family an earnest friend and an affectionate husband and father.

"Resolved, (2) That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this county and a copy thereof delivered to the family of the deceased.

"Resolved, (3) That as a future mark of respect to his memory the court do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"By order of County Court.

"Witness my hand and seal of office, May 5, 1873.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Clerk."

McCUNE, James H., a highly educated and able young business man of Ipava, this county, was born in that town, January 14, 1875, being the son of the late lamented Joseph Long McCune, a public character and a leader in religious as well as practical walks of life. (See biography of Joseph L. McCune.)

The early years of James H. McCune were spent in obtaining a thorough elementary education from the public schools of Ipava and in acquiring a foretaste of his mature career in business. Graduating from the village high school in 1892, he completed his education by pursuing advanced courses in the Lake Forest University and the University of Chicago. He left his college days behind him in 1900 and returned to Ipava to assume a portion of his father's large interests, which had been cast upon him by the death of the latter in 1893. For a number of years prior to his death his father had been conducting a lumber and grain business, the management of which was now undertaken by the younger man. Since that time Mr. McCune has carried this enterprise to a very successful conclusion. Two large elevators, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, are employed in the grain department of the business, and he has made many valuable improvements in the handling of the lumber. A great improvement made under his management is that of keeping all the lumber under shelter, both its appearance and keeping qualities being thus improved. His entire conduct of the great responsibilities thrown upon him have demonstrated that he is possessed of fine business and executive qualifications, and the straightforward nature of his dealings has strengthened the confidence which his abilities have implanted.

On May 14, 1903, James H. McCune was united in marriage with Eleanor Chambers, a daughter of John L. Chambers, of Jacksonville, Ill. She is a native of that city, where

she was educated, and is a lady of broad culture. They have one child, John Chambers McCune. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCune are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former is an elder and a trustee.

Mr. McCune is active in educational as well as in church matters. In politics he is a conservative Republican, but is public-spirited and enterprising in the advocacy of enterprises which he believes are for the general good of the community. In official capacities he has served as a member of the City Council and Village Treasurer. In a word, there is no man of his years in this section of the county in whom the public of his locality and his immediate associates have a more abiding confidence than in the personality of James H. McCune.

MCCUNE, Joseph Long, for many years the leading business man of Ipava, this county, and a public character as well, identified prominently with religious and charitable movements and with the legislation of the State, was of such remarkable activity of body and mind that his physical frame was worn out before its time and he fell a victim to the great white plague in his sixtieth year. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 9, 1834, his parents moving to Illinois in 1837 and settling near Lewistown, Fulton County. There he obtained his early education and after clerking in the store of Beadles & Evans of that place, pursued his higher studies at Muskingum College. In 1856 he settled in the village of Ipava, and from that year he was a large figure in its growth, its public enterprises and all movements calculated to advance its best interests.

The deceased was interested in many lines of business and finances. He was senior member of both the banking firm and the general store, which he founded, and with which his name is inseparably associated; also proprietor of a lumber yard, grain business and implement house, and was interested in a nursery, vineyard and other enterprises. In the midst of these various activities he so impressed his personality upon public and political affairs that in 1888 he was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party, of which he had been a lifelong member. He was also an enthusiastic and eminently useful member of the Presbyterian Church, and it is largely due to his efforts that the present handsome edifice of that denomination in Ipava was erected.

In the spring of 1893 Mr. McCune was forced to surrender, in the midst of all his useful works, to that scourge of mankind—consumption. He made a last effort to recover his health, however, through the pure mountain air of Colorado, starting for the West in July of that year. The relief of the brave sufferer was but short-lived, for he expired at Colorado Springs December 20, 1893. He was survived by his wife, Martha Elizabeth (nee Quillin), to whom he was married August 28, 1860, and by

three children. His widow, his daughter Adelaide and James H., one of his sons, reside in Ipava, the last named evidently being destined to succeed his father as a broad and fine figure in the home community. H. L., the second son, has been a leading lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., and is now Judge of the Circuit Court.

MCDOWELL, William Montgomery, M. D. (deceased), for many years a physician and surgeon of high repute and extensive practice in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and also prominent in civic affairs, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., June 20, 1820. He was a son of Dr. John and Margaret (Montgomery) McDowell, natives of Pennsylvania, who spent their lives in that State, where the father was one of the noted men in the medical fraternity. The family was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and it is a noteworthy fact as showing inherited tendencies that four successive generations embraced members of the medical profession. Dr. William M. McDowell was the eldest in a family of five children, of whom Anna Mary is also deceased. Dr. Andrew McDowell is a practicing physician of Galesburg, Ill.; Caroline married Rev. James Cochran, who in November, 1859, commenced his ministry as a pastor of the Canton Presbyterian Church, and Virginia is a resident of Kansas City, Mo., her husband being Dr. Bell, a pioneer druggist of Canton.

Mr. McDowell acquired his literary education at Mercersburg, Pa., and afterward pursued a professional course in New York under the celebrated Dr. Mott. Graduating in surgery at the New York Medical University, he practiced for a short time in his native town and then established himself in Ohio. About the year 1847 he opened an office in Canton, where he continued his professional labors and secured an extensive patronage in the town and surrounding country. Thereby he acquired considerable means, which he judiciously invested in real estate, and at his death, March 27, 1877, he left a handsome fortune, embracing town property, farms in Fulton County and lands in Iowa and Missouri. On November 25, 1849, Dr. McDowell was united in marriage with Melvina Tyler, who was born in New York State November 25, 1829. Mrs. McDowell is a daughter of Wells and Helen Maria (Nichols) Tyler, both natives of New York, and her father was a contracting shipbuilder, who, at an early period, settled in Fulton County.

Dr. McDowell was not connected with any religious denomination, but attended the services of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was first a Whig, then a Republican. For two terms he served as Mayor of Canton and acquitted himself in connection with his official duties with ability and fidelity. In his fraternal relations Dr. McDowell was identified with the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. and A. M., being a prominent member of Morning Star Lodge in the latter order, which conducted the cere-

monies of his burial. Mrs. McDowell is passing her declining years in the midst of every comfort that abundant means and thoughtful minds can provide, and is an object of unfeigned respect and heartfelt regard to the numerous friends, who appreciate her worthy qualities.

McFARLAND, George Alexander.—The general hardware and plumbing business of George A. McFarland at Avon, this county, has existed under its present management since January 6, 1904, having been purchased at that time from McElvaine & Son, who established it in 1900. The present owner, however, is by no means a recent recruit to commercial circles, for he formerly was associated in the implement enterprise of his father, George E. McFarland, who, after an active and well-directed career, is now living in retirement.

George E. McFarland, the father, was born on the farm of his parents in Fulton County, July 25, 1852, and in the harvest field and country school laid the foundation of that shrewd common sense and practicability which accomplished his subsequent success. The merchandising instinct prevailing over the agricultural, he established an implement business on a small scale in Avon, which in time assumed large proportions, and became an important factor in promoting scientific agriculture in the county. He was the means of introducing much of the modern labor-saving machinery now used in the surrounding country, and because of the very nature of his business and his upright, reliable methods, he became widely and favorably known over a large area. He was accommodating and considerate, and, in perspective, his career is regarded as among the most useful and creditable which have contributed to the upbuilding of this community. Mr. McFarland married Emily Hectorne, who was born in Fulton County, December 31, 1853.

Born in Avon, June 19, 1882, George Alexander McFarland grew to manhood under the directing care of wise and loving parents, and although many cares crowded around him, he secured a practical education in the public schools, completing his training in the Avon High School. In addition to his other business qualifications he is an experienced tinner and is as familiar with all departments of the implement, hardware and plumbing business as any man in the county. He enjoys a monopoly in his particular line and has no local competitors in business. He carried a large stock of general hardware, stoves, furnaces and plumbing apparatus, and employs four tanners in his shop the year round.

Successful beyond the average in business, Mr. McFarland is equally favored socially and is one of the best liked and most popular bachelors in this section. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and a consistent, but by no means ambitious, Democrat. He is a keen appreciator of the amenities and ethics of business, as well as of tact, agreeableness,

consideration and good humor in social and general life. At the early age of twenty-five he is firmly established in a useful and honorable occupation, and bids fair to become one of the community's most substantial and influential citizens.

McGINNIS, Winfield S.—Since March, 1879, live-stock and real-estate interests in Canton, this county, have had a wide-awake promoter in Winfield S. McGinnis, representative of one of the early families of Illinois, and for many years intimately connected with the development of the stock business in Sangamon County. Mr. McGinnis was born at Loami, in the latter county, November 12, 1860, and is a son of David E. and Ruth A. (Greenwood) McGinnis, natives of Illinois, and born, respectively, August 14, 1828, and February 27, 1832. David E. McGinnis became one of the largest live-stock dealers in Sangamon County, and for years conducted a live-stock and real-estate business in Loami, where his death occurred February 4, 1890. In 1882 Mr. McGinnis' shipments of cattle to Buffalo and other Eastern points had reached especially large proportions, he being then in partnership with his son, Winfield S., who had already become prominent in the live-stock line. The elder McGinnis was a man of shrewd business ability, and exerted a strong influence in many other directions in Sangamon County. He is survived by his wife.

Winfield S. McGinnis profited by the public schools of Loami and in October, 1871, began his wage-earning career at the age of eleven by entering his father's office, where he learned the business from the bottom up. In 1879, then only nineteen, he shipped two carloads of hogs from Loami—the largest shipment made up to that time from the county. The next year he embarked in business for himself, and in 1884 formed a partnership with his father for the purpose of dealing in cattle at Wakeeney, Kans. Two years later he entered the real estate business at that point with John A. Nelson, State's Attorney of Trego County, their operations eventually covering four counties, and resulting in advancing the price of ranch land from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. The effect was to create one of the biggest land booms ever known in that section of the State. As Mr. McGinnis was the active agent in these transactions, he was brought into decided prominence, and his reputation as a successful promoter was established. He became the first Secretary of the Trego County Fair, and took the lead in the issuing and disposing of the bonds for the erection of the new court house.

Mr. McGinnis has not only earned a high reputation in the live-stock and real-estate business in Fulton County, but is widely known as the most influential promoter of its electric railway system. He is also recognized as one of the most enterprising emigrant agents in the West, and has done fine work for both the



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Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads. He had charge of a special tour over the Southern Pacific to Wharton, Tex., in November, 1902, and took the first tourist car out of Canton, Fulton County, August 25, 1905, its destination being the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore. Mr. McGinnis' popularity as an executive and business man has also brought him into prominence as a political leader, and he is at the present time one of the most influential members of the Republican County Central Committee of Fulton County. His strength is shown in the fact that he was the first Republican ever elected Assessor in that county, which was in 1896.

Winfield S. McGinnis was first married March 11, 1880, to Lottie Jacobs, who died November 7, 1900, his present wife before marriage being Vadia R. Legg, their union occurring June 25, 1903. Mrs. McGinnis was born and reared in the vicinity of Lewistown, this county. The children of the family are all by the first marriage, as follows: Lessie S., born December 24, 1880; Guy C., April 25, 1882; Glen O., August 29, 1884; Lora M., March 10, 1886; Lloyd S., July 27, 1891; Fern, April 13, 1893; Leila W., February 21, 1897, and Lottie J. M., October 26, 1900. At a comparatively early age Mr. McGinnis has amassed a competence and has earned a high position in the business and public world by sheer strength of character, courteously and legitimately applied to the difficulties and problems which he has encountered. He owns a pleasant home in a desirable part of Canton, and mixes freely with its social as well as business life, being an affable gentleman and a strong man.

McKENZIE, D. R., an enterprising young agriculturist of Lee Township, is the son of Richard and Mary (Paul) McKenzie, both natives of Illinois. He was born in Davis County, Iowa, February 20, 1875, his father having removed thither in 1870. In 1893, however, Richard McKenzie returned to Canton Township, Fulton County, and settled on a farm.

As he was eighteen years of age when the family again located in Illinois, his education and training were virtually confined to his native State. His life work has been agricultural, whether as an assistant to his father or on his own responsibility, his independent career being entirely along the line of general farming. Mr. McKenzie is at present carrying on farming on rented land in Lee Township.

D. R. McKenzie was married in Lee Township, February 17, 1899, to Lizzie Lybarger, a native of that township, born September 28, 1879, and they have had one child—Charles D. Mr. McKenzie is a Republican in politics, and, taken all in all, is one of the progressive citizens of the locality, whose career promises continuous advancement.

McKINLEY, Calvin.—The late Calvin McKinley, so long a prominent stock-raiser and worthy

citizen of Central Illinois, and during the later years of his life a resident of Woodland Township, this county, was an early pioneer of this section of the State, as was his father, the well known John McKinley (see biography elsewhere). The family homestead was in the township named, and he remained there until after he had reared quite a large family, when finding his rather small farm inadequate for their support, he removed to Mason County, Ill., but after six years returned to the old place in Woodland Township. Mr. McKinley had the patience, aptitude and good judgment to advance his fortunes, notwithstanding his domestic responsibilities and his small opportunities. As a boy he worked by the day at whatever honest labor he could obtain, and, being a natural mechanic, he was called upon to repair wagons and buggies and rebuild houses and barns in the early days of the county. This special talent, combined with his skill as a husbandman, had brought him comparative comfort at the time of his death in April, 1882. The deceased was a Democrat, a faithful member of the United Brethren Church, a good citizen and an honorable gentleman, but like other representatives of the family, had no ambition to push himself into publicity.

Nine children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin McKinley, as follows: John, who is a resident of Mason County, Ill.; Nancy E., deceased; Henry, who occupies a portion of the old homestead; Charles, a resident of Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph (of whom see sketch); Rebecca, now the wife of Sylvester Markley, this county; Cordia, wife of Henry Bennett, of Philadelphia; Mahala (Mrs. Upton Prather), who is a resident of Astoria, this county, and Fred, who lives in Woodland Township. The honored mother of this family now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Upton Prather.

McKINLEY, John.—At a very early period in its history John McKinley came to Bond County, Ill., from his native State of Ohio, and while Woodland Township, Fulton County, still bore traces of recent Indian occupation, located on the farm now owned and operated by his grandson, Joseph McKinley. Thus he became the founder of the McKinley family in Central Illinois, and various of its members have steadily contributed to the prosperity and good name of that section by their industrious, well-ordered and creditable careers. With the exception of five years spent in Mason County, this State, Mr. McKinley continued to live in Woodland Township until his death in 1886. When he arrived in what is now Astoria he passed the first night under a spreading elm tree, which probably still does duty in the park, and soon afterward took up 230 acres of land, which he cleared and improved into a beautiful and valuable property.

In the paternal family were five children, of whom but one survives—Julia, wife of Samuel Byers, of Astoria. A sister, Melvina, married

a Mr. Litchfield; Mary J. was the wife of a Mr. Fosett and reared quite a family; Alec died on a farm near Astoria; Calvin, in 1847, married Mahala Kerran, daughter of Benjamin Kerran, an early settler of Illinois.

John McKinley was a quiet unobtrusive man and a very devout member of the United Brethren Church. It was largely through his zeal and labor that the church of that denomination in his neighborhood was built and sustained. He was the friend of education and for many years was a member of the School Board. Altogether his life was a credit to the township and an inspiration to the coming generations of young men.

McKINLEY, Joseph.—Representing the third generation from John McKinley, who came from Ohio, and at an early day settled in Bond County, Ill., and afterward in Fulton County, the present Joseph McKinley was born on the farm he now owns and occupies on Section 34, Woodland Township, April 15, 1863. He is a son of Calvin McKinley, whose biography, as well as a sketch of the grandfather's life, appears on another page of this work.

Joseph McKinley remained at home until his marriage, April 17, 1893, to Magethe Prather, a native daughter of Woodland Township, and after the death of his father he purchased the old homestead of 130 acres, which he proceeded to generally improve. His present beautiful surroundings are largely of his own making, for he has planted and fostered an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubs and flowers, and has installed facilities for general farming and stock-raising operations on a large scale. He is especially interested in high-grade stock, including horses, cattle and hogs, and conducts his farm upon scientific and modern principles, maintaining neatness, order and a general atmosphere of thrift.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are the parents of two children, of whom Aubrey was born April 10, 1899, and Clarence W. June 14, 1903. Mr. McKinley finds time to cultivate the social quality and is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America of Astoria. In politics he is a Democrat, but aside from the formality of casting his vote upon well-considered public questions, is not active in political matters. He is one of the open-minded and well-posted men of his township, an advocate of progress and enlightenment and a staunch supporter of honest business and clean social life.

McLAREN, Frank Nelson, M. D.—A conscientious and painstaking exponent of medical and surgical science is found in Frank Nelson McLaren, who since his arrival in Table Grove in October, 1904, has gained a professional foothold exceeding his most sanguine expectations. In invading the realms of an inexhaustible science Dr. McLaren has swung from the moorings of his youth, for his earliest business associations were those of the repair shop, wagon

manufactory and implement enterprise of his father, John N. McLaren, in Ipava, where the son was born, March 29, 1878. His mother's maiden name was Jennie Deary, and both of his parents are still residents of Ipava.

Dr. McLaren early evidenced the studious habits which lend splendid promise to his future. Graduating from the high school at Ipava in 1896, he entered the Eureka Preparatory School and, finishing the course in the spring of 1900, in the fall of the same year entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated from the four years' course April 20, 1904. Upon arriving in Table Grove the following autumn he fitted up a suite of rooms in a central part of the village, having a laboratory, electric appliances, a complete stock of drugs and all necessary devices for a general medical and surgical practice. Eternal vigilance and incessant research are the watchwords of his career, and the letting of light upon the problems which have puzzled the ages seems to him the largest compensation in the art of healing. Dr. McLaren is a member of both the State and National Eclectic Societies. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons at Ipava and the Knights of Pythias of Table Grove. Also he is a member of the national Greek letter fraternity "Tau Alpha Epsilon." In political affiliation he is a Republican. To his professional equipment the Doctor adds a delightful manner and many ingratiating qualities, and his friends, once won, are retained indefinitely.

McLAREN, John N.—For thirty-three years John N. McLaren has applied himself steadily to the blacksmith trade in Ipava, this county, and for twenty-six years he has combined blacksmithing with the operation of a carriage, buggy and wagon establishment. He is a native son of Fulton County, and was born on his father's farm in Woodland Township, May 17, 1845, a son of William and Rachel (Fiske) McLaren.

William McLaren was born in Scotland and, after the death of his father, when the lad was eight years old, emigrated to the United States with his mother, her three sons and two daughters eventually settling in the vicinity of Summum, this county, where William McLaren died, July 12, 1890, his wife surviving him until February 14, 1891. Of the children in his family Nancy is the wife of Alonzo Palmer, of Canton, this State; Christopher C. is a brick-maker of Summum; W. R. is a physician and surgeon of Knoxville, Ill.; Nancy C. is the widow of Dr. M. T. Schenk, of Summum; Benjamin F. died in 1855; Israel is a contractor and builder of Siloam Springs, Ark.; Francis M. is a harness-maker in Ipava, and Belle is the wife of Abe Markley, of Summum. William McLaren and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the former leaned toward Republican politics.

At the age of seventeen, when his strong

constitution had been reinforced by such education as was afforded in the public schools, John N. McLaren became an apprentice to an Astoria blacksmith, and was thus employed at his trade until his enlistment, in January, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for one year. After a service as uneventful as it was brief, he was honorably discharged from the service in February, 1866, and thereupon returned to his forge in Astoria, where he remained until 1868. He then opened a blacksmith and repair shop in Summum, and October 13, 1870, was united in marriage to Jennie Deary, a native of Astoria, and daughter of Washington and Julia Deary, who were born in Kentucky, and came to Fulton County in the early days. Mr. Deary gave up his life to the Union cause in the Civil War and his wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McLaren, in 1901.

In 1873 Mr. McLaren sold his shop in Summum and bought a shop in Ipava, his patronage here proving of such an encouraging nature that in 1879 he added to his stock a large line of vehicles. He had been reasonably successful and has won a reputation for expert workmanship and reliable business methods. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally a Mason. He also is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. To Mr. and Mrs. McLaren have been born the following children: Gertrude, who died in infancy; Daisy, wife of Charles E. Dunblazier, of Kellerton, Iowa; Frank N., a medical practitioner of Table Grove, Fulton County; Mary Viola, living at home; Charles, an educator in the schools of Havana, Ill.; twins who died in infancy, and John R., born September 22, 1892.

McLOUTH, Sherman, who is engaged in farming on an extensive scale in Section 35, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Liverpool Township, Fulton County, May 4, 1865. He is a son of Socrates and Rebecca (Horton) McLouth, the former born near Palmyra, N. Y. He went from New York to California at the time of the gold fever and on his return in 1855, located in Fulton County, Ill., where his marriage to Miss Horton took place. His journey to California in 1849 was made with a yoke of oxen, and at that time he had been married to a Miss Harrison, who accompanied him on the trip. She died, leaving a son, Charles, who located in Liverpool Township, Fulton County, where he lived a number of years.

Socrates McLouth taught school in winter and farmed in the summer season until February, 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served one year, and then returned to the farm in Liverpool Township. On this farm he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death in May, 1888, his widow passing away in June, 1904. They were the

parents of three sons and five daughters, as follows: Eva, wife of John W. Grigsby, of Seward, Neb.; Frederick, who is on the old home farm in Liverpool Township; Amanda, wife of William Pickerell, of Seward, Neb.; Sherman; Nettie, wife of Crayton Kelso, of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Marvin, who died in Nebraska; Ada, wife of Robert Harrison, a farmer of Liverpool Township, and Leora, wife of James Bordner, a farmer residing near Lewis town.

Sherman McLouth was reared on the home farm and received his education in the common schools, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age. At that period he rented eighty acres of land, which he cultivated for two years, and in 1889 made his first purchase of land, consisting of eighty acres in Liverpool Township. Selling this in 1890, he bought the old home farm, which he sold to his brother Fred in 1891, and again rented a farm. In 1894 he purchased eighty acres in the "bottom lands" of Liverpool Township, and in 1899 became the owner of 195 acres in Section 35, Buckheart Township. After raising four crops on the last place he sold it in 1903 and in May of that year bought 170 acres in Section 35, Buckheart Township, making a very superior farm of 250 acres in one body.

When Mr. McLouth left the old homestead at the age of twenty-two years his father gave him a team of horses. With this gift he started in life, and these old faithful dumb friends are still on his farm, one aged twenty years and the other twenty-one. From that team he has raised twenty-three colts and the old animals are now his best friends, doing their full share of the farm work. No price would separate them from their owner. Mr. McLouth's 250 acres are under a high state of cultivation and he has a good grade of stock of all kinds.

On October 17, 1889, Mr. McLouth was united in marriage with Mary Chapin, a daughter of George and Rachael (Fleming) Chapin. This union resulted in six children, as follows: Mabel, who was born September 25, 1890; Naf-ton, November 1, 1892; Ula, May 4, 1894; Rachael, born in June, 1897; one who died in infancy, and Estie, born May 6, 1902. The mother of this family was born August 19, 1871, in Liverpool Township. A sketch of her father, George H. Chapin, appears elsewhere in this volume.

In politics Mr. McLouth is a Republican and has filled several local offices with ability and fidelity. By energy, enterprise, intelligent methods and diligent application to the task before him, he has achieved notable success, and is one of the most substantial farmers and prominent citizens of his locality.

McMILLAN, Granville M.—No man in Banner Township is more substantially and honorably identified with the agricultural and commercial

growth of his part of the State than Granville M. McMillan. Opportunity in the environment of this thrifty farmer has never been allowed to knock twice at the door, but has been turned to the best possible account from both a personal and community standpoint. From small beginnings and without the encouragement of money or influence, he has come to be the owner of more than 800 acres of land, which, in its tillage and general improvement comprises one of the garden spots of a populous and prosperous region.

Mr. McMillan was born February 9, 1856, in Trumbull County, Ohio, a son of John and Catherine McMillan, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Ohio. The youth spent his time after the usual manner of farmers' sons, sharing the educational, religious and social advantages of his neighborhood and forging to the front in his understanding and knowledge of agriculture. He came to Fulton County in 1879, at the age of twenty-three, and, desiring to extend his business knowledge, took a course the following winter at the Commercial College in Keokuk, Iowa. For some months he worked as a farm hand, then rented land and soon after his marriage, August 8, 1882, arranged for the purchase of his first tract of land. That he has been an exceptional manager and shrewd investor is patent to all who know of the struggles of his youth and the industry of his maturity.

The wife of Mr. McMillan formerly was Mary Pickering, daughter of Maynard Pickering and Jemima (Rockhold) Pickering, the former born in Wirt County, W. Va. Mr. Pickering came to Fulton County in 1852. His wife was a daughter of Starling Turner and widow of E. M. Rockhold. Mr. Turner was a prominent man in the early history of the State and achieved more than passing fame as a scholar and scientist. He was particularly interested in astronomical research, and possessed a valuable collection of instruments and books. Imbued with a spirit of humanity, he was generosity personified, and among other contributions to the community erected a church opposite his home, still known as Turner's Church. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan are the parents of nine children—four sons and five daughters: John M., born August 29, 1883; Charles H., born June 2, 1886; Minnie, born December 15, 1889; Mary Maude, born October 18, 1891; Mabel W., born September 27, 1893; Frederick G., born July 2, 1895; Amy C., born December 13, 1897; Lucy Alma, born July 31, 1899, and Chester Fayette, born October 25, 1902. Mr. McMillan is a Republican in politics, and has filled the offices of Township Clerk and Treasurer of the School Board.

MEEHAN, P. W., was born in Morris, Grundy County, Ill., on March 11, 1854, and is a son of Dennis and Mary (O'Conner) Meehan, natives of Ireland. In boyhood he received his education in the district schools and after he

reached maturity engaged in coal mining. For seventeen years he operated a mine at Breeds, Ill., under the style of the Orion Coal Company, mining about 300 tons per day, and employing from seventy-five to ninety men. In 1901 he came to Cuba, Ill., and organized the East Cuba Coal Mining Company, of which he is president and manager, the mine having a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, and furnishing employment to from 200 to 250 men. For a time Mr. Meehan was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but has practically retired from active business life.

Mr. Meehan's wife was formerly known as Kathleen Warren, who was born in Eugland, the daughter of Samuel Warren, also a native of that country, and five children resulted from this union. Of these two are deceased, those living being: Charles H., Marguerite and Mary.

In politics Mr. Meehan is a Democrat. He is a man of superior executive ability and under his direction the business of his mining company is prospering.

MENDENHALL, Charles E., of the firm of L. B. Mendenhall & Son, furniture dealers and undertakers, of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Havana, this State, July 13, 1864. He is a son of Lewis B. and Frances J. Mendenhall. The father is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and a narrative of his useful life may be found on another page of this volume. Charles E. Mendenhall received his education in the public schools of Ipava and Havana, Ill., and at Kansas City, Mo., and then began learning the cabinet-maker's trade. The first piece of furniture which he made was a walnut chair, which is still preserved in the family. He followed cabinet-making and carpenter work and has made many choice articles of furniture, his early home being fitted out with articles made by his own hands. In the art of cabinet-making he has few superiors, being a natural genius in this line. This has been his constant occupation except during three years when he was engaged in farming. He was employed for a while in one of the principal cabinet factories in Peoria, and his skill was manifestly so superior that he was tendered the foremanship of the concern. He returned home, however, and opened a cabinet shop in Vermont. During his school days in Ipava he read medicine with Dr. Everenden and then spent eighteen months in Kansas and Colorado. He has traveled considerably and never had any difficulty in retaining a position, nor was he ever discharged by any employer.

Mr. Mendenhall's two years of medical and anatomical study enabled him to be of valuable service in times of emergency, and he always held himself in readiness to respond to any call of sickness for a year before he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business. After the furniture store was in operation he attended the Western School of Embalming and was examined by the State Board of Health,



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which gave him a certificate and license as an embalmer. He also received a diploma from the Western School of Embalmers in Chicago. He has always kept thoroughly posted in all the details of his profession and each year receives a supplementary certificate from the State Board of Health. In addition to his regular occupation Mr. Mendenhall is an inventor of several useful articles. The last one was a rack for linoleum, which rolls seven rolls of that article. It is built on rollers and can be easily moved to suit convenience in showing the goods. In all his work Mr. Mendenhall shows a peculiar fitness for his chosen profession of an undertaker and embalmer. He has a highly artistic manner of trimming and dressing a casket and his medical and anatomical study enables him to use exceptional skill in arranging the mortal remains. Under the present management the furniture business of the Mendenhall establishment has been trebled.

On October 16, 1889, Mr. Mendenhall was united in marriage with Maggie Sexton, who is a daughter of James and Mary (Broyer) Sexton. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Vera, born August 21, 1893; Clifford, April 18, 1897, and Harvey, January 13, 1900.

In politics Mr. Mendenhall is a supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. and A. M. Professionally he is a member of the Illinois State Undertakers' Association. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he has for many years officiated as Deacon. Mr. Mendenhall takes a deep interest in public affairs and is always prompt and active in promoting any measure intended for the benefit of the community of which he has been so enterprising and useful a member.

MENDENHALL, Lewis B., of the undertaking and furniture firm of L. B. Mendenhall & Son, of Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Morgan County, Ohio, December 21, 1832. He is a son of Aaron and Debler (Brown) Mendenhall, both of whom were born and reared in Chester County, Pa. His grandparents were English. About the year 1828 his parents settled in Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1864 and the mother in 1841. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living, Lewis B. being the youngest of the family. Elizabeth married Barrett Thompson, of Pleasant Township, Fulton County. Both are deceased. Isaac died at Chester Mills, Ohio, leaving three children—one daughter in Vermont; James, of Ipava, Ill., and Lemuel, of Bernadotte, same State. Edith, deceased, was the wife of Ellis Thompson, also deceased. Joseph lives on the old home farm in Ohio. Lydia married Josiah Wood. Both died in Ipava, Ill., where their son, Oliver, is in the furniture business. Rachael, widow of Edward Moore,

lives in Lewistown, Ill., and Thurza, wife of John Wood, is a resident of Milan, Mo. Naomi was wedded to Madison Conn and both died in Ipava, Ill., while Israel is engaged in farming near Milan, Mo.

Lewis B. Mendenhall was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of his native county. He remained at home until he was fifteen years old and was then bound out to learn the tailor's trade. At that time he was quite small for his age and his father thinking he would never be able to handle the plow and do general farm work, determined to fit him for something more suitable to his strength. The period of his apprenticeship was three years, and for his services he received his board and clothing. At the end of the term, in 1851, he located in Vermont, Ill., and worked at his trade with a Mr. Debler. In the fall of that year he returned to Ohio and was employed in tailoring until 1853. From that time until 1857 he lived in Zanesville, in that State, and then went into business at Ipava, where he remained until 1862. In that year he moved to Havana, Ill., and engaged in the boot and shoe business, continuing there until the fall of 1867. He then sold out and went into the patent drive well business in Mason County, Ill., which he followed until 1871. This he also sold out at that time and removed to Neosha Falls, Kas., where he was engaged in farming. In 1873 he was employed in the car shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and in 1876 returned to Illinois and went to work at the carpenter trade in Havana. In 1878 he moved to Ipava, where he remained until 1881. In that year, together with Oliver Wood, he bought a steam threshing outfit, which he combined with a saw mill outfit in 1885, operating both until 1901, and from 1901 to 1904 he took a long-needed rest.

In April, 1904, Mr. Mendenhall purchased the undertaking stock of Dick Kirkbride, and shortly afterward bought Cox Bros.' stock of hardware and furniture. Disposing of the hardware, he combined the furniture and undertaking stocks under the firm name of L. B. Mendenhall & Son. A record of the life of the son, Charles E., appears on another page of this volume. They have an extensive line of goods in each department and have acquired a large and lucrative patronage.

On September 23, 1853, Mr. Mendenhall was united in marriage with Frances J. Hitchcock, at Zanesville, Ohio. Six children resulted from this union (four of whom are living), as follows: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Ida May, wife of Charles Hamm, of Vermont, Ill.; Oscar, who died in infancy; Mary, wife of Merritt Williams, a farmer living near Harvard, Neb., and Nellie, wife of Alexander Sexton, of the town of Vermont. The mother of this family passed to her reward July 15, 1902. She was graciously permitted to live until she saw her children grown to manhood and womanhood and, as a result of her conscientious

training and assiduous care, become useful members of society. She was a lifelong member of the Christian Church.

In politics Mr. Mendenhall is a Republican and has filled the office of Police Magistrate with ability and fidelity. Fraternally he has been affiliated with the I. O. O. F. for forty-one years. As a citizen he is highly regarded and has always earnestly supported all worthy public enterprises. In him the church and school have always found a steadfast and generous advocate, and he has ever been closely identified with all that pertains to the best interests of the community.

MERCER, Rhoades P.—With the exception of a barn erected by an earlier occupant, all of the improvements on the 223¼ acres belonging to Rhoades P. Mercer, on Sections 9, 10, 15, 16 and 21, Vermont Township, Fulton County, are due to the exertions of this popular farmer, and mark the progress which has characterized his labor since, at the age of twenty-two years, he rented a small part of the property in 1874. Mr. Mercer was born near the town of Vermont, Fulton County, January 4, 1852, a son of Isaac and Lydia A. (Frymen) Mercer, natives of Chester County, Pa., and Ohio, respectively.

Isaac Mercer went early from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he married, and whence he removed to Fulton County, Ill., during the latter 'forties. A butcher by trade, he secured employment in the packing houses of Logsdon & Staberford at Fulton and in 1856 invested his earnings in a brush farm on Section 21, Vermont Township, where he built a log cabin and proceeded to clear and improve his land. In the thinly settled community his home became a center of hospitality and his wife was a ministering angel in times of sickness and distress. This couple arose bravely above the hardships and deprivations which came their way, and at the time of his death in 1900, at the age of eighty-six, Mr. Mercer owned 240 acres of land, all under cultivation. With his wife, who died in 1897, he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and during the years of his prosperity contributed generously to the churches and schools of his neighborhood, at the same time performing many kindly services and aiding many a youth struggling to get a business foothold. In his family were the following named children: William J., owner of part of the old homestead in Vermont Township; Ann M. and Mary J., both deceased in infancy; Hannah E., wife of Martin K. Dobinson, of Lewistown, Ill.; Rachel A., wife of Gus Howdel, of Eldorado Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Lucretia, wife of George Welch, of Vermont Township; Rhoades P.; Edward, owning part of the old homestead; Jonathan L., deceased at the age of two years; Levi, deceased in infancy, and Emily E., wife of Frank Pauch, of Toledo, Ohio.

In his father's home Rhoades P. Mercer re-

ceived lessons in thrift and economy which later built up the structure of his success. He enjoyed average schooling opportunities and his responsible life began with his marriage, August 25, 1874, to Alice Knock, and his settlement upon a part of the farm he now owns and occupies on Section 10. For a number of years he rented this farm and finally bought a part, adding thereto from time to time until his property assumed its present proportions. His labor has spanned an important agricultural era and he well remembers the time when he drove a yoke of oxen to the old-fashioned plow and harrow, and when the scythe and cradle did much now accomplished by the reaper and binder. Where formerly there was a covering of brush and scrub oaks now gleams the golden grain under the summer sun, and peaceful kine graze where roamed the wild deer and turkey. Such advantages as his industry has brought within reach of his family probably never was thought of by the boy who started out in life empty-handed, and who had the inestimable boon of poverty to spur him to noble action. In addition to general farming and stock-raising, for a number of years Mr. Mercer has operated the neighborhood threshing machine.

In keeping with his acknowledged public-spiritedness, Mr. Mercer takes a commendable interest in politics and therein is liberal, although he professed preference for the Democratic party, which he has served in various local capacities. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is not a member of any church, but his wife is a staunch believer in the tenets of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Mercer is a woman of fine and gentle character and all her life long has wielded an influence for purity in morals, usefulness in connection with local charities and kindness and consideration in the home. Of her three children Amy is the widow of William Stuart and the mother of three children—Perry, Daisy and Lillie; Clarence is a farmer on Section 15, Vermont Township, and Carl S. is at home. Mr. Mercer represents the most substantial of the agriculturists of his township, and by all who know him is regarded as one of those whose influence has tended to moral and material advancement.

MERRILL, Giles E., a well known and successful poultry dealer of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., December 13, 1862, a son of Frederick and Lucretia (Paine) Merrill, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively. Charles Paine, the maternal grandfather, was born in Ohio and was a son of General Paine, who fought in the War of the Revolution. When the city of Painesville, Ohio, was organized that name was bestowed upon it in honor of one of the ancestors of Mr. Merrill's mother. Frederick Merrill settled in Illinois at an early period, travel-

ing from his former home to Chicago by water, and making the journey from Chicago to Greenbush by stream. There he embarked in general merchandising, also buying pork and grain, which he hauled to Liverpool, Ill., whence the consignments were shipped to their various destinations. He was a successful merchant and accumulated considerable means, also held several local offices in succession, including that of Supervisor, and for fourteen years served as Postmaster of Avon. His industrious and useful career came to an end in 1892. Eleven children were the offspring of his union with Lucretia Paine, seven of whom are still living. A sketch of the life of one of them, Arthur Merrill, also appears in this volume.

In early youth the subject of this personal record attended the public schools of Avon, where he obtained a good mental training in the elementary branches. When he first began life on his responsibility he went into the general merchandise business in partnership with a brother at Avon under the firm name of Merrill & Merrill. This concern the Merrill Brothers conducted for a number of years in a two-story building 44 by 80 feet in dimensions, built by themselves. They relinquished the enterprise in 1895. About 1889 they began to devote a portion of their attention to the poultry trade, and Giles E. Merrill has continued to carry on this branch of the work. He buys and dresses fowls and ships his purchases in carlots to the East. He deals also largely in eggs. He has a branch concern at Colchester, Ill., and from both places the shipments average a carload per week. The business has constantly increased from the outset, and now requires the services of twenty-five men. Five teams are continually kept in use in the country surrounding Avon for the purpose of collecting poultry for his trade. Mr. Merrill is also interested in a store at Greenbush, Warren County, and is engaged in the ice business in Avon, supplying the town from three large ice houses which he constructed.

In 1885 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Cassie M. Snyder, who was born in New Jersey, and three children have resulted from this union, namely: Lucretia, Bertha and Andrew. In religious belief Mr. Merrill is a Congregationalist. A man of keen judgment and correct principles and thoroughly imbued with the energy and perseverance which assures success, he has made an excellent business record.

MERRILL, William H.—Among the pioneer residents of Fulton County, Ill., the record of none gives evidence of a more upright, honorable and useful life than that of William H. Merrill, who still owns and occupies the farm in Woodland Township where he was born, October 11, 1841. His father, Stephen Merrill, was one of the most vigorous, energetic and influential characters who figured in the early annals of that region. His mother, a most

worthy helpmate for such a man, was Elizabeth (Marshall) Merrill, whose family history is portrayed in a sketch of the life of Stewart Marshall, which appears elsewhere in these pages. Stephen Merrill was born in the State of Maine in 1798. He remained in his native place until about the year 1834, when he made his way to Illinois and settled in the wilderness where now stretches out the fertile and productive acreage of the subject of this sketch. He took this land on a squatter's claim, just as the Indians had left it, and a patent was afterwards issued to him by the Government. On a portion of the tract stood a small cabin. He subsequently erected a snug hewed-log dwelling, 18 by 24 feet in dimensions, in which all his children were born. He and his wife were the parents of one son and seven daughters, who grew to maturity, five of whom are living. The members of this family were: Hannah, who married Lester Husted, of Greencastle, Mo., a retired farmer, who moved from Illinois to that State in 1866; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Smith, of Montana, and left one child, who still survives; Isabel, wife of John Moore, of Butte, Mont.; William H.; Margaret, who died at the age of nineteen years; Angeline, who is the widow of Henry Shelly, and resides in Woodland Township, Fulton County; Elizabeth, wife of W. B. McLaren, who lives in Galien, Mich., and Lydia, who resides in the vicinity of Plymouth, Ill., the wife of O. O. Weaver. Another child died in infancy. The father of this family was a very enterprising and progressive man. In early life he was a sailor and spent fifteen years in that occupation. On settling in Fulton County he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, developing a highly cultivated farm and establishing an attractive and hospitable home. In the wonderful transformation which took place in the general conditions of the county during the fifty-four years of his residence in it he bore an active, conspicuous and creditable part. Public-spirited in a marked degree, he was chosen to fill several positions of official trust, in which he amply justified the popular confidence reposed in his ability and fidelity. In politics he was originally a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party allied himself with that organization and remained steadfast in his adherence to its principles to the end of his life. He held the office of Justice of the Peace and was the first Assessor elected in Woodland Township. For many years he was a devout member of the United Brethren Church. In 1835 he was married to Elizabeth Marshall, a woman of noble qualities, who faithfully and devotedly shared the arduous labors of their pioneer experience. Stephen Merrill died in 1890, at the age of ninety-two, his wife passing away in 1894, at eighty-six years of age.

William H. Merrill, as before stated, was born on the paternal farm in 1841 and spent his boyhood and early youth in assisting in the

farming operations, meanwhile attending the district school. On this spot he has spent his entire life, worthily upholding the traditions of an honored parentage, and becoming one of the most prominent, substantial and highly respected members of the community in which his busy and useful career has been passed. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Fulton County and has always been closely identified with its material, moral and intellectual development. In all public enterprises and institutions he has taken an active and intelligent interest. His farm is one of the most thoroughly cultivated and finely improved in the county, and his home is commodious and attractive. On the farm he maintains a good grade of all kinds of stock.

On October 11, 1864, Mr. Merrill was united in marriage with Mary E. McClung, who was born in Augusta County, Va., May 22, 1842, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Hafner) McClung, natives of Virginia. Her parents settled in Fulton County in 1854, locating in Woodland Township, but both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have had six children, namely: Walter, who is engaged in farming in Woodland Township; Maggie, wife of A. F. Karnes, of Fridley, Mont.; Oliver, in charge of the old homestead; Ira, who died in infancy; Mittie, wife of James T. Chapman, a locomotive engineer, and Eva, wife of I. C. Johnson, a farmer of Woodland Township. Oliver married Maggie Lowe, and Walter is the husband of Sadie Horn.

Although never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Merrill has always been an unswerving supporter of the Republican party. His first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has voted for every Republican President of the United States since that time. For more than forty years Mr. Merrill and his wife have been consistent members of the United Brethren Church, and have always been earnest and diligent in evangelical work. Both are regarded with the utmost respect by their old-time neighbors and associates, and both enjoy the confidence and warm regard of a numerous acquaintance.

MESSLER, M. B.—A familiar figure on the streets of Canton ever since his arrival here in 1851, M. B. Messler has been variously identified with the business interests of the town, but principally has been known as a plaster contractor, a watchmaker and repairer and holder of important local offices. Mr. Messler was born amid humble surroundings on a farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1832, and was one of eleven children to depend upon the slender resources of his parents, Reuben and Mary (McFarland) Messler, natives of Maryland. The father was born in 1806 and the mother in 1807, and they moved to Ohio when it was a wilderness and bravely undertook the hardships and sacrifices of pioneer life. Removing from Ohio to Canton Township in 1852, they settled on a

farm and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, the father passing from life in 1868 and the mother in 1873.

M. B. Messler preceded his parents to Canton by one year, bringing with him, besides a strong constitution and a willingness to work, a thorough knowledge of the plasterer's trade. The comparatively new country to which he came offered abundant employment for his trade, and he followed it from 1853 until 1873, latterly employing as many as seventeen hands. He became one of the best known and most skilled workmen in the vicinity, and was about the only man in the county who could do ornamental plaster work. The Parlan and Babcock homes were among those which profited by his skill, but there are monuments to his labor scattered throughout the town and county. In the meantime, in 1860, he started a watch stand on the square, and for twenty-seven years this stand weathered financial depression and prosperity and all the varied changes which swept over the community during that time. The owner was reliable and skillful, moderate in his charges and the soul of honor, and he was sadly missed from accustomed haunts when he gave up the little stand and performed his tasks at his home.

Mr. Messler cast his first presidential vote for a Republican candidate and ever since has been a staunch supporter of that party. In earlier days he filled many offices within the gift of the people, and in 1901 was elected Justice of the Peace and re-elected in 1905. His first wife, who formerly was Mary E. Spencer, died in 1890. His present wife, Mrs. Eliza Jane (Angler) Messler, is a native of Mercersburg, Pa. The only child and daughter in the family now is Mrs. Whitehouse, of Santiago, Cal. Mr. Messler has derived social and general advantages from connection with the Masons, being a charter member of the Bohemond Lodge, No. 54, organized in 1866. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the sterling worth which has contributed to his own and the city's good, or to the faithfulness and devotion to duty which has characterized his every undertaking.

MIDDLEKAUFF, Joseph A. (deceased), formerly a well known, industrious and reliable citizen of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., where he spent the latter years of a comparatively brief life, respected and trusted by his neighbors and acquaintances, was born in Hagerstown, Md., July 11, 1854, a son of Simon P. and Johanna (Neunenmaker) Middlekauff, who were also natives of Maryland. Simon P. Middlekauff was a farmer by occupation. Joseph A. Middlekauff was reared on his father's farm, and in boyhood attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, assisting his father in farming until he reached years of maturity. Afterward he continued at farm work throughout the period of his life in the East. After coming to Illinois he located in Canton, where he became a blacksmith, and as such secured employment in



H. J. Rendelph

the extensive establishment of Parlin & Orendorff, where he remained for eleven years, the connection being severed only by his death, which occurred June 4, 1890. He was the object of hearty good will on the part of all his associates in work and of those of his fellow townsmen who knew his worthy qualities as a man and as a citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Middlekauff took place at Foreston, Ill., on February 10, 1881, when he was wedded to Emma Mitchell, a daughter of George W. and Phœbe (Wilson) Mitchell. Her father was a native of Hagerstown, Md., and her mother was born at Catonsville, in that State. George W. Mitchell and his wife settled in Illinois in the early '30s, locating in Ogle County, Ill., where the former was engaged in the mercantile business. Both are deceased. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are living. Nine children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Middlekauff, of whom four are living. In politics Mr. Middlekauff was a supporter of the Democratic party and fraternally was identified with the Mutual Aid and the I. O. R. M.

Mrs. Middlekauff is still residing in Canton, where her excellent traits of character have endeared her to all with whom she comes in contact in the daily walks of life.

MILLARD, George A., who is engaged in farming on his birthplace, on the homestead where his father followed the same occupation, and in the township where his grandfather also was a tiller of the soil, was born in Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., in 1864, a son of George and Margaret (Smith) Millard. The father was a native of Fulton County and the mother of the State of Ohio. Grandfather Levi Millard, who was born in Rhode Island, came to Fulton County at an early day and followed agricultural pursuits.

George Millard bought the 160-acre farm where his son, George A., now lives, for \$500. All the improvements on the place were made by him.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of nine children, five of whom are living. In boyhood he was a pupil in the district schools of Cass Township, and spent his early youth in assisting his father on the home farm. He has always lived on this farm, although he owns 300 acres more on Sections 35 and 36 of the same township, most of which he farms personally. He also raises considerable stock.

In 1887 Mr. Millard was joined in wedlock with Ella Long, who was born and schooled in Cass Township. Three children were the offspring of this union, namely: Minnie, Lottie and Jessie.

MILLER, F. R., M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Beardstown, Ill., in 1872. His father, Edward P. Miller, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1819, and

his mother, Catherine M. (Wright) Miller, was a native of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill. Edward P. Miller first settled in Jacksonville, Ill., whence he later moved to Beardstown.

Dr. Miller graduated from Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1900, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Canton. He is considered a competent and reliable physician and his patronage is constantly increasing. Politically Dr. Miller is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the A. F. and A. M. and the B. P. O. E.

MILLER, George W.—The men who came to Fulton County in 1836 were of necessity patient plodders, content to await the rewards of a slowly developing civilization. There were no short cuts to fortune such as fired the zeal of the argonauts of '49, but there existed sane and practical opportunities for the man to whom labor was a beneficent and necessary feature of his existence. To such a class belonged Marcus Miller, father of George Miller, the latter one of the best known farmers of Bernadotte Township, and a native of Fulton County, where he was born in Cass Township, October 14, 1839.

Marcus Miller was born in New York and his equipment for Illinois pioneering included a mastery of the cooper trade and a practical knowledge of farming. Soon after his arrival here in the fall of 1836 he settled on land in Cass Township, and married Susannah Waftel, a native of Ohio. His early sojourn here had all the accompaniments of the early days, including hunting, intensely cold winters, absorbing occupation and few comforts. In addition to tilling his land, from which he first removed the timber, he followed his trade of cooper, principally when the work of the day was completed, and when sufficient barrels were finished to warrant so long a journey he loaded them onto a wagon or sledge, according to the season, and marketed them in Canton. He accumulated a fair competence, but the arrival of nine children in his family left little to hoard and necessitated the strictest economy. Besides George W., the oldest of his children, there were: Henry, a farmer of Farmer Township; Oliver, living in Bernadotte Township; Cal, deceased; Mary A., wife of John Hamilton, of Bernadotte Township; Sarah, wife of Joseph Hupman, of Putman Township.

When George W. Miller was a small lad one of his first tasks of importance was assisting his father in barrel-making. He was entrusted with making the staves, and when old enough used to drive the supply of barrels to Canton. He used to work in the fields from early morn until sunset, and in the evening work at barrel-making. Few farmer boys of the present time lead so strenuous a life as did this embryo farmer and cooper of early days. The days and years succeeded themselves uneventfully until the breaking out of the Civil War, when a new duty and perspective appeared to the youth of

the land. In 1862 he enlisted in Company J, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., at the close of the war. He carried his musket and vigorous soldiery into many of the principal battles of the Rebellion, and when his original regiment went out of service was transferred to the Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His recollections of the war are many and interesting. He was at Raleigh, Smith County, Miss., when General Lee surrendered to General Grant, and on the following morning, April 14, 1865, he saw the flag run down to half-mast upon the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln. This calamity produced a profound impression among the soldiery, and is recalled by Mr. Miller as one of the saddest experiences of his life.

Returning to the old home in Cass Township, Mr. Miller sought to drown out the horrors of war in the peace of a pastoral existence. He soon after married Rachel Baldock, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of John R. Baldock, a very early settler of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had the following children: John, a carpenter by trade; Martha, wife of James Dare, a farmer of Bernadotte Township; Hansel, a farmer of Cass Township, who married Minnie Wilson; Titchie, also a farmer, who married Ola Anderson; Susie, deceased; Alta, living at home, and Lina, also on the old homestead.

The greatest trials in the life of Mr. Miller came with his settling on forty-two acres of land in Bernadotte Township in 1875. This region was particularly wild, and his land was covered with a heavy growth of walnut timber, which he first felled and then extracted the stumps. His first home was a small log cabin, but this was succeeded by a frame structure when prosperity began to come his way, and this, in turn, gave way in 1900 to the present large and modern home of the family. That a lover of nature has planned and executed the surroundings is apparent to all who tarry within its gates. A garden furnishing tempting products supplies a table in bounteous variety, and one may rest from the summer sun under fruit, shade or ornamental trees. Flowers abound also and those numerous little incidentals which speak of long and intimate association with a given locality. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics and a public-spirited, highly respected citizen.

MILLER, Nathan D.—Among the farmers of Fulton County, Ill., the results of whose operations render a good account of their husbandry, is the subject of this sketch, who carries on farming on Section 25, Lewistown Township. Mr. Miller was born at Roane Mountain, East Tennessee, November 27, 1877, a son of Jacob Miller and wife, of whom the farmer was a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. Both are now residents of St. David, Fulton County, where the father is engaged in

merchandising. They were married in 1865 and became the parents of three children besides Nathan D., one sister, who is the wife of J. Boone, of St. David; Etta and Frank, who are at home.

Nathan D. Miller was reared on a farm and received his early mental training in the common schools. Being naturally inclined to mechanical work, and having manifested some skill in that direction in his youth, he applied himself to learning the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation for some time, alternating between farming and carpentering. Since reaching mature years he has combined the two lines of work during the greater portion of his life. In 1901 he made a purchase of forty-five acres of land on Section 25, Lewistown Township, where he is engaged in general farming, and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of good grades of stock. He is a careful and thorough farmer and his labors have been attended with good results.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Bertha A. Johnson, a daughter of Homer and Lydia A. (Bolender) Johnson, of whom the former is now deceased. The mother is now the wife of John Downs, who is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been blessed with two children, namely: Jessie T., who was born November 29, 1901, and Don D., born January 19, 1903.

In politics Mr. Miller is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. He takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and whatever measures are proposed tending to promote the general welfare meet with his earnest support. Religiously he adheres to the faith of the Baptist Church.

MILLER, Oliver E.—The most satisfying compensations of rural experience have rewarded the good judgment and untiring industry of Oliver E. Miller, the owner of 308 acres of improved land in Sections 7 and 18, Cass Township, Fulton County, and a man who has wielded an influence for progress and noble citizenship in this part of the State for half a century lacking two years. Mr. Miller was born on a farm in Knox County, Ohio, March 31, 1834, a son of Hiram and Susanna (Onderkirk) Miller, Illinois pioneers of 1835.

Hiram Miller was born in 1801 on a sterile farm in Vermont and in childhood moved with his parents to New York, where he was united in marriage to Susanna Onderkirk, both being then residents of Oswego County, N. Y. In 1833 Hiram Miller and family removed to Knox County, Ohio, where the son, Oliver, was born. In 1835 they came to Knox County, Ill., which remained the family home for twenty years. The elder Miller then moved to Cass Township, Fulton County, a little later taking up his residence in Davis County, Iowa, and later still making his home in Oregon and Washington Territory for about four years. He then re-

turned to Iowa, where his death occurred in 1871.

When the family moved to Cass Township in 1858 Oliver E. Miller began farming on his own account, having on April 7th of the same year married Mary A. Varnold, a native of Cass Township, born January 1, 1840. Of this union there have been born five daughters and four sons. The daughters are: Mrs. Sarah E. Heller, Mrs. Ezilda Woody, Mrs. Cinderella Ellis, Mrs. Lydia Darst, Mrs. Permelia Little, and the sons: Levi L., Benjamin F., John A. and Grover C. After twenty-five years on a rented farm Mr. Miller in 1882 bought 100 acres of land in Section 8, Cass Township, which still is his home, and he also owns forty acres in Section 7 and 160 acres in Section 18. Practically all of the improvements are due to his energy and initiative, and general farming and stock-raising have been carried on under the most favorable circumstances. While acquiring a comfortable competence, Mr. Miller has led a by no means self-centered life, but has taken a keen interest in education, politics, local government and the social life of the community. For several years he was a member of the School Board, and as Road Master has materially aided in promoting the present superior highway system in Cass Township. He represents the reliable and substantial element of the community, and in the autumn of his life is cheered by the good will and affection of many friends and the consciousness of having performed, to the best of his ability, his obligations as farmer, husband, father and citizen.

MILLER, S. S. (deceased), for many years one of the most industrious, upright and highly respected farmers of Canton Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1833, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Swigert) Miller, his father having been a native of Germany and his mother of Pennsylvania. In the latter State the subject of this memoir received the benefits of a good common school education during his early youth, and at a later period learned the trade of a carpenter.

A short time after reaching his majority Mr. Miller left his Eastern home to better his fortunes in the West, and proceeding to Illinois, settled in Fulton County. After his arrival there in 1856 he at first applied himself to his trade, which he followed for several years. He then determined to enter upon agricultural pursuits, and in 1863 bought from William D. Johnson a farm of 148 acres situated on Section 6, Canton Township, to which he subsequently added seventy-one acres, bought of John Otto, on the opposite side of the road from his original purchase. On this place Mr. Miller carried on farming throughout the remainder of his life, and it is still the family homestead, occupied by his worthy widow and two of her sons, who continue the work so long conducted by the lamented husband and father. All the pres-

ent improvements on the property were made since Mr. Miller came into possession of it, and some new buildings have been put up by the family since his death, which occurred March 25, 1892. He was a very diligent, careful and thorough farmer and success attended his labors. In all the relations of life he was faithful to the dictates of duty.

Mr. Miller was married in 1858 to Mary C. Negley, a native of Franklin County, Pa., where she was born in 1840. Her father, Jacob Negley, was a physician, who settled in Fulton County in 1844, living, however, but a short time after he established his home there. The children resulting from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller were as follows: P. D., who lives in Peoria, Ill.; Wissie A. (Mrs. Rice); George B. who is engaged in farming; Allan A. and Clarence E., who are on the home farm; Cardie M. (Mrs. Routhledge); Sarah C. (Mrs. Wolfe), and Fred S., whose home is in Canton. The estimable mother of this interesting and capable family, a lady of most amiable character, strong common sense and sound judgment, still retains her vigor of mind and body and is the object of sincere respect and cordial regard among a wide circle of friends.

MILLER, William M.—For the past fifteen years the firm of Buckley & Pursley, of Peoria, has been represented in Table Grove by William M. Miller, than whom there is no more efficient and careful grain and seed buyer in Fulton County. Mr. Miller keeps a careful eye upon this important State industry and by paying the best prices and insisting upon the best products encourages high standards among the surrounding farmers. The local elevator has a capacity of 13,000 bushels and the products most in demand are grains of all kinds, clover, timothy and other seeds grown in the Central West. Aside from his business standing Mr. Miller is an interesting personality and furnishes to the youth of the rising generation practical hints on how to succeed in life. In his youth he had few advantages which were not self-acquired, but he is of good birth and his molding influence has encouraged sobriety and industry. Born in Monroe County, Ind., December 18, 1846, he is a son of Isaac and Martha J. (Berry) Miller, the latter a daughter of Colonel William Berry, at different periods a prominent citizen of both Indiana and Illinois. The Miller and Berry families came to Illinois in 1852, settling in Adams County, whence they removed in 1855 to the vicinity of Blandinsville, McDonough County. As a Democrat, in 1860, Colonel Berry was elected to the State Senate for the McDonough district, serving in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies (1860-64), and later removing to Macomb, where he died at an advanced age. Of his nine children four are living: Robert, of Bedford, Iowa; Emma, wife of Albert Peckinpaugh, of Chicago; John A. and Green T.

Isaac Miller arose from small beginnings to the class of reliable and substantial farmers. Three generations of the family have been grain dealers. At the age of eight years he was left to assist in caring for his mother and two younger children, and he early put his shoulder to the wheel and rose to the emergency. His youthful strength was enlisted in the effort to supply common necessities, and his book learning was almost entirely a matter of his mature years. The possessor of limited means at the time of his marriage, he advanced to the front with the aid of an economical wife, thirteen children eventually becoming members of their family. Of these William M. is the oldest; Addison H. is a farmer in Missouri; Robert W. died in infancy; Mary M. is the wife of Henry Linville, of Missouri; Jameson M. also is a farmer in Missouri; Alvin B. is a farmer in Oklahoma; Lewis C. owns the old home place in Nodaway County, Mo.; John Milton died in infancy; Effie A. is the wife of E. T. Nesbit, of Colorado; Jennie D. is deceased; Samuel and Thomas were twins, of whom the former is a railroad man in the northern part of the State and the latter deceased, and Martha J. is the wife of John Powell, of Canada.

As the oldest son in the family, William M. Miller shouldered responsibility at an early age and had little chance for self-improvement. He remained at home until his twenty-second year, when he married Ellen Mustain, born near Blandinsville, McDonough County, a daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Wilson) Mustain, of whom the former came to McDonough County in 1832. Mr. Mustain died in 1876 and his wife ten years later. They had ten children, of whom Mrs. Miller is the oldest. Mr. Miller followed farming until 1890, when he removed to Table Grove and assumed his present position with the Peoria grain merchants. He has always been the true friend of education, and while in McDonough County engaged in educational work for some time, having fitted himself for the task during the brief leisure permitted on the farm. He was an excellent penman, a branch of instruction of far greater importance then than now, and he taught for a time also in Nodaway County, Mo., where his family lived for a few years. He also filled various township offices while engaged in farming, and was a member of the School Board for fifteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Christian Church at Table Grove, and Mr. Miller has been an elder in the same for twelve years. In the family are five children: Luna, who is the wife of H. E. Kinney, cashier of a bank in Table Grove, and the mother of two children—Eugene R. and Leon B., the latter deceased; Bessie, a music instructor; Edward N., superintendent of the accident department of the Aetna Life Assurance Company, of Peoria, and Grotus B., Assistant Cashier and Bookkeeper of the Farmers' Bank at Table Grove. Mr. Miller has given his children every possible advantage and all are filling

honorable and worthy places in the business world. All are graduates from the Table Grove High School with the exception of Luna, who graduated from the high school at Garner, Iowa. Mr. Miller is among the enlightened and progressive men of the community, a generous contributor to worthy causes and the recipient of the good will and esteem of all who know him.

MINER, Edward A., a well known and well-to-do brick manufacturer of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Bennington, Vt., October 15, 1842, a son of Charles H. and Louisa (Steele) Miner, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. The union of Charles H. Miner and Louisa Steele resulted in six children, namely: Horace C., of Lewistown; Edward A.; Phoebe, who died in infancy; Nancy, widow of John Bestler, of Naperville, Ill., and Susan and Eugene, who died in infancy. Charles H. Miner moved with his family from the East to Aurora, Ill., in 1855. There he followed his trade of brickmaker until 1863. In that year he moved to Lewistown, Ill., where he died in 1885. His wife passed away in Lewistown and rests by the side of her husband in Oak Hill Cemetery, near the city.

Edward A. Miner received a fair common school education and since reaching years of maturity has spent his life in the manufacture of brick. The Miner family has always been engaged in brickmaking. The brothers worked together until 1895, when Edward purchased his brother's interest and now conducts the concern. His plant is equipped with all the latest improvements in machinery for turning out first-class brick. The yard is located near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway depot, in East Lewistown, and has a capacity of 10,000 brick per day.

In 1861 Mr. Miner was married to Mary Mahoney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mahoney, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney were the parents of three children, as follows: Thomas, deceased; Ellen, widow of Matthew Ward, of Waukegan, Ill., and Mrs. Miner. Of the children born to Mrs. Miner Jesse died in infancy; H. T. died at the age of thirty-six years, and Margaret became the wife of Charles Massey, and resides at Waukegan, Ill.

For many years Mrs. Miner has grieved over the disappearance of a favorite uncle, Val O'Brien, a miller by trade, who came to the United States from Ireland, but has ever since been lost to his relatives.

Religiously Mr. Miner and his wife are devout members of the Catholic Church. He is a liberal contributor to all church or municipal enterprises of a worthy character, and is highly respected by all who know him, as is also his estimable spouse.

MINGS, James Franklin.—Three generations of the Mings family have contributed to the agricultural development of Fulton County.



Louisa A. Randolph

The first, represented by Joseph Mings, the second by James Franklin Mings and the third by Willis Gilmore Mings. Joseph Mings arrived with the vanguard of civilization in 1835, having driven overland from Kentucky, where he was born July 9, 1809. With him was his wife, Harriet (Davis) Mings, who was a native of Maryland, and born December 4, 1808. Whether by the exercise of sagacious judgment or affected by that tide which leads men on to fortune, this young man chose the hard and exacting life of the pioneer at a time when there was little to strike the fancy of young people who had been reared among the smiling farms of the Southern States. The eye that looked upon the unpicturesque landscape needed the keener vision of a seer to discern the gathering multitude, with the bewildering hum of industries and trade that soon was to change alike its character and future. Building himself a rough log hut, he cast his fortunes with the rising community, and for years was spared to share in its growth and unfolding prosperity.

James Franklin Mings was born in St. Augustine, Knox County, Ill., August 16, 1837, two years after the arrival of his parents in the wilderness. A good constitution, an active, well-balanced mind and an upright character seem to have been his endowment. His parents gave their son such advantages of education as their isolated and unsettled condition permitted. As soon as his strength would permit he shared in the labor of subduing the woods and soil, and he was called upon to shoulder responsibility while still of tender years. The home farm profited by his work until his marriage, December 6, 1860, in Monmouth, Ill., to Sarah Elizabeth Nance, who was born in Tennessee, July 16, 1842, a daughter of John W. and Nancy (Simmons) Nance. Mr. Nance was born in North Carolina, May 15, 1814, and his wife was born in the same State, February 20, 1815. He came to Fulton County in 1845, soon after purchased a farm in Warren County and engaged in general farming and stock-raising for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Mings were the parents of seven children: Laura, deceased (wife of Harry Townsend); Willis G., Charles, Russell, Allen, Louise and Christine.

From the time of his marriage until his lamented death, November 28, 1898, Mr. Mings continued to engage in farming in Union Township, at first owning a small property, but eventually leaving to his heirs an estate of 300 acres. He was a firm adherent of the Republican party and for many years promoted the cause of education as a member of the School Board. In religion he was associated with the Universalist Church. He sleeps in the cemetery at Avon, and all who will may know of a life well spent, charged with good fellowship and generous impulses; industrious, kindly disposed, the soul of honor and the friend of many.

MINGS, Willis Gilmore.—The name of Willis Gilmore Mings is a familiar one in Avon and Fulton County, and interest attaches to the subject of this sketch not only because he is the son of James Franklin Mings, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work, but because he is a comparatively young man of excellent character, giving promise of large future usefulness. Mr. Mings was born in Warren County, Ill., July 28, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of that county and at Avon, his people moving to a farm near the latter place in the fall of 1882. Reared to farming, and adapted by nature to the many exactions of that occupation, he in time became an independent land-owner, and at present owns a property comprising fifty-three and a half acres in Union Township, where he has conducted general farming and stock-raising for many years.

In Avon, December 31, 1885, Mr. Mings married Florence Minnie Rose, born in Fulton County, July 7, 1867, the daughter of a Fulton County pioneer. To Mr. and Mrs. Mings have been born four children: Claire Harold, Vera Florence, Estelle Mande and Bernadine Rose. Mr. Mings has filled many offices of trust and responsibility in Union Township, as well as in the city of Avon, which became his permanent home in 1904. He was Township School Trustee for nine years, also served as Treasurer of the Avon Fair Association, of the Avon Improvement Association and the Greenbush Telephone Company. He is a staunch Republican and a public-spirited and progressive citizen. With his wife and family Mr. Mings is identified with the Universalist Church.

MITCHELL, Charles E., a resident of Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., during his entire life, and for many years well and favorably known in connection with the lumber and grain trade there, was born in Fairview, Fulton County, on April 24, 1860. His parents, Peter and Rachael (Wykoff) Mitchell, were natives of the State of New Jersey. Peter Mitchell settled in Illinois during the 'forties, locating in Fulton County. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and followed that occupation until the time of his death, which occurred on December 30, 1894. His widow still survives. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Phoebe, Albert, Andrew, Alired, George, Charles, Emma, Mary, Minnie, Willie, Martha and John.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in his vicinity when a boy and worked at farming until he was about twenty-one years old. At that period he took charge of the grain elevator and business of T. H. Traverse & Co., and since 1890 has acted in the capacity of manager of the concern of Buckley, Persley & Co., in the same line. In partnership with J. W. Davis he afterwards engaged in the lumber business in Fairview and in 1894 their inter-

ests were purchased by James C. Simpson, who erected the present buildings of the concern, and Mr. Mitchell has since had the management of the business also. Besides lumber, the concern deals in all varieties of building supplies. The elevator of Buckley, Persley & Co., of which Mr. Mitchell is manager, and which is located on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was erected in 1900. It has a capacity of 18,000 bushels, and Mr. Mitchell has charge of the receiving, loading and shipping of all kinds of grain in this connection.

On July 16, 1884, Mr. Mitchell was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Mary C. Rabenaw, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Rabenaw, natives of Germany and America. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Viola and Gladys, both deceased; Lillian, born June 23, 1891; Charles, born August 16, 1893, and Inez, born March 14, 1899.

In politics Mr. Mitchell is a supporter of the Republican party and fraternally is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. He is possessed of good business qualifications and his energy and diligent application to the duties devolving upon him have won merited success.

MITCHELL, Mathew H., a retired merchant of Ellisville, Fulton County, Ill., and for many years a prominent and successful farmer in Deerfield Township, that county, was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Ill., on March 17, 1830, a son of Mathew and Mary (Freeman) Mitchell, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of South Carolina. The father, whose occupation was that of a farmer, settled in Illinois at an early period. In 1835 he located in Fulton County, purchasing eighty acres of land in Section 25, Deerfield Township. At a later date he bought eighty acres more. These tracts he broke up and improved, and there followed his customary pursuit until 1853, when his laborious and useful career came to an end. He was an intelligent man, of forceful and upright character and a public-spirited member of the community. A petition was prepared and circulated by him for the establishment of a postoffice at Fiat, Fulton County, and he became the first Postmaster there, serving in that capacity for a number of years. To him and his worthy wife were born one child, M. H. Mitchell. The mother passed away in 1859.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Fulton County and was reared to farming. In 1865 he went to Washington County, Iowa, where he bought a farm of 160 acres, on which he lived two years. At the end of that time he sold the property and returned to Deerfield Township, buying 160 acres in Section 3, known as the Blount farm. This he sold in 1890 to J. E. Schafer and moved to Ellisville, where he was engaged for three years in the

lumber trade. In the spring of 1893 he disposed of his lumber interests and embarked in the hardware business, dealing in general hardware, also handling ranges, paints, oils, etc. For a time he was associated with a partner, but afterwards bought out the interest of the latter and conducted the concern alone until March, 1905, when he withdrew from active pursuits.

On March 12, 1852, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Calphurnia Wheeler, a daughter of Marvin and Polly Ann (Hosselton) Wheeler, who was born in the State of New York. Eleven children resulted from this union, seven of whom are living. Those who survive are as follows: Riley, George, Eva Jane (Mrs. Young), Ellen (Mrs. Weaver), May (Mrs. Eftland) and Pearl (Mrs. Frederick). H. L. Mitchell became the proprietor of the hardware store formerly kept by his father. For a few years he was engaged in farming in Union Township, Fulton County. In 1892 he married Wilda Babbitt, of that township, a daughter of Isaac Freeman and Alsie (Phelps) Babbitt. Her father was a native of Ohio, where he was born March 17, 1810. He was among the pioneer settlers of Union Township. H. L. Mitchell and his wife are the parents of two children—Ross and Claude.

In politics the subject of this sketch is a Democrat and has been active and influential in the local affairs of his party, having filled nearly every public office within the gift of the citizens of Deerfield Township. His religious connection is with the Christian Church. Mr. Mitchell is a man of sterling qualities and during his long career as farmer and merchant has wrought with most commendable zeal, energy and constancy for the best interests of the people at large.

MONTGOMERY, A. K.—Old age is honorable and worthy of veneration when viewed as the climax of a virtuous and well spent life. To have lived to the verge of four score and ten years—a period almost a decade beyond the limit set by the Psalmist in the pages of Holy Writ—is primarily the result of a careful observance of the laws of nature, and to have reached that advanced stage in the earthly journey with all the receding years unmarred by reproach, is indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished. Crowned with honor and upheld by a sustaining faith is he who can look back over so long a career in the serene consciousness that he has faithfully discharged his duties to his God, his country and his fellowmen. Among the few to whom such a retrospect is possible may be counted the venerable and greatly esteemed subject of this biographical review, A. K. Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born on April 8, 1818, and where in early youth he received his mental training in the public schools. Both his parents, Simpson Walker and Nancy (Cald-

welt) Montgomery, were also natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was John Montgomery, a record of whose birthplace has not been preserved. It is known, however, that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, while his son, Simpson Walker Montgomery, served in the War of 1812. The latter was a musical instructor by occupation and he also taught school in the Keystone State. Subsequently he was engaged for a few years in farming, and still later, in Fayette County, Pa., conducted a flouring mill for a considerable period.

The subject of this sketch moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois, locating at Farmington, Fulton County, on August 13, 1846. Shortly after his arrival he went into the saddle and harness trade, in which he continued until 1854. At that period he sold out and purchased the general store of A. D. & H. Reed, which he conducted for two years. This he then sold to George Stetson and bought the hardware store of Reed & Abbott, where he remained until 1868. He then sold out to Taylor & Stetson, retiring to his farm, the operation of which he supervised. In 1874 he purchased the old academy building property, using the brick and other material from that structure, when demolished, to build the residence which he now occupies. The old academy was erected in 1848. Its builder was James Hill, who was the founder of the school, in which he was an instructor for a number of years. The Farmington High School was afterwards conducted in the building until it was purchased by Mr. Montgomery.

On May 12, 1844, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Angeline Reisinger, who was born at Carlisle, Pa., where she received her early training in the public schools. One child, Florence, resulted from this union, who became the wife of W. L. Taylor, of Canton, Ill., and who died in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Montgomery died July 31, 1906, aged eighty-two years, tacking thirteen days. She was one of the worthiest wives and, in her later years, was able to do painting or sketch work without the use of glasses and manifesting an exceptional taste in colors. As an artist in this line few at her age compared with her in merit.

In politics Mr. Montgomery is a supporter of the Democratic party. He was a member of the School Board when the Farmington High School was built (since burned), the cost of its construction being \$39,000. His school taxes alone in that year amounted to \$440. He was elected Mayor of Farmington in 1867. In fraternal circles he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and religiously adheres to the faith of the Congregational Church. Mr. Montgomery and his wife previous to her death were said to have been the oldest married couple in Farmington, and perhaps in Fulton County. Mr. Montgomery has been one of the principal factors in the development of the community of which he is an honored member. He is now

living with his grandson, Captain B. H. Taylor, in the city of Canton.

MOORHOUSE, Omar J.—The career of Omar J. Moorhouse reflects practical and useful ideals and its range of activities has included the promotion of agriculture, education, religion, politics, banking and insurance. A native son of Fulton County, Mr. Moorhouse was born on a farm in Liverpool Township, January 15, 1853, a son of Eli and Susan (Shaw) Moorhouse, natives of England and Ohio, respectively. The elder Moorhouse came at an early day from England to Ohio, where he married, developed a fine farming property and died in 1896, at an advanced age. His wife, who had passed away in 1892, was the mother of ten children, three of whom are living. Of these Marvin is a farmer in Kingman County, Kans., and Ollie is the wife of E. E. Veatch, of Kentucky.

Throughout his youth Omar Moorhouse was animated by an earnest desire to secure a good education, and this he did, often at the expense of much needed rest, after long hours in the harvest field. He attended the common schools of Cuba and Lewistown, and thereafter applied himself to school teaching in the winter time and farm work during the summer season. After five years of this combination of effort he devoted himself exclusively to farming on a tract of 160 acres, in Section 12, Bernadotte Township. This land placed him among the land owners of the county, as well as among its most intelligent farmers, for he had left no stone unturned to become an enlightened exponent of scientific agriculture.

On June 11, 1874, Mr. Moorhouse married Carrie E., daughter of Samuel and Jane (Smith) Munson, the former an honored pioneer of Fulton County. Mrs. Moorhouse was born October 12, 1856, and is the mother of seven children: Lulu, wife of M. R. Van Houten, a resident of Kansas; Clarence, of Canton, Ill.; Dr. Charles V., a practicing physician of Marietta, this State; Leroy E., a farmer in Cass Township; Blanche E., living with her parents; Frank D. and Hansel O.

As he was one of its most successful educators, so has Mr. Moorhouse been one of the most successful farmers of Fulton County. His property in Bernadotte Township grew to express his regard for method and order, and became one of the most comfortable and pleasant, as well as most profitable, farming enterprises in the neighborhood. He continued to be the leading and most progressive landsman in that section until 1902, when he sold his farm and bought 165 acres of land on Section 2, Bernadotte Township, and 172 acres on Section 35, Cass Township, making 337 acres, practically all in one body. In 1903 he moved from Bernadotte to his farm in Cass Township, pending the erection of his present beautiful and modern country residence on Section 2, Bernadotte Township. The county does not

afford a finer rural home than this, which has ten rooms, a furnace, gas, complete water equipment and those general advantages which bring the comforts of the city dweller within range of the rural resident. The barns and outbuildings afford ample facilities for an extensive stock and general produce business.

A capacity for accumulation, which, after all, is an expression of thrift and economy, is one of the leading and most desirable traits of Mr. Moorhouse. It has made him one of the largest stockholders in the Farmers' State Bank and a stable factor in the County Fire Insurance Company, of which he has been President for several years. A Democrat in politics, his principal and most meritorious party service has been as Supervisor of Bernadotte Township, to which he was first elected in 1891, and which he has held uninterruptedly ever since. No one in the township has a larger or more comprehensive knowledge of its needs and possibilities than has Mr. Moorhouse, nor has any one presented and promoted those needs more practically or intelligently. So satisfactory has been his tenure of office that he has several times been tendered the chairmanship of the committee, but owing to the pressure of other business, he has been obliged to forego the honor. He has the fullest confidence of all members of the board and his judgment is consulted and advice followed upon all important matters which arise for adjustment.

Ever since young manhood Mr. Moorhouse has been a member of the Baptist Church, and with his family is an active worker in the local church. He is particularly interested in the Sunday-school, of which he is Superintendent, and he is very popular with the children, over whom he has great influence. One would search far for a man guided more implicitly and continuously by his good genius, who has the well-being of the community more at heart, or who is more unflinchingly to be depended on from the standpoint of good judgment, morality and public-spiritedness.

MORAN, H. C., the subject of this sketch, was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., on the 29th day of September, 1869, a son of R. L. and Sybil (Cummings) Moran, of whom the former was born in Baltimore, Md., and the latter in Massachusetts. R. L. Moran came to Illinois from Maryland in 1835 and located seven miles southwest of Canton, where he was engaged in farming until 1884, when he removed to Canton, where he died on June 13, 1903.

H. C. Moran attended the country school in Buckheart Township until 1884, when he entered the High School in Canton, from which he graduated in May, 1889. In 1895 he was married to Ida A. Weaver, of Bryant, Ill. Mrs. Moran died on the 17th day of June, 1907, leaving one child, Murlea Mae, of the age of eight years.

In politics Mr. Moran is a Republican. He has thrice been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace of Canton Township and from 1901 to 1905 held the office of Clerk of the City Court of Canton. For the last two years Mr. Moran has been pursuing the study of law at the University of Illinois, from which institution he expects to graduate in 1908. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. and A. M., Court of Honor and Knights of the Globe.

MORAN, M. R.—In no department of human activity have there been greater strides during the past few years than in photography. The man who succeeded a decade ago would find himself hopelessly in arrears should he, with no additional equipment, attempt to cope with the conditions of the present. Photographic portraiture is an art which admits of infinite conception, and requires varied knowledge and great capacity for painstaking in its development. The men who maintain its highest artistic methods necessarily have a thorough knowledge of human nature and are artistic and scholarly in their inclinations. To this class belongs M. R. Moran, to whom Canton has long looked for the best possible results in his calling, and who has a patronage by no means limited to either town or county.

Born in Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., February 22, 1861, Mr. Moran is a son of William H. and Susan Ann (Evans) Moran, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born in 1813, and the latter a native of New York, born in 1833, a daughter of Samuel Evans, of England. The elder Moran in early life moved from Baltimore to Mississippi, where he learned the trade of blacksmithing. He was a son of Richard L. Moran, of French extraction, and an early settler of Maryland. William H. followed his trade for many years in Lewistown, and in 1862 came to Canton, where he still worked at blacksmithing, and whence he removed to the farm in Buckheart Township, where his death occurred in 1878. His wife and three children survived him and the former subsequently married Robert Sebree, now deceased. Of the brother and sister of M. R., William H., Jr., is a farmer of Buckheart Township and Mary L. married Milo G. Rader. The children were educated in the public schools and M. R. early evidenced artistic inclinations. He learned the business of photography with C. W. Mangrum, of Canton, and was in partnership with Mr. Mangrum for a couple of years. In 1886 he established a business of his own, which he conducted uninterruptedly until selling out in 1892. For the following two years he was absent from Canton, but in 1894 returned and opened another studio on South Main Street. His studio is light, airy and artistic, and in its equipment permits the most satisfactory results possible with present-day knowledge of photography.

The marriage of Mr. Moran and Susan B. Trites occurred in Canton in 1885. Mrs. Moran



L. F. RANDOLPH AND FAMILY

is a daughter of George J. and Louise Trites, who came from Philadelphia to Fulton County in 1848. The Moran home is one of the delightful ones of the town and its hospitality and good cheer are instantly dispensed. Mr. Moran has identified his political fortunes with the Republican party ever since he was old enough to judge of political principles. As a fraternalist he is an enthusiastic and long-standing member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F. He is popular and widely known and to his other business qualifications adds those of courtesy, tact, obligingness and strict integrity.

MORAN, Richard L., one of the honored pioneers of Fulton County, was born on Section 19, Buckheart Township, August 9, 1857. His birth took place in one of the primitive log cabins that marked the pioneer period. He is a son of Richard L. and Sybil (Cummings) Moran, the latter of Scotch ancestry. The father was a native of Baltimore, Md., and moved West with his parents, Richard L. and Ann Moran, who were natives of the same State. The family settled in Fulton County in 1835. Grandfather Moran located in Putman Township, and there spent the remainder of his life. One of his descendants, Nelson Herring, now owns the old homestead. Grandfather Moran's first wife died in her native State and his second wife was buried in the old Major Nelson Cemetery, where also rest the remains of her husband.

Richard L. Moran, the father, was born in 1816. When eighteen years old he accompanied his father to Fulton County, and in 1841 was married to Sybil Cummings. In 1842 he located in Buckheart Township and built his cabin of logs cut from the heavy timber land near where it stood. There his first six children were born. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, as follows: Oliver, who died of measles at LaGrange, Tenn., while serving in the One Hundred and Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; Edmund P., a farmer in Buckheart Township; Albert, who was killed by lightning about the year 1865; Emma, J., wife of Harland Attebery, a farmer of Harrison, Ark.; Annie, wife of William Plummer, a carpenter of Bryant, Ill.; Richard L.; Joseph H., a farmer in Buckheart Township; Ella, wife of David C. Nelson, a farmer in VanBuren County, Iowa, and Harry C., a Justice of the Peace in Canton, Fulton County.

In politics the father of this family was an ardent supporter of the Republican party, to the success of which he devoted his utmost effort. The school system also found in him a steadfast champion. To his children he gave a thorough common school training, fitting them all for the practical duties of life. In the home circle he was a kind and indulgent parent, granting all proper privileges and imposing no arbitrary restraints. He made the home

a spot around which their youthful affections closely clung. The children settled, as each married, near the scenes of their childhood.

In 1859 Mr. Moran erected a commodious and convenient ten-room stone residence, which his son, Richard L., now occupies. The property has been in the family name since 1836. In 1884 the venerable father left the old homestead and lived in retirement in Canton, Ill., until his death, June 17, 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a leading, influential and profoundly respected member of the community, which sorely missed his familiar presence when he was summoned to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." His worthy and estimable widow still survives, residing in Canton, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The subject of this sketch, born on the home farm, has never been absent from it for the length of one month during the forty-eight years of his life. In its vicinity he received his early mental training in the district schools and as he reached mature years applied himself to farming on his own account, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage. He first rented a part of the home farm and six years after the retirement of his father to Canton moved to the family residence, where he has made his home since 1900. The Moran farm consists of 247 1/2 acres of land, 200 acres of which have been cleared of the heavy timber and underbrush which originally covered it, and are now under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Moran keeps a good grade of all kinds of stock and is a careful, systematic, progressive and successful farmer. For seventy years the name of Moran has been identified with the best interests of Fulton County and the subject of this sketch has had his full share of experience in the pleasures and hardships of pioneer life.

On November 17, 1880, Mr. Moran was united in marriage with Phoebe E. Newton, who was born in Putman Township, Fulton County, November 17, 1859, a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Cluts) Newton, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father is deceased, while her mother is still a resident of Putman Township. Mr. and Mrs. Moran became the parents of four children, namely: Jesse D., born February 3, 1886; Dean Newton, born June 9, 1891; Roscoe Cummings, born January 29, 1898, and Neola May, who died in infancy. The surviving children are with their parents.

In politics Mr. Moran is a firm Republican and is now serving as School Trustee. He has also filled the offices of School Director and Road Commissioner to the satisfaction of his constituents and takes a lively interest in church and school work. Fraternally he is affiliated with Bryant (Ill.) Camp, No. 4436, M. W. A., with which Jesse D. is also identified. Mrs. Moran is a member of Lodge No. 689, Royal Neighbors, in which she officiates as Recorder.

MORAN, Richard Lyon, whose successful life as a farmer in Fulton County, Ill., has covered a period of more than three-score years, was born in Maryland, a son of Richard L. and Ann (Hayden) Moran, who were also natives of the State of Maryland. Richard L. Moran, the father, was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in the East during his whole life. In boyhood Richard Lyon Moran attended the public school convenient to his home and assisted in his father's farming operations until he reached years of maturity. Shortly after attaining his majority he determined to try his fortune in a new field, and in the fall of 1844 came to Illinois, where he settled in Buckheart Township, Fulton County. The tract which he selected for his permanent home was situated in the dense forest, and no human habitations were so located as to favor him with near neighbors to relieve the solitude of his surroundings. Mr. Moran built a log cabin and a small barn and applied himself diligently to the task of clearing that portion of the land necessary for immediate use and breaking up the soil for cultivation. In the course of time, after getting a fair start in farming, he made other improvements and gradually brought the greater part of his original purchase into a productive condition. His farm now consists of 225 acres, on which he has long been engaged in general farming with profitable results.

In 1843 Mr. Moran was united in marriage at Cuba, Fulton County, with Sybil Cummings, a daughter of Israel W. and Susannah (Carr) Cummings, her father being a native of Dunstable, Mass., and her mother of Greenoch, Scotland. Nine children were the issue of this union, eight of whom are still living, as follows: Oliver C., born March 26, 1845; Edmund P., born December 5, 1847; Albert, born in 1850; Emily J., born July 14, 1853; Ann, born June 9, 1855; Richard L., born in 1864; Ella and Harry.

In politics Mr. Moran is a supporter of the Republican party. As a farmer he has had a long, industrious and successful career, and as a citizen he has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

MORAN, William H., a prominent and enterprising farmer in Section 20, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Lewistown, Ill., December 23, 1855, a son of William H. and Susan (Evans) Moran, of whom the former was a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of the State of New York. William H. Moran, Sr., accompanied his father, Richard Moran, to Fulton County in 1835. He was a blacksmith and after working some time at his trade, kept a general store until the fall of 1864. In that year he moved to Canton, Ill., where he continued in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently he applied himself again to his trade, which he again relinquished to engage in the auction business. In 1870 he moved to

Bryant, Ill., and resumed blacksmithing. In 1873 he purchased a farm just north of Bryant, where he lived until 1877, when he bought the farm now occupied by his son, William H. He died in 1877, leaving the following named offspring: William H.; Marcus, a photographer of Canton, Ill., and Mary L., wife of Benjamin Wilson, of Canton. The first born of this family died in infancy. The mother of this family still survives at the age of seventy-five years, and makes her home with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wilson.

The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the common schools and was reared to farm life. In 1875 Mr. Moran bought the farm of fifty-five acres which has since been his home. He has a good grade of Morgan roadsters and other superior stock, among which are the Durham and Shorthorn cattle, maintaining a high appreciation of the latter breed. He has been for years the local representative of the Phoenix Nursery, of Normal, Ill., and has sold more fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and all nursery products which tend to beautify the home than any other man in Fulton County. He handles also the Canton (Ohio) incandescent lamp, which has proved of great value, producing a light of 100-candle power.

On October 25, 1876, Mr. Moran was united in marriage with Rosetta Hufford, who was born near Canton, Ill., March 3, 1862. A sketch of the life of her father, Levi Hufford, appears on another page of this book. This union resulted in four children, namely: Susan B., who died at the age of five years; Levi G., born February 16, 1889; Hazel L., who died in infancy, and Ruby J., born March 4, 1899. In politics Mr. Moran was formerly a Greenbacker, and now advocates the principles of the People's party. He has filled the office of School Director and has been active in support of the schools of his township. He and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Moran has always been identified with the best interests of Fulton County and is regarded as one of the most useful citizens of the community.

MORGAN, Peter W.—After a long life of industry and usefulness the worthy citizen of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., whose name constitutes the caption of this sketch, is now spending his declining years in comfortable and contented retirement. Mr. Morgan was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on August 30, 1830, a son of William M. and Hannah (Wheeler) Morgan, who were also natives of the State of New York. His grandfather, William Morgan, who was of Welsh nativity, came to the United States near the close of the eighteenth century and settled in New York State, where he lived until his son, William M., moved to Illinois. The grandfather, together with his brother, General George Morgan, rendered faithful service in the War of 1812, making his



Mrs Josephine H. Resor

home in Illinois after that contest was ended. The former lived with his son, William M., in Fulton County, just west of the town of Farmington, spending the remainder of his days on the farm which his son had there purchased.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a shipbuilder by occupation and worked at ship carpentering on Lake Ontario. His arrival in Fulton County occurred in the year 1836, when most of that region was forest and uncultivated prairie. He bought a tract of land in Vermont Township, which he cleared and improved, and upon which he lived, successfully engaged in the cultivation of the soil, until the end of his life, in 1871. He was a man of untiring industry and strict probity and a most zealous and energetic worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peter W. Morgan obtained what mental training was possible in those early days and, under the circumstances in which his lot was cast, by attending the district schools at intervals of respite from his work of assisting his father on the farm. While still young he learned the trade of a carpenter, and continued to live in the vicinity of his father's place, engaged in carpentering and building. In 1866 he bought lot 2 in Section 2, Farmington Township, containing eight acres of land, on which he built a good-sized and substantial house of brick, constructed in accordance with his own designs. All the finishing work of the residence was done by himself. There he and his wife have made their home for forty years, with the exception of a short time spent in Nebraska, and there they expect to remain to the end of their lives, as it is a spot where they have enjoyed great comfort and contentment. Mr. Morgan was at one time engaged in the plow works in Farmington, being employed in the capacity of a grinder and polisher during the winter months. It is his opinion that some of the younger people now living in Farmington are unaware that such a shop was ever operated in the town.

On May 2, 1852, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Martha Crowell, who was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in early youth received the customary mental instruction in the district schools of Illinois. Six children have been born of this union, namely: Olney K., Olive A., Orpha M., Florence, Carrie and Ernest, all of whom are married and living away from the parental home. Mrs. Morgan is a woman of much amiability and strength of character. She is a devoted Christian and is very energetic in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she and her husband are long-time members. In politics Mr. Morgan is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. In 1906 he served in the capacity of Tax Collector. He and his worthy wife are ranked among the most estimable and useful members of the community.

MORGAN, William O., whose experience in agricultural pursuits in Fulton County covers

many years, was born in Putman Township, that county, March 7, 1839, a son of Jonas and Delilah (Berg) Morgan, of whom the former was a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Jonas Morgan settled in Fulton County in 1835, locating in Putman Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 28, and there spent the remainder of his days engaged in farming. He was among those who took part in laying out Putman Township and rendered faithful public service in township offices at that early period. He departed this life January 15, 1893, and his wife passed away on April 8, 1895.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood attended the common schools of the neighborhood. His whole life has been spent in farming. In 1862 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 27, Putman Township, on which he made all the improvements, and has since devoted his attention there to farming and stock-raising. He is a careful and thorough farmer and his labors are rewarded by success.

On January 23, 1862, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Tabitha Warriner, a native of Cuba, Ill., and a daughter of Judge J. T. and Sarah (Hay) Warriner, natives of Virginia. Four children were the offspring of this union, namely: Harvey, Alfred, Noah and Grace. Politically Mr. Morgan ranges himself on the side of the Democratic party. He takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs and has performed creditable and faithful service in the offices of Road Commissioner and School Trustee several terms.

MORRIS, Jacob (deceased), formerly a worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Joshua Township, Fulton County, Ill., whose entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, was born in Fulton County, a son of A. C. and Mary (Pennington) Morris, natives of Pennsylvania. A. C. Morris was an early settler in Fulton County, locating in Joshua Township, where he followed his occupation of farming. The son, Jacob, who was one of a family of seven children, grew up on his father's farm and in early youth attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home. His mature life was wholly devoted to farming. In 1896 he purchased 160 acres of land, on which he pursued his customary vocation for about one year, passing to his final rest in 1897. He was a very industrious, careful and diligent farmer, an affectionate and devoted husband and a tender and considerate father.

The marriage of Mr. Morris occurred in 1889, when he wedded Phoebe A. Bowman, who was born in Fulton County, a daughter of John W. and Anna (Scott) Bowman, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They were the parents of three children. The father of Mrs. Morris, who was a blacksmith by trade, settled in Joshua Township in 1848. For a time he followed blacksmithing and afterwards carried on farming during the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Morris became the parents

of two children: Maston J. and Frederick, both of whom are with their mother. Mrs. Morris now has 220 acres of land, which she has managed since her husband's death, assuming direction of all details of the farming operations. Her home is one of the most comfortable and attractive in that section of the county.

MORRISON, B. A., proprietor and operator of a bottling concern in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Pontiac, Ill., in 1882, a son of John O. and Mary (McCashland) Morrison, who were natives of Illinois, and became the parents of three children. At Pontiac John O. Morrison followed the occupation of a mechanic.

In boyhood the subject of this sketch attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home and his first employment was with his uncle in the bottling works at Canton, Ill., where he continued three years. At the end of that period his uncle sold out to a Mr. Calkins, and Mr. Morrison remained in the employ of that gentleman for about three months. In February, 1904, he located in Farmington, Ill., starting a bottling plant there in partnership with his uncle, but of which he is now the sole proprietor. He manufactures and bottles all kinds of soda water and other soft drinks, including ginger ale, etc. His plant is equipped with machinery for making and putting up these goods, and its capacity is about 100 cases per day. Mr. Morrison conducts his business in a two-story building, eighteen by fifty feet, built by Mr. Short for this purpose. The concern supplies a trade extending all over that part of the country and ships to more distant points. Two wagons are required for this purpose during a portion of the year, and one is in use all of the time. The enterprise is a complete success and its projector is reaping the reward of energy, judgment and close attention to business.

In 1905 Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Maude Johnson, who was born in Fulton County, and is an adopted daughter of Ezra Johnson, a well known resident of Canton, in that county. In fraternal circles Mr. Morrison is affiliated with the K. of P. and the Rathbone Sisters. He is favorably known wherever his products are in demand, and his friends are many.

MORRISON, James A.—Since its establishment in 1890 the music store of James A. Morrison has supplied a many-sided need in Ipava, this county, and has realized the reasonable expectations of its owner, whose family, with brief absences, has been identified with the community since 1853. Born December 25, 1844, Mr. Morrison is the older of the two sons of Samuel and Margaret (Ross) Morrison, natives also of Mifflin County, Pa., and by occupation farmers and merchants.

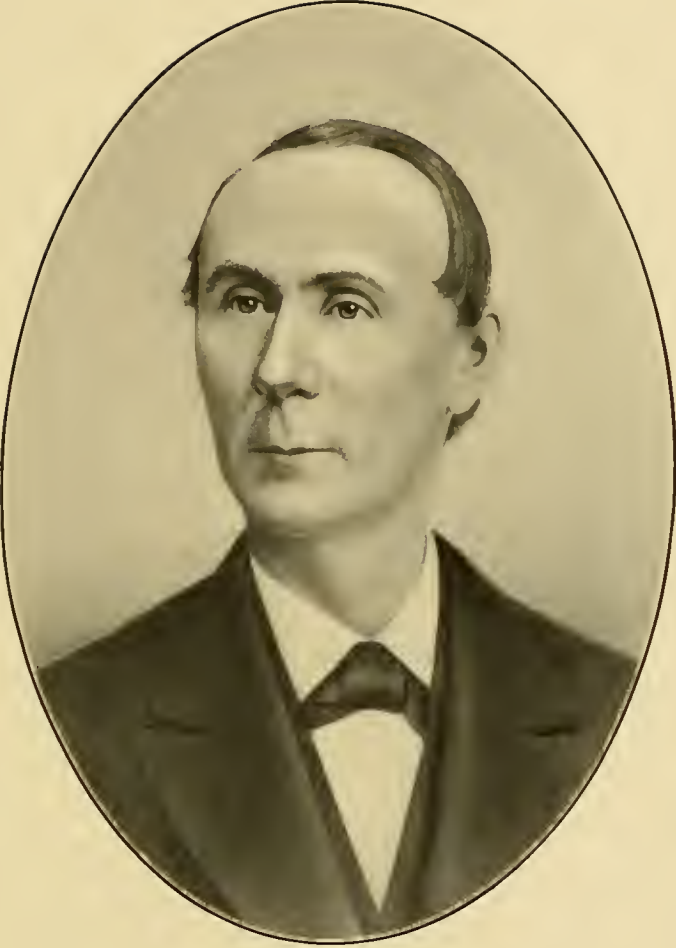
In Mifflin County Pa., Samuel Morrison conducted a general store, which he closed out in 1853, and for which he substituted farming in

the vicinity of Ipava, Ill. Continued trouble with his eyes necessitating the abandonment of country life, he moved to Princeton, Bureau County, this State, where he taught music until 1857, in which year his eyes became so troublesome that he went to Philadelphia for treatment, leaving his family with relatives and friends in Mifflin County, their former home. Receiving practical benefits from his expenditure of time and money, he returned to Ipava in 1860 with improved eyesight, and thereafter lived on a farm in the vicinity of the town for several years. He then located in Ipava and started a music business, which he conducted uninterruptedly and successfully until his death in 1878. He was of a quiet, retiring nature, highly sensitive and artistic, and his influence was for the betterment of people and conditions. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife survived him until 1892 and the same year witnessed the untimely death of her younger son, John H. Morrison, a gifted lawyer of Kansas.

John H. Morrison was born in Mifflin County, Pa., in 1850 and was educated in the public schools of Ipava. Qualifying for the law, he removed to Oswego, Kans., where soon after he was elected State's Attorney and finally represented his district in the State Legislature. He was one of the most talented as well as most prominent young lawyers of Oswego, and his death caused profound sorrow in the community whose interests he so well sustained. He left a wife, formerly Louise Caruthers, and a son and daughter, Ralph and Maude.

The early inclination of James A. Morrison was toward the profession of agriculture, in the practice of which, as a farm hand, he earned his first money. He was thus employed when the seething discontent between the North and South culminated in the Civil War, and September 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being composed of 960 men. Transported in stock cars to Louisville, Ky., the regiment at once started after General Bragg, on the way encountering a fight at Perryville, and thereafter continuing the long march from Louisville to Nashville, Tenn., which consumed the greater part of two months. Arriving at Nashville, Mr. Morrison fell ill with malarial fever caused by exposure, and was sent to Hospital No. 16, at Nashville, remaining there until March, 1863. After an examination of all inmates of the hospital it was ordered that all unable to serve within six months be sent to their respective States, and Mr. Morrison was sent to Chicago, where, after a few months, he was again examined and owing to continued disability, was transferred to the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, from which he was discharged July 5, 1865, by general order No. 116.

After the war Mr. Morrison continued to farm in Fulton County until 1883, when he re-



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turned to Ipava and engaged as a clerk in a grocery store. He was connected with mercantile affairs until 1890, and then started the business with which he has since been identified. He carries a stock of pianos, organs, stringed instruments and music and in addition maintains a sewing machine, carpet and rug department. A liberal income is derived also from a repair department, special facilities having been provided for the repair of musical instruments and machines, and for the renovating and cleaning of carpets and rugs. The trade extends for several miles into the surrounding country and, through excellence of management and adaptiveness to various tastes, a considerable trade has been localized which else had drifted to larger cities of the State.

On March 28, 1873, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Sarah Musgrove, who died in 1882, leaving two children—J. C., a resident of Rock Island, Ill., and Mary, a stenographer in the office of the Occidental Insurance Company, at Springfield, this State. Two of the children died in infancy—Luella and Samuel. In 1893 Mr. Morrison married Mrs. Mary A. Kost, widow of William Kost. Of this union there were two children, of whom Marvin died in September, 1894, and Quinn was born in July, 1898. Politically Mr. Morrison is a Republican, and he has held many local offices, including that of Police Magistrate four years and Collector and Assessor several terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, also the Grand Army of the Republic. Since early manhood he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the past fifteen years has been choir master of the same. He is a high-minded and public-spirited gentleman, an excellent business man and a faithful friend. His various experiences have left him a wiser and more useful citizen, the possessor of treasured memories, of which the most inspiring was viewing the homely, exalted face of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, as the victim of unfounded fury lay in his last sleep at Chicago.

MORSE, James E., for twenty years a prosperous farmer in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Jerusalem, N. Y., on May 8, 1834, a son of John and Emeline (Briggs) Morse, both natives of New York State, where the former was born in 1807 and the latter in 1805. John Morse, also a farmer by occupation, settled in Illinois in 1852, locating in Fulton County, where he bought a farm consisting of 160 acres in Union Township, where he followed his customary vocation during the remainder of his life, dying April 28, 1877. To them were born four children, as follows: James, Mary, Martha and Leonard. The father of this family was a man of notable energy and thrifty habits, and his sterling traits of character were recognized by all. In political action he was a Democrat and in religious belief a Presbyterian.

The early education of James E. Morse was received in the schools of Goshen, Ind., which was the first home of his parents in the West, and he spent his youth in making himself useful on the paternal farm, and until well advanced in middle life he carried on farming in Illinois. In 1880 he moved to Kansas and after farming in that State two years changed his residence to Iowa, where he remained until 1886, when he settled down permanently in the locality where he still follows his lifelong pursuit. His farm is situated in Union Township and consists of 180 acres.

In Union Township, Fulton County, on October 25, 1857, Mr. Morse was joined in wedlock with Mary Kutchler, a daughter of John and Sophia (Vanati) Kutchler, who was born in Greenspond, N. J., on May 30, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Morse became the parents of four children, namely: Emma, John, Edward and Jeanette. In politics Mr. Morse is a follower of the Democratic party and fraternally is identified with the A. F. and A. M. He is a careful, systematic and painstaking farmer and his labors have been attended with deserved success. As a man he enjoys the respect of all with whom his dealings bring him in contact, and as a citizen his record is that of a useful member of the community.

MOSHER, Joseph J., who was formerly engaged in farming in the vicinity of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., but now a prosperous real-estate dealer in the city of Cuba, was born there June 6, 1836, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Ackerson) Mosher, natives of Maine and Ohio, respectively. Joseph Mosher went from Maine to Ohio at an early period. There he married and in 1829 settled in Putman Township, Fulton County, where he entered a quarter section of land in Section 18 of that township, and where he lived and later carried on farming and stock-raising.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, in boyhood receiving his training in the public schools of the vicinity. As he grew up he applied himself successfully to farming, continuing this occupation until a few years ago, when he abandoned it and devoted his attention to real estate, selling lots and lands. In 1877 he bought eighty acres of military bounty land within the city limits of Cuba, on which he made improvements. The property was first owned in 1818 by Daniel Morgan, but Mr. Mosher purchased it from the Harmison estate. He is also the owner of 150 acres in Section 6, Putman Township; sixty acres in Section 14; fifty acres in Section 22, and has 800 acres in South Dakota, making his real-estate holdings over 1,000 acres, besides considerable property in Cuba. He now rents all of his farming property and whatever business he does is in the line of home lots and western lands.

On January 28, 1857, Mr. Mosher was united in marriage with Harriet R. Hill, who was born in the State of New York. Six children

resulted from this union, namely: Charles; Jerome, who died aged thirty-five years; Fred; Helen; Catherine (Mrs. S. C. Duffie), who with her family resides with her father, and Mary (Mrs. Leroy Millard), residing in Cuba.

Politically Mr. Mosher is an Independent, voting for the men and measures he thinks to be the best interest of all the people, and in his religious relations is a member of the Christian Church.

MOWERY, M. T., who as farmer and merchant has been favorably known to the people of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., for many years, was born in that town in 1855, a son of Jacob and Mary (Henderson) Mowery, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. Jacob Mowery was among the pioneers of Fulton County, having located in the town of Cuba about the year 1830. At first he followed the occupation of a blacksmith and was afterwards engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on the parental farm and obtained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In early manhood he applied himself to individual farming and continued in that pursuit until 1897, when he purchased the Bolton grocery concern in Cuba, which he conducted for three years. He afterwards devoted his attention to farming for a like period, when he again left the farm and bought out the Mosher Brothers' Hardware Store in Cuba. This he conducted until 1905, when he disposed of the business to Putman Brothers. He owns a farm of 143 acres, which is partly situated within the town limits, and on which is a coal mine operated by Applegate & Lewis. He is also interested in farm property in Cass Township.

In 1885 Mr. Mowery was joined in wedlock with Emma Siever, who was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, and two children have been the offspring of their union, namely: Mabel (Mrs. Allbright) and Charles Jacob. Mr. Mowery has represented his ward in the Cuba City Council and fraternally is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

MUMMERT, Andrew.—During 1905 the retired colony of Astoria was augmented by the arrival of Andrew Mummert, whose activities have been centered in Fulton County since the close of the Civil War, and whose career is expressive of the possibilities of country life when directed by a well-trained mind, an earnest purpose and a keen appreciation of its benefits and prerogatives. Mr. Mummert represents a widely known family in this part of the State, and one which, since an early period in American history, has been identified with York County, Pa., where he was born April 18, 1857. He is one of the thirteen children of Jonas and Elizabeth (Stremmel) Mummert, both natives of the county just mentioned and farmers by occupation.

Jonas Mummert passed the early years of his

life on the farm in York County purchased by his father upon his arrival from Holland, and which still is owned by members of the family. He was born in 1818 and in 1839 married and settled on a farm of his own in the same county. Many-sided and ambitious, he eventually embarked also in the grist and lumber mill business, in time shipping a car of grain to Baltimore twice a week. Contracting the Western fever, he disposed of his farm and mills after the war and upon his arrival with his family in Woodland Township in 1865, purchased 300 acres of land, half of which was under heavy timber growth. Clearing the timber, he erected the substantial brick house which still indicates the enterprise and prosperity of the proprietor, and to which have been added modern barns, fences and other general improvements. To some extent he followed general farming, but he was specially interested in stock, and felt a commendable pride in his Clyde and other draft horses. He realized the best thus far known in agricultural surroundings and at the time of his death, in 1874, left an estate rich in association, fertility and possibility. John, his oldest son, lives in Astoria; George is a farmer in Woodland Township; Conrad is a resident of Iowa; Amanda died in York County at the age of five years; Cornelius lives on the home farm; Jonas lives in Iowa; Polly became the wife of Jesse Amick and lives in Missouri; Moses is a farmer in Iowa; Lizzie became the wife of Michael Lehman, of Astoria; Andrew lives in Astoria; Barbara is the wife of Rev. E. Eshelman, of Avon, Ill.; Lucy died in York County at the age of three years; Savilla is the wife of H. Duple, of Decatur, Ill., and an infant died unnamed. The death of little Lucy was particularly affecting, and the occasion one of the saddest in the family history. Lucy was a ray of human sunshine and was exceedingly bright and advanced for her age. The day before her death her mother was holding her in her arms, when she called out to her father, who was entering the house, and asked him to take her, remarking, "It may be the last time, as I am going to die tomorrow." No seriousness was attached to her remark until the morning of the following day at 11 o'clock, when the child life went out in reality, leaving those who loved her in almost uncontrollable grief.

Andrew Mummert was nine years old when he came to Fulton County and he remained with his parents until his seventeenth year, when he started out on his own responsibility as a farm hand. Three years later he felt sufficiently prosperous to embark in matrimony, and July 18, 1878, married Sarah Hann, who was born in Astoria Township, March 4, 1857, and who died March 20, 1901. There was one child of this union, Dolly, who is the wife of Guy Mooney, of Chicago. The second marriage of Mr. Mummert occurred February 12, 1902, to Laura McClelland, born in Astoria Township September 9, 1865. After his first mar-



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riage Mr. Mummert worked in the coal mines for three years, then invested in 100 acres of land in Astoria Township, formerly owned by Henry Schusler. Five years later he bought eighty acres, and after another five-year period another eighty acres, finally disposing of forty acres and purchasing an additional sixty acres. He now owns 260 acres in Sections 26 and 35, Astoria Township. Within the past few years he has not been actively engaged in farming, and at present has a man on his property.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Mummert has rendered signal service to his township as a member of the Board of Highway Commissioners, and during his term of office the roads have been much improved and a number of bridges erected. He also served as Supervisor two years and in the spring of 1906 was elected a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Mummert represents the substantial and reliable element of the town and county, and his life affords an example of moderation, thrift and public-spiritedness.

MUMMERT, John.—Horticultural science, than which no broader or more fascinating pursuit is open to the student landsman, has an intelligent and resourceful exponent in John Mummert, whose activities long since have passed the experimental stage and developed into one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in Fulton County. Born in York County, Pa., March 18, 1848, Mr. Mummert is a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Stremmel) Mummert, natives of the same State and county, and Fulton County pioneers of 1865.

Mr. Mummert remained under the paternal roof in Pennsylvania until his twenty-first year, when he was united in marriage to Rebecca Krout, a native also of York County, born July 15, 1843. He continued to farm in the Quaker State until 1869, when, hearing favorable reports from his family, which had preceded him in 1865, he came to Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., July 12, and for four years followed the bricklayer's and mason's trade. He then turned his attention to farming until 1877, and for the following two years worked on the railroad as a section hand. His next occupation was coal mining, in which he was engaged until 1882, when he sold his farm and bought ten acres of land in the outskirts of Astoria, upon which he since has engaged in fruit-raising on an extensive scale. He has made a practical study of his chosen occupation and has accomplished results which have gained him a reputation for originality, insight and resource. It is doubtful if any home in the county has more beautiful or artistic surroundings, as the owner has a keen eye for natural effects and thoroughly understands the scenic value of plants, shrubs, trees and vines. The sojourner within his gates is refreshed by the spirit of harmony in arrangement and coloring, the attention to minute details and the variety of useful and beautiful growths possible of encouragement in the Central West.

In political affiliation Mr. Mummert is true to the traditions of his family and votes the Democratic ticket. In addition to official honors tendered him in the past, he now is serving on the board of city fathers of Astoria. He has various gifts which do not find expression in his immediate environment, one of which is auctioneering, which he conducts with vigor, tact and great persuasiveness. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mummert—Dora, wife of Lincoln Wilson, of Woodland Township.

MUMMEY, Charles W.—The impression seems well founded that among the sturdy upbuilders of the region west of the Alleghanies such accessories as ancestors or family traditions count for little as a community asset. There is something about the prairies that makes a man want to rely upon himself, to develop his latent forces and relegate to a respectful distance the deeds of his forefathers, which might overshadow or interfere with the workings of his own individual destiny. Nevertheless, no class of men are more appreciative of creditable forefathers, or more ready to do honor to the qualities which brought them to the front in the times in which they lived. An instance at hand is Charles W. Mumme, a man of wide experience and pronounced usefulness; an intelligent, wide-awake factor in the commercial life of Farmington, and one of the most successful hardware merchants in Fulton County.

The traits of four nationalities have filtered into the makeup of Mr. Mumme—English, Welsh, French and German—and he claims kinship with men prominent as civilians and warriors in early colonial times. His paternal great-grandfather, Christopher Mumme, a native of Maryland, served during the Revolutionary War under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, so named because the Indians could never find him sleeping. He rounded out eighty years of existence, as did also his son, John Mumme, the grandfather of Charles W. John Mumme moved at a very early day to Morgan County, Ohio, took up land, which he improved, and where he passed the rest of his life. Two of his brothers, Joshua and Samuel, served under General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812. Mr. Mumme married a Miss Hammond, who was born in Virginia, and whose mother, Ursula (Barnett) Hammond, was of French nativity. Mr. Barnett, father of Ursula, came to America with the Marquis de Montcalm and fought with him against General Wolfe at the fall of Quebec. At her father's house Ursula met both the French Marquis de La Fayette and Gen. George Washington. The Hammonds were of English descent and remote bearers of the name lived in the shadow of the British throne.

David and Sarah W. (Smith) Mumme, parents of Charles W., were born in Virginia, the former in 1819 and the latter in 1824. David was a very early settler of Morgan County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer merchant. For years he did an extensive business in McCon-

nellsville, handling large quantities of produce, which he shipped down the river in flatboats. He was prominent as a member of the Whig party and at one time was a candidate for the Legislature. Eventually he removed to Kansas, his death occurring in his home at Milton, Sumner County, that State, in 1887. His first wife died in 1847, leaving three sons, of whom Charles W. is the only survivor. Mr. Mummey married as his second wife Martha Strong, of Morgan County, Ohio, who died in Kansas in 1886. Of this union there were twelve children, five of whom are living. Mr. Mummey was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and fraternally was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

When old enough to make his labor of use Charles Mummey began to work in his father's store in Ohio, and in time was sent down the river with flatboats loaded with produce. For many years he followed the river, and in 1864 became a pilot on a boat engaged in carrying supplies of all kinds for the Government between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. He also transported mules and soldiers by the thousand to the Union armies in the South. Eventually he became captain of the steamboat Emma Graham, and upon resuming land occupations engaged in the manufacture of petroleum products, in which he subsequently failed. He then dealt in pork with fair success and finally entered the employ of a wholesale grocery concern, for which he traveled from coast to coast for thirty-three years. He also traveled for Bell, Conard & Company, of Chicago, for fourteen years, and for Charles J. Off, of Peoria, this State, for four years. About 1885 he settled in Farmington, where he since has been very successful in the hardware and agricultural business.

Mr. Mummey adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and besides holding other offices, has been Justice of the Peace for the past two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. January 18, 1862, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Brown, who was born May 10, 1841, within a mile of McConnellsville, where Mr. Mummey himself was born, January 19, 1840. Mrs. Mummey was a daughter of Simkin H. Brown, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and granddaughter of George Brown, who came from Ireland. Simkin Brown married Jane Graham, also of Harrison County. He was a prominent Democrat in Ohio and died in Morgan County in 1888, his wife surviving him for ten years. To Mr. and Mrs. Mummey have been born the following named children: Mary V., wife of Paul R. Murray, of New Philadelphia, Ohio; Anna, wife of James Robb, of Farmington; William H., a resident of Minonk, Ill.; Charles B., who died in September, 1904, at the age of thirty; Frank, who married Leona Allen, and lived in Southwest Virginia; Albert V., a resident of La Junta, Colo.; Alice L., a resident of Farmington, Ill.; Edith, who died

at the age of eight years; Harry, a resident of Farmington, and two children, who died in infancy. Mr. Mummey is one of the substantial and well balanced men of the community, an earnest promoter of all that tends to the enlightenment and happiness of the community and a believer in the doctrines of fairness and integrity who never fails to follow his own teachings.

MUNGER, Edwin, favorably known as Manager of the Alexander Lumber Company, of Canton, Ill., was born in Albany, N. Y., August 11, 1849, a son of Henry F. and Agnes (McFarland) Munger, of whom the former was born in Columbia County, N. Y., and the latter in Scotland.

In youth the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public schools of Detroit, Mich., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He started in the lumber business about the year 1872, with H. F. Getchel & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, with whom he remained seven years, being subsequently connected for a like period with the Clinton Lumber Company. His next ten years were spent with the S. K. Martin Lumber Company, of Chicago. This connection terminated in 1898, and since that period he has been associated with the Alexander Lumber Company at Chicago and other points. In February, 1902, he located as the representative of this company in Canton.

On July 5, 1871, Mr. Munger was united in marriage with Mary Murray, who was born in Fairfield, Iowa, and received her early education in Polk County, that State. The children resulting from this union who still survive are: Herman, Frederick, Clarence, Caswell, Bessy and Nellie.

In politics Mr. Munger is a supporter of the Republican party, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and I. O. R. M. Mr. Munger has, during his comparatively brief residence in Canton, acquired an excellent reputation throughout the community as a capable and reliable business man, and a useful and worthy citizen.

MURPHY, Albert T., formerly a prominent and successful merchant of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., but now living in retirement in that town, was born in Lincoln County, Ohio, on July 13, 1838. He is a son of Solomon and Martha (McKilney) Murphy, natives of Ohio. The father settled in Fulton County in 1853, locating in Cass Township, where he successfully followed farming during the remainder of his life. He died in June, 1876, and his wife passed away in 1854.

Albert T. Murphy was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools of Ohio. From early manhood until 1876 he was engaged in farming. In that year he abandoned farm work, moved to Cuba and



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entered into the grain and cattle business. In 1882 he engaged in the hardware trade, dealing in agricultural implements, vehicles, etc., but still continued for several years in the grain and cattle line. He disposed of the latter interest in 1890 and sold his hardware store in 1902. Since that period he has lived in retirement.

On January 26, 1861, Mr. Murphy was joined in wedlock with Hannah Baughfman, who was born in Fulton County and is a daughter of Henry and Maria (Baughfman) Baughfman, natives of Virginia. Seven children were the offspring of this union, as follows: Cora (Mrs. Herfert); Maggie (Mrs. Hill); Etta (Mrs. Smith); Anna (Mrs. Moss); Gertrude; Henry and Charles R.

In politics Mr. Murphy was a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served for two terms as Collector of Putman Township, Fulton County. Fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. He is a man of high character and has always lived an honorable life. All who enjoy his acquaintance recognize his worthy traits, and regard him with respect and esteem.

MURPHY, George, a well known and popular hotel-keeper of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Cuba, Ill., on October 20, 1865, and received his early mental training in the public schools of his native town. He is a son of Milton and Clementine (Murphy) Murphy, natives of Ohio. At the age of twenty-three years the subject of this sketch engaged in the manufacture of building brick in Cuba, Ill., and continued in this occupation for sixteen years. He then sold his plant and was engaged for three years in the ice business. At the end of this period, in February, 1905, he bought the hotel known for twenty-seven years as the "Cuba House," and which formerly belonged to his brother, "Si" Murphy. To this hotel, which is now called the "New Cuba House," Mr. Murphy has built an addition containing eight rooms upstairs, and underneath a barber shop, wash-room and a dining room, eighteen by sixty feet in extent.

On September 1, 1889, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Mary Serena Bishop, who was born in Putman Township, Fulton County. Three children—Ralph, Hazel and Oscar—resulted from this union. Fraternally Mr. Murphy is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. He possesses, in a notable degree, the qualities so essential to a successful public host—keen judgment, affability, courtesy and geniality of temperament.

MURPHY, John P., one of the leading plumbers of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of Ireland, born in Queens County, July 25, 1866, the son of James M. and Kate (Phelan) Murphy. Mr. Murphy received a common school education in his native land, where he also thoroughly learned his trade, and in 1889 emi-

grated to the United States. He first settled in Quincy, Ill., where he attended the Gem City Business College, and thus prepared himself to become an independent member of any community in which he might settle. Several years afterward he located in Canton, forming a partnership in the plumbing business with J. B. Buckley, under the firm name of Buckley & Murphy. Since the severance of that connection he has conducted an independent business and his reliable work and courteous ways have developed it to goodly proportions.

On June 26, 1898, Mr. Murphy married Miss Minnie Webster, daughter of Chauncey Webster, a well known retired merchant of Canton. They have had two children—Lawrence W., seven years of age, and Robert E., now an infant of eight months. Mr. Murphy is independent in politics, but as a Catholic conforms to the religion of his forefathers. His wife is a Baptist. In his fraternal associations he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. All in all, he is a shrewd, reliable, progressive and honorable man, a most creditable representative of the skilled workman and business man, and a striking example of the success of the Irish-American. His handsome and tastefully furnished residence on North First Avenue indicates a generous thoughtfulness for those dependent upon him, which is a typical trait of the best citizenship of his adopted country.

MURPHY, Joseph L. (deceased), former lawyer of Canton, Ill., and an extensive landowner, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., July 12, 1833, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Fitzpatrick) Murphy, both natives of Queens County, Ireland. The father was a cousin of Sir Edward Fitzpatrick, and the family traced their ancestry to the "Black Knights." The grandparents were James and Bridget (Wheeler) Murphy, the former a large and powerful man physically and a business man of Queens County, Ireland, as well as a wealthy landowner.

The father of the subject of this sketch, who was a farmer, went to Belfast, in the north of Ireland, to marry the lady to whom he was engaged. Everything was ready for the wedding, but after he arrived his fiancée, who was the oldest of the family, refused to carry out the marriage contract because he was a farmer. A younger daughter then spoke up and said she would take her sister's place. The offer was promptly accepted, the marriage contract was signed, the wedding ceremony performed and the couple lived a happy life. The grandfather Fitzpatrick was an excise officer under the British government in the days of George III., and Mr. Murphy retains the parchment commission of his ancestor.

Richard and Elizabeth (Fitzpatrick) Murphy came to Illinois in 1839. At that time they were the parents of six children, of whom three sons were deceased, while three daughters—Mary,

Ellen and Anna—accompanied their parents to their adopted country. Of these Ellen died in youth in Joshua Township; Mary died in Quincy, Ill., about fifteen years ago, having inherited a large fortune from an uncle, with whom she had lived, and leaving the same at her death to her brother and two sisters, and Anna E. became the wife of James Hopkins, now deceased, and is now living in Quincy. After arrival at St. Louis the family proceeded up the Illinois, landing at Copperas Creek, Fulton County. Here Mr. Murphy built a camp-fire and, leaving his family, walked in company with a Mr. Doolittle to Canton. Being favorably impressed by the town, he returned to Copperas Creek and brought his family to Canton, which became their home for a time. Later they removed to St. Augustine, near the northwest corner of the county, where Mr. Murphy was engaged in teaching school for a year, but returning in the fall of 1840, bought a farm seven miles northwest of Canton, to which he made additions until he became the owner of 205 acres, and there he died on Christmas Day, 1850, and was buried at St. Augustine. Mr. Murphy (the father) was a Latin and Greek scholar, a Catholic in religious belief and a Democrat in political affiliation. Two children were born to him and his wife after their arrival in the United States—Joseph L., the subject of this sketch, and Louisa, a daughter, who is still living in the city of Quincy. The mother died in 1870 at the home of the son, Joseph L.

In youth Joseph L. Murphy received his educational training in the district schools of Joshua Township, and under charge of his father and other teachers. Full of boyish energy, on one occasion he joined two of his schoolmates on Christmas Day in barring out a teacher who was not popular with his pupils and had refused to give them a Christmas holiday. He also attended the "Dayton School," in Quincy, where he had as fellow students the sons of ex-Governor John Wood, of that city. Later he spent some time at the Magee College, in Missouri, but on leaving school began the study of medicine with a Dr. Fitzgerald, who had been ordained a priest in Ireland, but having retired from the priesthood, had adopted the medical profession. Dr. Fitzgerald was a man of learning and a cultivated linguist, having command of eight languages. The practice of surgery not proving attractive to Mr. Murphy, he entered upon the study of law with Warren & Wheat, a prominent law firm of the city of Quincy. In the meantime he was offered a position by a wealthy aunt in the East, who desired his aid in looking after her business affairs, but after a trial of three months, not being pleased with his employment, returned to Illinois, resumed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1863. In 1865 he began practice in the city of Canton, which he continued alone for twenty years, when he formed a partnership with Gilbert L. Miller, who had formerly studied in his office, and at the time was prac-

ticing in Springfield, Ill. After four years this connection was dissolved by Mr. Murphy's retirement from practice on account of ill health and because of the large private interests outside of his profession which demanded his attention. He then turned his attention seriously to real estate, his first investment in this line (years before) being a little brick house in Swan's Addition to the city of Canton. This was followed by the purchase of 1,600 acres of script lands in Iowa at eighty cents per acre, the titles being based on soldiers' warrants. At the time of his death he was still owner of 640 acres of these lands, which had appreciated in value until they were worth sixty dollars per acre, besides city property in Rock Rapids, Ia. He was also the owner of 1,450 acres in Minnesota, 250 acres in Fulton County, Ill., and considerable property in the cities of Canton and Quincy, Ill. One of his most profitable real-estate enterprises in Canton was what was known as J. L. Murphy's Addition to the city. During the later years of his life he disposed of a considerable part of his original real-estate holdings, both in farm lands and city property.

In politics Mr. Murphy was a leading Republican, and was honored with a seat in the National Convention which met at Baltimore in 1864 and nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second Presidential term. Locally he served as a Justice of the Peace for several terms in the late 'sixties, was Mayor of Canton in 1871-2, and was Alderman from the Fourth Ward in 1880. Reared as a Catholic, according to the faith of his parents, he was yet a liberal supporter of all Christian denominations. In 1880 Mr. Murphy was initiated as a member of the Masonic fraternity, becoming identified with Canton Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter R. A. M., and Knights Templar Commandery. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Murphy, who remained unmarried, traveled quite extensively in the later years of his life, and was brought in contact with many distinguished men. His death occurred at his home in Canton, Ill., on the 28th of January, 1907. Tall and fine-looking physically, the character of the deceased was in keeping with his outward appearance, so suggestive both of energy and balance; for he was a man of generous impulse and public spirit, deeply interested in the advancement of the community, and his activity in its best progress was always guided by sound sense and broad judgment.

MURPHY, J. W., a well known farmer in Section 24, Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township in 1857, a son of Abraham and Sarah (Henderson) Murphy, natives of Fulton County. The grandfather, William Murphy, was one of the early settlers of Fulton County and carried on farming in Cass Township, Section 24, until he died. In boyhood the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the district school in his



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neighborhood and in early manhood applied himself to farming and stock-raising, which he has since followed. In 1894 he purchased 215 acres of land in Section 24, Cass Township, and has built and remodeled until his residence premises present an attractive appearance.

In 1881 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Ann Deakin, who was born in Fulton County, and six children have resulted from this union, namely: L. E., C. D., Alta May, Ray, Marie and Ruth. Mr. Murphy has served the township as School Director and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

MURPHY, Milton, a retired farmer, whose life in Fulton County, Ill., covers a period of nearly three-score and ten years, and whose immediate ancestors were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of that region, was born in Cass Township, Fulton County, January 13, 1838, a son of William and Margaret (Artman) Murphy, of whom the former was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Kentucky. William Murphy, whose occupation was that of a farmer, came to Fulton County with his parents when quite young. The family remained a short time in the East and settled in Fulton County in 1831, the journey westward being made by wagon, together with other immigrants. The Murphy family settled on a tract of land in Section 13, Cass Township, a mile and a half from Cuba, Ill., their nearest neighbor being Abraham Baughman, a well known pioneer, whose home was four miles distant. There Mr. Murphy pre-empted eighty acres of land, going to the Government Land Office at Quincy, Ill., in order to secure the title. At a late period he acquired forty acres more by purchase. On the homestead claim William Murphy built a log cabin and lived in it until he was able to put up a more comfortable dwelling. All other necessary improvements were made by him, and here he carried on farming up to the time of his death. Shortly after settling there he was drafted to serve in the Black Hawk War. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and one daughter, of whom but one (the subject of this sketch) now survives.

In boyhood Milton Murphy attended school in a log house, without a brick, nail or window-sash in its construction, light being afforded by glass fixed in the crevice of a split log. He remained with his parents until he entered his twentieth year, and then rented a farm, which he cultivated for five years. At the end of that period he bought 120 acres in Section 11, Cass Township, on which he made most of the improvements, afterward purchasing forty acres more. There for fourteen years he carried on farming during the summer and dug coal in winter time. He and his wife were involved in the Chatsworth disaster. In 1892 he bought a lot in Cuba, Ill., on which he built a residence, which he has since occupied as his home.

The marriage of Mr. Murphy took place in Cass Township on March 19, 1857, to Clementine Murphy, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of Solomon and Martha (McKinney) Murphy. Her parents moved from Ohio to Fulton County in 1853 and settled in Cass Township, where her father bought and operated a farm. Milton Murphy and his wife were blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living, namely: George B., of Cuba, Ill.; William S.; Eddie Ross, of Bushnell, Ill.; Albert E., of Cuba, Ill.; Cyrus A., who lives in Canton, Ill.; Phoebe A. (Mrs. Mosher); Martha M. (Mrs. Brown), of Cuba, Ill.; and Emma E. (Mrs. Deakin). In politics Mr. Murphy is a Democrat. For sixteen years he held the office of Justice of the Peace of Cass Township, and has served as a member of the Cuba Town Board. He is a man of high character and commands the respect and confidence of all classes.

MYERS, John Henry.—John Henry Myers and the farm upon which he lives in Union Township have developed together, and the evolving of the former from a crude, irresponsible lad into an intelligent and wide-awake exponent of twentieth century agriculture, is not more pronounced than is the transformation which has come over this landmark among farms in Fulton County. Mr. Myers was a small boy when he came with the other members of his family from Franklin County, Pa., where he was born February 26, 1845, and where also were born his parents, John F. and Mary (Miller) Myers, the former in 1798 and the latter in 1800. The elder Myers had the stamina and perseverance necessary for successful pioneering, and although not among the very early arrivals, he took up the burden of land cultivation under the unfavorable conditions of fully half a century ago, converting his opportunity into the splendid property now owned and operated by his son, John Henry.

To the original property of his sire John Henry Myers has added from time to time, and now owns 280 acres of fine, fertile land in Union Township. He has one of the best homes and most profitable farms in the county. Surrounding him are evidences of a refined and progressive mind, and an appreciation of those life accessories which, while equal to those to be found in the cities, are happily destitute of the accompaniments of feverish hurry and competition. Mr. Myers in youth had the advantages of the country schools, which training in later life has been augmented by constant reading of books and magazines. He is one of the well posted men of his neighborhood and has well defined views upon all subjects which engage the popular attention. Around him has gathered an interesting family of seven children: Mary S., Della E., Clay, Gertrude M., Frank P., Roy and Lena P. Before her marriage Mrs. Myers was Mary M. Schneider, and her birth occurred in Union

County, Pa., July 19, 1848. The marriage ceremony was performed in Ellisville, Fulton County, February 14, 1867.

In political affiliation Mr. Myers is a Republican, and while ignoring most political opportunities, he has served several years as a member of the School Board. In religion he is identified with the German Baptist Church, with which his family has been connected for many years. He is one of the most successful and enterprising general farmers that his township has produced, and is held in high esteem by appreciators of material, moral and intellectual worth.

MYERS, William D., an enterprising and progressive citizen of Canton, Ill., who owns and operates a coal mine just west of St. David doing business under the name of the Buckheart Mine, was born in the city where he now lives, in 1871. He is a son of Johnson J. and Mary E. (Amsley) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, the birthplace of both parents being Mercersburg. Johnson Myers came to Canton, Ill., at the close of the Civil War, in which he served as a private in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, throughout the conflict. By trade he was a tailor, and was engaged in that occupation in Canton until the time of his death in 1878. In early youth William D. Myers received his education in the Canton public schools, and his first work was with the Central Union Telephone Company of Canton, by which he was employed for six years. In 1902 he became superintendent of a coal mine near the city, acting in behalf of the Canton Coal Company, and in 1904 he bought this property, and operated the mine until abandoned in December, 1905. On November 16, 1906, he purchased from Whitebreast Fuel Company their mine, known as Mine D, located one mile west of St. David, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He employs from fifty to sixty men and mines about 200 tons of coal per day, work being done at present on vein No. 5, which has a thickness of four feet and eight inches.

Mr. Myers is a man of good business qualifications and diligent application to the details of his work. He is full of energy and perseverance, and his labors are attended by profitable results. He has many friends and is fraternally affiliated with the B. P. O. E., K. of P., M. W. A. and C. of H.

NAGEL, George (deceased).—Of those sons of Germany who contributed to the early upbuilding of Canton, and who eventually retired to watch from secluded homes the labors of those who succeeded them in the race, mention is due George Nagel, who, in 1859, established a grocery and bakery which he conducted for many years. Mr. Nagel, who died February 27, 1903, was born in Germany June 17, 1834, and came to America at the age of twenty. For a time he lived in the city of New York, later tak-

ing up his residence in St. Louis, and still later spending some time in both Springfield and Lincoln, Ill. In the latter town he married Mary A. Morrow, who died in 1864, leaving three children: George, living in Iowa; Charles, who is engaged in the hotel business at Oxnard, Cal.; and Mary, living in Los Angeles, Cal. At Brooklyn, N. Y., in January, 1865, Mr. Nagel married Kathrina Friedly, also a native of Germany. Mr. Nagel having gone to Germany for his bride, and of this union the following children survive: Christina; Mrs. Alexander Strong, and Mrs. Henry Hunter, of Canton; and Mrs. Louis Hohn, wife of a physician of Guthrie, Okla.

Thrice during his life did Mr. Nagel return to his native land, and while there renewed the friendships of his boyhood days, and came back with keener appreciation of the opportunities afforded him on this side of the water. He was an honest and fair-minded man, an excellent baker and obliging grocer, and in his immediate family was the recipient of a wealth of affection, sympathy and confidence. The deceased was a Republican, but never desired public office. He had been a Mason in his younger years, but for the last thirty years of his life had paid little attention to anything not pertaining to his family and business. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member.

NAPPIN, Ira.—A striking illustration of what perseverance, constancy, sobriety, industry and self-reliance will accomplish, when combined with a high sense of moral responsibility, is found in the career of the worthy citizen of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., whose name stands at the head of this sketch, and who has steadfastly adhered to his occupation of wagon-making in one place for more than thirty years. In this quality of constancy, fixedness of purpose, the undeviating pursuit of a plan of action, is contained the secret of success in multitudes of cases, and to this, in conjunction with the other sterling traits already mentioned, is attributable the creditable and successful career of Ira Nappin.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Canada, born in Sterling, Ontario, on December 22, 1838, the son of David and Cynthia (Guernsey) Nappin, his father having been born in Canada, and his mother in the State of Vermont. During the greater portion of his life David Nappin was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in this occupation was remarkably successful. He was a man of notable energy, strong character and upright dealing. He died in 1841 on his farm, to which he had devoted many years of careful toil. His wife, formerly Cynthia Guernsey, was a member of one of the families which settled in Canada about the close of the Revolutionary War. She was a woman of superior qualities, a devoted and faithful helpmeet and a kind and considerate mother.

The early education of Ira Nappin was obtained in the district schools of Canada, and after his marriage he started a wagon-shop, which he conducted for a short time, when he sold out and was engaged in the grocery business for about two years. Then selling his grocery he engaged in business in the wagon-shop with which his brother David was connected, and in which he has continued for more than thirty years. It is located on Fort Street, one block west of Main Street, in Farmington, in a building originally erected for the manufacture of plows. Mr. Nappin has a very complete equipment, including all utensils requisite in a shop of this kind, and has enjoyed a profitable patronage from the beginning of his operations.

On September 27, 1866, Mr. Nappin was united in marriage with Emily Harris, who was born in Farmington, Ill., and there in girlhood received her mental training in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Nappin have been born seven children: Catherine, Harry, Amelia, Willard, Edna, George and Adelaide. The mother of this family was born in the house now occupied by them, which was built by her father, John S. Harris, about the year 1850. It is a spacious and commodious residence of the old colonial type, which the builders aimed to imitate, and with some changes would be a very attractive and comfortable home. About the time of its erection Mr. Harris built five similar dwellings of which this is the largest, containing ten or twelve rooms. Mr. Harris and his wife, Prudence (Griffin) Harris, were married at Chestertown, Md., and, after living for a time in Montgomery County, Ohio, moved in a covered wagon to Farmington, Ill., in 1837. The former was a miller by trade, and on arriving at Farmington his first work was to build a flouring mill, which was long known as "the old mill". He was accounted a wealthy man for those days. His death occurred November 24, 1864. Nathaniel Harris, the grandfather of Prudence (Griffin) Harris (but who was no relation to John S. Harris), was born at Powhatan Court House, Va., August 26, 1759. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, fought in the battle of Guilford, N. C., and died at Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., August 12, 1849, at the age of eighty-nine years and seventeen days.

In politics, Mr. Nappin, although at present not actively interested, is a supporter of the policies of the Democratic party, and keeps himself well informed concerning public affairs. He was a member of the Town Board when the Farmington Water-works were built. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is regarded as one of the most substantial, reliable and useful citizens of Farmington.

NEBERGALL, J. H., who is successfully engaged in farming one mile north of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that vicinity in 1851, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Hess) Nebergall, the former a native of Ohio, and

the latter of Pennsylvania. Philip Nebergall settled in Fulton County in 1844, locating in Cass Township, where he bought 120 acres of land of John Orwig, on which he successfully carried on farming, working also at his trade of cooper.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and has always been engaged in farming. About 1893 he purchased of John A. Gray 114 acres of land a mile north of Cuba, Fulton County, where he has since followed general farming, devoting considerable attention, also, to stock-raising. Under a portion of his farm there runs a thick vein of valuable coal. His sons are engaged in the butchering business in Decatur, Ill., where they have conducted two markets since 1900.

In 1873 Mr. Nebergall was united in marriage with Miss Kirby, who was born in the State of Ohio, and of this union have been born three children, namely: Don E., Minnie M. and Harry L. Mr. Nebergall is a painstaking and thorough-going farmer, and his labors are attended by deserved success.

NEGLY, J. H.—The establishers of the Negly family in America and their immediate successors were intimately connected with the early history of Pennsylvania, contributing to its commercial growth as agriculturists, millers and merchants and to its religious development as clergymen and reformers. From peaceful households some went forth as soldiers of the Revolution, stacking their muskets upon many a battlefield, and returning after weary years to find their homes devastated and their loved ones scattered. The progenitors of J. H. Negly, a farmer of Fairview Township, were his parents, Jacob and Mary (Bowermaster) Negly, both of German descent, and the former a blacksmith as well as farmer. This couple had the following children: John, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Elijah, Daniel, Barbara B. and Joseph B. Of these Jacob, the father of J. H. Negly, married Rose Angle, also of German descent, and during his active life was a farmer and preacher in the German Baptist Church. Jacob Negly came to Illinois in 1844 and bought 160 acres of land in Fairview Township, thereafter tilling the same and preaching in the township for several years. He lived to an advanced age and was one of the most highly honored of the community's early preachers and agriculturists. He lived in Kansas from 1869 until 1875.

J. H. Negly was born on his father's farm in Fairview Township, in May, 1862, and was educated in the schools of his neighborhood. Reared to farming he remained on the paternal property until his marriage in 1887 to May Lattimer, a native of Kansas, and in 1896 went to Iowa, where he remained and farmed for two years. Returning to Fairview Township he bought 160 acres of land formerly belonging to his brother and cousin, in Section 8, and this remains his home at the present

time, and the scene of his practical and most successful efforts. Mr. Negly is a public-spirited and enterprising townsman, the recipient of the good will and esteem of a community in which practically his entire life has been spent.

NEVILLE, James W., whose record as a farmer and citizen in Joshua Township, Fulton County, Ill., is of the highest order, and who is a member of one of the pioneer families in that region, was born in Joshua Township, on September 4, 1856. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Emory) Neville, his father having been a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and his mother of the State of Ohio. Michael Neville came to the United States in 1833, locating near Baltimore, Md., and two years later he settled in Joshua Township, this county. About the year 1845, he bought 160 acres of land in Section 22 of that township. This he improved, and in 1858 purchased of Henry Emory 103 acres, on which his son, James W., now makes his home. On the later tract the father was engaged in farming until the time of his death, which occurred on May 31, 1890. To him and his faithful spouse were born eight children, five of whom are still living: Sarah, wife of P. H. Barry, who resides in Joliet, Ill.; Rosella, wife of A. Rehner, of Canton, Ill.; Ella (single), who lives in Canton, this county; James W.; and Albert J., who married Mary Randolph and also resides in Canton. The mother is now living in Canton. Michael Neville was of intense energy and strict probity. In politics, he was a Democrat and in religion, a Catholic.

James W. Neville received his education in the public schools of Joshua Township, and at the age of twenty-three years began farming on the home place. In 1904 he acquired title to the property from the other heirs of his father's estate, and is also the owner of 160 acres in Section 22, and 108 acres in Section 15, the same township, which formerly belonged to the Abbott estate. All of these farms are under his own management. About the year 1882 he commenced raising Shorthorn registered cattle, of which he had fifty or more head in 1904, and during that year disposed of most of them in a sale which was the largest ever held in the county. Mr. Neville has built barns, and made some other improvements on his property, and has added to his herd of Scotch cattle from the best breeds of Europe and America, expecting to supply the very best of registered stock.

On Thanksgiving, 1901, James W. Neville was united in marriage with Ella Baughman, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Cameron) Baughman.

On political issues, Mr. Neville, votes for the men and measures he thinks most conducive to the best interests of the public at large. In 1884 he was elected Supervisor of Joshua Township, and again held this office at a later period. He was a member of the Board of

Supervisors at the time of the erection of the present court house in Lewistown. Religiously he is an adherent of the Catholic faith. All the undertakings of Mr. Neville have been attended by success, and in material acquisitions, force of character and civic usefulness, he ranks as one of the most prominent among the substantial and influential factors in the activities of Fulton County.

NEVILLE, John W.—Of the men who have lent dignity of character, excellence of labor and largeness of general co-operation to affairs in Fulton County for a considerable period, few are more widely known or generally respected in their neighborhood than John W. Neville, owner of eighty acres of land in Joshua Township. It has been the privilege of this still active farmer to live close to the heart of nature, to partake generously of her rewards and to respond with enthusiasm and clear judgment to her opportunities for advancement. He comes of sturdy and honorable lineage and one which has furthered the universal gospel of industry.

Born in Baltimore County, Md., May 8, 1830, Mr. Neville is a son of Patrick and Johanna (McMahan) Neville, both of whom were born in County Limerick, Ireland. Patrick Neville emigrated from his tax-ridden country to Canada during the early 'thirties and a year later removed south to Baltimore County, Md., where he rented a plantation, with negroes, and conducted a dairying enterprise until 1835. Not realizing his expectations, and imbibing the spirit of the West, he embarked in a prairie schooner overland to Fulton County, Ill., where he purchased a half section of land in Joshua Township, upon which he made his home and prospered until his death, November 29, 1844. His wife survived him ten years. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. There were six sons and four daughters in the family, only two of whom survive—John W. and Dennis.

The first school attended by John W. Neville was known as the Moore's Chapel School, in the timber, and he next went to the Randolph School, leaving the latter at the age of sixteen to devote his time exclusively to work on his father's farm. Five years later he turned his attention to engineering and the distilling business, eventually purchasing 180 acres of land in Joshua Township, now owned by S. W. Ash. During the last year of the Civil War he sold this farm and bought the 110 acres which remained his home until 1878, in that year buying his present farm of eighty acres. All of his farms have profited by his wise application and untiring industry, and his present home reflects the qualities which have brought him success and standing among his fellow men. His home has ever been a happy and hospitable one, and even the unknown wayfarer finds a welcome and refreshment beneath his roof. His improvements cover a wide range of years and are of a thoroughly practical and dependable nature.



J. C. Robinson

Since casting his first vote Mr. Neville has stanchly supported the Democratic party, and has held practically all the local offices, including those of School Director and Road Commissioner. His service invariably has given satisfaction, and has added to the confidence and esteem in which he is held. April 17, 1852, Mr. Neville was united in marriage to Catherine McMahan, a native of Georgetown, D. C., and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (O'Herrin) McMahan, who were born in County Limerick, Ireland. The McMahan family came from Ireland in the early 'thirties, settling in Maryland and eventually coming west to Fulton County, Ill., with the Neville family. They purchased land in Joshua Township, engaged in general farming for a few years, then for a time lived in the city of Canton, finally making their home with Mr. Neville, where the mother died in 1868, and the father in 1876. Mr. McMahan was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Neville have been born ten children, of whom Charles T. married Theresa Mahar for his first wife and Grace Shroder for his second wife; Mary J. and Elizabeth are both single and live with their father; Dr. Dennis Neville married Elizabeth Metcalf and lives at Upland, Neb.; John W. married Elizabeth Swan and lives in South Dakota; James H. lives in Spokane, Wash.; Dr. Frank M. is a resident of Nebraska City, Neb.; Joseph lives in Lincoln, Neb.; Sylvester W. married Viola Klutz and lives in El Paso, Ill., and George F. makes his home with his father.

NEWSAM, Thomas.—The mining of bituminous coal is one of the most important industries in the State of Illinois. It is not only a source of great wealth, but at the same time serves as a medium of employment for many thousands of men and a means of livelihood for multitudes of dependent families. In this respect Fulton County is one of the busiest and most productive portions of the State. The cultivation of its fertile farms and the operation of its almost exhaustless mines go hand in hand to make it one of the prime contributors to the bountiful prosperity of a great region. To supervise all the details of the working of one of the mines for which Fulton County is noted requires a man of notable energy, sound judgment and tactful discretion, and such a man is the subject of this sketch, Thomas Newsam, who has the management of a well known mine in the vicinity of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., in which capacity he has acted since 1893.

Mr. Newsam is a native of Illinois, having been born at Orchard Mines, Peoria County, December 20, 1874. His father, Richard Newsam, and his mother, Frances (Nelson) Newsam, are of English nativity. On coming to the United States Richard Newsam proceeded directly to Illinois, where he engaged in coal mining in Peoria County. This occupation he

has pursued successfully for many years. He is a keen-minded and energetic man, thoroughly competent in his line of business. His son, Thomas, received his early mental training in the public schools of Peoria County, and in his youth gained considerable experience in connection with mining matters, which has proved of great value to him in later years. In 1903 his father and elder brother purchased coal-mining property near Farmington, which they have since operated, the subject of this sketch serving as superintendent of the work.

The mine under Mr. Newsam's supervision is thoroughly equipped with steam hoisting machinery for getting out the coal, and underground, mules and electricity are in use. The Messrs. Newsam built or rebuilt all the buildings connected with the plant. The mine has a hoisting capacity of 500 tons per day, which is its average output, and furnishes employment to about 100 men. Vein No. 5, which is being worked at present, has a thickness of four feet, and the coal is hoisted from a depth of 112 feet. The Messrs. Newsam are the owners of the coal rights. Thomas Newsam has followed the occupation of coal mining from early youth, and before taking his present position served as manager of the "Star Mine" for three years.

In 1896 Mr. Newsam was united in marriage with Adaline Robinson and they have become the parents of three children, namely: Edith, Earl and Grace. Fraternally Mr. Newsam is identified with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the A. F. & A. M., in the latter order being a member of the Blue Lodge. He is regarded as one of the most competent and promising young men in the community in which he lives.

NICHOLS, Fred R.—An integral part of the human force which keeps in operation the plant of the Parlin & Orendorff Plow Company of Canton is Fred R. Nichols, who served as millwright from the spring of 1901 to the spring of 1905. He is at the present time in the contract-business—and is now putting up a four-story brick office building and a two compartment flat building besides smaller jobs. Mr. Nichols is a natural mechanic, and since early youth has been absorbed and fascinated by the intricacies of machinery. He comes honestly by his inclination, as his father, George W. Nichols, was also a millwright, and followed that occupation for the greater part of his active life. George W. Nichols, of whom a more extended mention may be found elsewhere in this work, was born in Pompey, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1822, and died in June, 1904. He married Hannah Coleman, born in Pompey, and with her removed to the wilds of Iowa, changing his place of residence to Canton, Ill., in the summer of 1896. Mrs. Nichols died in 1894. Mr. Nichols has to his credit the planning and construction of the largest saw-mill in the world—that of W.

J. Young, at Clonton, Iowa—also built mills on Georgian Bay, Canada, several in Michigan and all up and down the Mississippi River.

Fred D. Nichols was born in Clinton, Iowa, in 1863, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. In Clinton, September 23, 1885, he married Mary H., daughter of Isaac Newton Manville, of Clinton, Iowa, and of the union there have been born five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are Eva M., Harry M., Helen J., and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Nichols is a staunch Republican, and in 1904 was elected Alderman of the First Ward, and is now serving his second term. While a resident of Iowa he was for five years a member of the National Guard (State Militia), and received therefrom his honorable discharge. Fraternally he is a member of the Court of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He has led a quiet and uneventful life, and has devoted himself to his calling with a singleness of purpose and conscientious regard for the best interests of his employers that could not fail to bring him success. He is popular with his fellow employes at the works, has the gift of making the best of things, and of seeing enough of good and interest in his friends and surroundings to make life broad and worth while.

NIELSEN, John P., who is successfully practicing his profession of dentistry in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Denmark, March 28, 1870, the son of Niels and Carrie (Petersen) Jensen, also natives of Denmark. In 1884 the family emigrated to the United States, and settled in McLeod County, Minn., where they still reside, engaged in farming on 160 acres of land.

In early youth the subject of this sketch attended the public school in his native country for eight years, the law requiring every child, from the age of six years to that of fourteen, to go to school all the year, there being no summer vacation.

After coming to this country, Mr. Nielsen continued his quest after knowledge, and devoted much time to the acquiring of the English language, in order to fit himself for whatever position he might be called upon to fill. He went to work, and utilized his nights in study, applying himself assiduously to his books. In the meantime he traveled considerably through the Western and Middle States. In 1898, he entered the dental department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, and for three years studied and operated in that institution. He graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the highest honors, and never having failed in an examination. For nearly two years after his graduation he practiced his profession in Chicago. In 1902, he established himself in practice in Vermont, Ill., with all new apparatus required for modern dental operations. By diligent attention to his work, Dr. Nielsen has acquired a profitable patron-

age, and by keeping himself fully abreast of all current developments and improved methods in his art, has maintained an excellent professional standing, and inspired confidence in his skill throughout the community. Meanwhile his amiable disposition and genial deportment have attracted to him many staunch friends.

On September 26, 1898, Dr. Nielsen was united in marriage with Martha Christiansen, a native of Germany. Two children have been born of this union, namely: Ernee, born November 3, 1899, and Alice, born November 5, 1901.

In politics, Dr. Nielsen is a supporter of the best man in his judgment for office and no party man. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is professionally connected with the Illinois State Dental Society, the McDonough and Fulton County Dental Societies, and the First District Dental Society.

NORTON, William.—In William Norton, Fulton County has an able conservator of her agricultural interests, as well as faithful promoter of those important adjuncts to community life, good schools and good roads. Mr. Norton was born in South Bend, Ind., August 24, 1844, and came to Illinois in 1864, spending the first ten years in the city of Canton. He then moved to his present farm in Farmington Township, where he owns 257 acres of land in Section 17. This property he purchased in 1877, and since has been one of the most successful and extensive breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs in the township. He has built and rebuilt, fenced, ditched, and improved generally, and has a delightful home and profitable property.

January 16, 1873, Mr. Norton married Miss Adelaide Myers, who was born in Farmington Township, June 12, 1850, and of their union there are seven children: Archibald C., George H., Ralph W., Roy C., William P. (deceased), Joseph C., and May T. Ever since arriving at the responsible age Mr. Norton has been an apostle of industry, and has practiced economy, temperance and thrift. He is well posted on current events, and one of the public-spirited, far-seeing and dependable men of the community.

O'BRIEN H. E.—Although a resident of Canton only since March 1, 1905, H. E. O'Brien has demonstrated within the year that he is a young man of force and ability, and promising acquisition to the business life of the town. As a member of the firm controlling the Canton Monumental Works, his ambition has a worthy incentive, as the works must necessarily increase with the growth of the town, providing the present high standard of workmanship is maintained.

Mr. O'Brien is a product of the country life

of Fulton County, his youth having been spent on a farm in Liverpool Township, where he was born August 15, 1868. He is of Irish-German descent, his parents, James and Caroline (Snyder) O'Brien, having been born in the State of New York and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. O'Brien was educated primarily in the public schools of Bryant and Lewistown, Fulton County. He married Ella F. Wason, daughter of a pioneer of Buckheart Township, Fulton County, who was educated in the public schools of Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are the parents of two children: Lela R. and Opal G. Mr. O'Brien is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a young man of pleasing personality, and at once impresses one with his earnestness and sincerity.

O'DONNELL, Dennis, who has been a resident of Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., since 1857, and since reaching years of maturity has carried on farming in that township with uniform success, was born in Peoria County, Ill., on December 24, 1854, a son of Patrick and Bridget (Kanaley) O'Donnell, both of whom were born in County Kerry, Ireland, the former in 1818 and the latter in 1820. The occupation of Patrick O'Donnell was that of a farmer. He came to the United States in 1850, landing in New York City, and thence proceeded to Illinois, where he settled in Peoria County. Leaving there in 1857 he purchased a farm in Union Township, Fulton County, and remained there until his death, which occurred on January 20, 1893. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Catholic. He and his wife were the parents of six children—five boys and one girl—all of whom are still living.

Dennis O'Donnell attended the district schools of Fulton County in boyhood and staid with his parents until their age rendered them incapable of conducting the farm, when the property was divided, Dennis receiving the home place on which he has since resided. His farm is situated in Section 8, and consists of 190 acres.

On February 9, 1893, Mr. O'Donnell was united in marriage, at Avon, Ill., with Mary Ellen Kearney, who was born in Tazewell County, Ill., April 2, 1854, a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Morris) Kearney, natives of Ireland. One child has resulted from this union, namely: Garnet Catherine. Mr. O'Donnell and his family are devout members of the Catholic Church, and politically Mr. O'Donnell is a Democrat. He is a careful, industrious and systematic farmer, and an honorable, straightforward man, who faithfully discharges his duties as a citizen.

O'DONNELL, M. J.—As a follower of the oldest occupation known to the human race, M. J. O'Donnell has achieved that success which comes to a man who finds his work congenial, and who invests it with determination, enthusiasm and natural ability. The builder has

ever before him the chance of making himself an enormously useful factor in a community, and a realization of this possibility has come to Mr. O'Donnell in Avon, of which he has been a resident for about fourteen years.

The setting of the youth of Mr. O'Donnell was a farm near St. Augustine Ill., where he was born April 3, 1860. The resource of the Irishman descended to him through his father, Patrick O'Donnell, who was born in Erin, as was also the mother of the subject of this sketch, Bridget (Kanaley) O'Donnell. In his native land the elder O'Donnell had little to stimulate his ambition, but he arose to his opportunities on this side of the water, to which he migrated in 1851, settling in Union Township, Fulton County, in 1855. Purchasing an eighty-acre farm near St. Augustine, he so wisely managed his affairs that, in time, he owned about 400 acres of fertile, valuable land, all under cultivation, and equipped with good buildings and general improvements. His death occurred during the early 'nineties and that of his wife in January, 1906.

After completing his education in the public schools of Union Township, M. J. O'Donnell learned the carpenter's trade of James Bramble, of Peoria, and thus launched among the necessary people of the world. He took the advice of Horace Greeley and tried his fortunes in the State of California. After five years of trade experience on the western coast, he located in Avon, and since has been engaged in a general building and contracting business, besides building, improving and selling several places within the town limits. He has built himself a shop, where he works when not superintending construction work, and taken all in all, he is one of the busiest and most enterprising captains of industry within the borders of the town. In Galesburg, Ill., in 1899, he was united in marriage to Carrie (Schneider) Rawalt, a native of Illinois. Mr. O'Donnell is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, is popular and highly esteemed, and one of the largest employers of labor among the builders of the community.

O'DONNELL, Robert.—The gentleman named above is a leading stock-raiser and dealer of Union Township, where he was born on Christmas Day of 1859. He was raised on the home farm, his father being one of the pioneers of the county. Robert O'Donnell was educated in the district schools and St. Augustine High School and developed into an intelligent, reliable and practically successful young man. He continued to reside in Union Township and has gradually centered all his attention upon the breeding of Poland-China hogs, in which specialty there is no more pronounced expert in the county than Mr. O'Donnell.

On the 27th of December, 1887, Mr. O'Donnell was united in marriage to Margaret Fogarty, of Knox County, Ill., who was born May 8, 1860, and they have had three children: Fran-

cis P., James P. and Robert. In his religious faith Mr. O'Donnell is a staunch Catholic, and never fails to vote the Democratic ticket, although he has never entered politics to any great extent. His term as a public official rests to date, with his commendable service of three years as School Director.

OLDS, John N.—Both in private life and in public affairs John N. Olds proved himself eminently capable, energetic and trustworthy, and during the long period of his association with Fulton County, won a permanent place as a practical and determined promoter of the best business interests of the city of Canton. Mr. Olds is of Scotch-English extraction, and was born on a farm in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 8, 1835. His father, Otis Olds, was of the New England type, and spent the first years of his life in Connecticut. His mother was his father's second wife, and her name was Lucinda, daughter of John Smith. Otis Olds and his wife both died in the State of New York, leaving four children, three of them younger than John N.

After completing his education in the public schools of New York John N. Olds came to Canton, Ill., and became a clerk in the general store of his uncle, Amos Smith. At the expiration of eight years he had so thoroughly mastered the business and made himself so necessary to its advancement that he was taken in as a partner, the firm name being changed to Smith & Olds. The stock in this store was chiefly hardware, and at the end of six years Mr. Olds sold his interest to his partner, thereafter engaging in the grocery business until the destruction of his store by fire in 1868. Nothing daunted, he rebuilt upon the site of his former business a two-story brick structure, and from that date until his death conducted an increasing and remunerative trade with the town and surrounding country.

The marriage of Mr. Olds and Emma L. Birch occurred in 1866, Mrs. Olds being a native of Ohio, where the earlier years of her life were spent. She became the mother of one son, Frank Birch Olds, who now is deceased. Mr. Olds was identified with the Olive Branch Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a progressive and well informed business man and won the respect and good will of a large circle of friends and patrons.

ONION (Hon.) Jasper N.—In his varied capacities as agriculturist, educator, Justice of the Peace and legislator, Hon. Jasper N. Onion has won a permanent place among developing agencies of Fulton County. The family name is one of the oldest in this part of the State, and since its establishment here in 1835, has established a reputation for industry, perseverance and enterprise. Joel Onion, father of Jasper N., was born in Kentucky, April 22, 1804, and as a boy moved with his parents to Indiana, where he married Elinore Shields. The latter

was born in 1808 and with her parents shared the early hardships of the Hoosier State. She was of English ancestry and her immigrating ancestor on the paternal side settled on a farm in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky. Something of the iron and sturdy persistence of her forefathers was shared by this courageous pioneer woman, for to her far-sightedness and economy her husband owed much of his success. They came by boat to Fulton County during the summer of 1835, passing the first cruel winter in Woodland Township, and in the following spring removing to Kerton Township, where Mr. Onion succeeded to the distinction of civic father of Westpoint, which he laid out and the municipal fortunes of which he vigorously promoted. Although Westpoint is no longer recognized on the map, at one time was quite a center of activity, answering the description of a trading post and meeting place for the settlers. The chills and fever finally shook loose the Onion family and in the emergency they moved in 1838 to Section 9, Woodland Township, where they remained forty-four years, or until 1882, then locating in Sumnum. Mr. Onion there built himself a home, where his wife died in 1885, and where his own death occurred nine years later in 1894. He was the parent of ten children: William, who died in infancy; Elizabeth J., deceased in 1901, the wife of John M. Fike, a soldier from 1861 until 1863 in Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, and who died soon after his return from the field; James M., a resident of Astoria, and soldier during the Civil War in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry; Preston, deceased; Martha and Ellen, deceased in infancy; Cordelia, a resident of Sumnum; Jasper N.; John J., also living in Sumnum; and Taylor, on the home farm. Mr. Onion was one of the most intelligent and well educated of the early settlers in Fulton County, and the settlers used to depend upon him to make out their legal papers and attend to affairs requiring special general knowledge. Although a staunch Republican he was elected to the Board of Supervisors in a Democratic stronghold, and was one of the first Collectors in Woodland Township, taxes at that time being required to be paid in gold. He also acted for years as a pension agent after the war, and in that capacity secured pensions for many disabled soldiers of the county. Force of character and a large fund of common sense made him a leader in local affairs, and his name is written large upon the annals of the community which he both promoted and adorned.

Hon. Jasper N. Onion was born on his father's farm in Woodland Township, June 4, 1846, and in early life gave evidence of that sincere desire for knowledge which since has characterized his life. As the tasks of the daytime permitted little leisure in which to attend school, he studied diligently by night, even though physically exhausted, and prized a book which opened vistas of information as he would



Sarah Ann Robinson

a dear and valued friend. The first years of the Civil War found him an earnest supporter of the Union cause and, in April, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry for 100 days' service. At the expiration of this term he veteranized in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year, and was discharged from service at Springfield, Ill., September 18, 1865. Returning to Woodland Township he combined farming and attending school, and when qualified engaged in educational work in the winter time, working on the farm in the summer. For seventeen terms he was an increasingly successful instructor, and was popular in Woodland, Kerton and Pleasant Townships, where he boarded around among the families of his pupils, and established many friendships which have stood the test of subsequent years.

September 27, 1870, Mr. Onion married Eliza J. Shelly, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Heffner) Shelley, who came to Fulton County in the fall of 1857. Soon after their marriage the young people started housekeeping on land north of Summum, where their three children were born and reared, and where the mother died June 15, 1899. Of the children Edna O. and Elmer were twins. The former, now deceased, was the wife of Charles Scrogum, and the mother of Nellie, Hobart and Susan Scrogum, and the latter, a farmer of Pleasant Township, married Mamie Cooper and has four children, Wayne, Dean, Eugene and Albert. March 20, 1906, Mr. Onion married Mrs. Elva Bogue Farr, widow of Samuel Farr and daughter of Joel Bogue. After the death of his first wife Mr. Onion divided his property among his children and March 20, 1906, moved into the beautiful home he had erected in Summum on North Broadway.

Ever since old enough to vote Mr. Onion has supported the Republican cause, and has taken an active interest in the local councils of his party. Twice he has served as Justice of the Peace for the usual term, and his decisions have been rarely reversed by the higher court. In 1900 he represented what now is the Forty-third District in the Legislature, having received a gratifying majority in a Democratic community. Personally he is a staunch advocate of prohibition, but never has allied his forces with that party. His attitude toward temperance extends to all phases of his life, and moderation and caution have been conspicuous qualities since early youth. He always has kept in the middle of the road, avoiding extremes, and riding no hobbies. Honesty and industry have been his guiding stars, and have brought him the rewards of confidence, wealth, influence and happiness. Mr. Onion has never sued or been sued, but he has had occasion to find out that, by those who knew him best, his word was as good as his bond.

OREN, Dr. Samuel Allen, who is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and

surgery in Lewistown, Ill. was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 16, 1854, the son of Dr. Jesse Oren and Mary A. P. (Pray) Oren. Both parents were of leading Pennsylvania stock, their ancestors being among the early pioneers of that State. Dr. Jesse Oren was born September 22, 1824, the son of John Oren, Jr., who was born November 18, 1792, the son of Joseph Oren, who was born in 1754, the son of John Oren, Sr. John Oren, Sr., and his son Joseph were extensive land-owners, and lived near Newberrytown, York County, Pa., about twelve miles southeast of Harrisburg. Here they experienced many troubles during the Revolutionary War, their house being leveled to the ground in mid-winter, and ten children, with their mother, turned out to find shelter from snow and ice among those who had escaped the ravages of the raiding war party. About this time the maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Keller, escaped capture and threatened death by jumping into the Susquehanna River, at the junction of Sweet Arrow Creek and the river; into which trap he had been chased by the Tories. The river and creek were both high and filled with floating ice, and the falls (or rapids) being only a half-mile below, Mr. Keller took his chances, and succeeded before reaching the falls in mounting a large cake of ice, going over the falls safely and landing on a small island about three miles below, where he remained nearly three days, waiting the closing of the river so that he could reach the land. The island has been ever since, and is to this day, known as "Keller Island," in commemoration of Mr. Keller's remarkable experience. The island was uninhabited at the time, and a fast of nearly three days in the winter time, with the temperature below the freezing point, and after such a passage down the river, must indicate a strong vitality and a fast grip on life. On the maternal side the Prays figure in the early history of the State, one of them being elected Governor of Pennsylvania, after a contest which brought on what is known as the "Buckshot War," and is part of the written history of the State. It will be noticed that both sides of the family from which the subject of this sketch hails, can easily be traced back to the other side of the Revolutionary War, making our subject about as near American "blue blood" as can be found.

Dr. Jesse Oren, father of Dr. Samuel A., was a regular physician of the old school, attended medical lectures at Jefferson and Penn Medical Colleges at Philadelphia. After graduating and receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution, he went to Europe and there served on the Russian Medical Staff, during the Crimean War, being promoted to the rank of Major, with an increase of salary, for special proficiency while in the line of duty. Returning to Philadelphia after the war, he engaged in the practice of medicine there for a short time, when he turned his face to the West, moving to Iowa City, Iowa, in September, 1856, later laid out the town of North Liberty

in that State, and succeeded in having a mail route established from Iowa City to Cedar Rapids, via North Liberty. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Laporte City, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery with Dr. Jesse Wasson, of that place, but in 1862 moved onto a farm which he had purchased near Laporte City, and there continued the practice of his profession while superintending his farm for the remainder of his active life.

The subject of the sketch, Dr. S. A. Oren, as before stated, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., coming west with his parents while a small boy, and there grew up amid the environments of a frontier country, enduring the hardships of pioneer life along with his parents. Of his early training, it may be said that he was brought up on the farm at work, studying from 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning, or until breakfast. This was true when at home in the winter time, as at other seasons. At the age of three years he was unable to read manuscript; the drill was never abated and, perhaps, pushed to the extreme; at least he well remembers when he was sent up stairs to study and told to "call for dinner when so much of a Latin verb could be conjugated, and not before," and, "don't you forget it." "Depend on no one, but draw upon yourself," was the ever ready advice of his father. "To be thrown overboard is the best stimulation to develop a healthy growth in the individual. None drown who are worth saving." Such were the environments among which he was raised. At the age of fifteen years he was sent to the Iowa State University at Iowa City, where he attended college irregularly from 1869 until 1878, alternating between teaching school and working on the farm until money enough could be earned to pay his expenses in college and then off to college again. He also attended the Upper Iowa University for a time. Dr. Oren is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, also a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, being the first graduate in that department. In this institution he also graduated in the Law Department, and was admitted to the bar of the Iowa Supreme Court, and of the United States District and Circuit Courts. But why this course in law? The answer is, to improve his judgment in business affairs. The Doctor believes that we never get enough knowledge, and it is best to get all you can.

On December 25, 1878, he was married to Miss Kate E. Welton, daughter of the late Prof. H. S. Welton, of Iowa City, formerly professor of ancient and modern languages in the State University of Iowa. Of this union have been born five children, all living: Samuel Leo, Arthur Allen, Lilla Eva, Daisy May and Merlin Jesse. All of these children now live in Lewistown, the oldest, Dr. Samuel L. Oren, who is a graduate of the Medical Department of Barnes University of St. Louis, Mo., being associated with his father in the practice of medicine. The

second son owns and carries on the "O. K. barber shop" in Lewistown. These two sons are married; the remainder of the family at this writing are living with their parents at home. For his wife Dr. Oren has only praises; she has been to him a veritable help-mate all through his business life. The Doctor opened his first office in Laporte City, Iowa, moved from there to Mount Auburn, Iowa, in 1880, where he practiced medicine until 1891, and, with the help of his wife, ran a drug store for eight years. In the fall of 1891 he sold out and moved to Iowa City and practiced medicine there and attended clinics in the Medical Department of the State University until 1904, putting in most of the time in special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. From there he went to Chicago and took a special post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic and after practicing there for a time moved to Lanark, Carroll County, Ill., and thence to Lewistown, his present home. Dr. Oren has been a resident of Illinois only about twelve years, but he says that is long enough to become acclimated. In practice he is a "Regular," believing that the practice of medicine is too broad a field to countenance a "pathy" of any kind. He is a strong advocate of a higher standard of medical education, and has ever been one of those advocating the highest possible standard. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Military Tract Medical Association, and Fulton County Medical Society.

He was Surgeon on the B. C. R. & N. Ry., in Iowa for eight years, and during that time was a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. S. A. Oren and son, Dr. S. L., are among the leading physicians in the old county seat city of Lewistown, having their office on South Main Street, in a new brick building erected by the Doctor especially for an office, and enjoys a very large general practice in the city and surrounding country. In addition, they do special eye-ear-nose and throat work, and are "ocnlists," although they do not "limit their practice" to that line at all. Aside from the practice of medicine, Dr. S. A. Oren has been somewhat of a speculator, owning at one time a large interest in a Horse Importing Company; also a large herd of Shorthorn cattle.

At present he is owner of a 600-acre stock and grain farm in Black Hawk County, Iowa, well improved, and some 320 acres in Nebraska and Colorado, together with property in Lanark and Lewistown, Ill., and other property. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and work with that society; but in church matters, as well as in medicine, the Doctor's views are broad and liberal, even to higher criticism, believing that every action of a man constitutes a link in the chain necessary to accomplish the end sought; in other words,

he takes no stock in merely professing, and a great deal of stock in doing things in religion as well as otherwise. Fraternally he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and several other fraternal orders; is Medical Examiner for quite a number of old-line and fraternal insurance companies, and belongs to that class of physicians who believe in keeping abreast with the times. His office is equipped with an X-Ray outfit and numerous instruments and appliances for the diagnosing and treatment of diseases. The spirit of investigation has marked his professional career. He dispenses with arbitrary methods, and uses the remedies that stand the test of current experience.

ORENDORFF, John (deceased), a pioneer settler of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Wilkes County, Ga., April 23, 1796, and spent much of his early life in various Southern States. In 1818, at the age of about twenty-two, he came to Illinois, and two years later (November 14, 1820), in Washington County, Ill., married Margaret Sayle, who was a native of Wilkes County, N. C., and a relative of General George Washington. On April 16, 1825, he became a resident of Orion Township, Fulton County, settling on a farm which continued to be his home for forty-nine years. He served as a Justice of the Peace for many years, and while holding this office performed the first marriage solemnized in Fulton County. He also erected the first frame dwelling in Orion Township. At a camp-meeting conducted by the celebrated Peter Cartwright, near Canton, in 1832, Mr. Orendorff and his wife were converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they remained consistent and devoted members for the rest of their lives, their house being the hospitable home of itinerants for many years. As a citizen, he was a man of strong character, industrious, honest, sociable and philanthropic, ever ready to aid any good cause or any deserving but needy individual, according to his ability and the necessities of the case. He and his wife had five sons and two daughters, all except one son, who died young, living to maturity. The elder daughter, Caroline, married William Parlin, of the firm of Parlin & Orendorff, agricultural implement manufacturers, at Canton, Ill., and the younger, Sarah, married John Riley. Of the surviving sons, William J. is a member of the firm of Parlin & Orendorff; John W. died April 21, 1883; Henry H. is a dealer in hardware and agricultural implements at Canton, Ill.; and Washington S. died October 11, 1899. Mr. Orendorff, Sr., died January 28, 1876, his wife having preceded him, July 16, 1867.

ORENDORFF, Ulysses Grant, whose reputation is synonymous with the fame of Canton, Ill., as a center of prodigious industrial activities, and whose personality is associated far and wide with one of the most extensive manufac-

turing enterprises in the world, was born in that city April 16, 1865, a son of William J. and Mary (Rohrer) Orendorff. (See sketch of William J. Orendorff in the following section of this volume.) His paternal and maternal grandparents were John and Margaret (Sayle) Orendorff, and Henry and Mary (Doner) Rohrer, respectively. William J. Orendorff was one of the founders of the present colossal Parlin and Orendorff agricultural implement establishment, with which the subject of this writing is conspicuously identified, the former having joined his business fortunes with those of Mr. Parlin in what was then a concern of comparatively limited extent in 1852.

Ulysses G. Orendorff obtained his preliminary mental instruction in the schools of his native place, and completed his education in the seminary at Easthampton, Mass., Evanston, Ill., and Jacksonville, Ill., shortly before obtaining his majority. As a young man he developed practical talent of an exceptional order, and manifested a special aptitude for a mercantile career. In 1886, he became connected with the office department of the Parlin & Orendorff Company, and through energy, diligence and close application to the task before him, rose to the position of Assistant Secretary of the company three years later. In 1891, he was made Secretary, and in addition to the duties thus devolved upon him, was invested with the responsibility of Treasurer in 1896. His father, who had for a considerable period taken a less active part in the company's affairs, had by degrees intrusted his personal interests in connection with the business to the subject of this sketch, and since the death of the former in 1897, the latter has ably and worthily fulfilled the family traditions, and performed his part in carrying out the general policies which have gradually led to such stupendous results. The Parlin & Orendorff concern ranks as the largest establishment devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States, and its product is distributed not only over all the States and Territories of the Union, but finds a large market in foreign lands. Its plant in Canton extends over many acres of ground, and its employes are numbered by thousands.

Mr. Orendorff was elected President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in 1906, and while his eminent business abilities have made him widely known in his own State, they have also, in recent years, given him a high reputation in commercial circles throughout the country. He has officiated as Treasurer of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, a body representing \$170,000,000 of capital invested; 85,000 employes; and 4,000,000 tons of freight received and shipped annually. He is a member of the executive committee of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association of New York City, and bears other important relations with various organizations and corporations.

On August 11, 1896, Mr. Orendorff was united in marriage with Daisy R. Baughman, who was born and educated in Canton, Ill., and is a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Capps) Baughman, natives of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Orendorff are the parents of one daughter, Helen B.

In politics Mr. Orendorff is a Republican. Socially he is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and the Hamilton Middy and South Shore Clubs, of the same city. He has always been an earnest advocate and patron of every measure intended for the promotion of the best interests of Canton, and a liberal contributor to its educational and charitable institutions.

ORENDORFF, William J. (deceased), who was, for many years, prominently identified with the industrial interests of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., in connection with the Mammoth Plow Works which have made the name of that city a familiar word throughout the agricultural-implement using area of the United States, was born in Orion Township, Fulton County, January 14, 1829, a son of John and Margaret (Sayle) Orendorff, the former a native of Wilkes County, Ga., and the latter in Wilkes County, N. C. John Orendorff and his wife moved to Illinois in 1825, and settled in Orion Township, Fulton County. There the mother of William J. departed this life on the homestead farm July 19, 1867, his father surviving her until January 28, 1876, when he, too, passed away.

In early youth, the subject of this sketch enjoyed such advantages as were afforded by the district schools of Orion Township and the public school of Canton. In 1852, he became connected with the Parlin Plow Manufactory, and in 1857 was admitted to partnership in that enterprise. A description of the inception and the development of this colossal establishment, to the upbuilding and prosperity of which Mr. Orendorff devoted so many years of his time and energy, is contained in a memoir of the life of William Parlin, which forms an interesting chapter of this volume. The memories of these two men, as alert, keen-minded, sagacious and untiring co-workers in a stupendous undertaking are indissolubly linked in the commercial annals of Canton and Fulton County. From the beginning of his connection with the concern, Mr. Orendorff supplemented the endeavors of his worthy associate in a most able and efficient manner, and much of the marvelous growth of this enterprise is attributable to his diligent and faithful co-operation.

On September 28, 1856, Mr. Orendorff was united in marriage with Mary Rohrer, daughter of Henry Rohrer, a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and formerly a prominent and highly-respected citizen of Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Orendorff became the parents of four children, as follows: Arthur L., William H., Ulysses G. and

John W., all of whom are reputable and useful members of society in their respective spheres of activity. In politics Mr. Orendorff was an adherent of the Republican party, and was influential in its local councils. He represented his district in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois (1884-86). He was a man of strong character, sound judgment, thorough practical information and unswerving integrity. In public affairs he took earnest and unselfish interest, and whatever movements were likely to promote the general welfare received his unhesitating and hearty support. He was a useful member of the community and was greatly respected by a wide circle of acquaintance. The death of Mr. Orendorff occurred October 18, 1897.

OVERMAN, Nathan (deceased).—The useful labor of Nathan Overman is clearly inscribed upon an early page of Fulton County history, and though thirty years have elapsed since the close of his life, in 1877, there are many old settlers who recall his earnest aims and peaceful, quiet existence. His was a kindly and generous heart, one tuned to a love of flowers and children and the animate things of nature, and he thus found constant delight in his ever-widening occupation, that of florist and nurseryman. He came at an advantageous time, when men were subduing the wilderness, and emerging from the first stern hardships, were seeking to infuse a certain beauty into their surroundings, to regard trees as shade and fruit producers, as well as necessities for fuel and buildings, and flowers as an incentive to something above the thought of sordid gain. Into this niche this early nurseryman came with his slips and seedlings, and for many years his business at the Mound was liberally patronized by the town and country folk from near and far.

Mr. Overman was born in Indiana in 1818 and came of poor but industrious parents, who could give him few of the opportunities which youth craves. He gained a fair education, principally through the application of later years, and from general farming branched out into the nursery business as more profitable and congenial.

His first wife (formerly Fannie Hudnell) died in 1867, leaving four children, and his second wife, Mrs. Augusta H. (McDonough) Hinman, a native of Tazewell County, Illinois, (her parents being from Connecticut) survives him and has two children, Lorraine and Albert. Mr. Overman confined himself strictly to his home and business and was never known in politics save when casting his vote. He was honorable and straightforward in all his dealings and, in addition to a successful business, left the heritage of a good name and worthy example. He died March 17, 1877. Mrs. Overman now resides at her elegant home, No. 425 East Elm Street, Canton, Ill.

RESIDENCE OF C. B. ROBINSON 1847A



PALMER, Jasper, who is successfully engaged in farming in Fulton County, Ill., was born in that county November 20, 1861, a son of Henry and Amanda (Talmadge) Palmer, natives of Saratoga, N. Y. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and in early youth obtained his mental training in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home. In August, 1891, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Lena Swan, who was born in Illinois, and there received her early mental training. One child, Henry, has resulted from this union. He has served one term as School Trustee and School Director.

PARLIN, William (deceased), one of the most conspicuous among the promoters of the industrial interests of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and the founder of a manufacturing establishment there which has tended more than all others to give that city its wide reputation as a mechanical center, was born in Acton, Middlesex County, Mass., January 21, 1817. He was of English derivation, his ancestors having come from England at an early period and settled in Massachusetts Colony. Among their descendants was Samuel, grandfather of William, who, with his son, Warren, was a gallant soldier in the War of the Revolution. They were connected by family ties with the famous General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

William Parlin was a son of Warren and Lydia (Davis) Parlin, the latter a daughter of Jonathan Davis, who also participated in the Revolutionary War. His cousin, Captain Davis, was among the slain in the battle of Concord, being the first of the patriot officers to fall in the struggle with the mother country. Mr. Parlin received his early education in the common schools of Middlesex County and, having finished his studies, learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for awhile in his native State. Having determined on a change of conditions, he started westward and after a somewhat tedious journey, arrived in Canton, Ill., July 4, 1840. There he started a small blacksmith shop, which he afterward developed from an insignificant beginning into a colossal enterprise, known throughout the United States.

In 1847 Mr. Parlin began the manufacture of plows, starting at the corner of Fourth and Elm Streets, in Canton, where a portion of the mammoth plow works now stands. Modern facilities had not yet become available and his operations were confined wholly to hand work. In 1857 the first engine in use by him, a six-horse-power machine, was a substitute for the natural horse power. The capacity of the plant was enlarged as time went on, new buildings were erected and new inventions were utilized in the different processes, until this erstwhile unpretentious concern broadened out into one of the most extensive and complete manufacturing concerns of its kind in this country, the ramifications of its trade being pushed to the remotest markets of the continent, and the magnitude

of its operations involving the employment of great numbers of men. The establishment now covers six entire blocks and turns out plows of various styles suited to the conditions in all agricultural regions. In addition to these it produces cultivators, sulky plows, road scrapers, stalk cutters and many other kinds of agricultural implements, all made by special machinery. In 1857 William J. Orendorff, a sketch of whose life is contained in this volume, became a partner of the founder of the enterprise.

On January 7, 1845, William Parlin was united in marriage with Caroline Orendorff, a daughter of John Orendorff, of Orion Township, Fulton County. Four children resulted from their union, namely: Artemas F., who died at the age of eighteen years; William H.; Clara E., and Alice C., who became the wife of Charles E. Ingersoll.

In politics Mr. Parlin was a firm supporter of the Republican party. On the incorporation of Canton he was one of the first members of the City Council, and served several terms in that capacity. He also held the office of School Director, and ably and faithfully discharged the duties of Mayor of the city. He was an earnest advocate of temperance principles, and while not a member of any church, was recognized by all as a man of strict probity and an exemplary citizen. To all religious denominations he was a liberal contributor, and to the cause of education a steadfast friend. All measures for the welfare of the community found in him an earnest advocate. The great industrial enterprise which he founded and which his indomitable energy and perseverance carried through its initial period, stands as a monument of his ability and sagacity. Mr. Parlin departed this life June 20, 1891.

PARR, Samuel, a highly respected resident of Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., where for twenty-three years he has had a successful experience in farming and coal mining, and is one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of the township, is a native of England, having been born in Bingham, Nottinghamshire, on November 2, 1839. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Hart) Parr, both of whom were of English nativity. In England the occupation of the former was that of a farm bailiff. Samuel Parr, Sr., and Mary (Hart) Parr were the parents of eight children.

The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the grammar schools of his native country. He came to America in 1856 and after spending one year in Canada, in 1857, he crossed over into the United States and located in Adams County, Ill., where he remained twenty-two years. In 1879 he made a visit to Ellisville, Fulton County, for the purpose of prospecting for coal. Four years afterwards (in 1883) he purchased 273 acres of land in Section 38, Fairview Township, Fulton County. Of this he cleared and improved about 200 acres, on which he carried on farming. His principal object in making this purchase was,

however, to get possession of coal lands. In this he was successful, and is now the owner of what he considers the best vein of coal in Fulton County. On January 8, 1900, he opened his mine on the Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railroad, operating a drift mine, with a vein of four feet eight inches of coal. This he subsequently leased to Essex, Fitz & Co., who now carry on mining there. During the Civil War Mr. Parr rendered faithful service to his adopted country in defense of the Union. He was a member of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all of its campaigns for three years.

In 1868 Mr. Parr was joined in matrimony, in Schuyler County, Ill., with Theresa (Bramble) Pilgrim, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, a daughter of Major Bramble, of that State. Her father was one of the early settlers of Schuyler County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Parr became the parents of six children, of whom four are living. The political opinions of Mr. Parr are in accordance with the principles of the Republican party. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Union Veteran Volunteers of Galesburg.

PARRY, Jesse.—More and more is it demonstrated that a cultivated mind and fine instincts reach their highest development oftentimes among agricultural surroundings, diffusing around them that refinement and peace which are the hall-marks of the born gentleman toiler. To such a class belongs Jesse Parry, one of the large land-owners of Woodland Township, and a native of Fulton County, born in Astoria Township, January 13, 1851. The oldest son of William Parry, mentioned at length in another part of this work, the youth was reared among average surroundings, receiving a thorough agricultural training, and eventually assuming much of the responsibility of the farm management. An earnest seeker after knowledge, he supplemented his common school education by such reading and research as was possible during his leisure, and remained at home until his marriage with Sarah M. Lewis, also representing one of the pioneer families of Fulton County. Mrs. Parry was born in Kentucky March 1, 1850, being one of seven children of Wilson and Mahala Lewis, the youngest of whom now is past the half-century mark, and all of whom are living. James Lewis is a merchant in St. Mary, Hancock County, Ill.; Daniel is a farmer near Colmar, Ill.; William lives in Boston, Barton County, Mo.; Nancy is the wife of Perry Clupper, of Jewell, Kan.; Malinda is the wife of Harvey Swisher, of Hancock County, Ill.; Sarah is the wife of Jesse Parry, and John Lewis lives in Burlington, Kan.

Directly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parry settled on what now is the George Schuman farm, which William Parry had cleared and made one of the beautiful homes of Astoria Township. About 1881 he rented 155

acres in Section 30, Woodland Township, and in 1884 purchased the farm to which he since has added until he owns 248 acres in one body. As a life accomplishment this property should afford infinite satisfaction to the owner, who started out in life with few visible assets and whose industry and good judgment alone are responsible for his success. On every hand are evidences of high-mindedness and painstaking qualities, of regard for the taste and personal requirements of the various occupants, and for those things which tend to the satisfaction of life independent of financial gain. In the family are the following named children: Mary C., born December 30, 1872, the wife of William Cassell, and the mother of two children—Della and Jesse—and who died January 29, 1893; John H., born February 2, 1875, married Fannie Gruber, daughter of Jacob Gruber, and is a farmer in Astoria Township; William O., born October 26, 1877, married Stella Elgin, and is operating a farm in Woodland Township, and Stephen E., born October 4, 1885, married Cora, daughter of John C. Damer.

A staunch supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Parry has never aspired to office, but has rendered valuable service to the township as a member of the Board of Education. He also has promoted practical and scientific methods of agriculture and by his successful example has encouraged the breeding of Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, never for an instant relaxing his high standards or his pride in the steady and lasting development of his neighborhood. His life is devoted to honesty and fairness, to the accumulation of a competence which calls for no sacrifice of principle and to a citizenship which shall leave the world the better for his having been a part of it.

PARRY, William.—With his noble head touched by the snows of eighty-five winters and his strong face and capable hands bronzed by the sun which has beat upon almost as many harvesting seasons, William Parry is today the personification of a life well lived, of energies well directed, of a mind tuned to the harmony of his surroundings and of a heart which has lost nothing of its warmth and sympathy in its journey from the log cabin to the affluence of the twentieth century. This vigorous personality, outlined against the background of events in Fulton County since 1837, command the confidence and respect of as large a following as any who have helped to redeem the wilderness in this part of the State. He has built up character as well as fortune and has supported the substantial and fundamental processes of civilization.

Born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 16, 1822, Mr. Parry in 1836 accompanied his parents, Caleh and Rebecca (Engle) Parry, to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1836, and the following year to Fulton County, where the father died at the age of eighty-three and the mother

at the age of ninety-three, lacking eighteen days. Caleb Parry was born among the picturesque mountains of Wales, and as a boy came to America with his parents, locating presumably in Virginia, where he married and farmed for several years. After coming to Fulton County and taking up land in Astoria Township, he became an important adjunct to the neighborhood, and his industry, thrift and integrity gave him lasting place among the good and purposeful men of the community. His wife, at the remarkable age of ninety, could thread her needle without the aid of glasses, and her constitution remained strong and her faculties alert until almost the end of her life journey. Her longevity was a tribute to moderation and an all-around development of powers, for she was idle only when she slept, and in the early days spun the yarn and knit the stockings for her children, also wove the cloth and made their garments for the entire household. It was her mission to rock the cradle of twelve little ones, two of whom died in infancy, ten attaining maturity. Of the latter Mary married William Crawford, moved to Knox County, Ill., and with her husband died at an advanced age; Hannah became the life of George Sayers, and both now are deceased; Rheum married Sherman Wycoff, who, since her death, has lived near Redfield, Iowa; Rebecca is the deceased wife of Charlie Turner, and Nancy spent her last years in the home of her brother Enoch, who, with William, are the sole living representatives of this large family.

William Parry, though only fourteen years old when he arrived in Fulton County, already was an independent toiler, having in his native State of Ohio worked by the day for eighteen and three-fourths cents. He was well developed, had strong muscles and could plow, reap and chop as much wood in a given time as a full-grown man. In Astoria Township he attended the district schools for a few terms and after his evening tasks were completed, studied in front of the fireplace, which, with candles, constituted the only means of heat and illumination with which he was familiar until purchasing his first iron heater during Lincoln's second administration. August 10, 1840, he married Miranda Walker, a native of Maryland, and daughter of Jesse Walker, the latter a pioneer of Ohio and Illinois, arriving in the latter State about 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Parry settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Parry's brother Enoch, living in a log cabin for a number of years. He then bought the farm now owned by George Schuman, a son-in-law, and in all has improved several hundred acres of land, at the present time owning the 320 acres upon which he located in 1864. He has a beautiful home, reflecting his thoroughgoing character and regard for detail and method, and also evidencing his love of nature and the joy he has experienced in collaborating with it.

To Mr. and Mrs. Parry were born the following named children: Isaac, Caleb and Rheum,

who died young; Catherine, deceased, wife of William Dupree; Jesse; John, a resident of Normal, Ill.; William, who died in 1906; Stephen, residing in Astoria, and Belle, wife of George Schuman, on the old homestead in Astoria Township. August 10, 1892, Mr. and Mrs. Parry celebrated their golden wedding, the guests at that time numbering 300, and all participating in the noonday dinner provided by a generous host. They came mostly from Astoria, but other towns and townships were represented, and the gifts took the form of a gold-headed cane for Mr. Parry, upon which was inscribed "1842" and "1892," and the wife who had shared his hardships and prosperity was given a silver cup and saucer with gold lining and a plush spring rocker. In the opinion of the oldest inhabitants who participated in this festive occasion, it was the most enjoyable they ever had known. Mrs. Parry survived her golden wedding nine years, her death occurring March 26, 1901. She was an exceptionally noble and agreeable woman and lived to see herself surrounded by nine children, nineteen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

That the years have dealt kindly with Mr. Parry was proved during his sixtieth year, when he cradled forty acres of heavy wheat, accomplishing on an average seven and a half acres a day. In the early days he was a stanch Whig, but later espoused the principles of the immortal Lincoln, of whom he is an intense admirer. During the Civil War, while not a soldier in the field, he did much to aid the wives and children left behind in the county, and no night was too dark or storm too severe to interfere with his self-imposed errands of mercy. This spirit of self-sacrifice and desire to be of actual use in the world has kept his heart young and his hopes high; has drawn to him innumerable friendships and boundless gratitude. To hear him talk of the early days is like reading from an old romance. He has always looked on labor as the salvation of the race and has welcomed physical weariness as part of the great developing process of human kind. He recalls that in June, 1836, he helped clear the timber from the ground where now stands the Cooper Brothers' store in Astoria. At that time the tract was the finest blackberry patch Mr. Parry ever had seen. The ground was black with the delicious wild berries. Although the Indians long since had departed, they still came back to the old haunts, for there still were hundreds of deer and thousands of wolves to make the night mournful. The returned redman was a peaceful being, with the light of other days in his eyes and a dead hope in his heart. And thus is inscribed upon the history of Fulton County the life and labor of a good and capable man, one with a broad catholicity of view, of great generosity and wisdom of heart, and one who is greatly beloved for what he has become, as well as for what he has accomplished.

PARVIN, C. K., a prominent and influential citizen and prosperous merchant of Smithfield, Fulton County, Ill., who is serving his third term as Postmaster of that town, was born in Union County, Ind., in 1852, a son of S. R. and Anna (Tice) Parvin, natives of New Jersey. In early youth the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public schools of Bardolph, Ill., where his father moved with the family in 1857. There the latter followed his trade of shoemaking for a number of years. The son lived in McDonough County, Ill., until 1868, when he moved to Knox County, Ill., remaining there until 1873, when he located in Smithfield. Before establishing himself there he had been connected with the grain trade. In Smithfield Mr. Parvin was engaged in teaching school until 1880. In that year he built a store, which he conducted for four years. At the end of that period he embarked in the general mercantile line, and in 1900 his store was destroyed by fire. His present place of business was erected by him in 1901. He has branch stores at St. David, Fulton County, and Sciota, McDonough County, and owns an elevator in Smithfield, where he deals in all kinds of grain.

In 1876 Mr. Parvin was united in marriage with Emma Vincent, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., and they have five children, namely: Harry, Pearl, Ralph, Lela and Earl. In politics Mr. Parvin is a prominent Republican, and is influential in the local councils of his party. He was appointed Postmaster of Smithfield by President Harrison, in 1897, was reappointed under the McKinley administration, and has been the incumbent of that office ever since. In fraternal circles Mr. Parvin is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. and is also a Yeoman. He is a man upright character and in commercial circles is ranked as a merchant of exceptional ability and sagacity.

PAUL, Jeremiah.—In Jeremiah Paul is found a retired citizen of Ipava whose industrious and well directed efforts entitle him to a place among the upbuilders of Fulton County. Born in Adams County, Ohio, March 18, 1829, he is a son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Elrod) Paul, natives of Maine and Pennsylvania, respectively. The elder Paul was born near the Kennebec River, Maine, September 13, 1802, and by trade was a pike-builder and contractor. He constructed many well known highways throughout Ohio, the most notable being the pike from Marysville, Ohio, to Lima, Ky. He was an early settler of Ohio and his death occurred in that State May 19, 1851. The first Mrs. Paul died in Millersburg, Ohio, December 23, 1830, and for a second wife Mr. Paul married Mary J. Hamer. Of the first union there were three children, one of whom died in infancy, while the oldest son died in Bowling Green, Ky., during the Civil War as a soldier in the 103d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The two surviving children of the second union are: Lewis Paul, of Linn, Kans., and Annie, wife of Thomas Hurd, of Newport, Ky.

The opportunities enjoyed by the farmer boy of the present were missing from the youth of Jeremiah Paul. Yet his energy and ambition overcame the limitations that surrounded him, and at the age of nineteen he had qualified as a country school teacher. In order to do this he allowed himself little leisure and after working in the fields from sunrise to sunset, he would remain far into the night poring over books by the flames of the winter fire or the light of the moon. On March 6, 1845, he left his home and came to Fulton County with his uncles, Michael Elrod and Eben Paul, reaching here March 18th the same month. The uncles took up land in Waterford Township and young Paul began working on a farm in the summer time, in the winter turning his attention to school teaching. About this time he had many interesting experiences, and on many occasions made trips down the river with a raft to the southern markets. He remembers hauling hogs to market in the early days and receiving a dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred for them.

On January 1, 1851, Mr. Paul was united in marriage to Ann E. Scoville, and of the union there were two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Paul died March 1, 1859, and Mr. Paul subsequently married Mrs. Emma Griffith (nee Quigley), daughter of Robert Quigley, a pioneer of Fulton County. Through her marriage with Thomas H. Griffith Mrs. Paul had three children, of whom Mary P. became the wife of Solon Culver; Melvin R. is a resident of Oklahoma City, Okla., and Eliza died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are the parents of the following children: Charles H., born in Waterford Township, this county, March 1, 1860; Sidney R., born January 3, 1865, a farmer in Bernadotte Township, who married Lula Hopkins, and Eva C., born September 21, 1867, the life of James M. Stephens, of McPherson County, Kans., and the mother of two children—Marion J. and Carrie.

In 1846 Mr. Paul enlisted in the local regiment organized to help drive the Mormons out of Nauvoo, Ill., but when they reached that town they found the trouble over and the matter adjusted. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry, Company C, for three years, and after a year and eight months with his regiment was discharged, March 23, 1863, for disability. During the service he took part in many long marches and some important battles, and was captured at Holly Springs, Miss., but soon after paroled. The exposure and deprivations of war told heavily upon him, however, and the years have failed to remove all traces of his severe experience.

In 1884, on account of his wife's health, Mr. Paul removed to Arkansas, purchased a farm and settled down to general agriculture. The



MRS. MARY ROSS

change proved anything but satisfactory, however, for continued chills and fever necessitated frequent return trips to Illinois, and in 1896 they made permanent location here. Purchasing 125 acres in Bernadotte Township, the family lived thereon until coming to Ipava in 1901. In 1905 the farm was disposed of, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Paul a comfortable income to satisfy the demands of their declining years.

Formerly an old-line Whig, Mr. Paul allied his interests with the Republican party at the time of its organization, and ever since has taken a keen, if unofficial, interest in its undertakings. When a boy of thirteen he allied his religious fortunes with the church of the Newlights, but in later years became a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is an honorable and public-spirited man and deserving of all the peace and happiness that life can bestow.

PAVEY, Henry.—The excellent business standing of Henry Pavey rests upon many years of activity, but principally is it the outgrowth of the successful hardware business with which he was connected in Ipava from 1869 until 1894. He is further known as a natural mechanic, as an experienced miller and foundryman, as a public-spirited promoter of stable and practical conditions and as a typical representative of the best class of Englishmen who wander to foreign shores.

Between the Central West as he found it in 1849 and the town of Tiverton, Devonshire, England, where he was born, February 15, 1823, Mr. Pavey found a great contrast. Tiverton had its municipal birth in the dawn of English history, and when the fierce, barbaric Celts held undisputed sway. It was founded by the Romans fifty years before the Christian era, and five years later was conspicuous as a base of military supplies during the invasion of Julius Cæsar. The Tiverton of today is a quaint and interesting town of 11,000 inhabitants and its architectural variance suggests the passing of its many generations of citizens. Within its boundaries is the famous Blundell College, founded by the scholar and philosopher, Thomas Blundell, during the sixteenth century, and its neighborhood is inextricably bound up in the verity and romance which have enlivened the slow moving ages. Not far away is Exmoor, where occurred the contest between Jan Kidd and Robbins Snell, in the great romance of "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore. The great names in English history, which for a time have been connected with Tiverton, are very many. It was the privilege of Mr. Pavey to listen to such great statesmen as Palmerston and Gladstone, the former the latter's greatest rival, and by many considered his equal in oratorical force. Palmerston's official title was Viscount John Henry Temple. Mr. Pavey also heard Richard Cobden, the English statesman and political economist, especially noted as an advocate of free trade

and peace; and John Bright, the distinguished Liberal statesman, orator and writer.

Mr. Pavey's father was William Pavey and his mother was Mary (Davys) Pavey, daughter of John Davys, whose ancestor came from Wales to Tiverton in 1580 and settled upon land to which the family had an indeterminate lease. Mr. and Mrs. Pavey were the parents of eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters are deceased. Of those living Joseph is an architect and builder of Chicago; Ann is the widow of Captain John Evenden, inventor of the jacket can, and Emma is the widow of Mr. Ames and lives at Woolton Courletay, Dunster-Tauten, England.

Reared to farming as the most dependable of occupations, Henry Pavey in early youth developed mechanical ability which had no place in the operation of a farm. He soon made use of his greater gifts and, as he was thorough and painstaking, he never was obliged to accept the low wages of the average mechanic. When well established as a mechanic ambition began to knock at his door and he responded by emigrating to the United States during the summer of 1849, at that time being about twenty-five years old. He had already decided to purchase land in the vicinity of Waukegan, Ill., but after working on a farm there for a few months he decided that he liked mechanics better, and therefore entered the employ of the Waukegan Iron Foundry. His worth received ready recognition, and he was soon made foreman of the foundry and remained in that capacity until the company failed in 1856. He then leased the foundry and operated it on his own responsibility for several years, or until embarking in the sash and door manufactory with Senator Kirk, of Lake County, Ill., in 1864. In this also he was successful and in 1867 sold out and removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the hardware business for a couple of years. In 1869 he came to Ipava, this county, established a hardware enterprise on a small scale and paid the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the first two carloads of freight ever received at Ipava. As the town grew in size and importance he enlarged his business, and in the spring of 1894 sold his stock of hardware, but retained the right to install his hot-water heating system in the town and surrounding country. After putting in sixteen plants he sold his heaters in 1898 and since has lived retired from active business.

The first marriage of Mr. Pavey occurred in 1852 to Sarah A. Landsay, who died in 1854. The following year he was united in marriage to Mary Tratt, of Waukegan, Ill. (his partner's sister), who died November 19, 1898. Of this union there were two children: Sarah Ann, wife of Conrad Haney, who has four children—Lewis, Milton, Ruth and Alice; and Mary Alice, wife of L. P. Gouglar, for the past thirty years station agent at Ipava for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and who has five children—Judson, Philip, Robert, Zella and

Mildred. Mr. Pavey has voted the Republican ticket ever since he became an American citizen, and he was one of the organizers of the party in Waukegan, this State. He has always been averse to office-holding, but has aided in many ways the local standing of his party. He attends preferably the Baptist Church, but since living in Ipava has been active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is respected for his many amiable and excellent traits of character, and for the example of sterling manhood which he has contributed to the annals of his adopted town of Ipava.

PEARSON, Edward, a well-known merchant, member of the firm of Dainty & Pearson, in St. David, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, August 27, 1872, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Oakley) Pearson, natives of England. Catherine Oakley's first husband was Jabez Dainty, with whom she came to the United States, first locating in Maryland. Thence they journeyed by river to St. Louis, and then up the Illinois to Peoria. From there they went to Henry County, from Henry to Tazewell, and from Tazewell to Fulton County, where they effected a permanent settlement in Buckheart Township. Their union resulted in four children (three of whom are still living), namely: George, born January 1, 1855, in Henry County, Ill.; William, deceased; Frank, of East Peoria, Ill., and Jabez, a farmer in Buckheart Township. The father of this family died about 1862. Mrs. Catherine Dainty married Thomas Pearson in 1863 and this union was the source of five children, as follows: Daniel, who is a farmer in Buckheart Township; Mary, wife of John Ely, of Chillicothe, Ill.; John, of East Peoria, Ill., and Sarah, wife of Andrew Haag, residing near Chatsworth, Ill. Thomas Pearson died in East Peoria, Ill., January 23, 1893, but his widow, still living, is a resident of that place.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and received his educational training in the common schools and in Brown's Business College, Peoria, graduating from that institution with the class of 1896. He then located in St. David, and he and George Dainty entered into a business partnership. They began in a small way, but Mr. Pearson having ample experience, they have developed a large trade. The firm does a general mercantile business, the concern being divided into three departments. The dry goods and grocery department is thirty by seventy feet in dimensions; the meat market twenty-four by forty feet, and upper room twenty by forty feet. Mr. Pearson has charge of the business and attends to the buying. The firm has built up a trade second to none in this section and transacts a business of from \$45,000 to \$50,000 a year. By fair dealing and strict attention to their affairs they have won the confidence of the people to an unusual degree. The postoffice is located in the store building and George Dainty is postmaster.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Pearson was united in

marriage with Mary Evans and three children have resulted from their union: Cyril, Wayne and Deneen. In politics Mr. Pearson is a Republican, is a member of the St. David City Council and fraternally is affiliated with the K. of P. and the M. W. A. of Bryant, Ill. He is one of the most prominent, enterprising and popular members of the community.

PERKINS, Frederic Allen, of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Canton, September 23, 1880, a son of Ransom A. and Martha A. (Steele) Perkins, the former a native of Chicopee, Mass., and the latter of Bridgewater, N. Y. The paternal grandparents, Allen M. and Julia R. Perkins, were natives of Connecticut, where the former was born in Plainfield, and the latter in Glastonbury. On the maternal side the genealogical line of Mr. Perkins is traceable to his great-grandfather, Roger Wolcott Steele, grandson of Roger Wolcott, who was a Governor of Connecticut during the colonial period. The grandparents of Mr. Steele, Albert and Alice (Love) Steele, were natives of Bridgewater, N. Y.

Frederic Allen Perkins received his primary education in the common schools of Canton and supplemented his preliminary studies by a course in the University of Illinois, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1901 and being admitted to practice by the Supreme Court the same year.

In politics Mr. Perkins is a supporter of the Democratic party and fraternally is affiliated with the B. P. O. E. and A. F. and A. M. He was elected City Attorney of Canton in 1904 and was re-elected in 1906; also served as Master in Chancery of the City Court of Canton for several years.

PERKINS, G. W.—Of the contracting builders who have contributed much to the past of Canton, and who, because of their superior equipment and progressive ideas, may be counted on to share in the development of the future of the town, mention is due G. W. Perkins, who has been a resident of Illinois since 1874, and a citizen of Canton since 1893. Mr. Perkins was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in October, 1851, a son of Olney and Lorenda (Wheeler) Perkins, natives of Berlin and Solon, N. Y., respectively.

Mr. Perkins comes honestly by his mechanical ingenuity, for his father was a mechanic, and it was from him that the son learned the trade of carpenter and builder. The older man eventually pursued his calling in Wisconsin, his death occurring in Marion, Kans., in 1886. His son, G. W., started out on his own responsibility in 1874, locating in Marshall County, Ill., whence he went to Marion County, Kans., remaining there five years, when he moved to Kansas City, where he resided four years. Upon arriving in Canton in 1893 he worked for Mr. Hoag for two years and in the spring of 1895 engaged in business for himself, from the first

receiving encouraging patronage from both the town and county. For fourteen months he was foreman of construction at the plow works and was general superintendent of work on the U. G. Orendorff residence in Canton. Mr. Perkins has the kind of enthusiasm for his work that not only enables him to master it thoroughly, but impels him to seek its broadest and most interesting manifestations. He has a keen eye for the artistic and practical, and that his labor will stand the test and approbation of years admits of no doubt.

The home of Mr. Perkins is presided over by his wife, who formerly was Mary C. Gapen, a native of Marshall County, Ill. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Ideal Union Insurance and the Masons. He is popular with his employees, courteous and considerate towards those who wish to profit by his skill and on friendly and helpful terms with his fellow contractors.

PERKINS, Ransom Allen, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., both in mercantile and public relations, but now living in honored retirement, was born in Chicopee, Mass., October 4, 1838. He is a son of Allen M. and Julia A. (Robertson) Perkins, natives of Connecticut, where both were born in Glastonbury.

In early youth R. A. Perkins received his education in the public schools of Utica, N. Y. From 1861 to 1865 he served in Company D, Fifth Regiment, New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, from which he was mustered out as Captain. In 1873 he left Utica, N. Y., and located in Canton, Ill., where he engaged in merchandise business, in which he continued for a long period with unvarying success.

On January 17, 1866, Mr. Perkins was joined in wedlock with Martha A. Steele, who was born and schooled in Bridgewater, N. Y., and they became the parents of two children: Albert S. and Frederick A.

In political relations Mr. Perkins has always been an earnest and influential Democrat. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of Canton. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1882 and was re-elected the following year. He was instrumental in establishing the present system of water works and in making what is now known as Jones Park one of the most attractive features of the city. Mr. Perkins retired from active business in 1898. Fraternally he is a member of Joseph Hooker Post, G. A. R.; Bohemond Lodge, K. of P., and Anchor Lodge, A. O. U. W. He is a man of high principle and strong character and has been a potent factor in the development of Canton.

PERRINE, J. A., an enterprising and thorough-going farmer of Canton Township, Fulton County, Ill., where he is well known and has many friends, was born in that township April 14, 1861. His parents, James and Barbara

(Martin) Perrine, were natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Maryland, and the birthplace of his grandfather, Daniel Perrine, was in the former State. James Perrine accompanied his parents at an early day to Ohio, whence, in 1842, they moved to Illinois, locating in Fulton County, where the grandfather Martin was engaged in farming throughout his life. In 1858 James Martin bought of his father eighty acres of land in Section 17, Canton Township, and at a later period purchased more, until he became the owner of 200 acres in one tract. This he improved and cultivated, making his home there until his death in 1879. He was a diligent, careful and thrifty farmer, an honest man, and enjoyed the respect and good will of all who came in contact with him.

The subject of this sketch attended the Mound School, in his vicinity, when a boy, and there received a good mental training in the elementary branches. He was reared to farm life and continued to live on the home place, where he carried on farming until 1893. In that year he bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of eighty acres in Section 7, Canton Township. This he improved, building a house in 1893, and a new barn in 1901. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising with good results.

In 1882 Mr. Perrine was united in marriage with Eva M. McBlain, who was born in Fulton County, and there in girlhood enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. Five children have resulted from this union, namely: Nellie, James, Carrie, Marie and Charles. Since Mr. Perrine reached the age of twenty-four years he has served with marked credit and fidelity as School Director of his township. In fraternal circles he is identified with the M. W. A. He has worthily maintained the record before made by two generations of his family in Canton Township, and wherever known is highly esteemed.

PHILLIPS, David A.—The possession of a splendidly equipped farm of 200 acres on Section 1, Orion Township, by no means represents the claims of David A. Phillips upon the consideration and appreciation of his fellow townsmen. He is a genial man, who spreads hope and sunshine around him, and is always willing to lighten the load of some one less fortunate than himself. Having only kindly thoughts for others, he has brought his own way the good will and friendship of practically every one that he has ever known, and is unquestionably one of the most popular men in the community. A diversity of occupations had thrown him in contact with all classes of people in the township, and beginning with his arrival here in 1874, and the establishment of his wagon-making shop, he for years attracted work as much by his kindly personal qualities as by his expert skill as a tradesman. Besides wagon-making he had acquired a thorough knowledge

of the tanner's, carpenter's and painter's trades and has therefore had at his command many ways of making himself a useful member of society. For several years he has been weaning himself away from work, for he now has arrived at the age of eighty-six and is deserving of the leisure as well as the prosperity which rewards his well directed energy.

Mr. Phillips is a native of New York, where he was born October 18, 1820. On both sides of his family he is descended from men active in the stirring times around 1776, and his paternal grandfather, Luke Phillips, served in the Continental army seven years and seven months. His parents were Nehemiah and Phœbe (Hopkins) Phillips, natives of Rhode Island, the latter a daughter of Stephen Hopkins, and granddaughter of Benoni Hopkins. John Brown, an uncle of Mrs. Phillips, was one of the zealous patriots who assisted in throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor, and thus precipitated hostilities between the mother country and the colonists. There were nine children born to Nehemiah Phillips and his wife, several of whom are deceased, and some of whom are residents of Wayne County, Mich., to which the family removed at an early day.

While a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., David A. Phillips married Rebecca I. Knox, to whose economy, cheerfulness and sympathy he attributes a large share of his success. To them were born seven children: Albina, who married William Milam, of Lincoln, Neb.; Annetta, who became the wife of John Brown, of Lane County, Ore.; Orlando, who married Emma Tindall, and settled in Farmington, Ill.; Ira Melvin, who married Belle Loman, of Peoria County, Ill.; Edgar A., who married Ida Opie, and settled on the old homestead; Seward Lincoln, who married Cora Gamble, and located in Peoria County, and Mary E., who remains unmarried. Mr. Phillips has ever been a staunch Republican. He is not connected with any religious organization, but his life is one of uprightness and morality, guided by unchangeably high principles. His association with the township has been for its betterment, and the lesson in industry and patient application which emanated for years from his little shop and still is a pronounced feature of his advanced age, has been far-reaching in its effect.

PHILLIPS, Truxton N., a successful and prosperous carriage-maker of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., where he has spent most of his time since early childhood, was born in the State of New York on June 5, 1849, a son of Henry and Susan (Irons) Phillips, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Rhode Island. Henry Phillips came from New York to Illinois in 1856 and settled in Fulton County, where he secured employment with Milton Hoffman, in Farmington, as a wagon and carriage-maker, remaining as foreman in the Hoffman shop until 1877. He was a thorough master of his trade and an excellent

workman. His son, Truxton, received his early mental training in the public schools of Fulton County and worked in the shop with his father until the latter went to Trinidad, Colo., and later to Doniphan, Neb., where he afterwards died.

After the removal of his father from Farmington the subject of this sketch spent three years in Iowa, returning in 1882 and resuming work at his trade. Mr. Phillips possesses the requisite knowledge and skill to construct a carriage in its entirety, his experience having been acquired at a period when it was impossible to ship carriages to the factory for the purpose of repairs. Very few men of his age have the ability to do this owing to the fact that in such factories carriage-building is now done by piece work, and the same man is not engaged on all parts of a carriage. Mr. Phillips owns a comfortable residence on North Main Street, in Farmington. He remembers well some of the destructive fires which have occurred in that town during the last thirty-five years. One of these consumed the two-story plow factory owned by Fawcett, Caywood & Co., having a capacity of forty plows per day, furnishing employment to 125 men, and covering a half block of ground. In this factory Mr. Phillips was employed as a wood-worker and finisher. It was burned down June 23, 1870, and shortly afterwards was rebuilt as a brick structure, 100 by 160 feet in dimensions, and operated until about 1880, when it was demolished. Mr. Phillips planned and built the first hay-loader manufactured at these works. He also constructed the woodwork for the first plow turned out by this firm, which was placed on exhibition at the fair at Canton, Ill., in 1871, and was awarded a premium. Another memorable fire in Farmington was that which destroyed the old school building, December 9, 1890. This was three stories in height and valued at \$25,000.

On January 31, 1872, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Alice M. Merchant, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., and there in girlhood enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools. A son, Walter L., was the offspring of this union.

In the political contests of his town and county Mr. Phillips is not inclined to take an active part, but ordinarily supports the candidates whom he deems best fitted for the offices sought. He does not neglect, however, to inform himself in regard to public affairs and to keep posted concerning current events. He is a man of upright character and honorable dealings and is respected by all.

PHILLIPS, William.—Since his arrival in Fulton County in 1889 William Phillips has been identified with the production of coal in the Canton mines and as evidence that his industry has been well applied has amassed a comfortable competence. Mr. Phillips is one of the representative Englishmen of the town,



RA Swill

having the sturdy inclinations and more than the average adaptability of those of his countrymen who seek citizenship under the Stars and Stripes. He takes a keen interest in politics and while in no sense an office-seeker, was elected Alderman of the Third Ward in the spring of 1903. His social inclinations find an outlet as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his business is advanced by identification with the Miners' Union.

Mr. Phillips comes from one of the interesting places in England, having been born in 1859 in the forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, West Midland, England. The forest of Dean, largely composed of crown land, is situated between the Lower Wye and the Severn Rivers, southeast of the famous cathedral town of Gloucester, and is renowned for its deposits of coal and iron and its oak and beech trees. Through long experience in the mines of Gloucester Mr. Phillips came to America as a practical coal miner, a man whose opinions and judgment could be of immediate use to the community. In his native land he established a home of his own in 1884, marrying Jane Harris, a native also of Gloucester, and of which union there are four children: Annie, John W., Emily and Ruth. Mr. Phillips is esteemed for his kindly nature, public spirit, upright character and thrift and for the business sagacity employed in the development of one of the important natural resources of the community.

PIGG, Lewis P.—The capacity for finding enjoyment in what one has to do, of being able to invest one's labor with interest and enthusiasm, are essentials of success which have been incorporated in the career of Lewis P. Pigg, owner of a valuable stock farm of 288 acres on Section 9, Bernadotte Township. Although Mr. Pigg's possession of this property dates only from 1899, it already reflects the ideas and individuality of its manager, as against the blind following of methods of operation practiced by his predecessor. The admirer of high-grade stock must needs feel in his element on this fine farm, for here is much to stimulate his interest and increase his information. Shropshire sheep, Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs attain perfection under the best possible conditions of housing and feeding, and general farming is conducted with the most modern of agricultural devices.

Mr. Pigg was born September 18, 1852, on Section 5, Bernadotte Township, a son of Anderson and Mary (Sanders) Pigg, the former born in Tennessee in 1806 and the latter in Baltimore, Md., August 6, 1805. James Pigg, the paternal grandfather, moved to Casey County, Ky., and there died about 1865, having, in the meantime, entirely lost his eyesight. November 23, 1830, Anderson Pigg, accompanied by Messrs. Randall and Beadles, removed to Fulton County, Ill., settling in Bernadotte

Township. Formerly Mr. Pigg had engaged in farming entirely, but here he engaged in various occupations while becoming accustomed to his strange and unsettled surroundings. He eventually bought the farm on Section 5, where Lewis P. was born and where his death occurred in 1893. He was a quiet, unassuming man, an old-line Jackson Democrat and attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the parent of four children, of whom James S., born in July, 1843, died May 30, 1864; Lydia, widow of James Kirkpatrick, of McDonough County, Ill., and Permelia J. (deceased) was the wife of Wallace Knock, of Bunch, Kans.

Lewis P. Pigg has spent his entire life on a farm. In youth he attended the public schools, but it is safe to assume that he has learned more from observation and experience than from books. He remained under the parental roof until his thirtieth year, and as an independent farmer was sufficiently successful to justify the establishment of a home of his own, which he did after his marriage, in February, 1883, to Laura Whiting. Of this union there were three children: William, born in 1885; Inez, born September 21, 1887, and died the same year, and Frances, born April 17, 1889. Mrs. Pigg died at the birth of the last named child. On February 1, 1895, Mr. Pigg was united in marriage to Cora E. Freiley, born in Bernadotte Township, April 28, 1868. Of this union there are five children: Irma, born October 27, 1896; Wayne, born March 19, 1897; Freiley, born August 27, 1899; Dwight, born June 20, 1900, and Harold, born in February, 1905. Mr. Pigg is an uncompromising Democrat, but inclination never has led him into the vortex of political activity. He has led a busy, temperate life, one in which an effort always has been made to see the bright side of things, to cultivate the best thoughts and wisely utilize his opportunities.

PIPER, Abner (deceased). For many years the name of Abner Piper was connected with a flourishing boot and shot business in the city of Canton. The town has known no more stable and reliable merchant. He was one of the colony of retired men, a few of whom are living on borrowed time, but as he stood upon the threshold of ninety years, there was little to indicate the physical and general disabilities which are supposed to accompany such generous extension of human existence. Mr. Piper was born in Phillipston, Worcester County, Mass., April 1, 1817, a son of Artemus and Mary (Hammond) Piper, grandson of Abel Piper, great-grandson of Noah Piper and great-grandson of the establisher of the Piper family on American soil.

In Scotland, where the Piper family was known for generations, was laid the foundation of the rugged health and sterling characteristics ever associated with those bearing the name. Abel Piper was an inn-keeper by occupation, and after he returned from the Revolu-

tionary War his tavern was a popular meeting place for those who had carried the musket in the momentous struggle for independence. He was something more than a soldier, gaining, by his courage and knowledge of military tactics, the rank of Lieutenant of Minutemen. The surroundings of this old-time inn still are fresh in the mind of the grandson of the colonial Lieutenant, who, as a child, often visited the well conducted hostelry.

Of an entirely different occupation was Artemus Piper, who in early life became a sailor, and later was a teacher of navigation. He was born at Gerry—later changed to Phillipston—Mass., in 1783 and during the War of 1812 was in command of a revenue cutter, from the deck of which he witnessed the fight between the "Boxer" and "Enterprise." Mr. Piper married Mary Hammond, daughter of Paul and Anna (Davis) Hammond, who was a native of Falmouth, Mass.

Mr. Hammond also commanded a craft during the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Piper were the parents of six children, the order of their birth being as follows: Julia Ann, Artemus D., Ambrose H., Phoebe Rose, Abner and Betsy Catherine.

Abner Piper was reared on a farm, the environment of which he outgrew, in time turning his attention to the trade of shoemaking. While learning his trade he continued to work a part of the time in the harvest fields, but from his nineteenth year devoted his energies entirely to the shoe business. In Templeton, Mass., he became a cutter in one of the large shoe establishments, and in 1838 came west to Galena, Ill., to visit a brother-in-law. While in Galena he was interested in merchandising for a short time, but soon after came to Canton, later moving to Ohio, and from there returned to his native State, where he was employed in a shoe manufactory until locating in Canton with his family in 1865. Still he did not entirely sever his connection with the manufactory in the East, but as foreman returned each year to superintend its affairs, eventually, however, giving up his Canton home, as the strain of frequent travel proved too great. From 1870 until 1876 he lived in the Bay State, and then located permanently in Canton, where he established the boot and shoe store so long and favorably connected with his name. He became a steady and conservative element in business, evidencing those personal qualities which laid the foundation of the substantial commonwealths of the New England States.

The marriage of Mr. Piper to Betsy M., daughter of Paul and Catherine (Mason) Hammond, occurred in Sidney, Me., in 1847. The Hammond family has been long established in America, connected originally with Concord, Mass. There are three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Piper, of whom Warren H. married Sarah C. Smalley and has five children—Abner C., Harry R., Betsy M., Bertie and Mary. Warren H. married, as his second wife,

Ellen S. Stevens. The two youngest sons, Carlos A. and Vernon A., are prominent business men of Canton. The latter is a prominent fraternalist and for years has been connected with the Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. Mr. Piper's death occurred at Canton, Ill., February 5, 1894. His life was crowned with financial success, but what is more to be desired, he set an example of upright, noble and moderate living which won for him the respect and good will of the entire community. Few of our venerable men exceeded him in grace of character, kindness of disposition, usefulness and companionable disposition.

PIPPITT, Robert.—One of the progressive farmers of Fulton County of the younger generation, Robert Pippitt is the son of a very early pioneer, John Pippitt. His father, who was born January 8, 1823, came to Fulton County in 1840, settling in Union Township during that year and later purchased the land which, by years of persevering industry, he transformed into the family homestead. The elder Pippitt was a native of Ohio, while his wife (formerly Elizabeth Talant) was born in Tennessee, September 18, 1832.

Robert Pippitt, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old home farm in Union Township, August 16, 1866, and has been a resident of that locality all his life. He assisted his father in the performance of the labors usually falling to the lot of a farmer's son, meanwhile attending the district schools, and from them receiving such education as he could, until at the age of twenty-four years he was qualified to found a home of his own.

On February 16, 1890, Mr. Pippitt was married, in Union Township, to Christiana Richardson, who was born in that township just twenty years before. Of this union seven children have been born, namely: Ralph, Anna E., Elizabeth, Farley, Mary, Clara and Alice. Although Mr. Pippitt is a Democrat, he has confined his politics to faithfully voting his ticket, the care of his family and the proper conduct of his farming operations consuming all his time, energies and abilities.

PITTMAN, David W., a well-known farmer and grain-dealer of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and one of the prominent and successful business men of his community, was born at Independence, Putman Township, Fulton County, May 6, 1861, a son of John and Caroline (Ayers) Pittman, natives of Harrisonville, Bedford County, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Richard Pittman, was also born in that State. The great-grandfather on the same side was a native of Scotland, and the great-grandmother was of German descent. John Pittman, the father, was born in 1821, while his father, Richard Pittman, was born in 1791 and died in 1874. Richard Pittman had a family of three daughters and one son. The daughters died

between the ages of sixty-eight and eighty-two years.

John Pittman settled in Fulton County in 1857, locating in Putman Township, where he bought a farm of 240 acres, which he owned at the time of his death, eighty acres of it being the home place. For many years he was a teacher in his native State. His wife, Caroline, passed away December 25, 1864. Their union was the source of seven children, namely: Richard E.; George S., deceased; Mary, deceased wife of James W. Mason, a resident of Canton, Fulton County; Elizabeth, wife of Herbert Sipes, a farmer in Waterford Township; Jacob, of Cuba, Ill.; David W. and William F., deceased.

John Pittman married as his second wife Elizabeth Keims, this union resulting in three children: Charles L., a farmer in Putman Township; Frank O., a farmer and hardware merchant in Cuba, Ill., and Jennie E., wife of Jasper DeWitt, a farmer in Joshua Township, Fulton County. The decease of Mr. John Pittman, the father of this family, occurred August 30, 1905. Beginning in Fulton County with limited means, he had, by industry, frugality and perseverance, accumulated a handsome competency. In politics he was a Democrat and filled with credit nearly every office in his township, his fellow townsmen insisting on imposing public trusts upon him as long as he would accept them. For many years he discharged the duties of Supervisor. He was public-spirited, always identified with the best interests of the county. Church and school alike ever found in him a strong advocate. He was a man of absolute integrity, his word being considered as good as his bond.

David W. Pittman, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the paternal farm, where he made his home until he was twenty-four years old. He meanwhile received his mental training in the district schools and has passed his entire life in Fulton County. In 1885 he engaged in the grain business at Civer Station, remaining there one year; then spent one year at Bryant, Fulton County, and in 1888 located in Lewistown, Ill., where he devotes most of his attention to buying and shipping grain. In addition to this he owns and manages a farm of 250 acres in Sections 10 and 15, Waterford Township. His business and farming operations have proved successful, and he is ranked as one of the substantial men in Fulton County.

On September 8, 1886, Mr. Pittman was united in marriage with Mattie J. Anderson, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Martin) Anderson. Six children have been the offspring of this union, namely: Mary E., Hazel M., David E., Ross F., Verna L. and John W., all of whom have received a thorough mental training in the schools of Lewistown.

In politics Mr. Pittman is a Democrat and has held office as a member of the Board of

Review of Fulton County and served as a member of the Lewistown City Council. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P., M. W. A. and Court of Honor.

PLATTENBURG, William D., a prominent bank official of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that city April 21, 1862, and is a son of William D. and Margaret J. (Ward) Plattenburg, of whom the former was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., and the latter in Circleville, Ohio. His father came to Illinois in 1854, and was engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Plattenburg & Son for about twenty years, and subsequently conducted a boot and shoe store for thirteen years. He died June 14, 1899.

In his youth William D. Plattenburg attended school in Canton. In 1882 he went into the First National Bank of that city as clerk, and became Cashier of the institution in 1892. He is also Treasurer of the Canton Union School District, and is reputed to be a man of excellent business capacity.

On January 22, 1897, Mr. Plattenburg was married to Adele Shepley, who was born in Fairview, Ill., and received her early education in Canton. One child, Virginia, is the offspring of this union. In politics Mr. Plattenburg is a supporter of the Republican party and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. and A. M. and the K. of P.

PLUMER, Thomas R., M. D.—What higher relation can a man bear to the community in which he lives than does that member of it who, with knowledge gained through long and diligent research and with skill perfected by years of ripe experience, devotes himself to the task of staying the ravages of disease, mitigating the pangs of suffering and restoring the stricken to health? And then, when the faithful physician supplements high professional qualifications with noble personal traits of character, he rises into an exalted sphere of activity, and his life is a boon to his fellowmen. Such a life has been that of the subject of this record, Dr. Thomas R. Plumer, one of the prominent and respected residents of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., for the past seventeen years.

Born on April 3, 1830, in Westmoreland County, Pa., he is a son of William and Sarah (Robertson) Plumer, natives of the Keystone State. William Plumer was a sturdy and thrifty tiller of the soil, upright in his dealings, respected by his neighbors and prosperous in his vocation. He was the father of a family consisting of twelve children, nine of whom were boys. Four of the offspring of his union with Sarah Robertson, a most estimable and devoted mother, are still living.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth, as most farmers' sons are wont to do, turning his hand to whatever task was required of him by way of assistance in his

father's farming operations. His early mental training was obtained in the public schools in the vicinity of his home in Pennsylvania, and he studiously utilized every opportunity to improve his mind up to the time of beginning his preparation for a professional career. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. G. Marsh, of New Richmond, Ohio, and after completing his studies with Dr. Marsh entered into practice in that State in 1857. In 1859 he moved to Illinois and established himself in practice at Smithville, Peoria County, where he remained until 1868. In that year he went back to Ohio, where he remained for one summer, but returning in the fall to Illinois, began practice in Trivoli, Peoria County, remaining there until 1889. At that period he bought out the business of Dr. Albert D. Gove, M. D., of Farmington, and has there been engaged in practice ever since. In recent years he has taken into partnership with him his son William and Dr. Frank C. Robb. With the exception of the summer spent in Ohio in 1868 he has practiced medicine in the vicinity of Farmington since the time when he first located at Smithville.

He is still attending to his professional duties, but is contemplating a withdrawal from active duty in this line in the early future. At present he is the oldest practicing physician in this section of the State.

On May 3, 1860, Dr. Plumer was united in marriage with Temperance L. Swickard, who was born in Jefferson, Ohio. She departed this life in 1874. In 1882 the Doctor entered into matrimony for the second time, wedding Henrietta Porter, of Pennsylvania. His first wife bore him five children, namely: Jacob S., deceased; Alexander, who is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery; William, who is associated with his father in practice; John A., also a physician, and Mary S., deceased. Politically Dr. Plumer has been for many years identified with the Republican party and in fraternal affiliation is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has always been held in high esteem in Fulton and Peoria Counties as a skillful and faithful physician and a public-spirited and useful citizen.

POE, George Oliver (deceased), formerly a well known and much respected citizen of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that place January 28, 1855, a son of George R. Poe and wife, natives of Maryland. James R. Poe was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit in Maryland and Illinois throughout his active life. In boyhood George R. Poe attended the public schools of Canton and spent his youth in working on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he learned the trade of cigar-maker and was connected with that business until his death. For a considerable period he acted in the capacity of foreman of the W. O. Dean Cigar Factory, in Canton. In this position he proved his efficiency and the fidelity

with which he served his employer's interests was generally recognized. He died April 9, 1897.

In January, 1883, Mr. Poe was united in marriage at Canton, Ill., with Alice Middlekauff, a daughter of Simon P. and Joanna (Nuenemaker) Middlekauff. In Maryland Simon P. Middlekauff was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but when he moved to Illinois in 1877 he withdrew from active work and located in Canton, where he lived in retirement. One child resulted from the union of George O. Poe and his wife, namely: Ralph W., who is a tinner by trade.

In politics Mr. Poe was a supporter of the Republican party, and as a citizen maintained an excellent standing. In private and domestic life he was dutiful and exemplary and enjoyed the confidence and respect of many friends. Mrs. Poe still survives, and is very highly regarded by a wide circle of acquaintances on account of her estimable traits of character.

POISOT, Albert A.—Prominent among the progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Fulton County, Albert A. Poisot has raised himself to enviable distinction by specializing along the latter department of agriculture, and now is without a rival as the largest stock-buyer and feeder in his section of the State. Mr. Poisot is a wide-awake and invaluable citizen of Avon, near where his entire life has been spent, and where he was born on a farm October 16, 1866. His father, Francis Poisot, was born in France June 10, 1838, and as a young man came to the United States to profit by its larger opportunities, eventually becoming a part of the best country element of Fulton County. With few worldly assets at the outset of his career, he made steady advance in the new country, finally establishing a home of his own by marrying Martha Jane Hovell, who was born in Fulton County November 14, 1840.

Albert A. Poisot inherited French thrift and resourcefulness from the paternal side of his family, and as a youth profited by the public schools and those opportunities and diversions which fall to the lot of the well-born and well-bred country lad. A natural trader, and with a keen appreciation of good stock, he applied himself to scientific research in connection therewith and today is a recognized authority in this important field. While rising to his present position of assured financial and general importance, he has acquired 1,000 acres of valuable land and owns besides a home within the town of Avon.

Mr. Poisot has never sought political honors, notwithstanding that he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. His religious preferences are with the Universalist Church, to the charities and general support of which he is a generous contributor. For the past twelve years he has maintained a home of his own, having married December 25, 1895, in Union Township, Fulton County, Nevie Babbitt, a na-



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tive of Warren County, Ill., born March 17, 1875. Of this union there are two children—Ruth and Phyllis.

POISOT, Francis.—Underlying and directing the more than average agricultural success of Francis Poisot is that far-sighted and reasonable thrift which characterizes the peasantry of France, and which, notwithstanding the glitter and color and seeming extravagance and magnificence of those in high places of Paris and the provinces, yet obtains as a steady current, and by its very existence making possible that fascination of national life which charms and attracts the less volatile people of the world. Transferred to the crude and undeveloped regions of the United States, this same capacity for saving, for making little go far, for philosophically accepting whatever of hardship and discouragement accompanies one's struggles toward fortune, have made of the transplanted Frenchman one of the most desirable and commendable of citizens.

Mr. Poisot was born in France June 10, 1838, a son of John and Mary (Simney) Poisot, also born in France. When Francis was five years old, in 1843, he came with his parents to America, and the same year located in Fulton County, where the father purchased a farm of 140 acres. The following year a return trip to France was planned, but upon arriving in Pennsylvania on the way to New York, the father was taken ill and died and was buried in a lonely grave, far from friends or kindred. The rest of the family eventually crossed the ocean to their native land, and Francis in 1854 returned with his mother to Fulton County, locating upon the farm purchased by his father ten years before. With this property as a nucleus he built up a substantial farming enterprise, made many practical improvements, always keeping his earnings ahead of his expenditures. That he now owns a thousand acres in Fulton County argues well for his business sagacity and resource. For years he has made a specialty of high grade stock, but of necessity his standards can be maintained only by farmers of large and abundant means. He has outstripped in land accumulation practically all of his contemporaries in the county, and is one of its largest individual tax-payers.

A rarely beautiful devotion to his aged mother, until her death in 1864, indicated to all who knew him the character and loyalty of Mr. Poisot. The following year, November 21, 1865, in Knox County, Ill., Alexis Poisot, brother of Francis, was united in marriage to Martha Jane Hovell, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., November 14, 1840, and who is the devoted mother of three children, Albert being the sole survivor of the children by the first marriage. In political preference Mr. Poisot is a Democrat, but he has no official aspirations. In religion he is a member of the Cath-

olic Church. At the age of fifty-eight Mr. Poisot is one of the young, energetic men of the community, who, nevertheless, is inclined to rest upon his honors, and permit his son, Albert, to assume the responsibility of managing the large estate. The wealth and resource of the county have unfolded to no more deserving recognizer of opportunity, or to any who have contributed more substantially to its permanent well-being.

POISOT, Mrs. Martha Jane (Hovell).—One of the oldest and most substantial families connected with Union Township is that of which Mrs. Martha Jane (Hovell) Poisot is a worthy representative. As Martha Jane Hovell this estimable woman passed her girlhood on the farm of her father, Thomas Hovell, where her birth occurred November 14, 1840, and where she was trained in those housewifely arts which have since contributed to her success as wife, mother and home-maker. Her education was that of the district schools, which she attended during the winter season and which, with her home work, her church associations, and the diversions afforded in the neighborhood, contributed to a youth of interest and usefulness.

Too much cannot be said of the energy and resource of Thomas Hovell, who was born in England February 14, 1811, and who came while still young in years to America, bringing with him as assets his health, his ambition and his determination to succeed. He was united in marriage with Prudence Reynolds, who was born in Indiana May 25, 1820, and with whom he settled on a farm in Fulton County, Ill., then a thinly populated region. He was not the kind of man to plod along in a narrow rut, and with the same amount of produce year after year, so in time he added to his possessions until he owned 1,400 acres of land. His success indicated large business as well as general ability, and his home became one of the best equipped and most paying in the county, and to participate actively in many of its forward movements. He was a staunch supporter of education and religion and was an active member of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Hovell died May 5, 1894, and Mr. Hovell lived until November 6, 1897.

The marriage of Mrs. Jane Hovell and Francis Poisot occurred in Knox County, Ill., November 21, 1865, and of the union there are two children, Netta and Louise. Mrs. Poisot has gathered around her a large circle of friends and she is much beloved for her many fine and womanly traits of character.

POLHEMUS, Garrett V. (deceased), whose farming experience in Fulton County, Ill., commenced in the pioneer days, and whose residence in that county extended over a period of sixty-four years, was born in Somerset County, N. J., October 28, 1821, a son of Daniel G. and Maria (Voorhees) Polhemus, natives of New

Jersey, where the father was born, November 21, 1795. His marriage to Maria Voorhees took place January 21, 1821. Daniel G. Polhemus was a farmer by occupation and a son of Garrett and Jane (Hageman) Polhemus. In youth he received a common school education in New Jersey, and after being engaged in farming in that State for several years, made a journey to Illinois in 1837. Two years later he brought his family from the East to Fulton County, where he ultimately became the owner of 517 acres of land in Fairview Township. There he carried on general farming during the remainder of his life, raising also considerable stock. In politics he was a Republican and in his religious associations a member of the Reformed Church. To him and his wife were born four boys and six girls.

Garrett V. Polhemus attended the public schools of New Jersey in boyhood and at the age of sixteen years accompanied his father to Fulton County. In early manhood he commenced farming for himself and continued thus during his active life. His labors were attended with uniform success, and he was at one time the owner of 258 acres of land on Section 28, Fairview Township, some of which was afterward included within the limits of the town of Fairview. His farming career in Fulton County was in progress before the advent of railroads, and he often hauled wheat to Chicago, selling it at fifty cents per bushel. He devoted a considerable portion of his time to raising and feeding stock.

On December 7, 1848, Mr. Polhemus was married at Fairview, Ill., to Jane V. Brokaw, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of William and Helena (Ditmers) Brokaw. This union resulted in a family of five boys and three girls, of whom six are still living, namely: Henry, who resides at Aurora, Ill.; Helen (Mrs. Demott), whose home is in Crookston, Minn.; John, of Norman, Okla.; Emily (Mrs. Cox), of Canton, Ill.; William, who occupies the homestead property; and Abraham L., whose residence is in Peoria. William, who was born in 1857, remained on the homestead farm, which he now rents and has charge of.

Mr. Polhemus remained on his home farm in Fairview Township for forty-four years, in 1894 removing to Fairview Village, where he erected a residence inside the corporation limits similar to that which he had occupied on the farm, and here he continued to reside until his death on February 15, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Polhemus celebrated their "silver wedding" on the home farm in December, 1873, and their "golden wedding" twenty-five years later (1898) in their home at Fairview, the event being commemorated by the presence of a large number of friends, including two—Mr. Garrett Voorhees and Mrs. Matilda Wyckoff—who had witnessed the marriage ceremony fifty years

previous. On Mrs. Polhemus' side of the family were celebrated three golden weddings and on Mr. Polhemus' side two similar events. Mr. Polhemus' religious connection was with the Reformed Church, and politically, he was a supporter of the Republican party. He held the office of Supervisor three years, and for fifteen consecutive, and three later years, served as School Director. His memory is warmly cherished by his family and the many friends who knew his excellent traits of character, and his record will long be held in honor as that of one of the most upright and useful among the early settlers of Fulton County.

POLHEMUS, William B., who is a son of Garrett V. and Jane V. (Brokaw) Polhemus, was born in Fairview Township in 1857, where he has since lived on the homestead farms, of which he still retains the management. He comes of sturdy pioneer stock, his grandparents, Daniel G. and Maria (Voorhees) Polhemus, were natives of New Jersey, the grandfather having been born November 21, 1795, and his marriage with Maria Voorhees was solemnized January 21, 1821. He was a farmer by occupation and received a common school education in New Jersey, coming to Illinois in 1837. Two years thereafter he brought his family from New Jersey to Fulton County, and later became the owner of more than 500 acres of land in Fairview Township, where he continued his farming operations until his death. The family consisted of four boys and six girls. He was a member of the Reformed Church.

Garrett V. Polhemus, the father of William B., was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, and at the age of sixteen years came with his parents to Fulton County. He followed in the same life vocation as his father, was uniformly successful and continued as an agriculturist to the time of his death. At one time he owned 258 acres of land, a portion of which is embraced in the present limits of the village of Fairview. In his earlier farming experiences he, like all others of the locality, labored under the disadvantage of a lack of transportation, and often hauled wheat to Chicago, where he received only fifty cents per bushel. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

G. V. Polhemus was married December 7, 1848, at Fairview, Ill., to Jane V. Brokaw, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of William and Helena (Dithrens) Brokaw. This union resulted in a family of five boys and three girls, of whom six are still living, namely: Henry, who resides at Aurora, Ill.; Helen (Mrs. Demott), whose home is in Crookston, Minn.; John, of Norman, Okla.; Emily (Mrs. Cox), of Fairview, Ill.; William, the subject of this sketch, who occupies the homestead property; and Abraham L., whose residence is in Peoria. William, who was born in

1857, always remained on the homestead farms, which he now rents and has charge of. The father of this family passed away February 15, 1903. His religious connection was with the Reformed Church. Politically he was a supporter of the Republican party. He held the office of Supervisor three years and for fifteen years served as School Director. His memory is warmly cherished by his family, and by the many friends who knew his excellent traits of character and his record will long be held in honor as that of one of the most upright and useful among the early settlers of Fulton County.

POLLITT, James T.—One of the oldest and most respected residents of Fulton County, Ill., who has spent nearly three score and ten years within its borders, and is still an honored occupant of the farm in Section 1, Liverpool Township, to which he was brought by his father in the pioneer days which tried men's souls, was born in Lewis County, Ky., June 19, 1835. He is a son of James and Mary (Thomas) Pollitt, the former a native of Somerset County, Md., where he was born July 20, 1798, and the latter, of Fauquier County, Va., where she was born March 16, 1802. The Pollitt family is of Scotch-Irish origin. Jonathan Pollitt, the grandfather, moved at an early period from Maryland to Lewis County, Ky., where he and his wife died. In the fall of 1835, James Pollitt journeyed with his family to Fulton County, Ill., and settled near the City of Lewistown. In 1837 he bought the farm where his son, James T., now lives, in Section 1, Liverpool Township, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying February 14, 1875, at the age of seventy-six years, his wife surviving him until May 20, 1880. They were both held in high esteem by their neighbors and acquaintances, and, although James Pollitt was a blunt, outspoken man, he was so thoroughly upright and equitable that he commanded the respect of young and old alike. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Alexander H., who died at the age of sixty-three years; Alvin A., a farmer in East Liverpool Township; George and Jonathan, deceased; Mary, deceased wife of John Farris, also deceased; Francis M., who died in 1874; James T.; Sarah A., deceased, who was the wife of Wesley Brinegar, a resident of Canton, Ill.; Susan, who died in childbirth, the infant son also dying; and Nancy A., wife of Martin Hughes, residing near Bridge Station, Fulton County.

James T. Pollitt was an infant when his parents settled in Fulton County. He was reared on the farm where he now lives, and received his education in the subscription schools of the primitive settlement. His whole life has been devoted to farming in Liverpool Township, and in this pursuit his industrious habits, systematic methods and careful management have been productive of satisfactory results. On his farm

of 165 acres his family have grown to manhood and womanhood, married, and moved to homes of their own. Mr. Pollitt still supervises the farming operations, and raises the best bred stock, including Norman horses, Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and a good grade of mules.

On June 25, 1874, Mr. Pollitt was united in marriage with Arilla Beckstead, a daughter of George Beckstead, a native of Canada, who was for some years connected with a packing house in Canton, Ill., and afterward moved to a farm in Liverpool Township, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Pollitt have had six children, as follows: Harriet C., wife of Theodore Black, a farmer in Liverpool Township; one who died in infancy; James A., who married Martha Kendall, and died in 1896, leaving two sons—James T. and Jesse B.; Ambrose D., who married Martha A., widow of his brother, James A., by whom he had five children—Arilla A., Polly K., Dorothy D., Goldie and Hobart R.; Mary F., wife of James D. Raker, a farmer in Liverpool Township, who has had four children—Ambrose D., Hattie and Georgia (twins), and James Robert; Georgia (who died in infancy), and Benjamin E., who looks after the home farm. He is a member of Maples Mills Camp, No. 2027, M. W. A.

In politics, Mr. Pollitt has been a Republican, since the organization of that party. Originally he was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Millard Fillmore. Since that period he has voted for the Republican candidates, State and national. He has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, warmly supporting church and school work, and has served as School Director. He has been identified with the development of Fulton County for sixty-eight years and has been prominent in the advocacy of all measures inaugurated for the general welfare. In the wonderful transformation which has completely changed the face of nature in the region to which he was brought as an infant, he has borne a manly and faithful part, and is now reaping the reward of many toilsome seasons, conscious of duty done, and enjoying the good will of all who know him. His worthy and estimable wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

POLLITT, Oliver P.—A very enterprising and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, living in Section 14, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., who is regarded as one of the prominent representatives of the agricultural element in Fulton County, was born in Liverpool Township December 7, 1848. He is a son of Alvin and Emily (Estes) Pollitt, both of whom are living in the township named, where the former is engaged in farming. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Oliver P.; Laura, wife of Abner Garrens, a farmer in Liverpool Township; John A., a farmer in the same township; James T., who lives in Pekin, Ill., a sketch of whose life is contained in this work; Alex-

ander, also farming in Liverpool Township; William, of Brereton, Fulton County; Charles, a farmer in Banner Township; Della J., wife of Oscar McGraw, of Canton, Ill.; and one who died in infancy.

Oliver P. Pollitt was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. He has always made Liverpool Township his home except for two years spent in Decatur County, Iowa. For several years, he worked at farming by the month. After his marriage he located in the southwest part of the township, where he made his home until 1883, in that year moving to his present home farm of eighty acres. He now owns 320 acres in Section 14, and eighty acres in Sections 22 and 23, a total of 400 acres. On the home farm he keeps the best grades of horses, cattle and hogs, and, in general farming his intelligent, systematic and progressive operations are productive of the most satisfactory results. He is ranked among the notably successful and substantial farmers of Fulton County.

On April 9, 1876, Mr. Pollitt was united in marriage with Mary C. McElwee, who was born near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, March 7, 1843. She is a daughter of George and Hannah (Bowman) McElwee, natives of that State, where her father was born in Adams County, and her mother, in Brown County. The family settled in Fulton County in 1865, locating near the famous Depler Well, in Lewistown. In 1866 they sold that farm, and purchased a place in Putman Township, where Mrs. McElwee died March 9, 1883. After her death, her husband made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Pollitt, and died April 6, 1892. They were the parents of the following children: Mary C.; Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Lydia, who died when fifteen years old; George, who died at the age of thirty-seven years; Francis M., of Macon, Neb., who married Mrs. Nellie Randall; Minerva M., wife of Albert Roberts, of Canton, Ill.; Amanda, wife of Jacob Anderson, of Pacific Junction, Iowa; Hattie, deceased wife of John Lewis, who lives with their six children, in Oklahoma; and Benjamin F., a physician of Wilcox, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollitt are the parents of four children, namely: George A., born October 10, 1876, a farmer in Banner Township, Fulton County; Madge M., born October 14, 1880; James G., born December 28, 1884, who lives with his parents, and Herbert, who died in infancy. George A. married Eva M. Beckstead, and has had three children; Clifford B., Mary M., and one who died in infancy. Madge M. was married to Sherman Stockman March 7, 1900, and has three children—Orval C., born March 17, 1901; Oral C., July 18, 1902, and Hazel, April 24, 1906. For seventeen years, Mrs. Pollitt was a successful teacher in the schools of Ohio and Fulton County, and is a lady of culture and rare strength of character.

In politics, Mr. Pollitt is an earnest and in-

fluent Republican. He has held the office of Tax Collector for two years, and that of Assessor for a like period, giving perfect satisfaction to his constituents in both positions. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., being a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, of Canton. Mr. Pollitt is a man of the highest character, and enjoys the sincere respect of a wide circle of acquaintances.

POOL, Edgar P., a well known builder and contractor of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born on a farm about three and a half miles east of that city December 1, 1853. His parents, Andrew and Julia (Everett) Pool, were both Kentuckians, and came from their native State to the locality named in 1850. Here Edgar P. was reared, was educated in the district school of his locality, and early mastered the trade of carpentry, which, with the years, has developed into a contracting business of some proportions. Mr. Pool spent the years from 1882 to 1886 in Kansas and Nebraska, but with that exception has continuously resided in or near Canton. In politics he has always voted for Republicanism, and his religious connections have been with the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has held the position of Banker.

On November 15, 1887, Mr. Pool was married to Miss Emma Johnson, who was born on the old Kelly property near St. David, where the marriage ceremony occurred. Her parents were John W. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Johnson, her father being one of the most prominent Republicans of Central Illinois. Mr. Johnson served four terms in the State Legislature, from 1894 to 1900 and 1902 to 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have no children of their own, but when she was six years of age Morna was welcomed into their family as if she had been of their flesh and blood. Morna Johnson Pool, as she is known, is a bright girl employed in the Canton telephone office.

POOL, Lawrence J.—A well known and prosperous stock-raiser, whose farm is situated in Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of Union Township, in the same county, where he was born January 4, 1862, a son of Thomas and Charlotte Pool, whose birthplace was also in Union Township, and whose lives are portrayed on another page of this work. The occupation of Thomas Pool was that of a farmer, in which his industry, thrift and persevering toil brought him deserved success, and he and his estimable helpmate were blessed with six children.

In his boyhood, Lawrence J. Pool enjoyed the advantages of the district schools in the vicinity of his home, meanwhile helping his father to carry on the work of the farm. He remained with his parents until he reached maturity, and since attaining his majority, has been most of the time engaged in farming and



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. SHINKEL

stock-raising. For three years, however, from 1894 to 1897, he conducted a livery business in Fairview, Fulton County. Since 1900, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the raising of stock and his operations have been attended with abundant success.

On October 16, 1889, Mr. Pool was united in marriage with Anna Van Lew, the ceremony occurring in Union Township, Fulton County. Mrs. Pool was born in Joshna Township, that county, January 13, 1862, and there received her mental training in the public schools. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Van Lew, natives of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Pool are the parents of a daughter, whose name is Nellie, and who is a bright and interesting girl.

On political issues, Mr. Pool is arrayed on the side of the Republican party. He has served his Township in the offices of Road Commissioner and School Director, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. His religious convictions are in accordance with the creed of the Congregational Church. The fraternal connection of Mr. Pool is with the I. O. O. F., in which he is a prominent and active member. He is an intelligent observer of current events, and has a wide acquaintance throughout his section of Fulton County, and wherever known, is regarded as a progressive, upright and useful citizen.

POOL, Thomas, now living in comfortable retirement near Avon, Fulton County, Ill., where he is surrounded by hosts of friends who solicitously regard his welfare, was formerly one of the best known farmers in that county, in which he has spent nearly three-score years of his busy and useful career. Mr. Pool was born in LaPorte County, Ind., March 31, 1833, a son of John and Elizabeth (Fulton) Pool, natives of Virginia and New York, respectively. His father was born March 9, 1806, and his mother, August 29, 1810. Both were persons of excellent family connections, and both were held in high esteem by the people of the various localities where they successively resided. The entire life of John Pool was devoted to farming. At an early period he made his home in the State of Indiana, whence he moved with his family to Illinois, settling in Fulton County, October 2, 1843. He bought a farm of eighty acres in Buckheart Township, on which he made the necessary improvements, and successfully carried on farming for nine years. In 1852 he established his home in Farmington Township and continued farming there until 1856, moving then to Union Township, where he died May 7, 1885. His wife passed away in 1889. To them were born five children, namely: Rebecca A., Thomas, Joseph, Sarah, and John.

Thomas Pool, of this family and subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and in boyhood attended the district schools of his birthplace in Indiana, and later those of Fulton County. He accompanied his parents in their various changes of location, and in 1856 com-

menced farming for himself on the place where he spent the remainder of his active life. His labors were uniformly successful, and, in 1905, he withdrew from agricultural pursuits with sufficient means to comfort his declining years. Mr. Pool rendered good service to his country during the Civil War. He enlisted in Company 1, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (the "Board of Trade Regiment"), on August 14, 1862, and took part in all its campaigns until he was mustered out, August 14, 1865.

The nuptial ceremonies of Mr. Pool and Charlotte Leeper took place in Fairview Township, Fulton County, January 15, 1857. Mrs. Pool was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 24, 1836, and is a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Lake) Leeper, natives of New Jersey. Six children have been the offspring of this union, namely: Cary S., Lawrence J., Effie, Jannette, Alma and John H. In the matter of politics, Mr. Pool has been a lifelong and steadfast supporter of the Republican party. For four years (from 1886 to 1890) he served with efficiency and fidelity as Supervisor of Union Township, Fulton County. In religious belief, he is an adherent of the Methodist Church, and his sole fraternal connection is with the G. A. R., of which he is a prominent member.

Mr. Pool is one of Fulton County's most highly reputable citizens, and has been closely identified with its material, moral and educational development. His long extended record has been free from reproach, and he commands the utmost confidence and respect throughout a wide circle of acquaintance. His genial disposition and invariable affability of manner have always attracted to him warm friends, and those whose hearty good wishes he enjoys are numbered only by the many who know the honorable spirit and kindly emotions that have dominated his whole life.

POPER, John W.—Ex-Alderman Popper is well known as an honest, influential citizen of Canton, as well as a master cabinet-maker, which also was his father's occupation. He was born at Chambersburg, Pa., on March 7, 1868, the son of Jacob M. and Jane (Barnes) Popper. His parents never came West, and his mother died at Chambersburg, Pa., February 25, 1875; while the father is still a resident of that State, engaged in his joint trade of carpentry and cabinet-making.

John W. Popper was educated in the district and city schools of his native place and at an early age took up the branch of cabinet-making, so that he was already considered an expert when he came west to Farmington, Fulton County, on February 22, 1886. Believing Canton a better field for his trade, he removed to that place during the following year, and has since continued a resident of this city. He was at once recognized as an industrious and skillful workman, and it was not long before his value as a man of public affairs was suspected. Since

the Republicans have returned him to the City Council and he has creditably served for two terms in that body, these surmises have been fully verified. In fraternal circles Mr. Poper is known as a member of the Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias.

The subject of this sketch was married at Farmington, Ill., March 30, 1893, to Anna M. Kelly, of that place, a daughter of Robert and Harriet (Marshall) Kelly.

PORTER, Elmer.—It is to such energetic and progressive young farmers as Elmer Porter that the great advance in agriculture and stock-raising during the past few years is due, and it is to such as he that Fulton County looks for a continuation of her present unparalleled prosperity. Though young in years, having been born in Pleasant Township, Fulton County, February 27, 1862, Mr. Porter's active life has spanned an important farming era, for he well remembers the old-fashioned single-shovel plow and other crudities which contributed to the drudgery of land-tilling two-score years ago. He owns a 120-acre farm on Section 23, Pleasant Township, but this he rents to a tenant, he himself having charge of the farm of T. C. Robinson, on Section 14, Pleasant Township. This farm formerly was the property of Arthur Smith, and Mr. Porter has been connected with it as co-operative manager since the spring of 1888. It has brought him substantial financial reward and a wealth of varied experience. Upon it are represented all of the departments of farming known in the Central West. During the eighteen years of his occupancy uniformly excellent crops have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, and large shipments of high-grade stock have been the rule. No improvement or equipment essential to scientific farming is omitted from this property, and conditions are especially favorable for the breeding of graded Norman and Percheron horses, Poland-China hogs and Aberdeen Angus cattle. To his congenial tasks Mr. Porter brings a well trained and studious mind, one wholly in sympathy with agriculture as a means of livelihood, and keenly concerned for the comfort and well-being of the dumb creatures entrusted to his care.

Mr. Porter is a son of Samuel and Mary M. (Gilson) Porter, the latter a daughter of John Gilson, one of the early pioneers of Fulton County. (For further particulars of the Porter family see sketch of Samuel Porter in this volume.) Mr. Porter attended the public schools of Pleasant Township, and remained on the home place until attaining his majority. In 1887 he married Cora A. Knowles, daughter of Noah Knowles, a pioneer of Fulton County, and now a resident of Ipava. Mrs. Porter was born in Pleasant Township January 26, 1869, her mother being Irene (Cooper) Knowles, whose parents came to Fulton County at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter have been born the following named children: Nellie

Wayne, born October 31, 1889; Ruth Anna, born June 22, 1893; Ruby Gay, born May 22, 1896; Faith, born July 22, 1901; and Paul Elmer, born December 29, 1904. Before his marriage Mr. Porter rented of his father for four years the old homestead of 160 acres, and one year after marriage moved onto the farm which he since has occupied and managed. He is a Democrat in politics, but aside from the formality of casting his vote, is not identified with the undertakings of his party. Mr. Porter has a personality which inspires confidence and wins him many friends. He is instinctively honest and high-minded, cordial in manner and sympathetic in nature, and is firmly entrenched in the best life and effort of the community.

POST, Earl, a rising young farmer in Section 32, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born on his father's farm in the same township, April 22, 1882, and is a son of Stephen and Leah (Reger) Post, whose biographical record appears in another section. Earl Post was reared on the parental farm and received his early education in the district schools of his neighborhood. On reaching maturity he made farming his permanent occupation, and his labors have already been attended with satisfactory results. He is ranked among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Buckheart Township, and on his farm may be found a good exhibit of all kinds of stock, of a superior grade.

On April 10, 1901, Mr. Post was united in marriage with Lena F. Wilcoxon, a daughter of Marshall N. Wilcoxon, and a native of Fulton County. Two children have resulted from this union—Violet M., born June 19, 1902; and Russell E., February 25, 1905. In politics, Mr. Post is a supporter of the Democratic party.

POST, Stephen, for many years one of the most prominent, worthy and successful farmers in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., who is now living in retirement, is of German ancestry and well remembers the pewter plates which his grandmother brought from her native land. The family name was originally spelt "Pfost." Mr. Post was born in Lewis County, Va., (now Upshur County, W. Va.) February 26, 1830. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Hefner) Post, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Abram Pfost, had two brothers, Martin and Isaac. Abram settled near Buchanan, on Buchanan River, Va., and there built a mill that was widely known; Martin located in the vicinity of Jess's Run, Va., and Isaac became a resident of Missouri.

Daniel Post and his wife were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Abram, who resided at the old home, and died in June, 1906; Jacob and Isaac, both deceased—the latter having been a soldier in the Confederate army, who passed through the Civil War and was killed by the falling of a tree; Stephen; Nicholas, who lived in Upshur County, W. Va., and died in May,

1906; George W., of Barbour County, W. Va.; Jenima, deceased wife of Joel Casto, also deceased and formerly a prominent Virginian; Annia Q., widow of George L. Queen; Mary Jane, wife of Albinas R. Marple, of Upshur County, W. Va.; Cenna, widow of Jacob Lance, who was killed in his own home during the Civil War; Elizabeth, widow of James Freil, of Upshur County, W. Va.; and Sarah, deceased wife of Dow Lewis, of the same county. The parents of this family died in their native place in Virginia. Three of the sons were conscripted and forced to serve in the Confederate army.

Stephen Post was reared on a farm, and obtained his early mental instruction in the common schools of the county where he was born. After his school days were over, he continued his studies, and became familiar with those practical branches of knowledge which enabled him to conduct his own affairs intelligently and successfully.

In 1864 Mr. Post was forced into the Confederate army and assigned to detached duty. During this service he was taken prisoner by the Union troops, taken to Wheeling, Va., thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, and finally, to Rock Island, Ill., where he was released on parole, August 5, 1865. He had a comrade who was released at the same time, and this comrade had a sister living in Fulton County, Ill., whither Mr. Post proceeded in company with his friend. There he was invited to make his home with Isaac Black until he could make arrangements to take care of his family which was left in Virginia, and there he bought a farm of 265 acres, which he sold, and purchased 160 acres in Section 6, Buckheart Township, Fulton County. In 1866 his family moved to their new home, which has since then been Mr. Post's place of residence. No improvements had been made on this purchase, and he began at once to put the property in shape, and continued building and improving until his farm became one of the finest in the township. To the original tract he added from time to time until his landed possessions comprised 480 acres, which he has divided between his children.

On August 5, 1851, Mr. Post was united in marriage in Virginia, with Leah Reger, a daughter of Major G. Reger, who served in the War of 1812. There being some family objections to this marriage, the bridegroom and bride eloped to Marietta, Ohio, where the wedding ceremony was performed. They started to return home the next day and went to work, Mrs. Post being able to spin, weave and work up flax and wool. Eight children were the result of this union (five of whom were born in Virginia), as follows: Loretta J., wife of Joshua Williams, a blacksmith, of St. David, Ill.; Elmon E., who married Sophronia, a daughter of Levi Hufford, a farmer of Putman Township, Fulton County; Emozeta, wife of John Long, of Bryant, Ill.; Albert S., a farmer in Liverpool Township, Fulton County; Daniel

A., a farmer in Buckheart Township, who married Nervia E. Horton; Oscar L., also a farmer of that township, who married Laura Kelly, a daughter of Samuel Kelly; and Earl, a farmer in the same township, who married Lena Wilcoxon, and whose life is portrayed on another page of this volume.

As his sons and daughters have grown up their father has provided handsomely for each, and all are now highly-reputable members of their respective communities. In Mr. Post's career have been manifest those qualities of diligence, perseverance, thrift and constancy that characterize the sturdy German stock from which he is derived. In addition to this, he has lived an exceptionally upright and unselfish life, and no man in Fulton County has more and truer friends than Stephen Post. For forty years, Mr. and Mrs. Post have been devoted members of the Christian Church, and one of the former's favorite scriptural quotations is the Saviour's prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane. In him and his estimable wife, through all their lives, the cause of the church and the school has found willing helpers and generous friends, and to no appeal of the worthy poor has either ever turned a deaf ear.

POTTER, Frank C., of the younger generation of farmers, is a native of Fulton County and so much impressed with its agricultural and residence advantages that, like thousands of others, he has never been able to see that he could better himself by making a change of location. His father, who came here in 1859, came to the same conclusion, and, as Frank C. has two boys of his own, it is likely that another generation of Potters will add their labors and worth to the upbuilding of the community of which the family has been a substantial element for nearly half a century.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ellisville Township, Fulton County, on the 21st of January, 1866, which was the birthday of his father, Alfred Price Potter, born on the same day of the month in 1827. The latter was a native of New Jersey, as was his wife (formerly Elizabeth R. Crate), born August 8, 1826. As the father was not satisfied with the scope of Eastern farming, he came to Fulton County in 1859, purchased a farm and began its cultivation and development into a comfortable homestead.

Frank Potter remained with his parents on the farm where he was born until he reached manhood, when he entered upon an independent career, but always in his chosen occupation of farming. There is every promise that he will in due time become one of the most prosperous and influential citizens of his locality. He has already served as a public official, having been School Director for three years. Mr. Potter is a Republican and a member of the Prairie City Presbyterian Church.

POWELL, John R.—Although variously identified with affairs in Fulton County since his

arrival here in 1839, it is probably as a moral and religious teacher that John R. Powell will be longest and most gratefully remembered. In harmony with this keynote in his life is his service as a soldier in the Civil War, he still retains an active interest in the reunions of the fast thinning ranks of the veterans in that historic conflict. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Powell was born March 5, 1833, in Adams County, Ohio, and in 1835, was brought by his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Engle) Powell to Menard County, Ill., two years later removing to Fulton County, and settling on a farm North of Astoria, in Astoria Township. Thomas Powell is recalled but indistinctly by his son, for he died in 1840, a year after his arrival in the township, and when the lad was barely ten years old. The mother subsequently married a man named Aultizer, and died in Mason County, Ill. There are but four survivors of the seven sons and three daughters in this family, and all seem to have inherited a sense of responsibility for the spiritual welfare of mankind. The oldest son, Curtis, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church forty years; Rev. Dr. William Powell, now residing near Baders, Ill., was a preacher in the same denomination twenty-five years, and John R. Powell has been a leader in church affairs since long before the Civil War. Martha A., one of the daughters in the family, married Jacob Oglett and lives in Salem, Ore.; David is a retired merchant of Mason City, Ill.; Jefferson S. is connected with the Fair Grounds at Salem, Ore.; and Thomas is deceased.

John R. Powell spent his youth in the midst of hardship and privation, and among a people who had to create their own opportunities. At that time Astoria was known as the McNeil settlement, and consisted of a few log houses and fewer industries. The most prominent man in the section was Billie Tate, who lived on the farm now occupied by Benton Sharp, and whose house, with the exception of a few cabins, was the only human habitation between Astoria and Lewistown. The nearest schoolhouse was three miles distant, and on his way to it Mr. Powell often encountered from fifteen to twenty deer. His education was acquired under great disadvantages, for the school was a subscription one, and he would have to stop attendance every little while to work for his further tuition. To pay for his first spelling-book he gathered hazel nuts, carried them on his back to Vermont and sold them. The schoolhouse was a rude affair, and in winter was made cheerful by the blazing logs in the huge fireplace. There was no floor, and, of course, no glass in the apertures for admitting light. In order to familiarize himself with the rudiments of arithmetic, grammar and history, the boy would sit up after the family had retired, throw chips in the old fireplace, and by its light wrestle with the intricacies of Ray's Arithmetic and Kirkham's Grammar. He also was a serious student of the Bible, and while still his years were few,

united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he subsequently was a minister for several years.

In connection with farming Mr. Powell learned the plasterer's trade, and was thus employed at the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and as part of the Army of the Cumberland participated in many of the earlier battles of his regiment. During the charge at Kenesaw Mountain, June 29, 1863, he was wounded at nine in the morning, and left on the battle-field for dead. At three in the afternoon he regained consciousness, and, when attempting to rise, he again was fired at by the enemy. Finally he was taken to the hospital at Nashville, later on granted a furlough, and subsequently rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn. At Wellington he was given command of the distribution of supplies, and had charge of the camp, and at Alexander, Va., he had charge of hospital ward, and the distribution of provisions. When peace was declared he returned to his home in Woodland Township, and after regaining his health, again followed the plasterer's trade.

The first marriage of Mr. Powell occurred February 4, 1854, to Julia A. Litchfield, a native of Ohio, and of the union there were five children: James Curtis and Ransom B., who died in infancy; Lorenzo D., a resident of Long Lane, Mo.; John W., a builder and contractor of Chicopee, Kan.; and Aretta, wife of H. C. Walton, of Antioch, Ark. Mrs. Powell died September 9, 1870, and February 4, 1871, Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza J. Adkinson, a native of Fulton County, and daughter of Samuel Tarry. Mr. Tarry was born in Ohio and became an early settler of Kentucky, where he married Miriam Turner, and whence he came to Illinois in the pioneer period. By her former marriage Mrs. Powell had four sons, one of whom is living—Johnson Adkinson, of Pittsburg, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Powell have been born eight children: William, a farmer in Woodland Township; Samuel, a resident of Oakville, Iowa; Thomas, who lives in the vicinity of Mason City, Ill.; Nellie, wife of John Waggoner, a farmer of Woodland Township; Ida, wife of Frank Waddell, of Oakville, Iowa; Robert Lincoln; and Benjamin, of Oakville, Iowa.

Without any preparation for the ministry other than self-acquired, Mr. Powell was granted an exhorter's license in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through his strong and forceful preaching many have been brought within the fold of that denomination. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Powell, being so situated that he could not reach the Methodist Church, joined the United Brethren Church, in which also he was given a license to preach. He has done very effective work in the local church in East Woodland Township for many years, and his simple and beautiful style of expression,



Lynus Smith

backed by his masterful personality, has been increasingly, convincing and attractive. He has improved every opportunity to uplift his fellowmen, and even during the Civil War, when wounded, labored zealously to extend the comforts of religion to those around him. Mr. Powell has been prominent in fraternal circles since early manhood, and still maintains his association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican. As a reward for a well-directed career Mr. Powell's later life is accompanied by those satisfying compensations—peace of mind and the love and confidence of his fellowmen. He has worked out a high and clearly defined purpose, which, after all, is the finest evidence of success.

PRATT, John.—To the time of his retirement to London Mills about eleven years ago, John Pratt was one of the most industrious and successful agriculturists of Young Hickory Township, this county. He had good judgment, common sense, and the commercial capacity well developed. From his rise from small beginnings one may glean many helpful lessons. Born on a farm near Richmond, Va., in 1830, he was ten years old when his parents, John and Mary E. (Faulkner) Pratt, moved from the Old Dominion to Ohio, and he was about twenty-one when the family fortunes were shifted to Young Hickory Township, in the beginning of the '50s. He helped to clear and improve the original eighty acres taken up by his father, lent his strength to the erection of the modern frame house which supplanted the one of log construction, and otherwise contributed to the growth of Section 11, from which all of the seven children gained their start in life.

In addition to faithfully performing his home duties, John Pratt worked out on other farms in the township, and in this way secured hay and feed for the stock of his father ere the land was improved to produce. Later he made an independent start on sixty acres of land, for which he paid ten dollars an acre, and which he subsequently sold for fifteen dollars an acre. He next bought eighty acres on Section 1, and twenty acres on Section 10, Young Hickory Township, continuing his purchases from time to time until he owned 300 acres. His land yielded abundantly of general produce, and he raised Shorthorn and Durham cattle, usually having about a hundred head, and the same number of hogs (Poland-China) and sheep. Since retiring from active life he has rented his farm, deriving a comfortable income therefrom.

The marriage of Mr. Pratt and Mary E. Street occurred in Young Hickory Township in 1855, Mrs. Pratt being a native of Ohio, and daughter of William Street, a prominent farmer of the Buckeye State. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are the parents of five daughters and one son, as follows: Eliza Jane, deceased, former wife of John Burnett, of Fairview Township, this county; Sarah C.; Minnie F., the wife of Harvey

Foster, of McDonough County, Ill.; Frances B., wife of William Luman, of Kansas; Mary Emma, living at home; and Wm. E., who married Ella Wadkins, of Knox County, Ill.

Mr. Pratt has led a quiet, industrious life, and has ever avoided public honors of a political nature. However, he has served acceptably as a member of the School Board and Pathmaster of the Township, and invariably has evidenced intelligent and helpful interest in the progressive and upbuilding agencies of the community.

PREDMORE, G. Mahlon, M. D. C.—That most useful of all quadrupeds, the horse, has a humane and skillful overseer of its welfare in Dr. Mahlon Predmore, a resident of the town of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., since his graduation from the Chicago Veterinary College in the class of 1905. Dr. Predmore is a native of Illinois, born near Youngstown, Warren County, August 28, 1876. His parents, Raymond B. and Addie (Crandall) Predmore, also were Illinoisans, the former born in New Jersey in 1846, and the latter in Knox County, in 1847. The father, Raymond B. Predmore, was a farmer by occupation, and a representative of a family established in the State at an early day.

Dr. Predmore, when about five years of age, came with his parents to Avon, Ill., where he entered the public schools, and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1895. He then attended the school of Architectural Engineering at the University of Illinois for two years, but being obliged to create his own opportunities for advancement, engaged in teaching for several terms. With the proceeds obtained in this line of labor he then attended the Chicago Veterinary College, where he established a reputation as a conscientious and ambitious student, winning a gold medal for the highest average in all branches, and a special prize for advance work in dentistry. Few young men are better equipped for this chosen calling than is this agreeable and popular veterinary surgeon. He has a bright and inquiring mind, a disposition to make himself of practical use in the world, and a keen appreciation of the possibilities as yet undiscovered in his calling.

A Democrat in politics, Dr. Predmore has no political aspirations, nor does he seek any honors not immediately connected with his life work. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in religious belief is a Universalist.

PRICHARD, Robert, whom it is no invidious comparison to designate as one of the foremost farmers of Fulton County, Ill., and no empty tribute to pronounce one of its leading citizens, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 11, 1831. He is a son of Jordan and Artemicia (Shaw) Prichard, of whom the former was a native of Washington, Pa., and the latter, of Ohio. The family is of German descent. The father went from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an

early period, and there occurred his marriage. Husband and wife journeyed to Fulton County in 1836, making the trip overland and settling in Section 16, Liverpool Township. There Jordan Prichard made his home until 1849, when he, his wife, and a son and daughter died of cholera. From 1836 until the time of his death he was one of the leading men of his locality. Possessing a thorough mental training, he was for years a prominent teacher. He also officiated as Justice of the Peace, and creditably filled various offices in Liverpool Township. The children of the family were as follows: Mary J., deceased wife of John Adkins; Robert; Alexander, who died of cholera in July, 1849; James, a retired citizen of Lewistown, Ill.; Elizabeth, wife of John White, of Prairie City, McDonough County, Ill.; Benjamin, who served four years in the Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; Eliza, who died at the age of four years; Nancy, who died in infancy; Sarah, deceased wife of Nathaniel White; Ellen, wife of F. M. Connelly, Macomb, Ill.; and Rebecca, who died of cholera, in July, 1849.

When the Prichard family settled in Fulton County, wild game was abundant, but the members of it had little time to hunt, grubbing the stumps and clearing the fields fully occupying their attention. They were among the most active people in the county, and took a leading part in its development. The horrors of the dire epidemic of 1849 are the saddest remembrances of all their long years of experience in Illinois. Since 1836 Robert Prichard has moved but three times, and has lived during the entire period in Liverpool and Lewistown Townships. From early manhood, he has always followed farming and in 1878 erected his present residence in Section 15, Lewistown Township.

Although occupied for years with the duties of public office, Mr. Prichard has always maintained control of the farming interests. He has been a breeder of Percheron and fine road horses, as was his father before him, and keeps a superior grade of other stock on his farm of ninety-six acres adjoining the city of Lewistown. His lifework has been eminently successful. In manner and deportment he is plain, unassuming and outspoken, and his frankness attracts hearty friendship. To the needy he always turns a willing and kindly ear, and all worthy public enterprises have found in him a ready and earnest supporter. It is a saying with him, that "he got born fifty years too soon," as modern machinery has made the farmer's life easy, and his mind often reverts to the old wooden mold-board plow, and the stumps through which he has guided it, or swung the cradle. None could cut more grain than he, and now, when he sees the self-binders and riding plows and hears the young men complaining of farm work, it appeals to his sense of the ridiculous.

On November 18, 1854, Mr. Prichard was united in marriage at Erie, Whiteside County,

Ill., with Rebecca Shelby, a daughter of Noah and Maria (Nevitt) Shelby. This union resulted in five children, as follows: Dr. George W., one of the leading physicians of his section of Kansas, who was waylaid and killed on a beautiful, moonlight night, May 1, 1891, at Coldwater, Kan.; Alice S., wife of Frank Kast, a resident of Beardstown, Ill.; Peter, a hardware merchant of Alexander, Minn.; Olive, wife of James Ashbaugh, of Lewistown, Ill., bridge foreman of the Fulton County narrow-gauge road; and Robert N., proprietor of the hotel at St. Paul, Neb.

In politics Mr. Prichard has always been a very active and influential Democrat. In 1852 he cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, and ever after took a prominent part in political affairs. He has creditably filled all the township offices, having served as Deputy Sheriff under David Waggoner, and as Jailor and Deputy under O. P. Randolph, the first Republican Sheriff in the county. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Prichard was elected Sheriff of Fulton County, and was re-elected in 1872. For eight years and four months he was connected in different capacities with the duties of the Sheriff's office. After serving two terms as Township Supervisor he retired from active politics. Fraternally he has been affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., for thirty years, and to the churches he has always contributed liberally of his means. No man has taken a deeper interest in the welfare of Fulton County than Robert Prichard, and to no other man within its borders do its people render more unfeigned respect.

PRICKETT, John.—Among the leading citizens of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., who for a long period of years took an active and influential part in the activities of that community, is the worthy gentleman of whom this personal record treats. Mr. Prickett was born in Noble County, Ind., September 7, 1838, and is a son of Isaiah and Eliza (Lothridge) Prickett, natives of Ohio. Two of their children died in infancy. The others are as follows: Harrison, Captain of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, who was killed soon afterwards by being thrown from a sleigh; Nicholas A., who died in March, 1899, and is buried in the cemetery near Lewistown; Susan C., wife of O. M. McCumber; and Eliza J., wife of John McCumber. The family settled in Fulton County in 1852, and the father bought a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was a plain, unassuming man, of upright character and correct habits, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

There is a family tradition that early in the colonial days three brothers by the name of Prickett emigrated from England to the Southern States, and that the one who located in Virginia planted the branch with which John

Prickett is identified. The great-grandfather was killed by the Indians before he had reached the prime of life, and about 1826 the grandfather visited Vermilion County with the intention of entering land and locating, but was taken sick and died at the home of a friend. Isaiah Prickett, thus left fatherless at the age of ten years, began life's labors at that tender age as a farm hand at \$6.25 a month, his home being then in Ohio. In 1836 he settled in Noble County, Ind., which remained the family home until 1852, when, on account of the unhealthfulness of the climate and impelled by the prevailing spirit of Western adventure, he started with teams for Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill. John Prickett was then a sturdy youth of fourteen.

The winter of 1852-53 was spent on the O. P. Davis place. In the spring of 1853 the family moved to a farm belonging to Jacob Prickett, a brother of Isaiah Prickett, where they lived until 1854, when the tract of land which later became the old Prickett homestead was bought. The original eighty acres (now owned by Mrs. C. M. McCumber) is in Section 15, Lewistown Township, and at the time of its purchase by Isaiah presented, for improvements, a clearing of about eight acres and a hewn log house. At the time of his death in 1901, the farm had been increased to 130 acres, improved by thorough cultivation and modern frame buildings, and he also owned eighty acres in Section 10. At one time he controlled a very large body of swamp lands, comprising 1,800 acres near Thompson's Lake, in Waterford and Liverpool Townships. The wife of Isaiah Prickett died in 1892, and the remains of both father and mother are now resting in the Sugar Grove Cemetery, where repose so many of the early settlers of Lewistown Township.

It will rightly be inferred from a perusal of the above narrative, that John Prickett is a pioneer of two States, and has passed through experiences which few men are privileged to recount. The story which he tells is therefore full of interest and worthy of careful reading:

"I will say that my early life was spent on the farm and that I bore my part in the work of clearing the old Noble County farm in Indiana, and later helped to clear and improve the old Prickett homestead in Lewistown Township. When we first located in Indiana the Indians had not left and I remember visiting an Indian camp with father. Various wild animals roamed through the country then, deer being plentiful and bears being frequently seen. Father was quite a hunter and kept the table well supplied with wild meat, even after we came to Illinois. Why, I myself have killed wild turkeys right within what are now the corporate limits of Lewistown. The journey from Indiana to our new home in Illinois was made with horse teams and consumed about two weeks. The route lay through a wilderness of timber and swamps, with here and there a town and a sec-

tion that had been opened up to settlement, and we camped out and slept in and under the wagons at night.

"I was about fourteen years old when we came to Fulton County and part or most of my boyhood was spent in Indiana. I received my early schooling in the log schoolhouses of Noble County. Some of the first temples of learning in which I pursued my studies were heated by fireplaces for which the larger boys had to cut the wood, and having the light admitted through greased paper which covered the openings cut in the logs. They were supplied with home-made furniture, such as slab benches with wooden pins for legs, and writing desks made of boards laid on wooden pins projecting from the walls. I began life's labors on a farm in the wilderness, with no educational advantages save those that the times afforded, but after we came to Fulton County I attended the Lewistown Seminary four years and I have a fairly good education.

"During the first years of our residence in Fulton County all kinds of wild game were plentiful and the streams were full of fishes. I have grown to maturity in Fulton County and was early taught habits of industry and economy. I helped to chop, burn and clear the timber from the old home place and became an adept with the axe. I remained with my parents long after I was of age and was one of the last of the boys to leave the family fireside. The idea finally grew upon me of establishing a home of my own."

Mr. Prickett was twenty-eight years of age when he left the old parental home, having been married during the early part of the year. He now set out to establish a household of his own, with very little money, but with strong muscles, a fair education and a determination to conquer all adverse circumstances and obstacles. After his marriage he settled on a farm of 100 acres, which had previously been bought of an uncle, located in Bernadotte Township, and after living there for about a year and a half, bought the old home place, some time after purchasing the old Burrington farm of 170 acres, then belonging to his father-in-law. This was in the early 'seventies. Mr. Prickett's indomitable will, his capacity for labor and his fine managerial ability were all brought into full demand during the following quarter of a century, as there was an indebtedness of over \$7,000 upon his property which, with interest, he was obliged to meet, as well as maintain an increasing household, and maintain his farm and his homestead according to modern standards. But he taught school in the winter months (was thus engaged altogether for seventeen terms), farmed during the remainder of the year, and attended to outside matters early in the morning and late at night. But he rolled up his sleeves, kept a clear head, and had the satisfaction of bringing his land to scientific productiveness, erecting a large modern brick residence and planting around it

choice ornamental and fruit trees, and after spending some \$7,000 in improvements, of selling his fine property for \$25,000. In 1889 he retired from the farming and stock-raising operations, bought the Judge Shope property in Lewistown, and went to the village to live, but afterward purchased other real estate for residence and investment purposes.

In 1894 Mr. Prickett became actively connected with the Farmers' State Bank of Lewistown and was three years President of that institution, being still a stockholder. In 1903 he assisted in the organization of the Farmers' State Bank of Cuba, in which he is a stockholder and a director. Besides successfully managing his financial interests Mr. Prickett is engaged in the handling of his real estate and in the care of various estates, his judgment in such matters being highly valued. But whatever success has come to him, he is always free in the acknowledgment of deep gratitude for the faithful assistance and unflinching support of his good wife, like himself, a pioneer, who performed her great part in laying the foundation of the present prosperity of the township and county.

On February 15, 1866, Mr. Prickett was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret Lenhart Apple, a daughter of John and Eliza Lenhart, of Perry County, Ohio. Her parents lived near Zanesville, Ohio, but moved to Fulton County with their family in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Prickett are the parents of seven children, namely: Della Eliza, who is the wife of William C. Fitzhenry, and lives on the old home farm; Mary, who is a member of the family household; John Henry, who resides in the vicinity of Hastings, Neb.; Frederick W., who is engaged in farming in Lewistown Township, Fulton County; Henry, who is a farmer in Hall County, Neb.; Harriet, who is the wife of Rev. Charles Fitzhenry, of Lewistown, Ill., and Charles C., who is connected with Hasson's drug store. All these children have enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, the three youngest having attended college and graduated therefrom.

In politics Mr. Prickett is a supporter of the Republican party, and still takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs. He has served with ability and fidelity on the Board of Supervisors for four years. He has witnessed the marvelous changes which have transformed Fulton County from a scanty settlement to a center of productiveness and prosperity, and has done his part in promoting this development, being one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the community. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROCTOR, J. W.—Strictly speaking there is no new country, and pioneers and pioneer life no longer exist. An absorbing and fascinating condition has passed into history, and its lessons and inspiration live principally in the retrospection of those who endured the hardships and contributed by various services and

diversified gifts to the upbuilding of the present. Fulton County has as noble a roll call of early settlers as any part of the Central West, and among those inseparably associated with the Fulton County records, none are more deserving of perpetuation in its annals than J. W. Proctor.

Mr. Proctor was born in Sangamon County, Ill., and, while still an infant was taken by his parents to Lewistown, of which he remained a citizen for forty-eight years. He received the training of the common schools, and his home life was such as to develop the finest traits of character. He was a typical pioneer, and his forceful personality fitted well into its exacting grooves. Various connected with the interests of Lewistown during his extreme youth, in maturity he established the first bank of the town, now the First National Bank, and presided at its head for many years. Removing to Canton in 1875 he there found a field for his business abilities, for some years operating the Williams Coal Mine under lease, and was also interested for some time in mercantile business, retiring about 1881 or 1882. He was one of the organizers and for many years President of the Fulton County Old Settlers' Society. The home of his own making dated from 1854, when he was united in marriage to Mary Antoinette Talbott. Two children have been born of this union: Francis L. and Hattie T. For many years Mr. Proctor has lived retired, a quiet and unostentatious citizen of a city which owes much to his largeness of mind, heart and purpose.

PUTMAN, Floyd F.—One of the most recent recruits to the professional equipment of Canton is Floyd Putman, representative of one of the early and prominent families of Fulton County, and a young man who, at the age of twenty-five, stands upon the threshold of a promising and worth-while legal career. Mr. Putman is a native son of Illinois, born in Civer, Fulton County, October 8, 1880. He was educated in the Canton public schools, and after graduating from the high school entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, completing the course in the spring of 1904. The following October he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and in Canton, where he had been known for years and had hosts of friends, began the uphill work of competing with the older, more conservative and more experienced professional element. Mr. Putman has force of character, strong ambitions and a keen sense of the ethics and amenities of legal practice. He is prominent socially and is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

QUICK, Roscoe H.—What formerly was the Daniel Vittum farm in Deerfield Township has been owned and managed by Roscoe H. Quick since the fall of 1900. At the time of its purchase no improvements existed on the place,



Sarah Smith

but four years have witnessed a marked change, the owner having erected a modern home in 1903 and the following year a basement barn, thirty-six by forty feet ground dimensions. Prior to this time he had erected a granary and seed-house, a scale and implement house and hog and poultry houses. In addition he has thoroughly drained the farm, built fences and purchased agricultural implements, and now has one of the most homelike and profitable properties in the township. Mr. Quick devoted a part of his 160 acres to general produce, but makes a specialty of pure-bred stock, principally Duroc Jersey hogs, having about 200 in the herd. He is practical and progressive in his tendencies and makes a scientific study of the occupation in which he is engaged.

Mr. Quick is one of the younger farmers of the township and is a native of Fulton County, born in Joshua Township, August 27, 1877. He comes of Eastern stock, his parents, Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Quick, having been born and reared in New York State. Of the elder Quick mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Quick was educated in the country schools and on March 20, 1901, in Knox County, Ill., was married to Nelle A. Wilson, a teacher of stenography in the Champaign Business College, who was born in Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., March 23, 1876. Of this union are two daughters: Hazel L., born December 3, 1902, and Margaret, born October 2, 1906. Mr. Quick remained with his parents until locating on his present farm and in the meantime has taken a prominent part in promoting local agriculture, his position being indicated by his presidency of the Farmers' County Institute, in which he formerly served as Secretary. He is one of the best informed and most studious farmers of the community, bringing to bear upon his work intelligence, insight and genuine appreciation.

QUIGLE, Emery.—In his agricultural operations Mr. Quigle has adopted the modern method so prevalent in the arts of science and industry of specializing; so that, although he farms quite extensively, he devotes most of his attention to the breeding of English Shires and road horses. In this branch of the live-stock business he is widely and favorably known, his dealings being largely with the wealthier classes.

Emery Quigle is a native Illinoisan, born in McDonough County, on the 16th of April, 1856. His parents were Lewis Quigle, a Pennsylvania farmer, and Anna (Heimanoever) Quigle, who was born in New Jersey. The father settled in Lee Township at an early day, and remained there until his death. Mr. Quigle was educated in the district schools and inured to his life work on the home farm. He was industrious and careful, at the same time energetic and enterprising, with the result that he increased his original holdings until he

is now the owner of 400 acres of land, devoted both to farming and horse-breeding.

In Lee Township, on the 5th of February, 1879, Emery Quigle was united in marriage with Elizabeth Krider, a native of the township named, born December 18, 1860. They have had four children, Lewis C., Herbert C., Earl J. and Edith. His family and the care and improvement of his fine property have naturally monopolized much of Mr. Quigle's time, but not entirely to the exclusion of public affairs. Educational matters have always interested him, and for some years he has served as School Director of the Township. He is a Republican, member of the I. O. O. F., and identified with the religious and charitable work of the Methodist Church.

QUIGLE, Herbert C., is the son of Emery Quigle, an early settler of the county and a prominent breeder of live stock. Although still a young man he is making a pronounced success of his specialty, the raising of English Shires and road horses. Mr. Quigle was born in Lee Township, on the 6th of November, 1882, and was educated in the district schools and trained to a useful life on the old family homestead. At an early age he became a thorough farmer and an expert in the raising and dealing in live stock, and although he is not yet twenty-four years of age, can give valuable "pointers" on the breeding of horses to many men who have been engaged in the business a much longer time.

On the 6th of November, 1905, Mr. Quigle was united in marriage with Minnie Emroy, of Prairie City, Ill., the ceremony occurring at Macomb, the home of her parents. Mrs. Quigle was born on the 8th of May, 1884. Her husband is a good Republican, but too busy making a home and a reputation to be a politician. They were both members of the Methodist Church.

QUIGLEY, William H.—One of the best farms on Section 25, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., is owned and carefully and successfully cultivated by the well known farmer whose name stands at the beginning of this personal record. William H. Quigley was born in Liverpool Township, Fulton County, August 20, 1872, the son of Sidney and Amanda (Arnett) Quigley, of whom the former was a native of New York and the latter of Kentucky. Both are still living, the father being engaged in farming in Liverpool Township.

The subject of this sketch in early youth received his educational training in the district schools, his first schooling, however, being under the tuition of his father, while busied about the farm in the tasks customary for farmers' sons. He thus assisted in farming operations until 1893, when he began tilling the soil on his own account, since that period making

farming his sole occupation and Lewistown Township his home. He is now operating the old Bordner farm, where his wife was born, and which was her father's homestead, consisting of 195 acres, the spot where he located on first settling in Fulton County. From it Mrs. Quigley's father cleared away the heavy timber in the pioneer period and now its fertile and productive area attests the faithful work of his hands. Mr. Quigley is an energetic and enterprising farmer and in addition to general farming raises a good grade of horses, hogs and cattle. His labors are being attended by successful results.

On September 10, 1893, Mr. Quigley was united in marriage with Charlotte D. Bordner, who was born March 2, 1874, a daughter of Moses and Elvira (Ewers) Bordner. A sketch of the life of her much respected father may be found on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley have had six children, one of whom (Bennie K.) died in infancy. Those surviving are: Arthur B., born May 9, 1894; Benjamin R., born November 20, 1896; Hobart R., born January, 1897; Ivan and Lillian (twins), born December 28, 1899, and Jennie I., born August 19, 1902.

In politics Mr. Quigley indorses the principles of the Republican party and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. and M. W. A. He is a man of excellent character and is respected by all who enjoy his acquaintance.

QUILLIN, James W., the banker, of Ipava, has for thirty years been at the head of one of the most flourishing financial institutions of a private character in Fulton County. It is the ambition of many men to be manipulating the affairs of some great metropolitan bank, but if they fully realized what a splendid field there is for sound business and financial ability in the smaller agricultural communities, there would not be so much unsoundness in the banking circles of the large cities. While James W. Quillin might have succeeded as fully in Chicago as he has in Ipava, he had the good sense to avoid the overcrowded city and establish a house in a quieter community, which is a great credit to his judgment and ability and to the village where he is so highly honored.

Mr. Quillin was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., September 6, 1850, son of Ezekiel Quillin. The family had removed from Clarkesburg, Va., in 1854, but as they left Wellsburg in 1858 and then made Ipava, Ill., their home, he even acquired most of his schooling in this State. He finished his education in that village, working upon the farm until 1865, when he entered the store of his brother-in-law, J. L. McCune, holding a simple clerkship. He was thus employed until 1871, after which he was connected with a lumber yard for a year. In 1873 he purchased a half interest in the general merchandise store known as J. L. McCune & Company, the partnership continuing for twenty years, or

until the death of the senior member of the firm in 1893. After Mr. McCune's death the heirs of the estate managed the business until 1902. The company carried a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise, valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. After the death of Mr. McCune Mr. Quillin had entire charge of the banking interests, the company having purchased the private banking house of Henry P. Ayers in 1876, and about 1900 withdrew entirely from the store.

On November 11, 1885, Mr. Quillin was united in marriage with Clara Hann, she being a daughter of George L. and Jane (Cooksie) Hann, natives of Ohio. They have become the parents of four children, as follows: Howard H., born October 17, 1887; Mary, April 25, 1890; Robert, April 27, 1894, and George W., September 2, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Quillin are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Quillin himself is actively identified with the Masonic fraternity and has been unwaveringly attached to Republicanism. For eight consecutive years he creditably served as President of the Town Board. Since early manhood he has been foremost in the public enterprises which have proved advantageous to his home locality, and is generally one of the most influential men in this section of the county.

RANDOLPH, Charles S., Postmaster of Ipava, Ill.—There are many respectable, easy-going people who are content to believe in all matters just as their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers did before them. There are others who have formed individual beliefs in some unaccountable way and will never change them, no matter how forceful the arguments may be which may arise in opposition to them. Custom, material advancement, sensitiveness to criticism, weakness, sheer cowardice—all conspire to keep the majority within the limits of conservative beliefs, especially in matters of religion. What wilt people think? How will my expressed belief affect my business, my prospects in life? are questions which are answered with more or less independence and bravery by everyone. Mrs. Grundy may be a myth, but she is a very real one to most of us. Occasionally a character of such independence and force comes upon the scene that, despite his refusal to enroll himself with the great majority of conservative thinkers and speakers, he forges ahead in his material career while maintaining his independence of belief in the field of thought. Of this type is Charles S. Randolph, the honest, capable Postmaster, and the outspoken, true-hearted citizen of Ipava.

In religion Mr. Randolph comes out squarely and says that he is an agnostic; that is, that his mind is open to conviction with the presentation of reasonable proofs—and that is his attitude in all fields of thought in which his amiable and talented wife fully agrees with him. While vigorously holding to this mental attitude, he firmly believes in an active, useful,

liberal life, and thinks that, in order to be truly good, men and women should be busy from twelve to sixteen hours daily, either at their own business or in helping their neighbors; and personally he carries out this latter belief to the letter. He claims earnestly that the life itself should be worthy of imitation; that beliefs and professions will take care of themselves; finally, that the history or biography of men and women cannot be truly written until they are dead.

Briefly the outward facts in the life of Charles S. Randolph are that he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Randolph and was born in Fayette County, Pa., June 14, 1854. In 1864 he came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., where, with the exception of three years spent in Dakota, Washington and other parts of the far West, he has since resided. He was reared on a farm, studied hard while a boy, in his youth and as a young man; read law, but never practiced, and on December 20, 1891, married Leone Bell Robinson. They have had no children. Mr. Randolph has always been a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and was appointed Postmaster of Ipava in 1897. The general verdict is that the village never had an official who performed his duties more faithfully or successfully. (Incidentally, it may be appropriately stated in this connection that Mr. Randolph has just received word from Washington, D. C., of his reappointment as Postmaster for another four years' term. This he regards as a great honor, coming, as it does, through President Roosevelt, whom he regards as one of the greatest characters ever born.) While this is his present calling the business of his life has been, and is at this time, that of a pharmacist, which has covered a period of twenty-six years and earned him a high reputation. At the present time he is serving as President of the Fulton County Druggists' Association, President of the Postmasters' League of Fulton County and Treasurer of the Postmasters' State League. Fraternally he has a wide connection, being a member of the Masonic Order, an Elk, Knight of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and is affiliated with the Court of Honor, Royal Neighbors and the Eastern Star.

Mr. Randolph has in his possession a sword which has done service in three wars, but he hopes that it will in the future be only an ornament in the library—that war will only be resorted to as the last extremity to save the nation from monarchy or dissolution—that all other difficulties may be settled diplomatically. He is proud that history records the fact that the first Attorney General of our grand old country was a Randolph.

RANDOLPH, Mrs. Charles S. (nee Leone Belle Robinson), Assistant Postmaster, Ipava, Ill., was born near Ipava, Ill., December 4, 1864, the youngest daughter of Hon. Thomas Chockley and Sarah Ann Robinson, and was married to

Charles S. Randolph December 20, 1891. Mrs. Randolph, to whom her husband attributes much credit as his helpmate, possesses a real business mind, blended with a strong individuality and a desire to see right and justice always prevail, was reared on a farm (as was her husband), and there received her education amid rural surroundings. She has a remarkable memory, is a strenuous student of nature and a lover of history, geography, art and travel. After her marriage to Mr. Randolph she spent much of her leisure time with her husband in his pharmacy. Her desire to be doing something and to know more of the hidden mysteries of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms led her to spend some of her leisure hours with the United States Dispensatory and the United States Pharmacopœia, which resulted in her passing the examination for assistant pharmacist. She is now Assistant Postmaster and in that position renders her husband efficient aid in the discharge of his official duties, and is also a full partner in his business as a pharmacist. Mrs. Randolph is a working member in the local lodges of the Eastern Star, Royal Neighbors and Court of Honor, but loves her home more than all. To do right from a personal sense and knowledge of right, without fear or promise of reward, is her religion; to be real and true in love, to be honest in purpose, to be cheerful in life, and to have a model home, is her ambition. Mrs. Randolph is proud of the fact that the beginning of the Robinson family in America came with the arrival of the "Mayflower" at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

RANDOLPH, John Fitz (deceased).—Among the many worthy farmers of Fulton County, Ill., whose agricultural and personal careers have reflected lasting credit upon the communities in which their lives were spent, is John F. Randolph, for nearly half a century a prominent and much respected citizen of Joshua Township, in that county. Mr. Randolph was born in Indiana May 26, 1833, his parents being John and Anna (Rawalt) Randolph, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, the father born in Yates County, N. Y., in December, 1776, and dying in 1847. The mother died February 13, 1878. Jephtha Randolph, the grandfather, took part in the War of the Revolution. John Randolph was a school teacher in New York State and his purpose in going West was to buy land on which to give his sons a start as farmers. The Randolph family, after their removal to the West, first lived in Indiana, but settled in Fulton County, Ill., in the early 'forties, locating in Joshua Township, where John Randolph built a saw mill on Putt Creek. He also owned a farm in that locality, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are still living. The father was a Whig in politics and in religion a Swedenborgian.

John F. Randolph was a young lad when he was brought to Joshua Township. In order of birth he was the sixth of the family and has three sisters, namely: Jane (Mrs. D. Y. Miller), Minerva (Mrs. S. R. Hinkle) and Ann Eliza (Mrs. Lewis E. Trites), a sketch of whose husband's life may be found elsewhere in this volume. In early youth Mr. Randolph attended the Joshua Township public schools, in which his future wife was also a pupil. At a later period he continued his studies at Lomhard University, Galesburg, Ill. When about twenty-two years of age he bought 160 acres of land in Canton Township, on which he carried on general farming until about three years previous to his death. Through energy and thrifty management he became one of the most extensive land-holders and property-owners in Fulton County, and left a large estate to his heirs. His farms in that county comprised about 600 acres. In addition to these he was the owner, at one time, of 1,760 acres of land in Kansas, a portion of which is still a part of the estate, and had 160 acres in Nebraska, still a part of his estate. He erected several buildings in the town of Canton, among which are the Randolph Block, the building occupied by Leaman's laundry, the Pacific House and the Randolph residence on Chestnut Street. He also owned an interest in the Joplin lead mines.

On February 14, 1856, Mr. Randolph was married in Fulton County to Louisa Havermale, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, twelve miles from Dayton, on March 3, 1836. Mrs. Randolph is a daughter of Peter and Mariah Havermale, natives of Maryland. For a record of the Havermale family reference may be made to a sketch of the life of Rev. M. F. Havermale, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The following children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, namely: Flora, who is the wife of Alba Page, and lives in the State of Washington; Thurston, who married May McDonald, and is the father of one child—Jessie; Viola, who is the wife of George Miller, of Fulton County, and has two children—Bertha and Harry; Orpha, who died when a year and a half old; Arty (now residing in Kansas), who married for his first wife Alberta Reichert, and by whom he had one daughter—Ruth; his second marriage was with Marie Powers, and they have two children—John F. and Carl; and John F., who married Pearl Divilbiss, and lives on the old homestead farm in Fulton County. John F. and wife have one son—Keith.

Politically Mr. Randolph was a Greenbacker and Populist. He was also identified with the Grange. For some years he served as School Director of Joshua Township. His religious connection was with the Swedenborgian denomination. He was one of the most forceful, keensighted, progressive and successful of the many notable men who have left their impress on the material development of Fulton County. On June 6, 1905, his busy and useful career came

to an end, leaving, aside from his bereaved family, many former associates, who sorely miss him from the scene of his long-continued activities. Mrs. Randolph, for nearly fifty years the faithful companion of his life, still survives, surrounded by every comfort that abundant means can provide, tenderly cared for by her affectionate family and conscious of the warm regard of many friends.

RANDOLPH, Mrs. Isabel, widow of the late Oliver Perry Randolph, of Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Fayette County, Pa., June 14, 1832, the daughter of John and Nancy Balsinger, who were natives of Germany and emigrated with their parents to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. Their daughter, Isabel, received her education in her native county and in 1850, at the age of eighteen, was united in marriage with Oliver Perry Randolph, a native of the same county, whose sketch appears in this connection. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1864, when they removed to Illinois, settling near Astoria, Fulton County, which continued to be their home until 1882, when they moved to Ipava, where they lived for the remainder of Mr. Randolph's life. Mrs. Randolph now resides in Peoria with her daughter. They became the parents of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, of whom six were born in Pennsylvania and four in Illinois. Of these children three sons and the four daughters are still living. (See sketch of Oliver Perry Randolph in following section.)

In her youth Mrs. Randolph united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which she has ever since been a devoted member. In her every-day life everything in the way of mere society has been disregarded or turned aside to meet the demands of the family and the home, and devoting her attention to her husband and her children she has found her highest enjoyment, winning the memory of a devoted wife and mother in the fullest meaning of the word. Such characteristics entitled the American woman, in the estimation of her descendants and beneficiaries, to rank as the true queen—a higher rank even than that of the mere wearer of a golden crown or the royal purple. "Home, Sweet Home," was Mrs. Randolph's favorite lullaby, and her children believe that no one could sing it more sweetly than she. To live an honest, unpretentious life; to add to the happiness of humanity; to love the home and its surroundings, and to use her hands and brain to decorate and beautify that home; to honor her husband and care for her children, and to leave the world the better by example—these are the highest attributes and aspiration of the true woman—and such has been the ambition illustrated in the amiable life of the subject of this sketch.

RANDOLPH, Jephtha F., who is among the most enterprising and progressive of the younger agricultural element of Joshua Town-



RESIDENCE OF MRS. SARAH SMITH, CANTON

ship, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township June 7, 1877. He is a son of Louis and Elizabeth (Andrews) Randolph, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois. Louis Randolph is one of the early settlers of Joshua Township, where he has been successfully engaged in farming since his arrival in Fulton County. In 1884 he purchased of Newton Ellis the farm where his son Jephtha now lives.

Jephtha F. Randolph was reared to farm life, and in early youth received his education in the schools of Canton, Fulton County, supplementing the instruction there obtained by a subsequent course of study in Brown's Business College at Galesburg, Ill. He then applied himself to farming in his own behalf and since 1901 has been the owner of 120 acres of his father's original purchase. There, in addition to general farming, he devotes considerable attention to stock and makes a specialty of raising fine Norman horses. He is possessed of notable energy and pursues intelligent methods of operation, and his success attests the diligence and thoroughness of his work.

On December 16, 1903, Mr. Randolph was united in marriage with Lucille M. Sloss, who was born in Farmington, Ill., and is a daughter of Daniel W. and Lucy (Maynard) Sloss, the former a farmer in that vicinity.

In politics Mr. Randolph is a supporter of the Democratic party, but votes for men and measures promising the greatest good to the greatest number. He has served the public efficiently in the office of Township Clerk and is a member of the Baptist Church.

RANDOLPH, Lewis F., Sr.—No man in Fulton County has a more creditable and commendable record as an individual and as a citizen, and none represents a worthier parentage than Lewis F. Randolph, formerly one of the most extensive and successful farmers in Joshua Township, Fulton County, and now living in comfortable retirement amid the scenes where he has passed three score and ten years of his life. Mr. Randolph was born in Utica, Clark County, Ind., July 4, 1835, a son of John F. and Nancy (Rawalt) Randolph, of whom the former was born in Yates County, N. Y., and the latter in Pennsylvania, but reared in New York. John F. Randolph went from New York to Indiana at a very early period and in 1835 removed to Fulton County, Ill., locating in the Military Tract on the identical spot in Joshua Township where the subject of this sketch now lives. For some time he dwelt in a log house, but fifteen acres of the tract on which his humble home stood being then broken up. He afterwards entered the half of Section 18, in Canton Township, besides seventy acres on Section 7, adding more from time to time, until his possessions aggregated more than 1,200 acres in Joshua and Canton Townships. Over 700 acres of this tract are still in the hands of the Randolph family. About the year 1840 Mr. Randolph built a house, which was the place of his

residence during the remainder of his life. In 1837 he built the first schoolhouse in Joshua Township, and in 1854 this was replaced by a brick building, which has since given place to the "Randolph School," erected in 1900, and which now marks the site of the original schoolhouse of that name. Mr. Randolph was one of the early teachers in Indiana, was also a surveyor there and made globes, maps and charts, and in 1841-42, after coming to Fulton County, there held the office of County Commissioner. In early life he served as a soldier of the War of 1812. To him and his faithful wife were born ten children, of whom six are still living, namely: Maria Jane, wife of D. Y. Miller, of Canton, who has seven children—three sons and four daughters—of whom one son is a Judge in Iowa and another (Gilbert) a lawyer in Canton; Lewis F., the subject of this sketch; Minerva, wife of Samuel Hinkle, of Canton; Eliza, wife of Lewis Trites (deceased), whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Washington F., who married Mary Ann Moore, has three children and resides on the old Moore home place in Fulton County; Franklin married Anna Meek, who has two children and resides in Canton. Of these three children—Lewis F., Minerva and Eliza—were all born on July 4th and Washington F. and Franklin are twins. Another brother, Daniel, was born on Christmas Day, 1828, and died on Christmas Day, 1848. The father of this family was a man of high character, great force of will and exhaustless energy, and commanded sincere respect wherever known. In politics he was an old-time Whig, and in religion a Swedenborgian, being a member of the first church of that denomination established in Fulton County. He died April 20, 1845, and his wife February 13, 1878.

Lewis F. Randolph was brought by his parents to Joshua Township in the fall of 1835—the year of his birth—and was reared to farm life on the homestead, this locality having been his home during his whole life. In boyhood he received his training in the subscription schools of that locality, and after reaching maturity followed farming with unvarying success until his retirement from active business pursuits. His landed holdings increased until he became the owner of 600 acres, of which he still retains 250 acres, having divided the remainder among his children. Besides carrying on general farming he devoted considerable attention to the raising of stock, and in 1873 imported the first Norman horse brought into Fulton County. He usually raised from 200 to 300 hogs yearly. During the Civil War Mr. Randolph rendered gallant service in defense of the Union, serving in Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

On January 28, 1864, Mr. Randolph was united in marriage with Elizabeth Andrews, who was born in Fulton County, a daughter of H. V. and Sarah (Shane) Andrews, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia. Three chil-

dren blessed this union, namely: Mary (Mrs. A. J. Neville), who resides on the old Andrews homestead in Canton Township; Jephtha F., who married Lucille Sloss, and they have one child—Jephtha Jr.—and reside on a farm in Joshua Township, adjoining the subject of this sketch, and Lewis F., Jr., who married Maud Divilbiss, and resides adjoining his father, and has one son—Charles Lewis. H. V. Andrews, the father of Mrs. Lewis F. Randolph, was brought to Fulton County, Ill., by his parents when he was five years of age, both parents dying there a few months later. They had previously settled at Fort Clark (now Peoria) when that region was a wilderness, and Indians and game were abundant. In 1820 they moved to what is now Fulton County, then a part of Pike County, embracing all the territory northwest of the Illinois River. They settled in what is now Canton Township, and the family owned and operated the farm now belonging to Sylvester Lane, on which Mrs. Randolph was born. Mr. H. V. Andrews died there in 1903, his wife having preceded him in 1895. Mr. Andrews was an Anti-Slavery Republican (or Abolitionist) and a deacon in the Baptist Church for fifty years. There were nine children in this family, of whom six are living, namely: Harvey, who resides in Peoria; Elizabeth (Mrs. Lewis F. Randolph); George B., of Canton; Abner B., also of Canton; Sarah, wife of Louis Kruse, of Chicago, and Corwin H., who married Rossa Whitmore, of Canton.

In politics Mr. Randolph is independent, supporting men and measures which he believes to be for the best interests of all the people. For about forty years he served his township as School Director and also held the office of School Trustee for some time. Religiously he is an adherent of the New (Swedenborgian) Church. Mrs. Randolph is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally Mr. Randolph is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His life has been one of great usefulness and has been closely interwoven with the development of Fulton County. Wherever his acquaintance extends he is cordially esteemed and regarded with unfeigned respect.

RANDOLPH, Oliver Perry, at one time Sheriff of Fulton County, and the first Republican elected to office therein, was the father of the present Postmaster of Ipava. His was a strong character—strong in its likes and dislikes; kind of heart and generous, often to his own disadvantage; above all, helpful to the unfortunate; plain of manner, outspoken and brave, both physically and morally. It is not difficult to understand from what source Postmaster Randolph drew for many of his distinctive traits of character, when the rugged personality of O. P. Randolph is considered. In discussing his ancestry Mr. Randolph was accustomed to trace it to John Rolfe and Pocahontas, the Indian heroine who saved the life of Captain John Smith, the head of the party who founded

Jamestown, Va. He would speak of his lineage with vigor and pride, and there is evidence in the Jamestown record that his claim was well founded. According to these records, "Thomas Rolfe, the son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, married Jane Poyers, and they had a daughter, Jane Rolfe. Jane Rolfe married Colonel Robert Bolling, and they had a daughter, also called Jane. Jane Bolling married Ryland Randolph, son of Richard Randolph, of Curles Henrico." It was this Richard Randolph from whom O. P. Randolph claimed to be a lineal descendant. Thus descended from strenuous old Virginia stock, Oliver Perry Randolph was, like his ancestors, strongly imbued with a lofty patriotism. He was not a member of any church, but united very early in life with the Masonic fraternity, and it is said of him that he could work with a vigor equaled by but few men of his day.

Born in Fayette County, Pa., February 26, 1830, Oliver P. Randolph married Isabelle Balsinger, also a native of that county. Seven children were born to them there and four in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., the parents moving to Ipava in 1880. Of these eleven children seven are still living, viz.: Charles S., the Postmaster of Ipava; Franklin P., a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; Annie, wife of James G. DeLent, of Peoria, Ill.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. V. I. Ball, living at Concord, Ill.; Margaret; D. W., also a resident of Peoria, and Mollie D., living with her mother in that city. The deceased children were: John B., who came to Astoria with his parents in 1864, moved to Elmwood, Ill., in 1884, and died at the latter place December 22, 1904; William T., who died in Ipava, and O. P., Jr., who passed away in Lewistown.

On coming to Fulton County in 1864 the father purchased land and engaged in farming on an extensive scale, also buying and shipping stock in large quantities. He continued thus employed until 1878, when the Republicans of Fulton County put him forward as their candidate for Sheriff and elected him—as already stated, he being the first member of the Republican party elected to office in Fulton County. He filled the position for two years, his sons, John B. and Charles S., acting as his deputies, and the office has never been conducted with more general satisfaction to law-abiding citizens and with greater dissatisfaction to evil-doers, than during that period. Upon the expiration of his term of office Mr. Randolph moved to Ipava and engaged in the feed and livery business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred at his home in Ipava at 12:30 p. m., July 24, 1900, aged seventy years, four months and twenty-seven days.

The deceased was not only charitable and generous to individuals, but freely gave of both his time and money to the support of public enterprises which he considered feasible and worthy, so that his death was deeply felt as a personal bereavement and a loss to the community at large. His noble wife, who shared his pleas-



SARAH SMITH BUILDING, CANTON

ures and hardships, his reverses and successes, and was at his side through them all, is now an honored resident of Peoria, Ill., being seventy-five years of age and a lifelong member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

RAWALT, Milton.—Morally, socially and financially, Milton Rawalt belongs to the best element in Orion Township, Fulton County, in which he has spent the greater portion of his life, and where he was born September 20, 1843, in a hewed log house about a hundred feet from his latest home in that locality. This farm has been in the possession of his family ever since 1830.

The early days of Orion Township knew no more active and many-sided personality than Jonas Rawalt, father of Milton, nor had it a settler whose character and abilities were more in accord with its needs and possibilities. Of rugged Revolutionary stock, he was a grandson of a Commissary General in the Continental army and son of John Rawalt, a native of Pennsylvania. Jonas was born and spent the first few years of his life on a farm in Northumberland County, Pa., and then moved with his parents to Onondaga County, N. Y., but later returned to his native State. He subsequently moved to Clark County, Ind., of which he was an early settler, and where he learned the distillery business, which he subsequently combined with farming. In Indiana, March 23, 1825, he married Deida Robins, a native of South Carolina, and in 1829 again yielded to an unconquerable desire to share in the development of an unsettled region, and with his wife and two children, John and Enoch, journeyed with a wagon and a three-horse team to Fulton County by way of Bloomington, Ill. The first year was spent on the farm of David Fouts, south of Canton, and during that time he entered land now owned by his son, consisting of 160 acres. His rising prosperity was best indicated by his dwelling places, and in shorter time than it would take the average, his rude frame dwelling was replaced by a hewed log building on the southwest corner of his farm, and this in turn was abandoned for the substantial home which still stands on the old homestead, and where his demise occurred December 22, 1882. The passing of twenty-three years has not served to efface the invaluable political and general services of this stalwart pioneer. Great force of character, marked executive ability, practical common sense and disinterested public-spiritedness opened to him doors of opportunity denied the equally worthy but less discerning and capable individual. He was the first County School Commissioner, and after the organization of the township represented it on the first Board of Supervisors, of which he was the first Chairman, and on which he remained for ten years. He was also the first member of the Legislature from Fulton County (1838-40), and in this, as in other official capacities, proved his worth as a large-

minded and well-posted representative of the people. About 1856 he graduated from the Whig into the Republican party, and when the seething discontent between the North and South culminated in the Civil War, with his three sons, John, Enoch and Benjamin, he enlisted as a soldier, and ere his service was completed won the rank of First Major of the Seventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry. John became a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and died in the service; Enoch was a member of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and Benjamin served as Adjutant in the Eighth Minnesota Infantry. In religion Mr. Rawalt was a consistent Swedenborgian, and served as trustee and treasurer of the local church for many years. His wife, who shared his pioneer struggles and later prosperity with true womanliness, died October 27, 1878, after a wedded life of fifty-three years. She was the mother of the following named children: John, who died in Memphis, Tenn., as a soldier of the Union; Enoch, who died in October, 1885; Henry and Seth, who died in infancy; Jane, who became the wife of Charles H. Ganson, of Urbana, Ohio; Mary, who became the wife of William M. Ganson, of Havana, Ill.; Benjamin, who removed to Colorado; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Edward Whiteford, of Manito, Ill.; Milton, who now resides in Galesburg, Ill., and Jonas R., who went to Colorado and entered land near the city of Denver.

Milton Rawalt had the advantages of the average youth of his time and place. From the country school near his home he entered the Urbana (Ohio) University and subsequently took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago, from which he graduated March 23, 1865, on the anniversary of the marriage of his parents. His practical business training began as a clerk in a Canton bank, and he later was connected with the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Had ill health not cut short his business career and rendered imperative less confining occupation, agriculture would doubtless have lost a practical and intelligent promoter. As it was, he returned to the old homestead and worked it in connection with his father, but in 1868 changed his base of operations to a farm of 120 acres seven miles east of Gilman, of which two months later he sold forty acres for the same price that he had paid for the entire farm. In 1883 he disposed of the remaining eighty acres, which he had highly improved, and bought the old homestead in Orion Township, where he had been born and reared, and with every inch of which he was familiar. He still owns the entire 160 acres, which is supplied with comfortable and commodious buildings and every facility for conducting agriculture to the best advantage.

September 24, 1868, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rawalt and Alice A. Bartels, daughter of Henry A. and Catherine (Rowe) Bartels, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respective-

ly. Mr. and Mrs. Rawalt are the parents of the following children: Chauncey Otis, who was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Anna M., who died June 5, 1883, at the age of ten years; Lena Maud, wife of H. A. Walton; Lillie E., wife of A. C. Renick; Harry B., and Milo R. In 1891 the family moved to Galesburg, Ill., in order that the children might enjoy the privilege of attending Knox College, but in the near future contemplates returning to their former home in Fulton County.

Mr. Rawalt is firmly Republican and has served the township in various capacities, including that of School Trustee and Director. Like his father before him, he is a member of the Swedenborgian Church, as are also his wife and eldest son, and he contributes of his personal interest and financial help to the maintenance of the organization. An intelligent and enterprising citizen, possessing high ideals and the courage of his convictions, no native son of Crion Township has built up a more stable or enviable reputation than has the subject of this sketch.

RAY, Andrew W.—Because of the business ability and popularity of the men directing its affairs the grocery and meat enterprise of Ray & Hollister promises to become one of the substantial and necessary adjuncts to the commercial life of Avon. Established February 3, 1906, the concern already has a liberal patronage in both town and county, a few months only having demonstrated that this particular supply depot is a pleasant and satisfying place in which to trade. The firm started out upon the practical footing of good goods at moderate prices, and it is their intention to maintain a policy of honesty and consideration towards all with whom they have to deal.

Andrew W. Ray, senior member of the firm, is one of the youngest and best known business men of the town. Born on a farm in Warren County, Ill., June 20, 1883, he comes of one of the very early families of Warren County, where was born his father, C. Clinton Ray, October 24, 1860, and his mother, Amanda (Simmons) Ray, February 13, 1858. C. Clinton Ray was a general farmer in early life, but later engaged in the stock business and for years bred, raised, fed and purchased high-grade stock of all kinds. Removing with his family to Fulton County in 1888, he was engaged for a couple of years in the meat business in Avon, but afterward resumed his stock enterprise, in which he is extensively engaged at the present time.

Educated in the public schools of Avon, Andrew W. Ray also took a course at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., and began his wage-earning career as a clerk in a grocery store. So naturally did he take to this branch of effort and so well did he utilize the opportunity of his year's clerkship that he determined upon his present business, which now carries a stock valued at \$3,000. Mr. Ray is a

Democrat in politics, and in religion a Universalist. He is a generous, whole-souled young man, always ready to do a favor, and by his tact and courtesy wins the friendship of many and the good will of the entire community.

RAY, David Scott, M. D.—For the past eleven years the name of David Scott Ray has been increasingly identified with the best tenets of medical and surgical science in the town and vicinity of Cuba. By many of the longest established and most conservative families his skill, resource and obliging temperament have come to be regarded as indispensable, and there exist many who are indebted to him for their restoration to health, happiness and usefulness. Dr. Ray has the zeal which recognizes no limitations to his calling, and the great unrest which projects him into ever-widening channels of research. His most prized attributes in part are inherited from colonial sires, who braved the cruel deprivations of early New England, and whose successors, when duty called, followed the martial fortunes of Washington in the Revolutionary period. To these Eastern pioneers his parents, David S. and Arminda (Zoleman) Ray, both traced their descent, although the former was born in North Carolina and the latter in Ohio. The mother was a daughter of Peter and Lucinda Zoleman, also natives of the Buckeye State.

The elder Ray was married in Missonri, and it is presumed, came to Fulton County about 1848. He later lived in Mason County, Ill., where his son, David Scott, was born in 1860. The youth of the lad was a migratory one, as his father traveled for a monument manufacturing firm, and was obliged to visit many parts of the country. He was educated first at Lewistown, later at Vermont and still later at Bushnell and Marietta. His first self-supporting ambition lay in the direction of telegraphy, which he mastered in a comparatively short time, and the following year was stationed at Marietta, where he discharged his duties for the railroad company with promptness and efficiency for ten years. But the station-master was a dreamer, who heard a larger voice above the tick of his instrument, and in time he abandoned the narrow confines of the station and entered the Medical College from which he was graduated in 1892. Starting at the bottom round of the professional ladder, at Bryant, Ill., he remained there three years, and then came to Cuba, which has responded to his bid for co-operation with commendable promptness and mutual benefit. At first he practiced in partnership with Dr. Walch, but since the severance of this connection he has practiced alone.

The family of Dr. Ray consists of his wife, who formerly was Susan J. Jackson, and three children: Arthur J., Blake E. and Clayton E. Dr. Ray is a member of the County, State and National Medical Associations and attends many of the conventions of the same. His



JAMES SMITH .

identification has had much to do with molding the political undertakings of his adopted town, which he has served as Mayor and Alderman for several terms. He also served as Supervisor for two terms while living at Bryant. A prominent and popular fraternalist, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias. Energy, adaptability, gentleness and sympathy have blazed the way for a gratifying realization of professional ambitions, and by the same token it may be said of Dr. Ray that much is promised to a man who has, in addition, the maturity, practical experience and broad outlook upon life of forty-five years.

RAY, George W.—Among the prosperous and substantial farmers of Fulton County, Ill., whose successful careers reflect credit upon the community in which they live, is the worthy citizen of Section 9, Liverpool Township, to whom this personal record pertains. Mr. Ray was born in Ashe County, N. C., on July 24, 1843. He is a son of William and Annie (Faw) Ray, natives of that State. The maternal grandparents were from Germany and the Rays are of Irish origin. Three brothers of that family were its first representatives in this country, and among these was Jesse Ray, who emigrated from Ireland at an early period and settled in North Carolina. He was the father of James Ray, who was the grandfather of George W. William and Annie (Faw) Ray became the parents of eight children (of whom two died in infancy) as follows: James J., who died in North Carolina in 1867; Henry H., who lives in West Virginia; Elizabeth, widow of James Scott, who resides on the old home farm in Ashe County, N. C.; George W.; John A., a resident of Chehalis County, Wash.; Lee Roy, a rancher residing near Los Angeles, Cal.; Mary, deceased wife of Kin Edwards, of Ashe County, N. C., and Thomas F., who is on the homestead farm in that county. The mother of this family died in 1872 and the father's second wife was Catherine Ray. She and her husband passed away in the county where they made their home.

George W. Ray was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the subscription schools of that day. In his native county, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, in which he served from May, 1862, until March, 1865. He was with the command of General Bragg in Kentucky, where he did garrison duty. Four of the Ray brothers were soldiers in the Civil War. Henry Ray was present at the surrender of General Lee, serving under General Wade Hampton. On that occasion General Grant restored to Henry Ray his horse, and the latter returned to his North Carolina home.

After he was honorably discharged from the Confederate service in 1865 George W. Ray located in Fulton County, Ill., and went to work

by the month on the farm of Jerry F. Willcoxon, in Liverpool Township. In 1867 Mr. Ray purchased eighty-four acres of brush and heavy timber land, clearing it and erecting a comfortable and attractive residence, with substantial barns and good outbuildings. His farming operations have been successful and he raises the best grade of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

On June 24, 1866, Mr. Ray was united in marriage with Annie A., a widowed daughter of Captain Elijah Willcoxon, whose first husband was Appleton Vail. Her father was one of the most conspicuous, highly honored and widely known of the pioneer settlers of Fulton County, and a sketch of his meritorious career is contained in this volume. Mrs. Ray departed this life June 6, 1904, and her death was a very severe blow to her husband. She was one of the noblest of women, kindly, charitable and good to all, irrespective of class or condition, and was beloved by all with whom she came in contact. A devoted member of the old regular Baptist Church, its work and worship were her delight. A consecrated Christian in the highest and fullest sense, her virtues made the influence of her life a blessing to all and caused her death to be a source of deep lamentation throughout the community. On February 6, 1905, G. W. Ray married Amelia Esther Willcoxon, widow of John Byers, and daughter of M. W. and Harriet Willcoxon, natives of Fulton County.

Mr. Ray has always been a man of strong domestic tendencies and a dutiful, considerate and tender husband and father. He has taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs and in politics is a Democrat, but has steadfastly declined to accept office. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

RAY, Samuel S.—The butcher business of Samuel S. Ray has weathered the changes in Canton for the past thirty-five years and now is profiting by the confidence so gradually and substantially built by its careful and progressive owner. His shop has long been one of the city's chief sources of supply, and the viands handed over its counters invariably have expressed honest dealing and fair intent. Many of its customers have grown old as its patrons, and have paid into its coffers a large percentage of their earnings. The policy of the establishment never has wavered from high business standards, a desire to please and invariable courtesy.

Mr. Ray was born in Canton July 7, 1860, a son of Arthur and Mary A. (Smith) Ray, natives of Ireland and Fulton County, Ill., respectively. He was educated in the public schools, and December 18, 1883, was united in marriage to Lillie A. Munson, a native of Kanakee, Ill., and who was educated in her native town and in Pekin, Ill. Earlier in life he learned the trade of horseshoeing, which he followed about twelve years, when he turned his

attention to his present business. Mr. Ray enjoys wide social prominence, and is a member of the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is personally well liked and popular, and contributes not a little to the business and general stability of the community.

REA, J. S.—For the past thirty years the grocery, queensware and hardware store of J. S. Rea has kept pace with the growth of Avon, winning the confidence and support of the community and netting its owner a substantial yearly income. Established in 1869 by B. Rose, the store was operated by him until purchased by the present owner, March 10, 1876, since which time many changes have been noted and great expansion of trade has resulted. The present structure—a two-story brick—was erected in 1885, and is twenty-six by eighty-five feet ground dimensions. The store occupies the entire lower floor, while the upper floor is rented to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which organization Mr. Rea is a member of long standing. He also is a prominent politician, and though in no sense an office-seeker, has served for one year as Collector of Union Township.

Mr. Rea inherits his mercantile proclivities from his father, Franklin Rea, who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and in early life learned the carpenter's trade. He was a pioneer of Morgan County, Ohio, and after settling there substituted merchandising for carpenter work and followed the same for several years. His wife, Mary (Lemmon) Rea, also was born in Lancaster County, and became the mother of a large family of children, all of whom received a practical common school education in Morgan County. The sons were trained in the principles of merchandising in their father's store, and J. S. was thus employed until striking out for himself in Avon in 1876, at that time being thirty years old, having been born in Morgan County, Ohio, November 21, 1846.

The marriage of Mr. Rea and Laura J. Curry occurred in McDonough County, Ill., in 1872, Mrs. Rea being a daughter of Jacob Doran and Rachel Curry, natives of Eastern Ohio. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rea, namely: Frank D., Nellie O. and Rachel Mary. The son of this family, a well educated and enterprising young man, has been his father's business associate for several years, and his partner for the past two years. A continuance of the stable and well conducted enterprise is thus practically assured when the older partner shall lay aside the cares of business and resign himself to a well merited leisure.

RECORD, Charles F., a prominent old-time farmer, now living in retirement in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1842, a son of Nahum and Martha (Fernel) Record, natives of that State, the father, Nahum Record, being the proprie-

tor of a shoe manufacturing concern. Moving to Illinois in 1854, he engaged in the same business in Farmington in partnership with Edward Bean, employing a number of men, and in which he continued up to the time of his death.

The subject of this sketch received his boyhood's mental training in the public schools of New England, and accompanied his parents to Fulton County, Ill., when he was twelve years old. A short time afterwards he returned to Massachusetts, where he secured employment in a boot and shoe factory. At the age of fourteen years he went on board of a vessel as a cabin boy, making the passage between Kennebunk, Me., and Haverhill, Mass., and was thus employed for one year. In 1861 he attempted to enlist in the First Regiment, Maine Cavalry, but failed to pass on account of his age. In the same year he made a like attempt to join the Boston Battery in Boston, Mass., but was rejected for the same reason. Coming to Illinois in 1862, he again offered to enlist in a Chicago Board of Trade battery, but failed for the third time because of the insufficient age. Still persisting in his effort to enter the army, he was finally mustered into Company G, One Hundred and Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which he joined in Fulton County, and in which he took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagements at Coldwater and Holly Springs, Miss., and in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital in Memphis, Tenn., after his recovery rejoining his regiment. On August 25, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., and, returning to Fulton County, engaged in farming. This occupation he followed continuously until his retirement from active labor. Besides other property he is the owner of a ten-acre piece of fruit-bearing land just north of Farmington.

In 1868 Mr. Record was united in marriage with Ruth Wellman, who was born in Indiana, and received her early mental training in the public schools of Illinois. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Record resulted in four children, namely: Frank, James Perry, Anna and Charles F.

RECTOR, Louis T., an enterprising and progressive farmer of Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township on November 1, 1874, a son of Wilson and Lemyra (Beadles) Rector, natives of Ohio. Wilson Rector settled in Fulton County at an early period, locating in Cass Township, where he has been successfully engaged in farming for many years.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and received his early training in the district schools of his neighborhood. Since early manhood he has carried on farming in his own behalf. In 1896 he moved to Section 1, Cass Township, and began operations on land purchased by his father two years previously. He manages a farm of 240 acres and, besides general farming, bestows much attention to the raising of stock. He is a wide-awake and dili-



PERRY SMITH AND FAMILY

gent farmer and his labors are rewarded by good results.

On September 19, 1894, Mr. Rector was united in marriage with Myrtle Vanhouten, who was born in Cass Township, Fulton County, a daughter of George and Esmarelda (Totten) Vanhouten, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Rector have become the parents of three children, namely: Mabel, Dane and Helen. In politics Mr. Rector is a supporter of the Democratic party. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and is always ready to do his part in the promotion of the general welfare.

REED, Herbert E.—Among the men whose mastery of a useful trade has advanced them to important business responsibilities in Canton, there are many who take a keen interest in civic affairs, and through the possession of executive and general ability are identified in practical fashion with the political, educational and fraternal welfare of the community. Of these none is better known than Herbert E. Reed, who came to Canton as an experienced blacksmith in 1896, and who ever since has been foreman of the blacksmithing department of Parlin & Orendorff.

Mr. Reed developed his trade inclinations in Roseville, Warren County, Ill., where he was born in 1859. His parents, James G. and Sophia (Mahood) Reed, were born in Pennsylvania, the former in 1831 and the latter in 1835. Mr. Reed brings to his chosen work a well developed intelligence, for his educational chances included the public schools and Abingdon College, in both of which he made a record as a painstaking and sagacious student. In 1889 he married Mattie C., daughter of Levi C. and Kate Roadhouse, of Galesburg, Ill. The children of this union are Delos L., Kate L., James G., Warren T. and Helen S. In 1903 Mr. Reed was elected Alderman for the First Ward, which honor was followed in April, 1905, by his election to the Board of Supervisors of Canton Township. He is prominent in social circles and is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the last of which he is Past Grand. Mr. Reed dignifies his trade by giving it his best effort, and by keeping in the advance guard of workers in the same line. His tact and consideration, no less than his strength of character and authority, render him popular with his employes, and he has the faculty of securing from them conscientious and painstaking co-operation.

REIHM, Albert.—Of the native sons of Young Hickory Township who are carrying forward the work begun by their sires in the early days of the Central West, mention is due Albert Reihm, who was born September 9, 1876, and whose father, Philip Reihm, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work, arose from a small beginning to agricultural, political and social prominence.

Albert Reihm was reared to an appreciation of country life, and in his maturity is bending every effort to realize its most practical and satisfactory compensations. Not only does he operate the home farm of 118 acres, which he rents from his father since the latter's retirement in 1898, but a farm of his own comprising eighty acres. With a preference for stock-raising, he also raises general produce, and his surroundings are in accord with the best cultivation and housing of the same. A fine garden, orchard, shade trees and ornamental plants contribute to the homelikeness and comfort of his family, the house-head of which is his wife, formerly Effie Borley, whom he married in Young Hickory Township, January 25, 1899, and who was born in Butler County, Kan., May 18, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Reihm are the parents of two children—Raymond and Everett.

Mr. Reihm has been prominent in Republican politics for several years, and has served a term as Road Commissioner and several years as School Director. He is a member of the Christian Church. His outside relations are eminently agreeable and helpful, and he is the sharer in many friendships and the general good will of the community.

REIHM, Philip, for many years a successful farmer in Hickory Township, Fulton County, Ill., now living in comfortable and honored retirement in the town of Fairview, Fulton County, was born in Mersbaugh, Germany, on May 17, 1834, a son of Daniel and Louisa (Cooper) Reihm, natives of Germany, where the father followed farming. Daniel Reihm and his wife were parents of six children, namely: Daniel, Philip, Balthazer, Mary, Abiline and Margaret.

Philip Reihm came to the United States in 1851 and spent the first five years in Oneida County, N. Y. In 1858 he settled in Fulton County, Ill., where he has ever since maintained his residence. Soon after his arrival there he commenced farming on 118 acres of land on Section 28, Hickory Township, which he had purchased, and of which forty acres were improved. The remainder was grubbed and improved by him, and he devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. This farm he continued to cultivate until 1898, when he abandoned active pursuits and retired to private life in Fairview. Mr. Reihm formerly owned another farm of ninety-two acres, which he sold in 1905. He rents the home place to his son Albert and occupies the Fairview residence, which he bought in 1898. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faithfully for three years. He took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Black River, participated in the Siege of Vicksburg and marched to Chattanooga.

In 1865, in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, Mr. Reihm was united in marriage with

Catherine Fingel, who was born in Germany. Mrs. Reihm is a daughter of Leonard and Magdalena (Walter) Fingel, who settled in Fulton County in 1855, locating in Deerfield Township, where the father owned eighty acres of land, and carried on farming during the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Reihm became the parents of eight children, namely: Henry, Kate (Mrs. Alpaugh), Charles, Frank and Fred (twins), Philip, Albert and Sylvester. The religious connection of Mr. Reihm is with the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican and has rendered efficient public service as School Trustee. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. In all the relations of life he has faithfully fulfilled every obligation, and his record as a man and as a citizen is without blemish.

REPASS, William M., who is successfully engaged in farming on Section 8, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Wythe County, Va., July 26, 1856, a son of Rev. John C. and Annie (Crager) Repass, and a grandson of Rufus Repass, who lived in Pennsylvania at an early period. Rev. John C. Repass was born August 17, 1828, and his wife, Annie Crager, who was born in the State of Virginia, May 5, 1822, still survives, and her residence is at Rural Retreat, Wythe County, Va.

Ten children were born to Rev. and Mrs. John C. Repass, namely: James W., born April 29, 1849, whose home is in Wythe County, Va.; Daniel D., born August 16, 1850, and now engaged in farming in Smyth County, Va.; George R., born May 14, 1852, and also carries on farming in the same county; Luther K., who was born August 3, 1853, and is engaged in the same occupation in Wythe County, Va.; Rhoda J., born December 18, 1854, and became the wife of Thomas Groseclose, a farmer in the last named county; William M., to whom this record pertains, born July 26, 1856; Albion, born May 1, 1858, who lives in Roanoke County, Va., and has been for twenty years a conductor on the Norfolk & Western Railroad; Emory S., born September 30, 1860, who carries on farming at Rural Retreat, Wythe County, Va.; Sarah, born February 11, 1862, wife of a Mr. Trout, who is connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company at Augusta, Ga., and John C., Jr., born December 17, 1863, a resident of Smithville, Ga., also employed by the same company. The father of this family died June 14, 1903, at the age of seventy-four years, nine months and twenty-seven days. He was a widely known minister of the Lutheran Church and one of the strong pillars of that denomination for more than fifty years. His life was replete with good works.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born and reared on the old home farm in Wythe County, Va., and received his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood. When he was about nineteen years old he went to

Ashe County, N. C., and there followed the occupation of a blacksmith for four years. In January, 1881, he made a trip to Pueblo, Colo., where he was employed in the round house of a railroad. From that place he went, in the fall of 1884, to the vicinity of Wichita, Kans., where he worked on a farm until December, 1885. At that period he located in Fulton County, Ill., and went to work at farming by the month. Since establishing his residence in Fulton County Mr. Repass has been one of its most energetic and progressive citizens. His farm, on Section 8, Liverpool Township, consists of 138½ acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and raises good grades of stock of all kinds. Although a thorough, diligent and painstaking farmer, he finds time to keep himself fully informed in regard to current events, and takes an earnest interest in public affairs.

On October 7, 1891, Mr. Repass was united in marriage with Mary I. Willcoxon, a daughter of Marshall N. Willcoxon, and a granddaughter of Captain Elijah Willcoxon, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Repass became the parents of four children, as follows: Annie May, born May 21, 1893; William M., born September 5, 1894; Dorothy Estelle, born April 28, 1896, and Marion Merle, born December 29, 1897.

In politics Mr. Repass is an active and influential supporter of the Democratic party, although conservative in his political action. He has ably and faithfully filled local offices of trust in connection with the school system and has proved worthy of the confidence thus reposed in him by the people of his township. He is now serving with marked acceptability as School Trustee and has always been a vigorous advocate of the interests of the schools. He is a man of upright character and enjoys the respect and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintance. His worthy and estimable wife is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

REYNOLDS, J. F., a prominent merchant of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Iowa in 1865, a son of James C. and Eliza J. (Carr) Reynolds, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. James C. Reynolds went to Iowa at the age of sixteen years, where he worked on a farm, but in 1883 moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he has continued in the same occupation.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm and received his early mental training in the public school in Iowa. He was one of a family of seven children, all of whom were boys, and all now living. He began his business life as clerk in a general store in Smithfield, Ill., and after working one year in that capacity, in conjunction with his brother bought out the concern, which he conducted for about four years. Selling out at the end of that time, he spent two years in farming, and then went into the general mercantile business

in Ellisville, Ill., in which he remained two years. Subsequently he bought out Norris & Weaver's store in that place, which he kept for five years. He then consolidated the concern with his brother's store, and, in 1897, added a line of agricultural implements. He now conducts the implement business alone, dealing in all kinds of farm machinery, buggies, wagons and manufacturer's hardware. In 1893 he erected a store building twenty-four by seventy feet, and has also a warehouse thirty-six by sixty feet.

In 1884 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Kate Watson, who was born in Smithfield. One child, Maude (Mrs. Balmer), has resulted from this union. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the I. O. O. F.

RHODES, Walter Hancock, former banker of Lewistown, Ill., now of Omaha, Neb., was born in Havana, Mason County, Ill., July 4, 1871, the son of John W. and Cyrene (Hancock) Rhodes, and received his education in the public schools of his native place and Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, graduating from the former in 1889 and from the latter in 1893, from which he received the Ph. B. degree. Mr. Rhodes' father was a soldier of the Civil War, enlisting as a private and being advanced before his final discharge to the rank of Captain, serving in all during the whole of the war period or more than four years.

After graduating from his alma mater Mr. Rhodes returned to his home at Havana, but soon engaged in the banking business at Lewistown, being employed as Assistant Cashier of the Lewistown National Bank from February 22, 1894, until August following, when he became Cashier of the same institution, a position which he held until May 1, 1907. In the meantime he assisted in organizing other banking institutions in Fulton County, including the Ipava State Bank at Ipava, and the State Bank of Cuba, serving as Vice-President and Director of the former until his retirement from the banking business in Lewistown and as Director of the latter. On May 1, 1907, he retired from the Lewistown National Bank to accept a position in connection with the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Omaha, Neb. His standing as a business man is indicated by his continuous connection with the banking business in Fulton County for a period of more than thirteen years.

On June 5, 1895, Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage at Freeport, Ill., the bride's paternal home, with Flora Belle Wolfe and they have two children: Mildred Bernice, aged nine years, and Charles Wolfe, aged six years. Mr. Rhodes is a Republican in his political views and the social and fraternal organizations with which he is connected include the Y. M. C. A., the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Omaha Field Club and the Illinois Bankers' Association.

RICE, George F.—A keen sense of responsibility and thoroughness in the discharge of the many-sided duties which have lined his long avenue of life have given George F. Rice a permanent place among the men of endurance, courage and large usefulness in Fulton County. Mr. Rice swells the long list of Fulton County residents who owe their nativity to the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born in Perry County, that State, October 25, 1851. He was reared to farming, and as a young man of energy and ambition came to Fulton County in 1872, locating in Orion Township, where he since has devoted his time to the cultivation of his land and the raising of fine stock. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, and for several years he has been engaged in selling agricultural implements and shipping grain and hogs, his shipping point being Breed's Station.

Through his marriage to Alice Kelly, of Fulton County, Mr. Rice has become the parent of two sons: Earl Edmund and William Elmer. Mrs. Rice is a daughter of J. B. and Rachel Kelly, one of the earliest and most prominent families of the county and Orion Township. Formerly Mr. Rice was prominent in the local Grange, and did much to further the interests of the farming population. He is well informed and wide-awake, and his friends in the township and county are many.

RICHARDSON, Martha A. (M. D.), who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa, on November 1, 1871, being a daughter of Milton and Lucinda (Wymer) Richardson, natives of Iowa.

In girlhood Dr. Richardson attended the district schools of her birthplace and later became a pupil in Corydon High School. She then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which she was graduated with the class of 1896. The preparation of Dr. Richardson for her chosen profession was very thorough, and the successful results of her practice in Canton attest her diagnostic ability, as well as her skill in therapeutics. She commands, in an unusual degree, the confidence and esteem of all with whom she comes into professional and social contact and her patronage has steadily increased since she located in Canton.

Dr. Richardson is a member of the American Medical Association, the Fulton County Medical Society and the Military Tract Medical Society.

RILEY, Henry, a well known and thriving farmer in Section 12, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born January 20, 1858, in Buckheart Township, this county, where the town of Bryant now stands. He is a son of William and Mary (Blair) Riley, of whom the father was born near Maysville, Ky., and the mother at Portsmouth, Va. William Riley set-

tled in Fulton County in 1834, locating in Buckheart Township, and was engaged in farming in the county until his death in 1873. His widow passed away in 1886. Since the period of his arrival in Fulton County, thirty-eight years before his demise, William Riley had been identified with its progress and had done his utmost to promote its best interests. A memoir of his life appears in another section of this volume.

Henry Riley was reared on the farm where he now lives, his father having moved there in 1858, when Henry was but two months old. As he grew up he received his education in the district schools of the vicinity and the public school at Lewistown, and since early manhood has carried on farming on the old homestead with invariable success. He is a general farmer and in addition devotes considerable attention to raising stock of superior grades.

On October 14, 1880, Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Sarah M. Wertman, a native of Fulton County, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Emmons) Wertman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Four children have resulted from their union, namely: John W., born July 29, 1881, and Glenn E., October 28, 1883, who are at home; Bertha E., February 18, 1886, and Sarah M., November 2, 1888. Mr. Riley has afforded these children excellent educational advantages, which they have improved to the utmost, and Mrs. Riley is a member of a family long prominent in Fulton County.

In politics Mr. Riley is a supporter of the Republican party and takes a useful and unselfish interest in public affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and the K. of P. He is a man of upright character, is recognized as strictly honorable in all the relations of life and maintains a high standing in the community as an exemplary citizen.

RILEY, William A., formerly a prominent and prosperous farmer, located three miles north of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., but now living in retirement in the city of Lewistown, was born on a farm near the site of the present town of Bryant, Fulton County, October 21, 1845. He is a son of William and Mary (Blair) Riley, natives, respectively, of the vicinity of Maysville, Ky., and the city of Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. Riley's great-grandfather, William Riley, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and lived in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, also William Riley, was born in that State and moved to Kentucky, where he was married to Mary McIlvain. In 1829 he died at his home in Lewis County, Ky., and in 1833 his widow and her ten children traveled by wagon to Rushville, Ill., moving the next year to the farm near Bryant now occupied by her grandson, Everett Carter.

Mrs. Riley and her five sons and five daughters lived on that farm together and after the marriage of all the children except two (Walter and Charles), who died there, she made her home with her son John on the same farm until her death. But one of this family of ten chil-

dren now survives—Mary A. (Mrs. Little), of Vermont, Fulton County. The others were as follows: Louisa (Mrs. Lindley), James, Margaret (Mrs. Hasson), Walter, William, John, Charles, Eveline (Mrs. Laws) and Harriet J. (Mrs. Carter).

William Riley, father of William A., was born April 5, 1811, at Cabin Creek, near Maysville, Ky., settled in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, in 1841, and was engaged in farming there and in Lewistown Township until his death, February 7, 1873. His widow survived him until October 6, 1886, when she, too, passed away. The father was closely identified with the development of Fulton County and was a man of much prominence, being held in high esteem. He was wedded to Mary Blair April 24, 1843, and six children resulted from their union, namely: William, Mary E. (Mrs. Laws), John H., Eveline, Henry and Indiana. The career of the father of this family is suitably portrayed on another page of this work.

William A. Riley was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood and in 1858 moved with his parents to the farm on Section 12, Lewistown Township, now occupied by his brother Henry. There he remained until 1880, having charge of the home place after his father's death. In that year he purchased the farm three miles north of Lewistown now occupied by John Taylor, where he lived until 1904, moving then to Lewistown. His farming operations have been invariably successful, and he is now living at leisure in the enjoyment of a competency. He is a man of upright character and a public-spirited citizen.

On October 10, 1876, Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Mattie Pritchard, a native of Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill., and a daughter of George and Amanda (Rice) Pritchard, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Vermont. Mrs. Riley's birth occurred in Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill., her father being born near Ipswich, N. H., and her mother at Thetford, Vt. They were married in Lewistown, Ill. The father came west and settled at Farmington, Fulton County, about 1840, engaging in mercantile pursuits all his life. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1860. George Pritchard was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Into his family were born six children—three sons and three daughters—of whom two sons are deceased. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Lena, a teacher at Lewistown; George, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Ella. Politically Mr. Riley is a supporter of the Republican party. The descendants of Mary (McIlvain) Riley, the pioneer settler of the family in Fulton County, have become quite numerous, and since 1897 it has been their custom to hold annual reunions in the form of picnics in the grove on Henry Riley's farm, in Section 12, Lewistown Township. About one hundred relatives are usually in attendance on these interesting occasions. (See sketch of William Riley, Sr., at end of this chapter.)



C. A. Sively

ROBB, James C.—Among the few typical representatives of the agricultural element of Fulton County, Ill., whose industry, energy and careful management in farming operations have enabled them to relinquish active labors while still in the prime of life and to enjoy in leisurely retirement the fruits of former toil, is the worthy gentleman to whom this personal record pertains. The competency which he now happily possesses assures him a future blessed with comfort.

Mr. Robb is a native of Illinois, where he was born on a farm two and a half miles south and one-half mile east of Farmington, Fulton County, on December 20, 1852. He is a son of Andrew and Susan (Swigert) Robb, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James Robb, was a native of the State of Vermont. He had the rare distinction in those days of having served his country with credit in two wars. A soldier in the War of 1812, in which he enlisted from Ohio, and bore an honorable discharge; he also fought in the Civil War, having joined the Union army in 1863, and served until the end of the conflict. In 1847 Andrew Robb left Ohio, where he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and settled in Fairview, Fulton County, Ill. In 1849 he moved to Farmington Township, where he purchased 120 acres on Section 24, and on this farm erected the first buildings. During the Civil War he was drafted for the service, but furnished a substitute on account of the paternal care required by his family of young children. He departed this life at his home in Farmington on September 3, 1884. He was a man of industrious habits and upright character, and was respected by all. He was a Republican in politics and at different times held all the local offices, including that of Justice of the Peace.

James C. Robb received his early instruction in the district schools of Farmington Township and assisted his father on the farm until he reached years of maturity. After his father's death he moved with his mother to Farmington, though still conducting farming operations on the old homestead. Later, however, he rented the farm and has since lived in retirement in Farmington. He now owns an aggregate of 265 acres there. He is also the owner of a fine residence on Main Street in Farmington, where he maintains his residence.

On December 9, 1890, Mr. Robb was united in marriage with Anna F. Mummey, who was born on April 4, 1868, in McConnelsville, Ohio, and received her early mental training in the district school and high school of Farmington, Ill. Mrs. Robb is the daughter of Charles W. Mummey, who settled with his family in Fulton County in 1872, and whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Robb has resulted in four children, namely: Mary Luerma, who died at the age of three months; Francis C., Zelda Marie and Agnes Vanessa. Mrs. Robb is a most

estimable lady of culture and refinement—the ideal wife and mother. Their home is a Mecca for friends, who always meet a most cordial and hearty welcome and receive generous entertainment.

In politics Mr. Robb is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party and in religion adheres to the faith of the Congregational Church. He is a prominent citizen of Farmington, where he and his estimable wife are held in high esteem and are ranked among the most useful members of the community.

ROBERTSON, James H.—Agriculture and merchandising are so closely allied that a knowledge of either is an invaluable asset in the promotion of the other. The man who has been well trained in farming has a comprehension of values and utilities not acquired in any other way, and when he leaves the farm and embarks in the store business he broadens and enlarges his former activities. It is to the latter occupation that James H. Robertson now devotes his daily life, and his efforts have rebounded to the commercial stability of Smithfield since the beginning of 1900. Mr. Robertson represents one of the pioneer families of the State, his father, James M. Robertson, having come from Ohio at an early day, while his grandfather, John Cannon, took up government land in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, where the grandson was born, March 27, 1871. The elder Robertson eventually spent twenty-five years in different parts of the country, principally in Iowa and Dakota, but returned to Illinois in 1903, and from that time made his home with his son in Smithfield until his death October 10, 1906.

James H. Robertson profited by the public schools of the town and county and continued to farm, until establishing his present business in 1900. His resources were severely tested by a fire which demolished his store and stock August 17, 1901, but he rebuilt in short order and now conducts business in a large brick structure on Main Street. He carries a large stock of general merchandise and enjoys an extensive and lucrative patronage.

In connection with his store Mr. Robertson has taken an active interest in local politics and is one of the stanch supporters of the Democratic party. During the process of rebuilding he held the office of Village Marshal, and at other times has been Town Constable, Street Overseer and Alderman. June 22, 1902, he was united in marriage to Lena McCaughey, a native of Vermont Township, Fulton County, born December 8, 1876. On March 17, 1907, to this union was born one daughter, Fern. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and subscribe generously to its active and material support. Fraternally Mr. Robertson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has the gifts of mildness, courtesy and consideration, which, combined with practical commercial ideas and strict integrity,

render him one of the most promising and useful of the county's younger generation of toilers.

Mr. Robertson's mother died when he was only two months old and he lived with his grandfather, John Cannon, from that time.

ROBERTSON, Jasper, proprietor of Randolph Hotel, Ipava, Ill., was born in Pleasant Township, Fulton County, Ill., April 16, 1863, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Robertson, both natives of Ohio. Coming to Illinois by water, when the boat finally landed at Havana, Ill., the father's means had been entirely exhausted, all that remained of a marketable value being his handmade rifle. This he was obliged to pawn in order to pay the freight on his goods. Taking his scant household belongings to the new house which had been erected in Pleasant Township, Fulton County, he set to work to earn a living and redeem that most important staff of life in those days—his rifle. Being a stonemason by trade, he soon found work and nearly the first money he earned was spent for the purpose indicated, and the trusty rifle, which played such a leading part in the first days of the settlement of the Robertson family in these parts, is now in possession of Jasper Robertson. Jesse Robertson, the father, finally moved into Ipava, and there followed his avocation as a mason until his death. The deceased was a Democrat, but his politics ended when he had cast his vote. His wife survived him until March 19, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were born these children: John, now deceased; Sarah, who was the wife of Wesley Worley, of Elmwood, Ill., but now deceased; Charles, a resident of Pekin, Ill.; Alexander, of Ipava, and Lorenzo, also living in that place, and Jasper, the youngest of the family.

Jasper Robertson's early life was spent in acquiring a fair education and in the monotonous pursuit of a livelihood. On June 20, 1885, he was united in marriage with Charlise Belles, who was also a native of Pleasant Township. They are the parents of five children, namely: Lizzie, born February 3, 1887, and holding a teacher's certificate, but at present living at home; Mabel, born May 11, 1889, a graduate of the high school (class of 1905), also living at home; Lloyd, born February 21, 1891, and died June 7, 1891; Dean, born March 12, 1896, and died July 20, 1896, and Clyde, born July 28, 1900. Mrs. Robertson and her daughter Mabel are members of the Presbyterian church.

Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have made Ipava their home. Mr. Robertson is a carpenter by trade, and for a number of years was Street Superintendent and City Sexton. In the performance of his official duties, as well as in his private workmanship, he gave general satisfaction, gaining and retaining the confidence of all with whom he had dealings. On June 26, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson assumed charge of the Randolph Hotel and by their courtesy and good management have brought it

to rank with the best hostelrys in this part of the State.

ROBINSON, Charles B.—The knowledge that he has contributed materially to the agricultural, social and moral wealth of the community in which his entire life has been spent, is one of the satisfying compensations growing out of the industrious and well directed career of Charles B. Robinson. Mr. Robinson's worldly assets are represented by the farm of 400 acres adjoining Ipava, in Vermont Township, where he was born December 24, 1859, and by the splendidly appointed home in which he now lives retired within the limits of the town. A son of Thomas C. and Sarah Ann Robinson, mention of whom may be found in the sketch of T. C. Robinson, Mr. Robinson had the average early opportunities of the country bred youth of his time and place, and he readily absorbed the knowledge of farming imparted by his father's ripe experience.

At the time of his marriage, November 24, 1881, Mr. Robinson succeeded to the management of the home place, which then consisted of 165 acres. His energy and resourcefulness created a need of more extensive holdings, and he added to his real estate from time to time until his present 400-acre farm has been the result. He engaged in general farming to some extent, but made a specialty of high-grade cattle, which furnished the largest agricultural revenue. He developed into what was commonly regarded as a remarkably successful and prosperous farmer, and one who thoroughly understood the economic and scientific features of the trade. His stock business grew to a yearly shipment of from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five head a year, and his barns, outbuildings and general facilities conformed to his progressive and practical ideals. This farm remained the dwelling place and pride of Mr. Robinson until 1904, when he moved to his present home, which is one of the finest rural residences in Fulton County. He still occupies himself with the management of his farm, but his arrangements permit greater leisure than he has heretofore enjoyed.

The wife of Mr. Robinson, whose maiden name was Maggie T. Shaver, was born April 1, 1860, in Fulton County, to which her father, George Shaver, came at an early day. Mr. Shaver died in 1883, and his wife in 1873, leaving five children. The nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaver were as follows: Mary C., wife of Lewis D. Zoll, of Niles, Okla.; Henrietta, deceased in infancy; Winfield, deceased; Melvin, deceased; Parmelia, wife of George Coleman, of Bunker Hill, Ind.; Annie, the deceased wife of George Anson, of Iowa; John, living in Lexington, Ill., and Samuel H., on the old place in Fulton County. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Robinson have been born four children: Joseph, born November 14, 1883; Bessie, born December 1, 1890; Fred, born August 11, 1895, and Irma, born November 28, 1903.

Mr. Robinson has taken a commendable interest in local Republican politics, and has creditably filled a number of local offices. Especially is he interested in the cause of education, and in the furtherance of those general agencies which produce the highest citizenship, and therefore the most enlightened civilization.

ROBINSON, Harry E.—In noting the qualities which have raised Harry E. Robinson from the drudgery of a mortgaged farm to his present standing as one of the foremost citizens of Table Grove, one is forced to renewed appreciation of courage, moral strength, honesty in public and private life, and unselfish devotion to business, political and general obligations. The present position of Mr. Robinson may be defined as a furniture merchant, as an efficient funeral director and embalmer of Fulton County, and as a zealous and fearless member of the Board of Aldermen.

The farm in Bethel Township, McDonough County, where Mr. Robinson was born May 2, 1868, became the home of the family in 1863, in which year his parents, Samuel E. and Hannah (Anderson) Robinson, and his grandparents, John C. and Rebecca (Elliott) Robinson, came in a wagon overland from Uniontown, Pa. The birth of John C. Robinson occurred in a sailing vessel on the trackless waste of the Atlantic in 1805, while his parents were on their way from Ireland to America. He was reared on the farm near Uniontown and there married, his wife being a native of the Quaker State. Mr. Robinson died February 18, 1882, and his wife died in July, 1886. Of their nine sons and three daughters only one son and one daughter are now living, namely: Benjamin E., a soldier during the Civil War, and now a retired farmer of Pennsylvania; and Jennie, wife of Art B. Frisby, of Galesburg, Illinois.

Samuel E. Robinson was born October 10, 1732, on the farm of his parents near Uniontown, Pa., and died on the Bethel Township farm September 10, 1884. He is survived by his wife, who is now married to Thomas Bailey, of Table Grove. Mr. Robinson and his parents are buried half a mile from the farm upon which they settled in 1863. He was a man of strong character and broad sympathies, a devout member of the Baptist Church, and a firm believer in the party of which Abraham Lincoln was the noblest exponent. His admiration of the great Emancipator amounted almost to reverence, and he never wearied of relating incidents which marked the progress of the rail-splitter to the presidential chair. He was diligent and a hard worker, but nevertheless, he left a mortgage on his farm which seriously embarrassed his heirs. Of his five children John died in infancy; Della C. died at the age of three years; Harry E. is the subject of this review; Orta died at the age of three years; and William R. is a farmer in Pleasant Township.

After finishing his training at the district school near his home, Harry E. Robinson took a course at the Macomb Normal and at the Business College in the same town. He first achieved independence as a clerk in a general store and at the end of eighteen months, during June, 1890, came to Table Grove and established a furniture business with a capital of \$350. From this small beginning he developed a large trade, but in 1899 sold his business and returned to Bethel Township, where he operated the old homestead until disposing of the same in 1900. To this old farm he had given much of the best effort of his life, and it was he who lifted the mortgage when his school days were over, and turned the property unincumbered over to his mother. While in the township he achieved political prominence and served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee when the township was carried for McKinley, the first time that it had gone Republican in its entire history. From the farm Mr. Robinson went to Columbus, Ohio, and was identified with a business house there until August, 1901, when he returned to Table Grove and the following October bought the furniture and undertaking business which he has since conducted. In 1892 he had taken a course and received a diploma from the undertaking school of Professor Sullivan, in Peoria, and in 1902 took a post-graduate course in the Barnes Undertaking School in Chicago, also passing the State examination and receiving a certificate entitling him to practice anywhere in Illinois. He carries a large stock of furniture and a full equipment of funeral supplies.

March 18, 1891, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Myrtle Bailey, daughter of Thomas Bailey, a pioneer of McDonough County, and a present resident of Table Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have four children: H. Edison, born January 10, 1892; S. Miles, born July 14, 1893; Nancy L., born October 23, 1896; and Martha, born March 29, 1904. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Robinson is an elder, and he was largely instrumental in securing the funds for the erection of the present church building, which now is entirely out of debt. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Court of Honor. Mr. Robinson has been prominent in local politics for many years, has served as Town Clerk, and now is serving his fourth year as a member of the City Council. He has worked strenuously and fearlessly for a clean and fair city government, and is known to possess high and progressive civic ideas. His home life is ideal, and his hospitality is extended to the large circle of friends who find sympathy and good cheer in one of the most beautiful and artistic residences in Table Grove.

ROBINSON, Henry Oscar.—The name and deeds of the Robinson family have been clearly

outlined against the background of events in Fulton County for the past sixty-five years. In the person of Charles Branson Robinson was introduced into what was then a thinly settled community an element of moral strength, physical endurance and mental vigor. A representative of the Society of Friends, this early settler reflected a purity of motive and clearness of forethought as rare as it is helpful and inspiring. He was born in Chester County, Pa., May 30, 1815, and died in Fulton County, Ill., in July, 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Robinson came to the Central West as a bachelor, at the time having few material resources upon which to found the prosperity which he subsequently enjoyed. Taking up land in Vermont Township during the latter 'forties, he married Elizabeth Scott, a native of the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va. and who came West in 1846 to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Mary A. Green. The young people started housekeeping under conditions which would have dismayed the youth of today, but they had stout hearts, an abundance of energy and industry and no temptations, the satisfying of which would exceed their means. Both were devout Quakers, a faith which remained with them and brightened their entire lives, and which still is subscribed to by the wife, who is now seventy-eight years old. During his sixty years in Fulton County Mr. Robinson exerted a potent influence in farm, church and educational circles, and was so ardent a lover of peace and harmony that he often went out of his way to adjust complications arising between his friends and neighbors. A strong Republican, he yet never held an office, nor did he, in defiance of the teachings of his church, ever invade a court room as a witness or prosecutor. He never sued, nor was he ever sued by anyone. He walked sternly and relentlessly along the religious paths of his forefathers, in all ways conforming to their community and individual ideals. Of his six children Thomas resides in the vicinity of Ipava; Theodore is a farmer near Table Grove, Fulton County; Henry Oscar owns a farm in Pleasant Township; William F., with his mother, occupies the old homestead in Vermont Township; Olive J. is the wife of Charles Dallas, who died May 25, 1906, and Edward R. met his death by lightning at the age of seventeen years.

Henry Oscar Robinson was born on his father's farm in Vermont Township, December 10, 1856, and was educated in the district schools and the high school at Ipava, which he attended two years. His youth knew much of the dreary drudgery of farming, but his tasks were softened by the refining and developing influences of his home, and the gentle care and sympathy of his parents. He was twenty-seven years old when he departed from the home roof to seek the benefits and rewards of an independent life, and at the same time to assume the responsibility of home-making through his marriage, September 12, 1883, to Mary A. Miller,

who was born in Vermont Township, February 6, 1862, a daughter of Abner and Ethlinda Miller. Abner Miller was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1835, and in 1852 settled in Vermont Township, where his death occurred in 1895. His wife lives on the homestead with her youngest son, Elwood. Of the other children in her family Jonathan L. lives on a farm near Holdridge, Neb.; Fannie is now Mrs. Koons, of Thayer, Neb.; Josephine died in 1899; Emma is the wife of Charles Ellison, of Vermont Township; Lois died in 1891, at the age of twenty-one years; Jesse G. is a farmer in Iowa, and Howard owns a farm adjoining the old homestead in Vermont Township. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of five children: Leonard M., born June 26, 1884, died August 20, 1896; Lawrence S., born June 16, 1888; Henry Parry, born October 12, 1894; Laura E., born August 1, 1897, and Mary L., born December 31, 1901.

In 1886 Mr. Robinson purchased a 120-acre tract situated on Section 8, Pleasant Township, and moved thereon during March of the same year. To this property he since has added eighty acres, and now owns 200 acres in one body. In connection with general farming he is extensively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs, of which he has many registered, and of Durham cattle. He is a great appreciator of fine stock and derives constant pleasure, as well as profit from their breeding and care. His improvements are practical and well advised and an atmosphere of comfort and prosperity pervades the farm. Adhering to the faith of his father, one would not expect of Mr. Robinson ostentation or display, and in this the observer is not disappointed.

A rare interest in the general welfare of the community has characterized the entire active life of Mr. Robinson. A Republican in politics, for the past six years he has been a member of the Board of Education of Ipava, his farm being in that district, and he has held other offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife is an officer in the Royal Neighbors of Ipava Lodge, No. 624. Mrs. Robinson is a woman of high intellectual attainments, and for five years previous to her marriage was engaged in educational work in Fulton County. Mr. Robinson has maintained the pioneer reputation of his father and has added thereto, in his own life, the qualifications which enable a man to reach the height of influence and usefulness in his chosen occupation during the strenuous period comprising the last of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries.

ROBINSON, Theodore.—Of the men who have long lent dignity and progressiveness to the business of agriculture in Farmers Township, none are held in higher esteem than Theodore Robinson, whose entire life has been spent in



MR. AND MRS. H. W. STANDARD

Fulton County, and who was born in Vermont Township, July 16, 1854. Of his father, Charles B. Robinson, a sketch may be found on another page of this work. Mr. Robinson was reared on the paternal farm, and made that his home until his twenty-eighth year. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and had the average advantages and training provided by well-to-do parents.

January 4, 1883, Mr. Robinson married Mary Elizabeth Dorsey, who was born in Bernadotte Township, June 13, 1856, a daughter of Lewis Dorsey, one of the honored pioneers of Fulton County. Mrs. Robinson's birthplace was midway between the villages of Bernadotte and Ipava, where she was educated in the Martin school and spent the first twenty-seven years of her life until her marriage in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson began housekeeping on a small scale on what is known as the Hedge farm, east of Ipava, and six miles southeast of their present home. After renting this place for six years, Mr. Robinson, in 1889, bought their present home on Section 33, in Farmers Township, one mile from Table Grove, and here they have lived for the past eighteen years. Mrs. Robinson has spent more than fifty years of her life in the three townships named and during that time has never been outside of Fulton County, moving to their present place December 5, 1889. Mr. Robinson at once began to build and to remodel his farm, erected sheds for his machinery and temporary quarters for his stock, in time adding to his land until he owned 146 acres, 130 of which are under a high state of cultivation. He has devoted his attention chiefly to stock-raising and buying, and each year ships large numbers of hogs and cattle to market. His implements and general improvements have been selected with rare discretion, and suggest the man who is willing to profit by the experience of others, rather than one who recklessly bows down to the novelty of invention.

Although liberal in his political tendencies, Mr. Robinson inclines to the Republican party, and usually supports it with his vote. He has held many township offices, and has been identified with many phases of township development. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while Mrs. Robinson is a welcome member of the Oakwood Camp, No. 320, Royal Neighbors, and is prominent in both the social and religious life of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson take great delight in their two children, both of whom are in a fair way to realize the expectations of those near to them. Dessie Alverda, born September 2, 1885, in Pleasant Township, east of Ipava, is a graduate of Class 1903 of the Table Grove High School, and also is an accomplished musician. The son, Amberloy, born September 2, 1890, in Farmers Township, has attended the high school at Table Grove, and is a young fellow of great promise. The married life of Mr. Robinson has been a

particularly happy one, and the rare friendship begun between himself and wife in their youth has but strengthened with the trials and successes of the years.

ROBINSON, Thomas.—Since his appointment as rural delivery mail-carrier, November 17, 1903, Thomas Robinson has not missed a day in the performance of his task as distributor of the mail along the route No. 2. This faithfulness to duty is one of the strong and leading traits of this popular representative of an old pioneer family. Mr. Robinson was born in Vermont Township, Fulton County, October 10, 1849, and lived upon the old home farm until his twenty-first year. He was educated in the district schools, and September 27, 1871, married Rebecca J. Grewell, a native of Bernadotte Township, and daughter of Isaac Grewell, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

With his young wife Mr. Robinson established a home east of Ipava, in Pleasant Township, and in 1879 moved to Saunders County, Neb., where he remained until the following December. Returning to Ipava, he made that place his home until 1883, when he settled in Saline County, Neb., where he engaged in general farming until March, 1887, when he entered 160 acres of land in Arapahoe County, Colo. During the latter part of 1889 he located on the old farm east of Ipava, but in 1901, owing to ill health being obliged to abandon farming, settled in the town of Ipava. From then until his appointment to the rural mail delivery service he lived in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of five children: Elizabeth J., wife of W. O. Littleton, a farmer of Bernadotte Township, and has four children—Lolla, Zella, Idres and Vain; Florence Edna, wife of George W. Bohannon, of Ipava, who has five children—Cecil, Pauline, Clinton, Richard and Dortha; Oliver, a farmer of Ellensburg, Wash., who was married March 17, 1906; Eleanor L., at home; and Olive J., a graduate of the Ipava High School, and a school teacher for the past two years.

For more than sixty years the name of Robinson has been a prominent one in Fulton County, and during that time its members have invariably promoted education and good government, and have been closely identified with the best interests of the community. Mr. Robinson, as a Republican, has held a number of offices, including that of School Director. He subscribes to the creed of the Presbyterian Church, although he and his wife were reared in the Quaker faith. His wife and daughters, Eleanor and Olive, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBINSON, Thomas Chalkley.—Self-acquired wealth; liberal ideas, ambitions expressed in promoting agriculture, education, religion and simplicity of living, as well as unquestioned public and private integrity, constitute the fun-

damentals upon which rest the enviable standing of Thomas Chalkley Robinson, a pioneer of 1841, and at present a retired citizen of Ipava. As have his family for generations, Mr. Robinson subscribes to the tenets of the Society of Friends, founded in 1669 by George Fox, the much persecuted Puritan shoemaker of Nottingham, England, and it is the introduction into the wilderness, sixty-five years ago, of the law-abiding, warless and peaceful beliefs of the reformer, that lends interest and substantiality to the sojourn here of the Robinson family.

Born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., November 13, 1819, Mr. Robinson is the only survivor of the seven children of Thomas and Annie (Branson) Robinson, natives also of Chester County. In 1825, when he was but six years old, Thomas Chalkley's parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating on a farm near Mount Pleasant, which remained the home of Thomas C. until 1841. In the spring of that year he came to Illinois and located in Woodland Township, Fulton County, during the following winter settling on the northeast quarter of Section 1, Vermont Township. This region at that time was still wild and unbroken, but abounded in timber, game and an abundance of water. Mr. Robinson put up the architectural idea of the wilderness—a rough log house—and this constituted his bachelor quarters until his marriage, on November 7, 1850. His bride, Sarah Ann Easley, was a daughter of John and Nancy (Kinsey) Easley, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Easley was an early settler of Ohio, and his daughter, Sarah Ann, was born in Harrison County, that State, August 10, 1829. The Easleys moved to Illinois in 1832, and Mr. Easley became the civic father of what now is Ipava, but which then was known as Pleasantville. He platted the embryo town, contributed generously towards its early needs, and gave the three lots comprising the school property, the ground for the old cemetery, the land upon which stands the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches and the two parks. In 1843 he erected what now is the famous Ipava Woolen Mills, but which in its original state was a linseed oil factory. Eventually the factory was converted into the first carding mill in the county, having as motive power a treadmill worked by two oxen, the fuel being a big ox-whip. This progressive pioneer died in 1873, leaving behind him innumerable evidences of his stable business ability, and broad public spirit.

The pure air, abundant game, freedom from restraint and infinite possibility of the prairies were among the cheering compensations which made the cabin life of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson a happy and contented one. They were children of nature, in sympathy with its moods and contented with its rewards. The sun and rain, heat and cold, all contributed to a whole which they had expected and in which they gladly shared. Unstinted hospitality prevailed among the cabin dwellers, of whom at first there were

few. The Robinson land was covered with wild grass and timber, which yielded reluctantly to the ingenuity of man, but which eventually developed into one of the most valuable farming properties in Fulton County. Five children came to gladden the home of this worthy couple: Louisa, wife of Joseph Fleming, a retired farmer of Vermont Township; Emily, wife of George La Rue, a farmer of Vermont Township; Charles B., a leading farmer of Fulton County, who married Maggie Shaver; Leona, wife of C. S. Randolph, druggist and Postmaster of Ipava; and Florence who died at the age of five years.

Since his location in the county, Mr. Robinson has exerted a controlling influence upon many phases of its growth. Few happenings of moment but have profited directly or indirectly by his judgment or pecuniary assistance. The church and school have reaped the benefit of his munificence, as well of his untiring personal labor in their behalf. The building of the railroad, with its civilizing tendency, was made possible largely through his financial contributions. Various township offices have been invested with dignity and non-partisan largeness through his occupancy, although since its organization he has been a staunch supporter of Republicanism. His position in the community is that of a man who has lived according to the best that he knew, whose abilities have been trained upon the things that are worth while, and whose general character is such as to win him those most splendid and satisfying of rewards—the consciousness of well-doing and the esteem of his fellowmen.

ROBINSON, William T.—An impressive illustration of what may be accomplished within a score of years by industry, sobriety and persistent endeavor is furnished in the career of the gentleman to whom this record pertains since he established his home in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., not long after coming to this country. Without aid from adventitious sources and relying solely upon his own inherent energy, perseverance and sound judgment, he has built up a business that is highly creditable to himself and the community of which he is a worthy member.

The subject of this sketch, William T. Robinson, is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born in 1855, a son of David and Matilda (Cunningham) Robinson, both of whom were also natives of Ireland. The early mental training of Mr. Robinson was obtained in the public schools of his native land. After coming to Illinois, in 1885, he embarked in the livery business in Farmington, Fulton County, having purchased the interests formerly held by Robb & Saunders. In this line he remained for five years, but sold out in 1890 and bought part of a stock of furniture, with which he started in that branch of trade. He also opened an undertaking establishment, which he has conducted in connection with his furni-

ture store since that period with success. In 1881 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Emma Mason, who was born in Farmington, Ill., where she enjoyed the advantages of the public schools in early youth. Their union has resulted in two children: Minnie and James.

ROBISON, Marvin T., a well known and successful attorney-at-law of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1869, a son of Charles F. and Mary L. (Hovell) Robison, the latter being the daughter of Thomas Hovell, a native of England, who came to the United States and located in the vicinity of Avon, Ill., where Mary L. Hovell was reared and became Charles F. Robison's wife. Mr. C. F. Robison served during the Civil War in Company D, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of service. He then went to San Francisco, where the subject of this sketch was born. He returned to Illinois in 1871 and located at Ellisville, Ill., where he is now engaged in the practice of law. His union with Mary L. Hovell resulted in three children, namely: Almira, wife of Joseph C. Heylman, of Canton, Ill.; Olive, who became the wife of Owen Jones, a farmer in Knox County, Ill.; and Irene Zoe, a teacher in the Ellisville (Ill.) schools.

Marvin T. Robison attended the public schools of Ellisville in his boyhood, and later pursued a commercial course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy; after which he taught school in the public schools of Fulton County, Ill. During his school days he studied law in his father's office. Subsequently he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and after taking full course in that institution was graduated in 1895. On being admitted to the bar he commenced practice at Ellisville, but in the spring of 1896 removed to London Mills, Ill., where he remained until 1901. In February of that year he came to Lewistown and formed a partnership with Kinsey Thomas, under the firm name of Thomas & Robison. The firm was dissolved in December, 1902, since when he has conducted a successful practice alone. As teacher and lawyer, the life of Mr. Robison has been a busy one. In the preparation of his cases he is very careful and painstaking and his thoroughness inspires confidence in his clients in these trials, and in all who look to him for legal counsel. In deportment he is modest and unassuming, but the reputation gained by his solid qualities as a lawyer secures for him his full share of practice in Fulton, Knox and adjoining counties.

On December 24, 1894, Mr. Robison was united in marriage with Minnie D. White, a daughter of Nathan White, who was among the honored pioneers of Fulton County. Six children have resulted from this union, five of whom are living, namely: Thelma L., born May 3, 1896; Zelpha M., born October 16, 1898; Gwelda

E., born April 4, 1900; Melba Z., born September 3, 1901; Kenneth G., born February 12, 1903; and Euelna M., born August 30, 1906, died December 30, 1906.

In politics Mr. Robison is a Democrat and earnestly advocates the principles of his party. He takes an active part in political campaigns, and is a forceful and impressive speaker on the issues of the day. In 1904 he was nominated for the office of State's Attorney, but, although running far ahead of the National ticket in the county, was defeated. He served one year as Supervisor for Young Hickory Township, and gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. In all public measures, he takes a lively and useful interest. In fraternal circles Mr. Robison is identified with the K. of P., M. W. A. and C. of H.

ROCK, John M.—More than fifty years have passed at this writing since the worthy farmer, whose name introduces these lines, arrived, a mere child, in the United States. He passed his sixth birthday on the ocean and on June 7, 1855, became a resident of this county, accompanying his parents to Illinois and settling down in the new home prepared for him in Fulton County. Within that period, since reaching manhood, he has made such diligent use of his opportunities that, by means of industry, economy, and wise management he has been enabled to retire from active labors, having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to make the remainder of his life comfortable and pleasant and to provide a suitable inheritance for his children. That all of this has been accomplished while he is still in the prime of life is abundant evidence of the energy, perseverance and thrift that have marked his course.

Mr. Rock was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, May 8, 1849, and is a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Schnur) Rock, natives also of that country. He came with his parents to Fairview Township, Fulton County, June 20, 1855. Some time afterward his father, together with two of his friends, named Walter and Fingel, bought a farm consisting of 240 acres of Harmon Andrews, in Deerfield Township, this county. This land they divided, each taking eighty acres. Simon Rock was very successful in his farming operations and ultimately became the owner of 370 acres in Deerfield Township. In politics he was a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, five of whom are still living. The father died July 11, 1889, aged eighty-two years, and the mother January 21, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

John M. Rock was reared on his father's farm, and in early manhood commenced an independent career. He prospered in all his undertakings, and in 1892 moved to Joshua Township, Fulton County, having bought of Edward G. Standard a farm of 246 acres there, on which he has since made his home. He built

barns and a convenient and attractive house on the place, and carried on general farming and stock-raising until his retirement from active pursuits. He devoted considerable attention to Shorthorn cattle and raised Poland-China hogs somewhat extensively. Since his withdrawal from the labors of the farm, his sons have had charge of it.

On August 11, 1874, Mr. Rock was joined in matrimony with Mary C. Wagner, who was born in Pennsylvania. This union resulted in the birth of three children, namely: Simon J., Nora E. (Mrs. Wm. F. Steck), and Joseph L.

In politics, Mr. Rock has always supported the principles of the Democratic party. He served as Constable of Deerfield Township for seven years, and held the office of Township Collector two years. For nine years he acted in the capacity of School Director there, and has filled a like position in Joshua Township fifteen years. The duties of all these public trusts he has discharged with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Rock is widely known in Fulton County. He is looked upon as a man of very substantial traits of character, and is considered one of the leading citizens of his locality. He is a faithful member of the Lutheran Church, and has held the office of Deacon for many years and Superintendent of the Sunday School eight years. His wife is also a member of the same denomination, as are his children.

RODDIS, Charles.—The office of Elder in the German Baptist Brethren Church, conferred upon Charles Roddis December 7, 1904, is the highest gift in the church of that denomination. The honor is held by but three men in Fulton County. That Mr. Roddis is deserving of the responsibility is believed by all familiar with his honorable and well directed life. Briefly outlined, his religious career began at the age of fifteen, when he joined the Church of England. Upon coming to America he united with the Presbyterian Church, and December 2, 1894, became a member of the religious body with which he since has been connected. In 1895 he assumed charge of the Sunday School, and in 1897 was called to the ministry, since which time he has devoted practically all of his time to church matters. The first call is known as a degree, and March 10, 1900, he received his second degree, to be followed by the office he now holds. The Woodland Church, over which he presides, is a large and harmonious organization, and the best of good fellowship obtains among its members. During the five years of his pastorate he has enlarged the opportunities and good work of the church, and placed it on a firm financial footing. He receives no stated salary, and for this very reason the extent and kind of his efforts to make lighter the burdens of mankind are the more to be commended.

The layman occupations of Mr. Roddis have been many. He was born in Warwick, England, March 19, 1854, a son of Samuel and Louise

(Brownich) Roddis, both born in England, the former, May 13, 1832, and the latter, August 26, 1824. The parents were married in 1853, and in 1883 the father and his daughter, Fannie, came to America, locating in Ipava, this county, the mother and her two daughters joining him the following May. In America the father followed the occupation of tiling, and completed several large contracts in Fulton County and surrounding territory. Among these was the tiling of a course extending from Havana, Ill., to Scotland Township, McDonough County, in which he had the assistance of his son, Charles. Through this occupation he accumulated a fair competence, and after the death of his wife, August 4, 1897, he lived in Ipava until 1898, when he sold his home and for three years lived with his son, William, in 1902 fixing his residence with Charles Roddis, where his death occurred December 12, 1905. In England members of the Church of England, they attended the Presbyterian Church in this country.

Charles Roddis began to earn his own living at the age of eleven years, and from eleven to sixteen he was employed in a brick yard in England. He next worked in the iron and glass works at West Brownich, where he met with an accident, and for three months was confined in a hospital at Stratford-on-Avon. In 1871 he went to Liverpool, and soon after to Nottingham, in the latter town working in the iron foundry until 1874. He then enlisted in the Royal Marines, which he left the following year, and began to labor for a concern in Uxbridge. In May, 1876, he sailed for America, and upon joining his family in Ipava, engaged as a miner until 1884. During that year he and his brother, Robert, opened up what since has been the property of the Ipava Coal Company, on Section 17, Pleasant Township, and which they operated together until 1884. Mr. Roddis then went to St. Louis and Lewistown, returning to Ipava and mining in 1888. The following year he purchased forty acres of land which he operated for coal between 1900 and 1902, since which time he has followed farming on a small scale in connection with his church work.

January 3, 1882, Mr. Roddis married Elizabeth Cole, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Nicholas and Annie Margeretta Cole, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Roddis have adopted two children, of whom Bessie is the wife of Levi Weber, of Pleasant Township, and Roy D., also is at home. Mrs. Roddis who fully shares her husband's ambition to be a moral uplift in the community, and who so lightened his labors by her sympathy and active co-operation, was laid to worldly rest February 14, 1906.

RODDIS, William.—At the age of thirty-three years William Roddis finds himself the possessor of a valuable farm of 223 acres on Section 28, Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, Ill.,



Mr Stephens Mary Stephens

equipped with modern buildings and machinery, and stocked with Percheron and Norman horses and high-grade cattle and hogs. When this young farmer started upon his independent career he could not have purchased a foot of this farm, and its ownership means several years of struggling against odds, and patient hoarding of savings for which he gave the best there was in him. He has had the benefit of a many-sided experience, and his farm is conducted along the most approved and practical lines.

Mr. Roddis was born on a farm in Pleasant Township, Fulton County, August 18, 1873, a son of Robert and Josephine Roddis, natives of England and Illinois respectively. In another part of this work may be found details of the family history. At the age of fifteen years William Roddis ceased to look to the home farm for support, and with a common school education to aid him, found employment as a clerk in the grocery store of George H. Weaver. For six years he continued to hand goods over the counter of this establishment, and in 1894 invested his earnings in a coal-mine east of Ipava, which he operated very successfully for three years. Disposing of his mining interests in 1897, he purchased the grocery and queensware store of Mr. McCaslin in Ipava, and for six years was the leading merchant of the town, catering to a trade which extended far beyond the borders of the village. No one sold more or better goods than he, or at more reasonable prices. In 1903 he disposed of his store at a liberal profit and again engaged in the coal business, continuing in this line until he sold out in 1906, when he purchased the farm upon which he now lives.

The marriage of Mr. Roddis and Nettie Long occurred January 21, 1894, and of this union there have been three children: Harry, born in 1896; Gail, born in 1893; and a third born in January, 1903. Mrs. Roddis is a native of Illinois, and her parents were numbered among the pioneers of the State. To her economy and sympathy her husband owes a large measure of his success. Mr. Roddis has social as well as business qualifications, and is a popular member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. He is physically and morally a fine type of American manhood, and his experience and ability should place him among the foremost and most wealthy agriculturists of the county.

ROGERS, Dr. H. H., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Indiana in 1870, a son of John H. and Sarah (Maus) Rogers, also natives of that State. The father, John H. Rogers, was a successful merchant in Indiana for many years. The subject of this sketch received his early training in the public schools, and afterward entered the Louisville (Ky.) College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he spent two years in the study of medicine. He subsequently pursued a course in the Keokuk

(Ia.) College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1898. After graduating he first located at Eureka, Ill., where he remained a short time, but on January 1, 1899, established himself in Cuba, Fulton County, where he has since practiced with unvarying success. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society and the Military Tract Medical Society. The building in which his present offices are located was erected by him in 1904.

In 1898 Dr. Rogers was united in marriage with Jennie M. Thomas, who was born in Cuba, Ill., and two children have resulted from this union, namely: J. C. Thomas and Harvey Marion. Mrs. Rogers is a graduate of the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons of the class of 1898, and is also engaged in practice in Cuba with gratifying results. Dr. Rogers is creditably discharging the duties of a member of the School Board, of which he is Clerk, and also holds the offices of both City and Township Physician. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to the Cuba local lodge; Mohammed Temple, Peoria; Damascus Lodge, K. T., of Havana, Ill.; and Canton Council, No. 23. He is also identified with Canton Lodge, No. 626, B. P. O. E.

The Doctor was formerly a Director of the Farmers' State Bank of Cuba. His practice is large and constantly increasing, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of the community.

ROHLINE, Emil.—The blacksmith and implement shop of Emil Rohline is one of the busiest and most successfully managed trade establishments in the town of Smithfield, this county. Its forge and anvil have been in almost constant operation on week days since 1897, and the trade which rewards the owner's enterprise and skill is continuous and appreciative, being recruited from both the town and surrounding country. Mr. Rohline has the most modern and practical appliances of his trade, and his work is invariably well done and satisfactory.

The son of Charles J. Rohline, who was born in Sweden in 1832, Emil Rohline inherits his mechanical ability from his father, who learned the blacksmith business in Sweden, and continued to practice the same after his emigration to America in 1884, and his settlement in his present home in Bloomington, this State. From early youth the son learned to make himself useful around the shop, and at the age of twenty drew the salary of an experienced blacksmith. In 1893 he removed to Cuba, Ill., and started a shop of his own, in 1896 opening a business in Seville, which he operated until coming to Smithfield in 1896. He now has a large shop and implement store, the latter fifty by seventy feet in ground dimensions.

In Bloomington, Ill., May 19, 1890, Mr. Rohline married Albertina Erickson, who was born in Sweden May 24, 1870, and who is the mother

of three children: Florence, Warner and Frederick. Mr. Rohline is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally, is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He is a genial and painstaking man, and among his many patrons has warm and dependable friends.

ROHRER, Christian (deceased), formerly one of the most substantial farmers and respected citizens of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Lancaster County, Pa., April 8, 1838, a son of Henry and Mary (Doner) Rohrer, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father carried on farming for a number of years. Henry Rohrer journeyed with his family from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1830, settling first near Quincy, whence he subsequently moved to Fulton County, locating on a farm three miles north of Canton, where he followed his wonted pursuit during the remainder of his life. He died in 1876 and his wife passed away on the same farm.

Christian Rohrer was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents from the East to Fulton County. In boyhood he attended school in an old log cabin in the vicinity of his father's place, and afterward continued his studies in the public school in Canton. His youth was spent in the routine duties of farm life on the paternal acres and he continued to work for his father until he attained his majority. After his marriage he bought land of the latter, which he cultivated for several years. He ultimately became the owner of 320 acres in Fulton County and 640 acres in McLean County. In the course of time ill health compelled him to relinquish the labors of farming, and he rented his lands and withdrew from active pursuits. His death occurred September 28, 1899. He was a man of excellent character and strict integrity, and during the healthy period of his life was an energetic and thorough farmer. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and politically he was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

In Lancaster, Pa., on December 20, 1860, Mr. Rohrer was united in marriage with Elizabeth Herr, who was born in that town February 13, 1837, a daughter of Benjamin Herr and wife. Five children were the offspring of their union, four of whom are still living, namely: Henry, Adeline, Christian and Cyrus. Mrs. Rohrer's grandparents were of German nativity. The first member of the family who emigrated to America was Hans Herr, who crossed the Atlantic in 1710, bringing five sons to the American colonies. The Herr ancestry is of ancient origin, as is shown by a coat of arms found on the "Armorial General" of Reistrap. The family was "free," or, in other words, of noble antecedents, and was possessed of vast estates in Swabia. One of the ancestors of Benjamin G. Herr was known as Hugo, the Herr, or Lord, of Bilried. In the year 1593 John, Lord of Bilried, obtained a testimonial

from the Emperor Ferdinand, proving the Herr armorial bearings, which are a shield surmounted by a helmet and two horns of plenty. In 1534 Dr. Michael Herr, of Hagemann, Alsace, was an author of considerable repute, having published a work entitled "Die Neue Welt," containing a narrative of the discovery of America. Mrs. Rohrer is still in the enjoyment of her wonted vigor of body and mind and is surrounded by all the comforts which tend to promote contentment in her declining years. She is a woman of amiable traits of character and an object of warm regard to all who know her.

ROHRER, John H.—In John H. Rohrer is found a striking example of the kind of material which had brought Canton Township into the limelight as a scientific agricultural center. At the comparatively early age of fifty-four years, this honored man has amassed a sufficient competence to retire from active life in Canton, where he purchased a part of the Coleman estate, and since has surrounded himself with those comforts and advantages which contribute to the satisfaction of a refined mind. Beginning his independent career with few material assets, and no more than the average country advantages, it will be seen that he has accomplished his tasks in much shorter time than the average, which fact is the more praiseworthy in that he has done his work well, and has established a precedent which younger agriculturists would do well to follow.

Born in Washington County, Md., July 11, 1848, Mr. Rohrer is a son of Abraham and Mary (Geltmacher) Rohrer, natives of the same State and county. Abraham Rohrer was a farmer in his youth and early manhood, but for the past twenty years has operated a grist mill in Maryland. He has four sons and two daughters, of whom John H. is the third oldest. The Maryland home was one in which lessons of industry and honesty were taught daily, and where self-sacrifice and independence were encouraged. In 1868, when John H. was twenty years old, he came to Canton Township and worked on a farm for two years. He then combined farming and threshing for a few years, and in 1879 moved to a farm near Bushnell, McDonough County, where he lived three years. Returning to Farmington Township, he lived there until 1878, when he located on the farm in Canton Township which he still owns, and where for years he was known as one of the most extensive general farmers and stock-raisers in the township. He made a specialty of draft horses for about eighteen years, and also raised large numbers of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His farm is well equipped with substantial buildings and agricultural implements, and the years of patient tillage have converted its fertile acres into more than ordinary value and productiveness. At the present time the farm is managed by Samuel Rohrer, oldest son of the owner, who

received a careful training under his father and is a most estimable and capable young man.

The marriage of Mr. Rohrer and Alice Eshelman occurred in February, 1879, Mrs. Rohrer being a native of Fulton County, and a daughter of Samuel and Catherine Eshelman. Besides Samuel, on the home farm, Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer have three children, of whom John W. is in Kansas, and George and Fannie are at home. In political affiliation Mr. Rohrer is a Republican. He is in all respects a sincere minded and highly respected man, of excellent habits and kindly disposition, and, while not directly connected with any religious organization, or ambitions of political preferment, is a stanch supporter of churches, education and all that tends to the substantial betterment of the community.

ROLLER, George B., a well known and prosperous brick manufacturer of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Washington County, Pa., February 21, 1855, a son of Matthew and Susan (Bronson) Roller, of whom the former was born in Germany in 1824 and the latter in Ohio in 1829. Matthew Roller was a blacksmith by trade. He came to this country about the year 1845 and located in Pennsylvania. In 1857 he settled in Canton and followed farming four miles east of town between four and five years. He then moved into town, where he died in 1884. His wife's people were from Ohio, but she was reared in Pennsylvania, where she died August 1, 1884.

In youth George B. Roller attended school in his native town. In 1873 he was employed in the Parvin & Orendorff works, where he continued until he established himself in the brick business in the spring of 1889. He first started in a plant opposite to his present location, to which he moved in 1900. At the outset he made sand-molded brick exclusively for about a year, but has since made sidewalk and paving brick only. He is a capable business man and has built up a flourishing trade. On March 25, 1877, Mr. Roller was married to Juliet Palmer, who was born in Canton in 1856 and educated in the Canton High School. Four children have been the offspring of this union, namely: Henry P., born January 27, 1878; Ethel M., born October 29, 1879; Charles L., born December 3, 1890; and Donald T., born November 15, 1897.

Mrs. Roller's parents were born in the vicinity of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. They were Henry and Amanda (Talmadge) Palmer. Mrs. Roller graduated from the Canton High School in 1875 and then taught for two years. The eldest of her children, Henry P. Roller, was bookkeeper for ten years in the Canton National Bank. His connection with the bank began on his graduation from the high school, and ended with his death in July, 1903. On November 14, 1899, he married Edna May Maxwell, a daughter of N. W. Maxwell, of Canton Township. Fraternally Mr. Roller is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., belonging to the Blue

Lodge and to the Encampment with all its branches in Canton. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

ROSE, Frank, a well known musician of Fulton County, proprietor of the Cyclone Store and a member of the firm of Mosley & Rose, real-estate, loan and insurance agents, located at Ipava, Ill., was born in Mound Township, McDonough County, Ill., on the 25th of November, 1866, a son of James A. Rose, a prominent farmer of Vermont Township, Fulton County. (For details regarding family history see sketch of James A. Rose, elsewhere in this work.)

The early years of Frank Rose were passed on the family homestead, assisting in the farm work and attending the neighboring schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the Western Normal School at Bushnell, Ill., and after completing the course returned to the farm. There he remained until 1887, when, still desirous of a more complete mental training, he became a student at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He pursued a thorough business course in that institution, and upon his graduation in 1888 returned home to engage in the piano and organ business, locating at Washington, Iowa. He then removed to Winfield, that State, and while engaged in the musical line at that place was married to Ella F. Skipton.

Frank Rose was married on the 11th of February, 1890, to Ella F. Skipton, a native of Henry County, Iowa, and a daughter of J. H. and Vianna Skipton. They were the parents of two daughters, Ella F. (Mrs. Rose) and Clara, wife of David Hess, a farmer residing near Winfield. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rose are the parents of six children: Hazel, born in Washington, Iowa; Ralph E., in Vermont Township, Fulton County; James H., in Clarion, Iowa; Frank, in the village of Vermont, Iowa; Julian D., in the village of Vermont, Ill.; and Lucille, a native of Ipava.

After engaging in the music business at Winfield, Iowa, Mr. Rose removed to Toledo, in the same State, and after a short experiment there, settled, in 1891, at Washington, Iowa. In the same year he returned to Fulton County, locating at Canton as salesman for H. H. Orendorff & Company. He became connected with James A. Mowers, of Ipava, in 1892, and in the following year was employed as a traveling salesman by the Ipava Cigar Company. On account of the panic of that year the factory was obliged to close and Mr. Rose was then connected with the Singer Sewing Machine Company until January, 1895. During the following four years he was again engaged in the music business, to which he is so admirably adapted, at Clarion, Iowa. He remained at that location until 1899, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to sell his establishment and return to Vermont, Ill. While there he composed and taught music and wrote for magazines and newspapers along the line of his specialty, his work in all these fields giving

him a high reputation as a skilled and learned professional.

In March, 1904, Mr. Rose located in Ipava, offering to the public a special line of merchandise which has proved attractive and profitable. In November, 1905, he formed a partnership with L. Mosley, under the name of Mosley & Rose, for transactions in real estate, loans and insurance. Mr. Rose's wide musical attainments, his thorough business training and his broad personal acquaintance, are a guarantee that both of these enterprises will fulfill the substantial promises of the present.

ROSE, James A.—For the entire sixty-eight years of his life James A. Rose has been identified with Fulton and the surrounding counties, preferably the former, where he was born in Astoria Township, August 26, 1838, and where, since 1871, he has owned an extensive land-holding in Vermont Township. A son of William and Anna (Linn) Rose, his family was among the early contingent of Ohio. The Roses are of Scotch-English ancestry and the Linns of German extraction. William Rose, the father, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 22, 1816, and his mother in Clermont County, that State, October 24, 1816. The wedding of the parents occurred December 31, 1835, when the father was barely nineteen years old, and their housekeeping was inaugurated under circumstances that would have dismayed the less venturesome youths of the present time.

William Rose was a man of great energy and industry, which qualities lifted him from poverty to affluence. When he brought his wife from Ohio to Fulton County in October, 1836, his visible assets consisted of six hundred dollars and a yoke of cattle, all of which he had earned after buying his freedom, for which he paid his father \$300 in 1834. He afterward bought a horse and put him in the lead of his ox-team. His first stop was near Ipava, where he occupied the Eli Branson farm for a few months, in the fall of 1837 settling in Astoria Township, where he bought a tax title to the property he occupied for thirty-two years. He at first erected a home of rough logs, in the architecture of the wilderness, and in time this was succeeded by a pretentious rural residence, equipped with all the conveniences and comforts known to the agricultural class at that time. At the time of his death, March 15, 1889, he owned nine hundred and fifty-two acres of land in Illinois, and Wayne County, Iowa. He began his independent existence as a boatman on the Ohio River, and ended it as one of the largest tax payers in Fulton County. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, but his retiring disposition and avoidance of all ostentation and display ran counter to any serious political ambitions. He was a deeply religious man, and with his wife was a devoted member of the United Brethren Church. With his own means, in 1870, he erected a church on his farm, known as Rose's Chapel, and he contrib-

uted generously to the subsequent support of local church affairs. He was equally energetic in school promotion, and gave of his means to secure good teachers and school-room equipment.

One of the most interesting reminders of the old days of the county is the wife of Mr. Rose, who, in October, 1906, attained to ninety years. This genial and intelligent woman is a lesson in moderation and industry, and her chief delight is to tell of the times that tried the souls of men, and either made or broke them with its hardships and discouragements. She is the mother of five sons and five daughters: John V., of Bushnell; James; Reuben, deceased in infancy; Elizabeth J., wife of Andy Bryan; Susan, deceased, former wife of K. Lindsay; Ann Eliza, wife of Frank Mumey; Edith, deceased wife of John S. Snook; Esteline, deceased; William R., of Astoria Township, and Uriah T.

James A. Rose remained under the paternal roof until his twenty-first year, having received his education in the early subscription schools, for the maintenance of which each farmer paid according to the children in his family. On October 29, 1862, he married Mathilda Harris, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of James and Phoebe (Applegate) Harris, Fulton County pioneers of 1856. The young couple rented land in McDonough County until 1863, when he bought for his father 160 acres of land for which he paid \$4,000, and on which he moved—renting it of the elder Rose and paying for the same in gold, according to the requirement at that time. In order to secure this gold Mr. Rose journeyed to Chicago, where he exchanged his paper money for gold at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents in paper for one dollar in gold. In 1868 he rented this farm and bought 160 acres in Wayne County, Iowa, and in 1871 he came to Fulton County where, in February, he bought the old Lindsay farm of 256 acres in Sections 15 and 16, Vermont Township. This farm had a history, and was interesting because of the fact that upon it Mr. Lindsay erected the first distillery, and manufactured the first whiskey made in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Rose found his newly acquired property in a dilapidated and unsatisfactory condition, yet, notwithstanding his obstacles, he raised five thousand bushels of corn the first year. At the present time he owns 320 acres, upon which he has introduced the wisest and most modern of improvements, having much valuable machinery and a residence and general buildings of substantial construction. His fences and incidental appurtenances are kept in good repair, and he has one of the best managed and scientifically conducted farms in Vermont Township.

Mrs. Rose was born in New Cumberland, Hancock County, Va., September 6, 1842, and died in Vermont Township October 13, 1904. She was a woman of rare and noble traits of character, the friend of the sick and unfortunate, and in



D M STUMP
HOME AND FAMILY



her family the personification of gentleness and sympathy. The night before her final summons she sat reading her Bible when taken ill, and the next morning at six she breathed her last. Especially was she devoted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through her personal efforts sufficient money was raised to erect what now is known as the Spring Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Rose farm. Mr. and Mrs. Rose were the parents of five children: Elizabeth A., wife of Seldon Bradley, and mother of five children—Blanche (who died at the age of seven months), Dean, Maud (who died aged fourteen months), Leroy and Portney; William Franklin, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Ora Belle, wife of Albert Lybarger, living on the old homestead, and the mother of two sons—LaVerne and Lloyd; Maggie, wife of Fred Welsh, a farmer of Vermont Township, who has a son, Wade; and Iva Myrtle, wife of Orin Wayne, a farmer near the old Rose homestead, and the mother of one son, Wayne, and one deceased, Jesse Glenn, who died at the age of four months. Seldon Bradley, the husband of Elizabeth A., operates a part of the home farm.

Mr. Rose is a staunch Democrat, but though often solicited to do so, he never has been willing to accept official honors. He has been a Methodist for many years, and his money has been generously given to the Spring Grove Church. In addition to his reputation as a general farmer and stock-raiser, he has rendered signal service to the community during the threshing season, and for the past forty-six years has operated a threshing machine in Fulton, Schuyler and McDonough Counties. Beginning with the old horse-power machine, he has kept pace with the improvements in machinery, and finally owned an expensive steam thresher. Mr. Rose embodies the qualities most desired and needed in the solid men of the community, and his name and labor are associated with its best and most substantial upbuilding.

ROSE, W. H.—The family of which W. H. Rose is the sole survivor has been substantially identified with the State of Illinois ever since its establishment this side of Lake Michigan in 1836. That year witnessed the arrival, in the then small and muddy hamlet of Chicago, of Roswell Rose, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., February 2, 1801, a son of Phineas Rose, who carried a musket in the Revolutionary War. Roswell Rose came to Chicago well prepared to share the uncertain fortunes of the infant community basking under the frowning walls of Fort Dearborn. He had been educated by his mother, a woman of strong character and scholarly attainments, and he had learned to know men through his work as an educator for a number of years. As an aid to self-support he had learned the carpenter's trade, and, before coming West, had risen to considerable prominence as a builder and contractor in

Buffalo, N. Y. He remained but a year in Chicago, being tempted by the inducements offered in the country to land purchasers, more especially in a section twenty miles northwest of Chicago. For six years he lived on and improved his farm, and then moved to Waukegan, which was then donning a spirit of municipal importance, and offering a prolific field to men apt with the use of tools. He erected the first mill in Waukegan, as well as private and public structures, and in 1850 came to Fulton and Warren Counties, and purchased a half-interest in a mill on Swan Creek, formerly owned and improved by John and Riverus Woods. In the fall of the same year he brought his family from Waukegan and located on what is known as the Saunders farm, on the northeast quarter of Section 13, Greenbush Township, which had a log house and a few minor improvements, the house having been built in 1838 by Loren Woods. Three years after his arrival the log house was replaced by a somewhat pretentious frame building, on the south side of the creek and near the mill, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. His mill became one of the interesting enterprises in the community, and, operated for the first time with his partner, Riverus Woods, in 1851, it did a large business with the surrounding country, farmers bringing their products from a distance of twenty-five to thirty miles. The capacity of the mill often was sorely taxed, and many times its patrons were obliged to stay in the neighborhood and wait their turn for several days. Swan Creek in the early days supplied sufficient power for the operation of the mill, but with the influx of settlers its flow was diminished, and steam was resorted to. The transition was no less picturesque if more expeditious methods, but in the minds of the older generation at least, the drowsy hum of the busy old mill remains a quaint and interesting recollection. Its history was scarred with an element of tragedy, however, for on September 5, 1867, Mr. Rose was caught in a part of its machinery and instantly killed, and thus the old management passed away, for the other partner, Riverus Woods, had responded to the call of the inevitable the year before. The wife of Mr. Rose formerly was Elizabeth Ingraham, of Oneida County, N. Y., and she became the mother of six children. She died November 29, 1870, a few years after the death of her husband, R. Rose. Harriet died near Santa Ana, Cal., September 21, 1898, at the age of seventy-one, having married a Mr. Nichols; Havilah R. Rose died in Avon August 11, 1900, at the age of seventy years; Silas N. died at Memphis, Mo., September 22, 1898, at the age of sixty-six years; Cyrus, twin of Silas N., died in Lake County, Ill., at the age of eight years; Birney died in Avon February 2, 1877, at the age of thirty-one years; and W. H., the only survivor, is a resident of Avon, Ill.

W. H. Rose was born on a farm in Lake

County, Ill., in September, 1838, and was educated in the Lake County and Avon public schools. He was twelve years old when his father moved to Avon to engage in milling, and he continued with his father in the mill until the latter's death, and then operated the mill on his own responsibility until disposing of it about 1869. He then bought a farm near Avon, of 180 acres, and now owns three farms in Warren County. About five years ago he traded some of his country land for his present home in Avon, and at present employs his leisure in looking after his country and town interests.

A predilection for public affairs has drawn Mr. Rose into many county enterprises of a political, business and social nature. A staunch Republican, he has served as Supervisor, member of the Village Board, and member of the School Board which constructed the public school building. He was one of the organizers and chief promoters of the Fair Association, about thirty years ago, and served as its President. His life experiences have included a military service of six months during the Civil War as a Lieutenant in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For the past forty-five years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in religion is a Universalist.

The marriage of Mr. Rose and Harriet A. Stevens, of New York, occurred in Waukegan, Lake County, Ill., in 1860, Mrs. Rose being a daughter of Almon Stevens, a native of New York, and a farmer of Luke County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rose: Mrs. Frankie Leigh, Mrs. Florence Mings, and Mrs. Nellie Cline—the first two of Avon, and the last named of Abingdon, Ill. Mr. Rose is a man of character and purpose, and of unquestioned integrity. His life has been a busy and well directed one, and from both a character and material standpoint, may be accounted a successful one.

ROSS, Ossian M.—John Eveland, the first actual settler within the present limits of Fulton County, had scarcely got snugly settled in his new home on the banks of Spoon River ere Ossian M. Ross and family came in to be his neighbors, and to wield a greater influence in molding and forming the history of the county, perhaps, than any other family that ever resided in it. Ossian M. Ross was born in New York State August 16, 1790, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Winans in Waterloo, N. Y., July 7, 1811. Mrs. Ross was born April 1, 1793, in Morris County, N. J. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the War of 1812 and came to this section to secure the land given him by the Government for services rendered as a soldier. In 1820 Mr. Ross, with his family, came to Alton, Ill., and in the spring of the following year (1821) with his family and a few men employed by him to make improvements, sailed up the Illinois River to Otter

Creek in a keel-boat. It was his intention to locate upon the southeast quarter of Section 29, Isabel Township. He, with three companions, had come up from Alton the year previous (1820), explored this country and selected this place because there was a good mill-seat there. It was his intention to erect a water-mill on this stream at that point; but after traveling up Otter Creek for some distance in their cumbersome keel-boat, they came to a large tree fallen across the stream, which made a barrier that could not easily be passed over or around. These sturdy pioneers, however, were not easily turned from their course. They made preparations to saw the log into pieces and remove it. This scheme was frustrated, however, and the whole course of Mr. Ross' plans changed. A heavy rain fell during the night and in the morning the log they intended sawing was six to eight inches under water, and therefore out of reach of workmen. He ran his boat stern foremost back down Otter Creek to the Illinois, and up that stream to Spoon River. He entered this stream and started up its swift swollen waters for Mr. Eveland's, intending to go on to where he owned three quarter-sections of land. They experienced the greatest difficulty in ascending this turbulent stream, made so by recent heavy rains. It consumed several days of constant hard labor to reach Eveland's. At places men were put upon the bank and with ropes dragged the boat along. This was slow motive power and known as cordelling. Then they would get hold of overhanging limbs of trees and pull the boat along in that way. They finally reached Eveland's, in whose cabin the party was welcomed. There they remained until his teams and stock arrived. These were brought across the country. Mr. Ross, with his teams, then started for his own land, where Lewistown now is. Men were sent ahead to cut down trees and clear a road. On arriving at the end of the journey Mr. Ross jubilantly exclaimed to his family, "We are now on our own land!" His daughter, Mrs. Steel, of Canton, who was then a little girl, quickly spoke up, "Why, pa, have we come all this distance just for this?" Nothing but a vast wilderness was spread out before them and the little girl expected to find something wonderfully fine, else they would not have endured all the hardships that had befallen them on their long journey. There have been many hearts made sad by the disappointment received on their arrival into this country during its first settlement, when, after traveling for weeks through an almost unbroken country, the husband and father would stop his jaded team under the boughs of a large tree many miles from the nearest white inhabitant and say, "Our journey's end is reached. This is our home. Alight." Surely, as it did to little Miss Rose, it must have seemed to the wife and little ones that they had come a long way to make their home in the wilderness among the wild beasts.

In twenty-four hours after arrival Mr. Ross had a shelter made for his family. It consisted of poles set in the ground, tent fashion, and other poles laid across these and covered with bark. Harvey L. Ross, his son, says he distinctly remembers helping carry bark to cover this shanty. Mr. Ross immediately set about building a log cabin, which was located where Major Newton Walker's residence now stands. He was so well pleased with the location of his land that he determined to lay off a town, which he did, and secured for it the county seat for the County of Fulton when it was organized.

Among those who came with Mr. Ross were Mr. Nimon and wife. He was a blacksmith and lived here a long time. Mr. Ross also brought with him a shoemaker by the name of Swetling. He and Nimon died many years ago and were buried in the eastern part of Lewistown near where the old Presbyterian Church stood, which was the first burying ground in the county.

Mr. Ross died in 1837 at Havana, Ill., which had been his home for a number of years, and where he had conducted a hotel and been the proprietor and manager of a ferry across the Illinois River.

ROSS FAMILY, The.—The following more detailed history of the Ross family, of which Ossian M. Ross was the head in Illinois, is taken from a "Pioneer History of Fulton County" (1884), compiled and edited by Harvey Lee Ross, a son of Ossian M. Ross:

"In closing my pioneer history of Fulton County I thought that it would be proper and right for me to give a short biographical sketch of my own life and also of some of my ancestors, as some of my children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren might have the curiosity to know something about their genealogy and where their ancestors came from, and I will therefore give such genealogy as far as I have been able to trace it back to the Ross and the Lee families.

"My great-grandfather, Zebulon Ross, came from Scotland to America and settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., in the year 1728, and died in the same county at the age of ninety years. He had a son, Joseph Ross, who was married to Abigail Lee, a daughter of Thomas Lee. Thomas Lee was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and it was after him that the Lee part of my name was given me, which is Harvey Lee Ross. My grandmother, Abigail (Lee) Ross, came to Illinois in 1824 and died at my father's house in Havana, Ill., in 1834. I have often heard her tell of her father, Thomas Lee, being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Lee's ancestors came from England to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. There were two branches of the Lee family, one of which branches settled in the State of New York and the other in the State of Virginia. Both branches came from the same original stock.

Their ancestors had held positions of honor and trust in the old country, and some of those who settled in New York and Virginia occupied prominent places in the colonial history of America, in the State Legislatures and in the councils of the Nation. Joshua Lee, brother of Thomas Lee, was for many years a member of the New York State Senate. One of the Virginia branch, Richard Henry Lee, drew up and submitted to Congress the resolution of June 7, 1776, declaring that the United Colonies of America are and ought to be free and independent States; that they absolved themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally absolved, which resolution was adopted by the Continental Congress and signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"Thomas Lee, the father of Abigail Lee, was born in Fishkill, N. Y., November 15, 1739, and died at Penn Yan, N. Y., January 22, 1814. His wife, Mattie Sherman, was born in 1743 and died October 14, 1833. Thomas Lee and Mattie Sherman were married in 1760 and had ten children. Their oldest daughter, Abigail Lee, was born in 1760 and married Joseph Ross. Joseph Ross and Abigail Lee had born to them the following children: Joseph, Ossian M., Matthias, Thomas L., John N., Eliza, Maria and Sallie.

"Ossian M. Ross was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., August 16, 1790, and died at Havana, Ill., in 1837. His wife, Mary Winans, was born in New Jersey April 1, 1793, and died at Peoria, Ill., in 1875. Ossian M. Ross and Mary Winans were married in Seneca County, N. Y., July 7, 1811. There were born to them the following children: Lewis W., Harriet M., Harvey Lee, Leonard F., Lucinda C. and Pike C. Ross.

"The services of Thomas Lee in assisting in the establishment of American independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows: He was Second Lieutenant of Captain Jack Rosekrance's company, Colonel Jack Holmes, Fourth Regiment New York Continental Line, 28th of June, 1775; promoted First Lieutenant August 3, 1775. He was Captain of the Eighth Company, Fifth Regiment New York Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Louis Dubois, November 21, 1776; resigned May 9, 1778. He was also Captain in Colonel Zephaniah Platt's Regiment of New York Associated Exempts, October 19, 1779. He was also Captain in Colonel Louis Dubois' Regiment of New York Militia July 1, 1780. (References, pages 140, 231, 257, 285 and 529 of Vol. I, 'New York in the Revolution,' or Vol. XV of the published 'Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York,' published by Reed, Parsons & Co., Albany, N. Y., 1887; also page 261 of 'Heitman's Register of Officers of the Continental Army,' published by H. B. Heitman, at Washington, D. C.). Captain Thomas Lee's services in the Continental

army were equivalent to service in the regular army of today.

"In regard to my own life, I, Harvey Lee Ross, will say that I was born in Seneca County, N. Y., October 10, 1817, and came with my parents to what is now known as Fulton County, Ill., in 1821. We came down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers in a keel-boat. The country at that time was a vast wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and abounding with wild animals. It was several years after we came to Illinois before the country became sufficiently settled to establish schools, and I had little opportunity in the years of my youth to obtain an education. What education I did get was obtained at the little log schoolhouses, though, in 1836, when I was nineteen years of age, my father sent me to Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill. I had attended college scarcely a year when my father died. He had been engaged in extensive business enterprises, and in consequence of his death I was obliged to leave school and come home and take charge of my mother's business, which put an end to my college life. When I entered Illinois College I took in with me as college chum William H. Herndon, who for many years was the law partner of Abraham Lincoln, and who was the author of the book entitled 'Life of Abraham Lincoln,' by W. H. Herndon. I have had something to say of this book in my sketch of the early life of Lincoln.

"My father, Ossian, was engaged for many years in farming and in the mercantile business and in trading with the Indians, and the early part of my life was spent on the farm, in the store and in trading with the Indians. I would often take long trips into the country, far away from any white neighbors, in company with Indian traders, whom my father kept employed, and I then learned to speak the Indian language quite well. I, at a very early age, learned the use of fire-arms, and was very often out hunting and trapping, as the country in those times abounded in wild game. Great droves of deer and large flocks of wild turkey could be found everywhere. I have shot wild turkeys when but seven years of age, and have killed deer when twelve years old. I can remember catching eight wolves in steel traps set around the carcass of one dead horse when I was but twelve years of age. In 1832, when I was fifteen years of age, I carried the mail on horseback, once a week, from Springfield to Monmouth, Ill., the distance being about 135 miles. I frequently had to swim my horse over streams of water three or four times a day, there being no bridges, with the mailbag strapped across my shoulders to keep the mail from getting wet. I will mention one of my adventures. I was traveling from Monmouth to Knoxville, the distance being twenty miles, and not a house was there between the two villages. A dark and rainy night came on, when I was ten miles from Knoxville, and

when I had reached the place where the city of Galesburg now stands the grass was very high in the road, and all of a sudden I heard a hungry pack of wolves set up a tremendous howling right behind my horse, and from the noise they made I supposed that the whole country was alive with wolves, so I applied the whip to my horse, and was not long in getting to Knoxville, and I probably made as good time on horseback as the railroad trains are making at the present time. In the year 1833, when I was sixteen years of age, I took a trip from Havana, in Mason County, Ill., to what was called the 'Lead Mine Country' in the northwestern part of Illinois, a distance of about 225 miles. The greater part of the road ran through an unbroken wilderness. In many places the white settlers were from fifteen to twenty-five miles apart. There were many deep and dangerous streams of water to cross, and it was certainly a long and dangerous trip for a boy to take alone and on horseback. I found many Indians on the road and sometimes stayed with them over night, and always found them kind and friendly. The cause of my taking the trip at that time was this: My uncle, Joseph Ross, had some three years before gone to the lead mines, taking with him his only child, my cousin Ossian, a boy about five years of age. My uncle was taken sick and died, leaving this boy with strangers, and no one to look after him; so I went there and brought him home with me. He, at the time of this trip, was only eight years of age. I was some twenty days in making the trip, and we got home all in good shape.

"One of the first business enterprises I engaged in after I became of age was to purchase an interest in a steamboat, called the 'Navigator,' which ran from St. Louis, Mo., to LaSalle on the Illinois River. I held the position on her of steamboat clerk. After running on her a year I sold out my interest and then took a wife. I was married on the 1st day of January, 1840, to Jane R. Kirkpatrick at Canton, Ill. Upon our marriage we went to Havana, Ill., and there kept the Havana Hotel and also the ferry across the Illinois River, and we engaged in farming and stock-raising. I was later appointed Postmaster at Havana, Ill., by President Martin Van Buren. In 1844 I removed to and settled on a farm of forty acres adjoining the town of Vermont, in Fulton County, Ill., and as I had never learned a trade, nor studied for any profession, I had to rely on my hands and head for a living in the world. I settled down on my little farm and went to work and planted out a fine orchard, which, in after years, yielded me from eight to ten thousand bushels of fruit a year. I added to my little farm from time to time, until I had a farm of 400 acres, all well improved. I also engaged in buying lands and improving them and selling them to such emigrants as came to the county and wished to purchase improved farms. I continued in that business



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until I had become the purchaser and had disposed of six farms in Fulton County and fourteen farms in McDonough County, Ill.; and those farms are, at the present time, among the very best in those two counties. I have good reason to believe that I have had a greater number of acres of land broken up and put in cultivation than any other man that has ever lived in McDonough County. I only mention these facts to show that I have not been an idler or drone in the great hive of human progress, but have taken some part in helping to develop the great resources of the country.

"My principal occupation through life has been that of a farmer, although I engaged in the mercantile business in connection with my farming operations for about ten years. I have never been an office seeker and have had but little desire to hold office, although I have held a few small offices. I have held the office of Town Councilman, Town Treasurer, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. I was twice elected Treasurer and Director of a railroad. I have usually voted the Democratic ticket, but when I came to California, in 1881, I attended the Democratic State Convention and found that a large majority of the delegates to the convention were saloon keepers and wholesale liquor dealers, and that the prominent questions which came before the convention were the repeal of the Sunday law, which was then the law of the State of California, and the enactment of laws in the interest of liquor dealers; so I left the Democratic party and joined the Prohibition party, and, at the State Prohibition Convention in 1884 I was selected as a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention that was held in the city of Pittsburg in 1884, at which convention the Hon. John P. St. John was nominated for President. At that convention twenty-eight States and three Territories were represented by 465 delegates. It was at this convention that I first had the opportunity and pleasure of seeing and hearing that grand and noble lady, Miss Frances E. Willard. She placed in nomination for President John P. St. John, and on that occasion she made one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches that was heard during the convention. I felt a little honored in being chosen with her on the committee that drafted the platform and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention. I have been a member of some temperance organization for over half a century. I have never indulged in the use of liquor or tobacco in any form and, during the more than eighty years of my life, I do not think that I ever had to exceed more than five days of sickness, and I attribute my good health and length of years very materially to abstaining from the use of liquor and tobacco. My wife and I lived together lacking but three days of fifty-eight years. There were born to us six children, four sons and two daughters. Our first child, Ossian, died when

eighteen months old. All my other children are married and have families. They are Harriet S. Hall, Frank W. Ross, Mary F. Childs, George C. Ross and Joseph L. Ross. I have twelve grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. I have been a member of the Presbyterian Church for sixty years. I was converted under the preaching of the Rev. Dr. David Nelson, at a Presbyterian camp-meeting held near the town of Canton, Ill., in 1838. I first joined the Presbyterian Church at Canton, Ill., in 1838. I have been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Vermont, Ill., and also of the Presbyterian Church at Macomb, Ill. I held the office of Presiding Elder in each of those churches, and have represented each of them in the Presbytery. I am at the present time a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Oakland, Cal., which has a membership of over 1,300."

Harvey Lee Ross spent the last twenty-five years of his life at Oakland, Cal., where he died in 1907, aged nearly ninety years. Sketches of other members of the Ross family follow in order of birth.

ROSS, Lewis W., the oldest son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross, was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., December 8, 1812, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1820. The family settled in Fulton County in 1821, on land for which the father, Ossian M., had obtained a patent from the Government for his services as a soldier in the War of 1812, and which afterward became the site of a part of the city of Lewistown, named in honor of the son, Lewis W. The latter received his education in the pioneer schools of Fulton County and after the Black Hawk War of 1832 joined a battalion of rangers under the command of Major Bogart, organized for the purpose of protecting the frontier from Indian depredations, and with which he assisted in patrolling the country between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, making their headquarters at Galena. He later took a three years' course in Illinois College, then in its infancy, and in 1835 began the study of law with Josiah Lamhorn, a noted lawyer of his day, being admitted to the bar about 1837, first locating at Havana, Ill., which had been his father's home, and where he remained until 1839, when he removed to Lewistown, which continued to be his home up to the date of his death, October 29, 1895. In 1846 he enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, serving as Captain of Company K, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel E. D. Baker commanding. Before his enlistment he had been twice elected to the Legislature from Fulton County (1840-42 and 1844-46), in 1848 was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, in 1860 was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket and in 1862 was elected to Congress from the Fulton District, serving by successive re-elections three terms (1863-69). Other political and official positions held by him included those

of delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, held at Charleston, S. C., and that of 1880 at Cincinnati, at which General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated for President, and as delegate to the State Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869-70.

Colonel Ross, as he was widely known, was married June 13, 1839, to Miss Frances M. Simms, a native of Virginia, born July 18, 1821, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding June 13, 1889. Of their four children John W. was Commissioner of the District of Columbia for several years and also served as Postmaster of Washington City, but is now deceased; Jennie is the wife of G. K. Barrere, now of Los Angeles, Cal., and Lewis C. and Pike C., residents of Lewistown, the former having charge as executor of his father's estate and the latter engaged in mercantile business. Mrs. Ross survived her husband several years, dying on the anniversary of his death, October 29, 1902.

ROSS, Gen.- Leonard Fulton, the third son of Ossian M. Ross, was born at Lewistown, Ill., July 18, 1823, two years after the arrival of the family in Fulton County, was educated in the common schools, also spending one year in Illinois College, Jacksonville, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In November, 1845, he married Catherine M. Simms, and during the same year opened a law office in Vermont, Fulton County. In June, 1846, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, and was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, and after having joined the army under command of Gen. Winfield Scott, took part in a number of historic battles, including the capture of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo and events leading to the capture of the City of Mexico, and also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen. Taylor. After his return from Mexico he was promptly elected Probate Judge, two years later chosen County Clerk, serving four years, when in 1852 he engaged in merchandising and still later in farming and stock-raising. Promptly after the beginning of the war in April, 1861, he organized a company, which finally became a part of the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, one of the first mustered in for three years' service, on the organization of the regiment being chosen Colonel, and seeing service in the States of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Early in 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Brigadier General, serving until after the fall of Vicksburg, when believing the war nearly ended, he tendered his resignation in order that he might give his attention to his private affairs. In January, 1865, he married as his second wife Mary E. Warren, and during the following year removed to his farm near Avon, Fulton County, where he devoted his attention to farming and fine stock-breeding. During this period he was

prominent in agricultural and stock-breeding circles, serving first as Secretary and later as President of the Fulton County Agricultural Society, and for nine years was President of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America. In 1882, selling his farm in Fulton County, he removed to Iowa City, where he engaged in stock-breeding and dairying, in the meantime visiting England for the purpose of examining the high-grade herds of cattle in that country. After a residence of twelve years in Iowa, in 1894, he returned to Lewistown, Ill., and joined his brother, Lewis W., in the organization of the Lewistown National Bank, of which he was Vice-President and Manager for two years. Originally a Democrat and a member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and 1856, with the advent of the Civil War he became a Republican, served as Collector of Internal Revenue in his district from 1867 to 1869; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in a Democratic district in 1868 and again in 1874 and a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872. Of earnest, patriotic impulse, he served his country faithfully and unselfishly in every official position he was called upon to fill. General Ross spent the later years of his life in comparative retirement, and during the year 1898 visited Cuba and old Mexico, in the latter recalling the memories of historic events in which he had participated a half-century previous. His death occurred on January 17, 1901.

ROWLAND. John Riley, educator and Superintendent of Public Schools in Fulton County, Ill., is a native of the county and has there spent all his life, except about eight years spent as a student and teacher, mainly in Ohio. He was born in Pleasant Township, three miles east of Ipava, July 5, 1860, the son of James and Susannah (Parkinson) Rowland. The father and his two brothers, William and Riley Rowland, were the first settlers of that township, coming there from Kentucky in 1828 and locating on Section 3, where James Rowland continued to reside until his death, with the exception of two or three years in the early 'fifties occupied in an overland trip to California and back during the great rush to that region in search of gold.

John R., with a sister and two brothers, was left an orphan so young that he scarcely remembers his parents. The boy found a home with various relatives and neighbors, working on the farm in the summer and attending district schools for a few months each winter, till the spring of 1878, when he entered the preparatory school of the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, then one of the oldest and best institutions of the kind in the United States. After completing a business and a teachers' course, he pursued other courses, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1880. Later, as his circumstances permitted, he did considerable post-graduate college work, principally in



Lillian M. Taylor

the same institution, devoting several summers especially to such study. In September, 1880, Mr. Rowland began teaching school at Fairmount, near Dayton, Ohio, where he was engaged for five successive terms. After spending another year in his Alma Mater studying law, and then taking a tour through various Western States, he returned to Illinois in 1886, and since that date has been constantly and closely identified with the educational interests of Fulton County. Briefly outlined, the honorable record of his more than twenty years' continuous service in the county's public schools is summarized as follows: He taught one year (1886-87) in the country near his birthplace, and then, in September, 1887, became principal of schools at Ipava, retaining this position two years, and was re-employed for a third term, which in 1889 he resigned to take charge of the Central Normal College at Lewistown. Here he remained till 1891, when the school passed from its chartering company's control into private hands. Next he assumed the principalship at Table Grove, where he graded the schools, put in a course of study, and organized the high school, remaining three years, from 1891 to 1894. As Superintendent of Schools at Cuba for the following two years (1894-96) he had an enlarged field of labor, re-classifying the pupils and revising the curriculum. In 1896 he accepted the Superintendency of the Avon schools, which position he still holds.

The high school at Avon is classed among the very best in the State for a town of its size, having a full four-years' course, the merit of which is attested by the fact that it secures the admission of the school's graduates, without examination, to any college, as well as to the Universities of Illinois and Chicago. The high school enrollment reaches about seventy-five annually, including a large number of pupils from outside districts who pay a tuition fee of \$2.50 per month. Three regular teachers are employed in this department and five in the lower grades, the instruction in vocal music, drawing, and manual training being under the direction of specialists.

Mr. Rowland's standing as an educator was recognized by his nomination, in 1898, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of County Superintendent of Schools; but, although receiving his party's full vote, he failed of election, the Democrats being in the minority. Though not thereafter a candidate nor desirous of the place, he was unanimously renominated in 1902, but again defeated. A Democrat of the Jefferson-Douglas-Bryan faith, he has never aspired to any political honors, although always active in matters of public policy, and frequently called upon to act as a Delegate in county and State Conventions of his party. He is an earnest and consistent advocate of temperance and other civic and social virtues. His activity, however, in politics and like affairs

is tactful and considerate, and has never been regarded as "offensive partisanship."

He is a member of the National Educational Association, the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the Central Illinois Teachers' Association, and various other professional organizations, participates regularly in their deliberations, and in most of them has been honored with important official positions. He also does much newspaper and editorial work, contributing frequent articles to educational and literary periodicals, and has often been an instructor and lecturer in teachers' institutes in Fulton and other counties. In 1896, he founded "The Fulton County School Journal," which he edited and published successfully for three years, and until its plant was destroyed by fire. At present he is Secretary of the Avon Summer Lyceum Society, a local Chautauqua assembly.

Mr. Rowland was married September 22, 1886, at the residence of the bride's parents in Bernadotte Township, near Ipava, Ill., to Miss Laurie Esther Smith, born September 7, 1863, a daughter of William and Ellen (Hopkins) Smith, and they have had seven children—two boys and five girls—namely: Roland March, Leland Young, Beryl (deceased), Sibyl, Doris, Carol, and Aldis,—the oldest being sixteen years of age and the youngest one year old. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland were formerly members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but are not now identified with any religious organization.

ROY, Theresa.—Interesting information concerning the early days of Fulton County is by no means monopolized by the sterner sex, who first plowed up the prairies and built the rude habitations which temporarily offered shelter from storm and sun. The producers of comfort and good cheer, when the day's work was done and weariness visited the human frame, performed as great and imperative a duty as did they of more muscular frame. But as most of those who came in maturity to this region in 1837 have passed beyond the power of transmitting their knowledge of conditions as they found them, it is left to those who then were children, to talk around winter fires of that frontier life and work and experience which nevermore can be known of men.

To that class which has grown to maturity with the county belongs Theresa Roy, whose gentle and industrious life bears testimony to the patience and fortitude of the women of the early days. Miss Roy was born on a farm in Fulton County, August 10, 1837, a daughter of George and Jane (O'Hara) Roy, who were born in County Antrim, Ireland, the former in 1796, and the latter in 1797. The parents crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel during the summer of 1822, and after spending fifteen years in Ohio, in 1837 came to Illinois where he lived but three years, his death occurring in 1840. Besides Theresa, who is the second youngest of the family, there were nine other

children: Mary, John, James, Jane, George, William, Dorothy, Margaret and Martha. The father left to his family an estate of 360 acres of land.

Miss Roy assisted her mother with the housework as a child, and when grown to maturity assumed a larger share of the household responsibility. She attended the early subscription schools, and has always been a devout member of the Catholic Church, even as a little child braving inclement weather and long distances to attend mass. She is much beloved and has many loyal friends, and her life has been a benediction to many who were in want or trouble. She inherits forty acres of her father's valuable estate.

RUCKER, William T., Cashier Farmers' State Bank, Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., is a man of broad experience, being a telegrapher, well versed in the railroad business, a practical bookkeeper and remarkably strong as a general financier and executive. The place and the man are, in short, admirably adapted to each other. From infancy William T. Rucker has been a resident of Illinois, although born in McMinn County, Tenn., on the 4th of March, 1851. He is a son of William and Nancy (Witt) Rucker, and when two years of age (in 1853) was brought by his parents to Macon County, Ill., there his father died in 1858 and his mother in 1861. Nine children were born to William and Nancy Rucker, Mr. Rucker being the youngest of the family. The other members were as follows: James, residing in Macon County, Ill.; N. W., a grain dealer doing business in the same county; John, of Dade County, Mo.; Sarah E., wife of George C. Davis, of Decatur, Ill.; Mary, deceased, formerly Mrs. Ed. Horton, of Decatur, Ill.; Malidad D., deceased, who became the wife of George W. Lichtenberger and left a family; and Maggie, who died at the age of thirty-five.

Until he had reached mature manhood William T. Rucker was gathering a large fund of physical and mental strength in an agricultural community. He worked upon the farm, attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and at the age of twenty-seven was fully equipped for any labors which might come to him. Leaving home, he first studied and mastered telegraphy at Assumption School, after which he accepted a position with the P. D. & E. R. R. at Hervey City. He remained at that post for about two years, losing no opportunity in the meantime to acquaint himself with the general duties of a station agent. The result was that at the end of that period he was appointed agent at Nameoka, near St. Louis, thus securing a connection with the Wabash system. Then followed his promotion to the position of operator and assistant agent at Astoria, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. After being thus employed for about a year he was a bookkeeper for the Emmeson & Skinner Coat Company, Astoria and Dunfermline, this

county, serving at the latter place also as agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1891 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, and in 1894 became connected with the Farmers' State Bank as Assistant Cashier, being advanced to the Cashiership of the institution in 1895. In the fullest sense of the word he has filled that responsible position for the past eleven years, bringing to the performance of its duties courtesy, promptness and broad financial judgment. He is also officially identified with the educational affairs of the community, having for three years been an efficient member of the School Board.

In 1878 Mr. Rucker was united in marriage with Sarah E. Chance, and they have become the parents of the following children: Ira, living at home; Orlie, who married Rhuhy Moore, and resides at Decatur, Ill.; Earnest, Ray and Nina, all at home. Ira is in charge of his farm of eighty acres adjoining the city of Lewistown. Both Mr. Rucker and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fraternal relations identify him with the Masons, M. W. A. and Court of Honor.

RUSSELL, D. Harvey.—Three generations of the Harvey family have tilled the soil of Fulton County and the properties favored by their occupancy invariably have borne the stamp of thoroughness, method and success. The instigator of the family immigration from Ohio to this part of the State was Joseph Russell, a native of the East, who in early life settled in the wilds of the Buckeye State, and where his son, John Russell, the father of D. Harvey, was born in 1835. John Russell, now a farmer of Deerfield Township, Fulton County, was two years old when the family made the long trip by wagon from Ohio to Fulton County, and he grew to maturity on the farm of 160 acres upon which his father settled near Ipava. To his inheritance he made additions and at the time of his death, in 1891, owned 282 acres in one tract. He married Elizabeth Knock, born in Fulton County in 1839.

D. Harvey Russell was born on the Ipava farm February 6, 1868, and at the age of twenty, after receiving the average advantages of his time and place, embarked in an independent farming venture on rented land near Ipava. Frugal and practical, he in 1898 invested his earnings in 217½ acres of land on Section 28, in Deerfield Township, formerly owned by D. W. Vittum, and in less than ten years has effected many important changes upon his property. During the past year he has erected a barn thirty by forty feet ground dimensions, has rebuilt his residence and made other improvements. His land is well drained and rich in quality, affording abundant crops of the produce generally associated with the Central West. He is also successful in raising high grade stock, preferring Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. Since February 16, 1892, his home has been presided over by his wife, who



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formerly was Delilah Chipman, a native of McDonough County, and born April 4, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of three children: Allan, Gale and Iva. Mr. Russell takes only a voting interest in politics, nor does he seek without the borders of his farm for social diversion. He is a home-loving, quiet man, absorbed in his work and loyal to the few whom he honors with his friendship.

SANDBERG, Andrew.—The firm of Sandberg & Whalen, contracting builders, of Canton, Ill., was established in February, 1903, and though one of the more recent concerns of its kind, already has to its credit a long list of important constructions. Among these may be mentioned the residences of Anna Monroe, John Neastrum, Mrs. Mary Harder, David Thomas, C. W. Vars, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. Mary Fuller, G. T. Otts and Thomas Greer.

Andrew Sandberg, senior member of the firm, and a man of much practical mechanical experience, is a native of Sweden, where he was born April 30, 1851. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education, and in 1875 married Mathilda Anderson, also born in Sweden, with whom and two of his children he came to the United States in 1880. Locating in Canton, he worked five years in the coal mines of Mr. Heald, and then turned his attention to the art of building as an employe of C. H. Stanley, contractor. He was thus engaged for twelve years, and for the following five years worked for Edward Rice, after which he conducted a business of his own for one year, or until establishing his present partnership with Homer Whalen in 1903.

Mr. Sandberg has a pleasant home of his own in Canton, built by himself, and modern in design and furnishings. There are four children in the family: Gus, Helda, Anna and Albert, of whom Anna is deceased. The death of this little daughter cast a gloom over an otherwise harmonious and happy household, for Mr. Sandberg shares the spirit of domesticity always associated with his countrymen, and seeks to place every possible advantage at the disposal of his children. He is a member of the Swedish order, Mulade Youman, and of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Concentration and industry have been important factors in his rise from humble and discouraging early conditions, and he thus is an example to those of the young men of the community who labor under similar limitations.

SAUNDERS, Henry C., one of the oldest and most substantial farmers of Fulton County, Ill., whose residence there has covered a period of nearly three-score years, and who has been closely and prominently identified with the marvelous development of that portion of Western Illinois, was born in Putman Township, Fulton County, on September 6, 1837, and with the exception of about thirteen years spent in Iroquois County, Ill., his life has been spent

in his native township. Mr. Saunders is a son of Christopher and Aurelia (Putney) Saunders, both natives of the State of New York, where the former was born in 1799, and the latter in 1803.

Christopher Saunders, also a farmer by occupation, left New York in 1835 with his family, and proceeded westward to the Ohio River. On this he went by raft to Louisville, Ky., his ing there wagon breaking down during the journey. Arriving at Louisville, he sold his effects, and worked his way to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Havana, Fulton County, going directly to a tract of 160 acres in Putman Township, which he had previously secured in a trade. To the task of clearing this land he applied himself at once, and after breaking it up and making the necessary improvements, he carried on farming there during the remainder of his life, rearing a family of ten children. He was a man of sturdy qualities, and bore an excellent reputation among the pioneer farmers who had confronted the same ordeal of hardship, privation and arduous toil. Christopher Saunders departed this life on December 8, 1863, and his worthy and faithful spouse passed away February 17, 1875. In politics, Mr. Saunders was a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian.

The subject of this sketch remained at home with his parents until he was about twenty-four years old, obtaining the mental training of his youth in the district school of the vicinity and helping his father in the work of the farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served three years. After returning from the war, he remained at home until 1871, and then went to Iroquois County, Ill., where he purchased a farm, which he cultivated until the winter of 1884. At that period he bought of James McCutcheon a farm of 160 acres in Canton Township, known as the "Joseph Martin place." On this, which is his present home, and a very productive piece of property, Mr. Saunders has made all the improvements, including the erection of a spacious and comfortable residence. He is also the owner of another farm consisting of 203 acres, situated in Canton and Joshua Townships, which he purchased in 1902, from Lewis Trites.

Henry C. Saunders has been twice married. On October 3, 1868, he was joined in wedlock with Fannie McGreary, a daughter of Nicholas and Martha (Moran) McGreary, who was born and educated in Fulton County. Three children were the offspring of this union, namely: George, who resides in Canton, Ill.; Clara (Mrs. Eshelman); and Firman, who is engaged in farming. The mother died February 27, 1874. On January 8, 1878, Mr. Saunders was united in matrimony with Mary Porter, also a native of Fulton County and daughter of Isaac and Lovenia (Barkus) Porter, natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. In girlhood Mrs. Saunders received her education in the public schools and was later a student at Hedding

College, Abingdon, Ill. In 1839 her parents came from Ohio to Illinois, and settled in Fulton County, where Mr. Porter carried on farming in Putman Township. Mr. and Mrs. Porter reared a family of nine children, and Mr. Porter became the owner of considerable land. The last marriage of Mr. Saunders resulted in five children, namely: Julia (Mrs. Hill), born October 13, 1878; Clay, who was born June 4, 1885, and dwells under the parental roof; David, a farmer, who was born January 13, 1887; and Letty, born December 14, 1888, and Mina, born August 10, 1891, who are with their parents.

In political affairs, the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Republican party. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the G. A. R. Mr. Saunders is widely known throughout Fulton County, and wherever his acquaintance extends, is regarded as an upright and worthy man, and one of the foremost representatives of the agricultural element in his section of the State. He commands the esteem and confidence of all who come in contact with him in the daily walks of life.

SAUNDERS, Mark W., who has been for many years a successful farmer in Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township on May 8, 1846, a son of Christopher and Aurelia (Putney) Saunders, natives of the State of New York. Christopher Saunders settled in Fulton County about 1835, locating in Section 13, Putman Township, where he bought 160 acres of land from his brother and engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He died in December, 1862, the mother surviving until 1872.

Mark W. Saunders was reared on his father's farm, and in boyhood attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1869 he took charge of the farming operations, which he has ever since continued, and all the present improvements on the place have been made by him. In 1887 he built a fine house and spacious and substantial barn. He is also the owner of 106 acres of land in Section 14, Putman Township, his entire landed possessions now covering 266 acres. Mr. Saunders was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, February 27, 1864, and served until November 20, 1865. When he was honorably discharged, having participated in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.

On New Year's Eve, 1868, Mr. Saunders was united in matrimony with Sarah McCrary, who was born in Putman Township, this county, June 14, 1849, and is a daughter of Nicholas McCrary, who is engaged in farming there. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders became the parents of the following children, namely: Josephine (Mrs. E. A. Blackaby); Ella (Mrs. Wm. McCumber); Jesse, who married Josephine Bayliss; Kate (Mrs. Ralph Ford); Alvin; Fosket (married Orpha Jewett); Datus E., and Beulah. The

last four children are at home. In politics, Mr. Saunders espouses the cause of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., of Canton. He is a useful citizen of his township, and is respected wherever known.

SAUNDERS, Dr. Reamer (deceased).—The late Dr. Saunders, of Avon, was one of the most successful physicians of Fulton County. He stood high in his profession, and as his training up to early manhood was along agricultural lines, he was closely in touch with the people around him. As the deceased was both popular and a good business man, he met with deserved financial, as well as professional success. At his death he left a fine estate of 1,540 acres, which is now in possession of his family.

Reamer Saunders was born in Meigs County, Ohio, on the 8th of May, 1821. His father, a farmer of York State, Abraham Saunders by name, was born February 7, 1791, and his mother (formerly Sarah Kimes), a native of Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1800. In 1834 Abraham Saunders migrated from Ohio to this county, and settled near Canton, where he remained with the family for six years. He then removed to Hancock County, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. Saunders laid the foundation of his education in the district schools of Ohio and Illinois, and later attended Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., but was engaged in farming until he was twenty-two years of age. He then put in action a plan which had been gradually forming in his mind, and commenced the preparation for his professional career. In 1843 he read medicine with Dr. Christie, of Farmington, and subsequently attended the University of Missouri, at St. Louis, from which he obtained his degree.

The Doctor remained a resident of this county until he completed his medical course, when he opened an office for practice at Greenbush, Warren County, this State. It was while there that he had a short Civil War experience. In August, 1861, he enlisted for military service, in the line of his profession, but after five months was discharged on account of ill health. In 1872 the Doctor located in Avon, where he established a fine general practice, which he retained and increased up to the time of his death, November 13, 1897. The deceased was a firm Republican, and at the time of his decease was a believer in Presbyterianism, although not a member of the church.

Dr. Saunders was married in Warren County, Ill., November 19, 1846, to Mary Anna Kirkpatrick, a native of Springfield, Ill., born August 19, 1831. They were the parents of three children: Clara E., born February 7, 1854, being the only living child; Juliet, born December 19, 1847, died January 17, 1849; and Sarah M., born June 26, 1850, died April 9, 1879. She was the wife of Robert Foster Johnston, of Warren County, this State, and was married



James Ten Eyck



PETER TEN EYCK

February 2, 1870. Mr. Johnston himself died December 15, 1885. They were the parents of two children, namely: Frank E., who was born March 14, 1872, and died October 20, 1891; and Leon Earl, born February 26, 1875, died May 12th of the same year.

SAVILL, Robert A., is one of the large business men of Canton, who have made the city one of the most progressive communities of Central Illinois. A stranger coming to the city notices at once the substantial condition of its streets and sidewalks—an unfailing evidence of prosperity and good management—and for this municipal virtue Mr. Savill is largely responsible, as he is an extensive contractor in these lines. He is also a large coal dealer, and if any carnivals or other attractions are to be undertaken in a way to draw trade to Canton, the public instinctively turns to "Bob" Savill as the proper party to do the boosting. He is one of the most substantial, large-headed, large-hearted and honorable citizens of the place, is a stalwart Republican, has been a candidate for Mayor and had he been really ambitious for political honors, would have been chosen to that office and other higher positions in that field.

Several members of the Savill family have been prominently identified with the industrial and business development of Fulton County. As early as 1854 J. & J. M. Savill, uncles of Robert A., established a foundry and machine shop at the north end of South Second Street and conducted the plant until 1859, when they dissolved partnership and for years afterward continued separate establishments alone. In the late 'fifties and the early 'sixties Edwin Savill, a cousin, operated a saw mill and a grist mill at Copperas Creek, near Canton. The families were all natives of either Yorkshire or Lancashire, England, and emigrated to Fulton County in 1844, first locating at the only available landing place, Copperas Creek.

Robert A. Savill is a son of Abram and Anna (Tibet) Savill, his father being a Yorkshireman and his mother a native of Lancashire. His parents came to Fulton County with quite a colony of Savills in 1844 and the father established himself as a blacksmith and a farmer a few miles from Canton. Here Robert A. was born, August 22, 1850, and in the following year the family removed to Cincinnati, where Mr. Savill engaged in the mustard business, but afterward returned to Canton, and finally died in Stark County, Ill., in 1894.

Robert A. Savill established his present business in 1872 as a young man of twenty-two, and for years has been one of the most extensive coal dealers and sand contractors in the interior of the State. His strength as a citizen is based not only on his successful and honorable record as a business man, but on his personal popularity, the latter having been enhanced by his prominent connection with the fraternities. He joined the Knights of Pythias in 1896 and has served as Chancellor, Commander, Deputy

Grand Chancellor and Representative to the Grand Lodge; has been twice Exalted Ruler of the Elks and is a Mason in good standing.

On June 12, 1873, Mr. Savill was married to Miss Martha Coffee, a native of Alabama, and their daughter, Ruth D., is now Mrs. Thomas H. Ledden, of Chicago.

SCHAFER, Henry, who has successfully carried on farming in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, Ill., for thirty-three years, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1837, a son of Theobald and Catherine (Neutsinger) Schafer, who were also of German nativity, and always lived in that country. The occupation of Theobald Schafer was that of a farmer, and he and his wife were industrious, frugal and thrifty people.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native country for the customary legal period and on attaining the required age, served two years in the army, purchasing a substitute for the rest of his term. After being employed in various kinds of work in the fatherland until he was well advanced in mature years, he determined to seek a broader and more profitable field of labor in America. He accordingly crossed the Atlantic and landed in New York in 1870. Thence he went to Canada, where he remained from May until November of that year. He then came to the United States, proceeded to Illinois, locating in Fulton County, where he lived with his brother in Deerfield Township, and where he worked until 1874. In that year he bought from John Foltz a farm of eighty acres on Section 9, Deerfield Township, for \$2,800, on which he built a house and barn and made all other necessary improvements. This has ever since been his home. He has added to the original purchase two forty-acre tracts of pasture land, and has been successfully engaged in general farming, devoting a portion of his time to the raising of stock.

In 1877 Mr. Schafer was united in marriage in Deerfield Township with Anna M. Schrode, who was born in that township, a daughter of Wendel Schrodt and wife. Her father was a native of Germany, coming to the United States when a young man. Seven children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schafer, namely: Henry Jacob, Anna Mary (Mrs. Cameron), Catherine (Mrs. Howie), John Lewis, Albert Newton, Orphie and Flora.

On political issues the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Republican party, and has rendered efficient and creditable service to his township in the capacity of School Director. In religious faith he is an adherent of the Lutheran Church. He is a man of sterling traits of character, upright habits and intelligent and honorable methods of dealing, and the present prosperous condition of his affairs is solely attributable to his energy, perseverance, frugality, honesty and sound judgment.

SCHAFER, John E., County Clerk of Fulton County, Ill., is one of the substantial citizens of the younger generation, who has proven by his personal record and individual worth the sterling value of the German element to the material and civic progress of American communities. Having first shown his ability as an industrious, useful member of the community, with the desire and the determination to manage his own affairs with common sense and foresight, he was called first to the conduct of township affairs, and managed them with such credit to himself and with such satisfaction to the public that he was elected to his present position in the service of the county.

Mr. Schafer is a native of Deerfield Township, Fulton County, where he was born September 21, 1862, the son of Jacob and Lavina (Ehresman) Schafer. His father, who was born in Rhinepfalz, Germany, emigrated to America at the age of nineteen, first locating at a point in Oneida County, N. Y., where he worked for four years at a salary of \$100 per annum. He then returned to his native land, but not for long, since his experience in the United States had already convinced him that it was not only a land of promise, but one in which the promise was realized by substantial good—the only place for the poor young man, and with the good old German ideas of domestic life, with its substantial happiness and comforts. About 1854, therefore, Jacob Schafer returned to the United States, finally settling in Deerfield Township, where he went to work by the month. Before long he had saved enough money to buy eighty acres of land, rough and uncultivated, upon which he erected a log cabin, as the basis of a homestead. Within two years the property had been so well improved that he decided to bring a wife into his home, which he did in the marriage of Miss Ehresman mentioned above. This happy event occurred May 10, 1856. Mrs. Schafer was also of German ancestry, the daughter of Daniel Ehresman, a pioneer of Fulton County. To Jacob Schafer and wife were born four children: Mary E., wife of Ransom Tomkins, a farmer in Joshua Township; Susan C., wife of John W. Erhesman, of Cass Township; Martha M., who married Frederick Marr, the couple now residing on the old homestead in Deerfield Township, and John E., subject of this sketch.

In 1864, when John E. was but two years of age, the first wife died and Jacob Schafer subsequently married Mrs. Sarah E. Laswell. The father continued to reside in Deerfield Township until his death on March 14, 1898. The deceased was born March 26, 1830, and although a native of Germany, had passed his life in the United States since he reached the years of manhood. He was an American in everything but birth, and during the forty-four years of his residence in Fulton County was among its most

prosperous and progressive farmers. He improved and increased his original tract of farming land until he was the owner of 200 acres, constituting a finely improved homestead. His sterling worth as a citizen earned him many proffers of public advancement, but he was content to abide by his record as a private individual and although an earnest supporter of Republicanism, had declined to be a candidate for political office.

John E. Schafer was raised on the home farm and early learned what it meant to work and economize, as well as intelligently to plan. He assisted his father, attended the district school and finally became a pupil in the Normal College at Bushnell, Ill. After leaving school, instead of teaching, however, he instinctively turned to the soil as the more promising field of labor, and his success in the operation of a rented farm in Canton Township for a period of four years proved the wisdom of his choice. Although independent in his agricultural operations almost from the first, Mr. Schafer felt the need of a domestic partner and accordingly, on the 4th of November, 1888, was united in marriage with Ida M. White, a native of Deerfield Township, born October 8, 1867, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Pritchard) White. (See biography of Robert Pritchard elsewhere in this work.) Mr. and Mrs. Schafer became the parents of two children: Flossie D., born January 14, 1890, and Lavina M., born December 18, 1903, and died February 4, 1905.

Until he was elected to the county clerkship four years ago Mr. Schafer resided in Deerfield Township, with the exception of the period when he was farming on rented land in Canton Township. After renting for about four years he purchased 160 acres near the old home and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The feeding, buying and shipping of stock have always formed a large share of his business, and he often has as many as 200 head of stock upon his land. The success which has attended his transactions is attested by the fact that to his original purchase of 160 acres of land he has added at different periods until he is now the proprietor of 552 acres of farming and grazing property.

Besides ably managing his large private interests Mr. Schafer has devoted himself earnestly and effectively to the public duties which have been entrusted to him. He has been an ardent and influential Republican, his political record commencing in 1896 by his election to the Board of Supervisors as a representative of his township. After serving in that office for two years in 1899 he was chosen Town Clerk in face of the fact that the township was normally Democratic. His service was so satisfactory in that position that in 1902 the Republican Convention nominated him for County Clerk and his constituents elected him by a



S. G. Thurston

good majority. In the higher public post he has also acquitted himself with that efficiency, courtesy and ability which proves that he has a proper sense of the responsibilities of a public trust.

While Mr. Schafer has never been a church member, all religious and moral movements tending to improve the community have in him a practical and warm supporter. Mrs. Schafer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Schafer is a member of the K. of P., M. W. A., A. F. and A. M., Court of Honor and M. P. L. His wife is also a member of the Court of Honor.

SCHENK, Chester.—Because of the extent and quality of his usefulness, his commercial soundness and acumen, his public spirit, integrity, and nearness to the fundamental requirements of citizenship, Chester Schenk affords an encouraging example of success gained through the proper use of everyday abilities and opportunities. Of Mr. Schenk it may be said that his life-work is a response both to his early teaching and to the needs of his environment. He has laboriously climbed every round in the mercantile ladder, and storekeeping was the first real interest to rivet his youthful attention. Born in Summum, Fulton County, November 28, 1862, he is a son of John and Mary Robinson (Branson) Schenk, the latter a daughter of Charles Branson, who was one of the prominent pioneers of Fulton County. John Schenk was born in Virginia September 22, 1819, and died March 29, 1898. His wife was born in Ohio November 18, 1824, and died March 30, 1896. In the cemetery at Ipava sleep, under shady trees, this honored couple, who, united in the early trials and deprivations of their lives, were permitted to so long journey together, and to so closely follow each other to the bourne whence no traveler returns.

John Schenk secured a fair education in Virginia, and as a young man journeyed to the wilds of Illinois where he engaged in school teaching and established a home of his own. Coming to what then was Oberlin, but now is Summum, in Woodland Township, he erected the second house in the infant community, and for some time engaged in educational work on the old subscription plan, his leisure being devoted to the study and teaching of music. As his ambition underwent transmutation, he converted his schoolhouse into a general store, placing therein the first stock of goods brought to the now prosperous village of Summum. In time he erected the store building now occupied by Jesse Danner & Son, and for many years it was the chief center of activity, as well as the favorite meeting place of both local and distant purchasers. He had the mercantile instinct well developed, was the possessor of those invaluable assets of tact and courtesy, and knew how to drive a shrewd and profitable bargain. He was especially fortunate in his land investments, and became one of the best

known and largest property owners in the Winchester Valley. In proportion as his financial fortunes took on substantiality did his public services increase and his benefactions multiply. He was generously personified, and many who now are successful, owe their start in life to his encouragement and practical assistance. A staunch and uncompromising Democrat, he retained the vehemence and pride in his political principles which characterize to this day the native sons of Virginia, yet he was singularly averse to serving his township in any official capacity. His earliest as well as his last religious opinions were centered in the Mennonite Church, which also was one of his largest charities. Of his four children, Dr. Myron Phelps Schenk, deceased, was for many years a successful medical practitioner of his native town; Fannie is the deceased wife of Dr. Clark, of the vicinity of Joplin, Mo.; and Carrie is the wife of William Russell, of Friend, Neb.

The education of Chester Schenk was obtained in the public schools of Summum and Rushville and after graduating from the high school in the latter, he took a course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill., completing the same in 1880. From a mercantile standpoint, his father's store was first interesting as a repository for things satisfying to the palate, but this stage gave place to one filled with such hard realities as sweeping, window-washing, and fire-making, the latter operation testing his enterprise and good nature during the early hours of very cold mornings. He did up bundles and handed goods over the counter when he was almost too small to see his customer, but his experiences were developing, and the atmosphere of change stimulating; so that he contracted a genuine liking for catering to the purchasing public. His school days over he practically assumed the management of the store, and in 1893 had accumulated sufficient capital to become owner of all he surveyed. This comprised about \$7,000 worth, but difficulties arose after he had added to his own the stock of R. H. Zimmerman, an old-time merchant of Summum, and led to the erection of his present brick store, which is one of the most substantial and most prepossessing in Southern Fulton County. He carries a fine, clean and varied stock of goods, charges reasonable prices, and gives ample returns. The subterfuge of misrepresentation is relentlessly tabooed from his establishment, and in consequence he is thoroughly trusted and relied upon by the larger part of the town and surrounding country. That honesty and fair dealing are the best policy is demonstrated anew in the career of Mr. Schenk, for he receives high credit in Bradstreet, and exerts a strong influence upon many phases of municipal growth.

While not a member of any church, Mr. Schenk is a generous contributor to religious societies, and supports with his contributions a variety of charities. Fraternally he is a

member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On May 1, 1890, Mr. Schenk was united in marriage to Luzella Sweney, who was born in Peoria, Ill., May 6, 1863, a daughter of John B. and Florence V. (Bowen) Sweney, natives of Gettysburg, Pa., and Illinois pioneers of 1855. Mr. Sweney was for many years a carpenter in Peoria, and died there in 1894, his wife surviving him until 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Schenk are the parents of three children: Anita Louise, born July 12, 1892; Gladys Helen, born December 5, 1893; and Allen Melvin, born September 4, 1899, died December 18, 1905. The death of Allen Melvin was the saddest catastrophe that has darkened the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Schenk. They had been erecting the beautiful home now occupied by the family, and everything had been placed therein which could contribute to the happiness and comfort of the children. The little room of the stricken boy was all ready for him, and contained his toys and the playthings which he loved. Just before the removal from the old to the new home he was taken with diphtheria, and in spite of all that loving parents and expert medical aid could devise for his recovery, he passed beyond the border, leaving a vacant chair as reminder of his bright and promising presence. It is in his immediate home circles that Mr. Schenk finds fullest measure of appreciation, for he is instinctively considerate of others, regarding his honorably acquired wealth as a means of furnishing those near and dear to him the greatest aids to comfort, peace and happiness. As a merchant he invests his occupation with its requirements of good judgment, good heart, and unquestioned integrity, which far-sighted qualities insure him a permanent place among the substantial upbuilders of his native community.

SCHISLER, Henry.—During his long residence within the borders of Fulton County, Henry Schisler has worked out an admirable destiny, and from small beginnings has drawn around him for the comfort and happiness of his later years such substantial compensations as wealth, the affectionate devotion of his well established children, the credit for having contributed largely to the general development of the community, and the confidence and good will of his business and social associates.

As his name indicates, Mr. Schisler is of German ancestry, and his family was established in this country by his grandfather, who crossed the ocean after the Revolutionary War and settled in York County, Pa. Here Henry Schisler was born May 20, 1835, and here also was born his father, John Schisler, and his mother, Lydia (Schinbarger) Schisler. The Schisler farm in York County was in the neighborhood of Loganville, and one of the most vivid early memories of Henry Schisler is of the two opposing armies crossing the river at that point and robbing the town of provisions. The oldest son of the family was taken a pris-

oner at that time, and forced to lead the Confederate Army to its desired destination. Besides Henry, there were four other children of the first marriage of the father: Catherine, deceased wife of Samuel Hollinger, also dead; John, who owns what was left of the old home in York County, but lives in Manchester; Eliza, deceased, former wife of J. Hartman, who settled in Michigan prior to the Civil War; and George, a farmer of Eldorado Township, McDonough County. John Schisler married for his second wife a Miss Miers, who bore him five children, one of whom died in infancy, and two of whom are living: Jacob, of Hartford City, Ind., and Samuel, of Denver, Colo.

As a means of self-support Henry Schisler learned the cigar making trade, and by the time he was eighteen years old had saved quite a few dollars. Lured hither by reports of larger opportunities, he started west in 1854, and after a short stop in Ohio, came on to Fulton County, where he soon found employment in a brick-yard. He later learned the brick-mason's trade, and for five years followed brick laying and building in different parts of the county. October 14, 1858, he was united in marriage to Magdalene Wise, a native of York County, Pa., and daughter of Peter and Sarah (Kare) Wise. After the death of her parents, Mrs. Schisler came to Fulton County with her sister, Mrs. John Bricker, settling in Sumnum in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Schisler are the parents of nine children: Sarah E., wife of Joseph Strennell, of Astoria, this county; Samuel, a farmer of Astoria Township, who married Lydia Eppert; Amanda, wife of Emanuel Fitz, of Redclond, Neb.; Charles, deceased husband of Ellen (Davis) Schisler; Lydia, wife of Granville Sayers, of Astoria; Mary, wife of John Rowland; Edward, a farmer in Astoria Township, who married Josephine Blanchfield; Rose Ellen, wife of David Sullivan, a farmer in New Salem Township, McDonough County, Ill.; and an infant, deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Schisler was variously employed until 1866, when he bought eighty acres of land in Section 26, Astoria Township, upon which had been erected a small log house, and a few inferior outbuildings. The land was covered with a heavy growth of timber and hazel bushes, also hundreds of labor-defying stumps, and much effort was necessary before even a small patch could be cultivated. From time to time this land has been added to, and now the farm consists of 387 acres, which, however, gives but partial impression of the real work accomplished by Mr. Schisler. At one time he owned 800 acres of land, but as his children have grown up he has given to each a farm, with the result that he is surrounded by those near and dear to him, and within a small compass is a large community of family interests.

Mr. Schisler has large and liberal ideas regarding general affairs, and while politically a Democrat, is not hide-bound in his belief or exactions. Particularly has he encouraged and

insisted upon the best possible educational opportunities for his own and the children of the other settlers, and he has given generously to enterprises which appealed to his humanity and reason. He has demonstrated what a man can accomplish by pursuing practical and straightforward methods, and by exercising always in his associations with his fellowmen the qualities of integrity, consideration and kindness.

SCHISLER, John.—Fulton County is indebted for some of its best citizenship to the descendants of the early Dutch settlers who have brought order and resource and splendid development to the State of Pennsylvania. From this Eastern community of settled conditions and ideals have journeyed many whose names stand for sterling worth in this community, and among them none are more typical than John Schisler, an arrival of 1853. Mr. Schisler owns a beautiful residence in Astoria, where he has lived in retirement since 1893, and he also is the possessor of a tract of 260 acres in Woodland Township, which, in its splendid cultivation, represents the labor of practically his entire active life.

Mr. Schisler spent the first twenty years of his life in York County, Pa., where he was born December 4, 1833. His father, Louis Schisler, and his mother, Anna (Hullinger) Schisler, were born in the Quaker State, and accompanied their son to Pennsylvania in 1853. The elder Schisler was a hard-working, industrious man, and in Pennsylvania accumulated a small property, which, however, he disposed of upon locating in Astoria. He was a high minded and public spirited, and his straightforward manner and invariable sincerity won him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was a very devout man, and one of his largest activities was the German Baptist Church, of which he was a member from early youth until the end of his life. Into his family came ten children, eight of whom survive him.

After the death of Louis Schisler, in the fall of 1853, his son, John, assumed control of his business, and remained at home with his mother until his marriage, in 1856, at the age of twenty-three, to Mathilda Fitz, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1837, and in 1850 moved with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fitz, to Fulton County. Shortly after the ceremony the young people located on eighty acres of land in Woodland Township, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising until the death of Mrs. Schisler June 12, 1891. Mr. Schisler bought his present residence in Astoria in 1888. To his original farm he added until he owned 260 acres in one tract, well improved, and equipped with substantial residences and outbuildings. During the war he gained quite a start in an agricultural way, disposing of his wheat for \$2.25 a bushel, and other products in proportion. The grain he hauled to Sharp's Landing, on the Illinois River, and thence it

was taken in barges down to St. Louis. This farm has supplied the market with many head of fine cattle, high grade horses and Poland China hogs.

To Mr. and Mrs. Schisler were born eight children: Jacob, who died in Woodland Township; John, who is living retired in Astoria; Benjamin, who is a high school educator in California; Lewis, who resides in California; Henry, who is occupant and manager of the farm in Woodland Township; Ellen, who was her father's housekeeper in Astoria, but is now residing in California; Mary, who was engaged in educational work in Fulton County, but is now her father's housekeeper; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Schisler is a member of the German Baptist Church, and for many years has been active in promoting its religious, social and financial interests. In politics he is a Republican. The upright and public-spirited life of Mr. Schisler has attracted to him the confidence and esteem of the community, as well as the warm friendship of many who, like himself, have developed with the forces within rather than without.

SCHLEICH, John B.—Among the well-known farmers of Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., whose careers have been especially remarkable for enterprise, perseverance and tenacity of purpose, and who have advanced themselves from humble beginnings to conditions of substantial prosperity, is the worthy gentleman whose name stands at the head of this personal record. John B. Schleich was born in the State of Connecticut, December 19, 1853, a son of Jacob and Mary (Weber) Schleich, natives of Germany. Jacob Schleich followed farming in the fatherland and continued in that occupation after emigrating at an early period to the United States. He first settled in the State of Connecticut and after remaining there for some time, brought his family to Illinois and established his home in Fairview Township, Fulton County, where he still carried on farming. He and his good wife were the parents of five children, of whom two died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch grew up on the home farm and in boyhood received his mental training in the district schools of the neighborhood, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm in the summer season and at odd intervals while acquiring his schooling. Remaining under the paternal roof until he reached his majority, he applied himself to farming on his own account in 1874, first on a place belonging to Daniel Bryherd, in the vicinity of Farmington, Fulton County, and afterwards on the Dan Zook property. In the latter location he remained until he was employed as a mail carrier, traveling the route from Yates City to Rochester, which service he continued to perform for six months. He then worked on the home farm one year for his brother Peter, going thence to Deerfield Township, where he and his

brother Charles rented the John Rose farm of 240 acres, on which they carried on farming in partnership two years. At that time John B. married and brought his wife to the farm mentioned, which became the Vandercar farm, on which he lived nine years. In 1893 Mr. Schleich purchased 230 acres of land partly improved from Isaac Deswelge, on which, in 1900, he built a barn thirty-two by fifty-two feet in dimensions, and another of the same size in 1902. He is engaged in general farming and devotes a good portion of his time to the raising of shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. His labors have been attended by satisfactory results and he is regarded as one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of his township. While energetic and progressive, he is, nevertheless, careful and systematic in his methods of operation, and his farm is one of the most productive and profitable in the county.

Mr. Schleich was united in matrimony September 24, 1885, with Sarah Frances Deswelge, the ceremony occurring on his present premises, where his wife was born, February 17, 1858. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Raymond L., born January 2, 1888; Mildred F., born September 28, 1893, and Hazel M., born June 1, 1896.

On political issues the subject of this sketch is arrayed on the side of the Republican party. For nine years he rendered efficient and faithful service to his township on the Board of School Directors, and served as clerk of that body for nine years. He is a man of unblemished integrity and a useful citizen.

SCHNEIDER, John C.—That congenial work bears within it large possibilities of success is emphasized in the career of John C. Schneider, a farmer and stock-raiser of Ellisville Township, and a native of Union Township, Fulton County, where he was born May 5, 1850. Joseph and Catherine (Heming) Schneider, parents of John C., were born in Milton, Pa., in 1816 and 1822, respectively, and coming overland to Fulton County in 1851, settled on a forty-acre tract in the vicinity of Ellisville. As their land yielded of its abundance more land became necessary and the father added 140 acres, upon which he enlarged his general farming and stock-raising industry. He became widely known as a practical and scientific farmer and as a man whose word was as good as his bond.

In 1878 John C. Schneider started out on his own responsibility in Union Township, where he bought eighty acres of land and made it his home until 1892. He then sold this property and bought a similar amount on Section 6, Ellisville Township, upon which he since has made many improvements, including a new house and barn, fencing, tiling and tree planting. In Ellisville, February 20, 1878, Mr. Schneider married Florence Brown, who was born in Chester County, Pa., July 13, 1852. He is a Republican in politics and a member of

the German Lutheran Church. Wide-awake and enterprising, his farm and himself are important adjuncts to the present and future prosperity of the township.

SCHOLES, George W., who is among the most enterprising and prosperous farmers in Fulton County, Ill., and is ranked as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Liverpool Township, was born in the town of Liverpool, this county, February 14, 1857. He is a son of Benjamin and Lucinda J. (Deaver) Scholes, the former a native of England and the latter of the State of Maryland, of German descent. The father was born in 1820 and came to the United States about 1840. The future wife and mother became a resident of Illinois when quite young, accompanying her father to Kaskaskia. After the death of the latter she made her home in Fulton County with her sister, Mrs. Colonel W. A. Dickerman, and there Benjamin Scholes met her, their marriage occurring in the county. Soon after landing in the country from Yorkshire, England, Benjamin Scholes volunteered his service in the Seminole War. After that war was terminated he located in St. Louis and was engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River until about the year 1849, when he journeyed to Fulton County and settled in the town of Liverpool. There he was a merchant for many years and in 1873 moved to his farm on Section 2, Liverpool Township, having bought 240 acres there in 1869. In 1873 he began to clear the heavily timbered portion and improve it, and at the time of his death he had one of the most highly cultivated farms in the township. He was a very enterprising, progressive man, and took a deep interest in public matters. While engaged in business at Liverpool he was recognized as one of the leading merchants of the county. He died in March, 1877, having been identified with the development of Fulton County for thirty-seven years. His widow survived him until 1890. Eleven children resulted from their union, three of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Eva D., wife of James A. Toncary, a sketch of whose life may be found in this work; George W.; Franklin T., a street car motorman in Galesburg, Ill.; Willard B., a farmer in Liverpool Township; Lucy, a teacher in Canton, Ill.; Minnie G., who died in 1892, at the age of thirty-two years; Bertha, deceased, and Dr. Paul S., of Canton, Fulton County.

George W. Scholes was educated in the public schools of Liverpool and Bryant, Ill., and was reared on the home farm. He has followed farming all his life, and has been one of the most successful agriculturists in this section, being now the owner of 320 acres of land on Sections 2 and 11, Liverpool Township. He has one of the most attractive homes in Fulton County, and his farm is among the best improved, best arranged and best cultivated in that section of the State.

On November 16, 1881, Mr. Scholes was



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united in marriage with Mary E. Snider, a daughter of John H. and Jemima Snider, of whom the former is deceased and the latter a resident of Canton, Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Scholes have had two children, namely: Clyde A., born July 25, 1882, who married Myrtle M. Maus, a daughter of James P. Maus, a farmer in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, and Maude A., born March 8, 1884, who died August 24, 1900. The daughter was the pride of the home, an accomplished scholar and endowed with rare musical talent. In the bloom and abounding promise of her youth this most amiable and highly gifted girl was snatched away by untimely death. She was a pupil in the Canton High School and was drowned while bathing during vacation.

In politics Mr. Scholes is a supporter of the Republican party and in connection with public affairs is an influential and useful member of the community. Fraternally he is affiliated with Maples Mills Camp, No. 5580, M. W. A. He and his worthy and estimable wife are members of the Maples Mills Methodist Episcopal Church.

SCHOLES, Paul S., M. D., a well known and successful physician and surgeon of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill., on November 21, 1870, a son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Deaver) Scholes, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter of the State of Maryland. Benjamin Scholes was born in England in 1820, came to the United States in 1839 and soon afterwards volunteered as a soldier in the Seminole War. Subsequently he went to St. Louis and was engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers for several years, after which he located in Liverpool, Ill., where he continued steamboating, also conducting a general store for a number of years. In 1873 he moved upon his farm, where he died, March 6, 1877.

In boyhood Paul Scholes attended the district schools of Liverpool, Ill., and afterwards became a pupil in the Canton High School. Still later he pursued a course of study at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1898, when he began the practice of medicine in Canton.

On October 15, 1902, Dr. Scholes was united in marriage with Bertha Chapman, who was born in Knox County, Ill., and received her mental training in the public schools there and at Oberlin College, Ohio.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Canton Physicians' Club, the Fulton County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Scholes is a thoroughly competent physician and has succeeded in building up a good practice. He enjoys the confidence and respect of those to whom he

renders professional service and has an excellent standing in the community.

SCHRODT, John Henry.—Of the younger generation of agriculturists of Lee Township, mention is due John Henry Schrodt, who is carrying on farming on 260 acres of rented land in that township. Mr. Schrodt was born on a farm in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, April 12, 1876, coming of Teutonic ancestry, his family having been established during the thirties in the State of Maryland, where his father, Martin Schrodt, was born March 10, 1836, and whence the latter moved to Deerfield Township with his parents in 1856. In his business career Mr. Schrodt has known no other occupation than that of farming, to which he brings industry and a correct appreciation of the importance of his calling. His education was obtained in the district schools, but he is an earnest student of modern, up-to-date methods in agricultural lines, giving promise of future success. His marriage occurred in Bushnell, Ill., November 9, 1899, to Bessie Rock, a native of Fulton County, born May 23, 1882, and two children have been born to them, Archie and Kenneth. In politics Mr. Schrodt maintains the family traditions, espousing the cause of the Democratic party. He has served as a member of the School Board, and is a young man of energy and resourcefulness, with a promising future before him.

SCHRODT, John Martin.—German enterprise, thought and philosophy are reflected in the careers of all the men of the Schrodt family, who have contributed to the upbuilding of Fulton County. Already four generations have added their quota of effort, and from the labor of each have arisen new and higher standards of life, labor and responsibility. The love of home, conservatism and strict economy which is drilled into the humblest of the sons of the fatherland, seems never to desert them in their wanderings to foreign shores, nor does it fail in its reflection in their sons and sons' sons. This truism is emphasized in John Martin Schrodt, owner of 160 acres of land in the township where he now resides, and a native son of Deerfield Township, where he was born July 28, 1852. Mr. Schrodt is a son of John W. and Mary H. (Mahr) Schrodt, and grandson of John and Margaret Schrodt, all natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

John W. Schrodt was born February 3, 1820, on a farm in Hesse-Darmstadt, and when eleven years of age, in 1831, accompanied his parents to America. Locating first in Baltimore, Md., a year later the family moved to Westminster, in the same State, and some time later to Hagerstown, still later making their home in Chambersburg, Pa., for two years. They then moved to Ohio, and still later to Deerfield Township, Fulton County, purchasing land on Section 10, where the father died December 12, 1868, and the mother March 11, 1870. John W., at the age of fifteen, left home and learned the

shoemaker's trade in Hagerstown, Md., and on February 7, 1847, married Mary C. Mahr, daughter of Philip L. and Anna M. (Schnurr) Mahr, both of whom died in Ohio during the early 'fifties. After his marriage Mr. Schrodt gave up shoemaking and established himself on a rented farm, in 1850 coming to Deerfield Township, where he bought land on Section 7. This land was covered with timber, but he cleared and improved it, and in time owned 200 acres. He was a staunch Democrat and though but little in the public eye, served as Road Commissioner and School Director for several terms. He was a devout member of the Lutheran Church and until overtaken with a severe lameness attended regularly the services of his church. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Schrodt John died at the age of one year; Wendle died March 11, 1884, at the age of nineteen years; Henry married Martha Stick and settled in Deerfield Township; Philip married Clara Gardner, who died in 1884; Jennie married William Knott, who died in 1884; John W. married Delia Melton, and lived in Lee Township; Margaret became the wife of Harry Schafer, of Deerfield Township; Mary became the wife of David Laswell, of Deerfield Township; the others are George, Lewis and Catherine.

Educated in the public schools of Deerfield Township, John Martin Schrodt took naturally to farming and has always regarded it as one of the most satisfying occupations of mankind. Under the able direction of his father he learned the essentials of agriculture, and his progressive mind has responded and kept pace with the advance in later methods of operation. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, preference being given to the latter. He is a Democrat in politics and in religion a German Lutheran. Mr. Schrodt has been a member of the School Board for nine years and during that time has shown commendable zeal in securing good teachers and general educational advantages. The marriage of Mr. Schrodt and Delia Melton occurred in Macomb, Ill., September 15, 1888, Miss Melton being a native of Knox County, Ill., born November 27, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Schrodt have one daughter, Mary Anna.

SCHRYOCK, J. C., who has been for a long period successfully engaged in the hardware trade in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, in 1844, a son of Milton and Rebecca (Coron) Schryock, natives of Kentucky. Milton Schryock was among the pioneer settlers of Fulton County. He came from Kentucky to Illinois at an early period, settling in Fulton County in 1833, where he followed the occupation of a blacksmith. Subsequently he devoted his attention to farming in Buckheart Township. In this he was successful, and continued the pursuit of agriculture during the remainder of his life.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and received his mental instruction in boyhood in the district schools of his neighborhood. After reaching maturity he applied himself to farming on his own account, and continued thus for a number of years. In 1883 he entered into the hardware business in Cuba, Fulton County, and has since followed that line of trade with successful results. He handles farm implements of all kinds, builders' hardware, wagons, buggies, etc., with a tinshop in connection. He is a thoroughly competent business man, and pays close attention to his trade.

In 1873 Mr. Schryock was joined in matrimony with Emily J. Hackett, who was born in Fulton County, and four children resulted from this union, namely: Charles, Gussie (Mrs. Smith), Lloyd and Hazel. In fraternal circles Mr. Schryock is identified with the A. F. & A. M.

SCOTT, Aaron Ernest, well known throughout Fulton County, Ill., as the editor, publisher and owner of the Astoria Search Light, and one of the ablest and most enterprising newspaper men in his section of the State, was born on a farm in Wayne County, Ill., August 8, 1868. He is a son of Aaron E. and Eliza (Hunt) Scott, natives of Edwards County, Ill., the birthplace of the father being the town of Albion, that county. The paternal grandparents were William and Jane (Ewing) Scott, the former born June 17, 1797, in Onondaga County, N. Y., and the latter in Virginia, February 16, 1800. The grandfather on the maternal side, Thomas Hunt, was born in the last named State in 1798, and the birth of the grandmother, Mary (Edmonson) Hunt, occurred in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1806. The education of Mr. Scott was obtained in the common schools and in the high school at Fairfield, Ill., to which place he moved with his widowed mother when he was about eighteen years of age. He also took a short commercial course at Hayward College, in Fairfield. The death of his father had thrown him upon his own resources before the completion of his education, and he secured employment in a printing office, working steadily therein for a number of years. Thus he acquired much of that knowledge which has since served him to such good purpose. In September, 1891, he took up his residence in Lewistown, Fulton County, where he purchased the Lewistown Lance, which he successfully conducted for the following three years. Selling his interest there in 1894, he moved to Astoria, Ill., and founded the Astoria Search Light, which he now edits and publishes, and of which he is the sole proprietor. Starting at the bottom of the ladder without financial resources and favored by no adventitious aids, he has by dint of resolute purpose, diligent application and inherent merit, forged to the front, and his paper now ranks among the best in Central Illinois.

On June 1, 1892, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Jessie M. Cain, who was born in Bath, Ill., and received a high school education. Mr. and Mrs. Scott maintain an excellent social standing and are much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

Politically Mr. Scott is a steadfast Republican, but nevertheless the Search Light, while firmly upholding and strenuously advocating the principles and policies of that party, deals fairly with all phases of public opinion. While a resident of Fairfield Mr. Scott acted in the capacity of Assistant Postmaster for two years. In fraternal circles he takes an active and prominent part. He is identified with the A. F. and A. M., being a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also affiliated with the M. W. A. and with the orders of the Court of Honor and Eastern Star. In religious belief he is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Scott is one of the leading citizens of his locality and exercises a strong and wholesome influence in behalf of the best interests of the community in which he lives and the welfare of Fulton County.

SCOTT, George L., a well known and prosperous grain and stock dealer of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Port Republic, Rockingham County, Va., on November 16, 1846, and there, in youthful years, received his education in the public schools. He is a son of Amos and Margaret (Hanna) Scott, natives of Virginia, where they both died.

George L. Scott was reared on his father's farm in Virginia and in the Civil War served as a soldier in the Confederate army. In 1883 he located on a farm south of the town of Cuba, this county, where he was engaged in farming until 1891. In that year he moved into the village and started a flour mill, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire in 1896. In the year following he went into the grain and stock business in Cuba, in which he has since continued. The elevator which he conducts has been in operation about twenty years, and he is also the owner of a farm of 166 acres in Putman Township and another of 140 acres in Cass Township, Fulton County, both of which are rented out. He is a very competent business man, and his enterprises have met with merited success.

On October 20, 1880, Mr. Scott was joined in wedlock with Edmonja Ewan, who was born in Port Republic, Rockingham County, Va., and four children have resulted from this union, namely: Marshall, Carrie, Reuben and Mattie. Mrs. Scott was a daughter of Robert and Carrie (Lewis) Ewan, who came to Fulton County in 1858 and located two miles west of Lewistown. Both are now deceased.

Politically Mr. Scott is a believer in the principles of the Prohibition party and his religious connection is with the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a man of high character and his influence is always exercised in behalf of the right cause.

SCOTT, Samuel Ewing, one of the best known pioneers of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., has now held the office of Commissioner of Highways for twenty-one years, and has been in the public service in some capacity for the past forty years. He was for a long time Deputy Sheriff, and whatever office he has held has reflected his honesty and efficiency. Mr. Scott was born in Jefferson, Madison County, Ohio, on the 27th of May, 1836, his parents being James and Rachel (Pippot) Scott. His father was born in Ireland, while his mother was of French ancestry. In October, 1839, when he was in his fourth year, his parents migrated from Madison County, Ohio, and settled on a farm just east of Canton, not far from where he has resided for some thirty-five years. In this locality Samuel E. was reared, educated in the district schools and found employment first on his father's farm and afterward in the working and management of his own property. The young man became a voter shortly after the organization of the Republican party and has never voted any other ticket. Being of a sociable, as well as mechanical, disposition, he soon became quite popular among his fellow townsmen, with the result, as noted, that they have kept him pretty continuously in office since he was comparatively a young man. As he put it, his chief occupation is still "building bridges and constructing roads."

On the 17th of December, 1857, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Richey, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Kessel) Richey, natives of Pennsylvania. There were twelve children in the Richey family, of whom five sons and three daughters are still living. The father died in 1895, at the age of eighty, but the mother is living with Mrs. Scott, her daughter, a well preserved lady of eighty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Scott have been born the following: John Hartley Scott, Charles Edward, George Thompson, Daisy Emma, Luella Myrtle and Maggie Rachel.

SCRIPPS, John Locke.—The mercantile career of John Locke Scripps has redounded to the credit of Canton and to that of the pioneer family of which he is a worthy representative. Mr. Scripps was born in Chicago, Ill., October 17, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Canton, embarking upon his business life at a comparatively early age. The forefathers of Mr. Scripps pursued their respective avocations in England, where was born his paternal great-grandfather, William Scripps, in the quaint old cathedral town of Ely, Cambridgeshire. William Scripps married Grace Locke, and in time removed to London, where their son, Rev. John Scripps, grandfather of John Locke, was born. Rev. John Scripps married Agnes Corrie, of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, with whom he came to America at an early day, finally locating in Rushville, Ill., where William H. Scripps, father of John Locke, was

born, and where he married Mary R. Little, a native of Rushville. Miss Little was a daughter of George and Jane (Lloyd) Little, the former a native of Columbia, Pa. Further mention of the family connections are to be found elsewhere in this work.

John Locke Scripps established a home of his own January 26, 1903, marrying Frances A. Arnold, who was born in Greencastle, Ind., and educated at De Pauw University. Mr. and Mrs. Scripps are the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Scripps supports the principles of the Republican party, but has never aspired to political honors. He is fraternally connected with the Masons, being a member of the Knights Templar and Medina Shrine. He is highly esteemed for his excellent business and social qualities, and for an interest in public affairs which prompts co-operation in many of the efforts of municipal improvement.

SEATON, George Washington.—Among other claims to consideration, George Washington Seaton is known to Cantonians as the first cigar inspector of the town. He came to Fulton County as a young lad from Crawford County, Ind., where he was born May 9, 1833, and ever since has made Fulton County his home. Mr. Seaton is of German ancestry, his paternal grandfather, John Seaton, having come from Germany to America about the middle of the last century, settling presumably in the State of Tennessee, where James Seaton, the father of George Washington, was born and where he married Winifred Roberts, a native of Kentucky.

Educated in the public schools of Fulton County, G. W. Seaton at first engaged in farming with his father, but eventually drifted into business in Canton, as before stated, serving as the city's first cigar inspector. He is a natural politician, a staunch Republican and has served five terms as Alderman of the First Ward. His first wife dying in 1879, Mr. Seaton married, September 6, 1890, M. V. Downing. Mr. Seaton's first wife, Louise (Culton) Seaton, was a native of Fulton County, and became the mother of six children: William P., Anna, Charles A., Kate, Frederick and George W. Fraternally Mr. Seaton is identified with the Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, A. F. & A. M. He is one of the community's most honored and useful citizens.

SEAVEY, William S. (deceased), for many years a well known and successful photographer of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Sandwich, N. H., on January 22, 1823, a son of John M. and Sophie (Bean) Seavey, natives of North Carolina and New Hampshire, respectively. John M. Seavey died when his son William was five years old. At the age of ten years the subject of this sketch was taken to New York and subsequently spent five years in Canada. After visiting various places at different periods, in 1851 he located in Canton,

Ill. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Colonel William Pitt Kellogg, and served during the entire war. His health having become impaired, General Grant made him Official Photographer of the army. Mr. Seavey voted for General Grant for President, this being the only Republican vote he ever cast. He had over \$500 worth of valuable war photos destroyed in his gallery by fire. He was the first photographer in Canton, and at the time of his decease was the oldest operator in that line in the city. He was very successful in his business, and during his long residence in Canton made hosts of friends, who entertained for him a profound esteem.

On July 1, 1851, Mr. Seavey was united in marriage with Harriet E. Culton, who was born in Lexington, Ky., September 24, 1830, and was brought to Canton, Ill., in 1836, at six years of age. Her father, Robert C. Culton, was a native of North Carolina, and her mother, Ann (Ferguson) Culton, was born in Lexington. In politics Mr. Seavey was a supporter of the Democratic party and fraternally was affiliated with the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. His decease occurred July 1, 1896. He was a man of irreproachable character and a highly respected citizen.

SEBREE, H. W.—The name of H. W. Sebree is principally connected in Canton with a wagon manufacturing enterprise, of which he was owner and manager for thirty-three years. He was successful and progressive in his business, constantly added to it and placed it in harmony with the times, and in addition invested his earnings in much local realty, including both business houses and dwellings. Today he is one of the community's wealthy and substantial citizens.

Mr. Sebree was born in Indiana October 17, 1822, son of James and Elizabeth (Trotter) Sebree, both of whom were born in the Old Dominion. Mr. Sebree was educated in the public schools, and his youth was uneventfully passed on a farm, the opportunities of which failed to fit into the larger ambitions of his mature manhood. Consequently he embarked in wagon making, and to this he gave his best efforts with satisfactory success. He now is living in retirement.

May 27, 1852, in Fulton County, Mr. Sebree married Margaret Simpson, and of this union there have been five children: Clara, John S., Anne (deceased), Emma and Stella T. Politically Mr. Sebree espoused the cause of the Republican party upon its organization, but never has been inclined to seek or accept official honors. He was a staunch Abolitionist during the Civil War, but did not enlist as a soldier. He is a man of high honor and excellent standing in the community, and his entire life has been illumined by kindly deeds, gentle judgment of his fellowmen and practical service for mankind.



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SEBREE, Melvin Milton.—The Sebree family has been identified with the growth of Fulton County since 1841, so that the appellation "pioneer" may be applied to it in the fullest sense of the word. It was in that year, when Illinois was a frontier State of the far West, that Charles Wesley Sebree, the father of the subject of this sketch, came from Indiana and bought a farm in Fulton County. He improved the place, raised a family thereon and became a highly respected citizen of Canton and of Union Township. The father was a native of Indiana, born December 11, 1819, and his wife, Louisa (nee Kelling), was also born in that State, November 22, 1831. It was not until after their removal to Illinois, where they were married, that Melvin M. Sebree came upon the scene, his birthplace being Canton and his birthday February 27, 1856.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Fulton County, has never abandoned his original occupation of farming and is now the proprietor of a choice homestead, on which are successfully conducted general agricultural operations, with the raising of superior live stock. Mr. Sebree is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment.

On the 9th of December, 1879, Melvin M. Sebree was united in marriage with Margaret B. Pierce, the ceremonies taking place at Bushnell, Ill. His wife is a New Jersey lady, born March 15, 1857, and they have one child, John C. Sebree.

SECRIST, Clarence P., a worthy representative of the younger element of wide-awake and progressive agriculturists of Fulton County, Ill., is successfully engaged in farming in Fairview Township, that county, where he is looked upon as possessing the qualities assuring a prosperous career. Mr. Secrist is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where his birth took place in Franklin County in 1875. He is a son of Abraham and Susan E. (Zimmerman) Secrist, both of whom were Pennsylvanians by nativity. Abraham Secrist was a well known and substantial farmer and a man of high standing and excellent reputation in his locality.

In early youth Charles P. Secrist obtained a good mental training in the public schools in his native State, and remained under the paternal roof until some time after he reached his majority. When he was twenty-three years old (in 1898) he located in Fairview Township, Fulton County, where he was employed in farm work until 1903. In that year he commenced farming on his own responsibility on eighty acres of land owned by a Mr. Wilson. A year later (1904) he began the cultivation of 160 acres known as the James Dykeman farm, situated on Section 18, Fairview Township. On this place he has since kept up the improvements, conducting general farming and stock-raising, and making a specialty of Polled-Angus cattle.

In 1902 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage in Pennsylvania with Mary Zim-

merman, a native of that State. Mr. Secrist is an energetic and persevering farmer and his labors have been productive of good results.

SHAFER, Charles.—One of the well known agriculturists in Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., is Charles Shafer, whose farm is conveniently located on Rural Route No. 3, not far from the town of Avon, which is his postoffice and market town. He was born in this township February 28, 1869, the son of George and Elizabeth (Locke) Shafer, the father born in Ohio in 1841 and the mother in the same State in 1843. Following in the footsteps of his predecessors, George Shafer chose farming as his life work, carrying on this occupation first in his native State, but during his young manhood, in 1867, he came to Illinois and purchased a farm in Union Township, Fulton County. Here, in addition to raising the various kinds of grain common to the farms of the Middle West, he raised stock extensively, making a success of both branches of business.

The early career of Charles Shafer was not unlike that of other youths of his neighborhood, and after gleaning such education as the schools of his home district afforded, he turned his attention to assisting his father on the home farm. When the time came for him to strike out on his own account he chose the peaceful life of the farmer, and has since had no reason to regret the choice that he then made. Besides carrying on general farming, he owns a threshing equipment which he uses during the threshing season among the farmers of his vicinity, this alone proving a source of large profit.

In Salisbury, Sangamon County, Ill., Charles Shafer formed domestic ties with Mary L. Fields, the marriage ceremony being performed March 22, 1906. Like her husband, Mrs. Shafer is a native of Illinois, her birth occurring in Union Township, Fulton County, March 27, 1871. The farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Shafer make their home comprises 123 acres of excellent land, which was given to Mrs. Shafer by her father. In their religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are Methodists and attend the church of that denomination at Avon. Politically Mr. Shafer is a believer in Republican principles, and his vote and influence are always given in behalf of that party.

SHAUGHNESSY, David Joseph.—The blacksmith who has wandered so long through song and story, the man of hard muscles, strong physique, genial manner, ready wit and innumerable companionable qualities, seems to have a living counterpart in David Joseph Shaughnessy, owner and proprietor of the only blacksmithing establishment in the town of Avon. Increasing prosperity and popularity have hovered around this shop ever since the owner sent out the first merry clang of the anvil in 1877, and no one has come permanently to rival his honors as one of the best general blacksmiths and wagon-makers in Fulton County.

Though born in Canada, October 10, 1855, Mr. Shaughnessy is of Irish parentage, both his father, John, and his mother, Bridget (McMahon) Shaughnessy, having been born in County Mayo, Ireland, the former in 1831 and the latter in 1837. John Shaughnessy learned the trade of gardener and florist in his youth, and soon after migrating to Canada in 1852 married and established himself as a gardener and florist, which occupation filled his entire active life. David Joseph remained at home until his fifteenth year, in the meantime acquiring a fair common school education and a general knowledge of gardening. His tendencies were mechanical, however, and he therefore served an apprenticeship to a blacksmith during 1871-72, and in 1875 removed to Michigan, two years later arriving in Avon, Ill.

December 25, 1878, Mr. Shaughnessy was married to Elizabeth Dillon, who was born in Avon August 5, 1862. In his adopted country he has espoused the cause of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious belief a Roman Catholic. Mr. Shaughnessy has acquired a competence through his labor, and, what is better still, has won the lasting regard of hosts of friends and the confidence of the entire community. His patrons come from many miles in the country, and for many of them he has been doing work for more than a score of years. His life is a lesson of industry, frugality, honesty and good humor.

SHAW, Henry, a prosperous, enterprising and prominent farmer, who has pursued his vocation for many years on an extensive scale in Section 1, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born just south of Bryant, Ill., February 11, 1848, a son of Robert and Catherine (Bordner) Shaw, the latter being the eldest daughter of Peter Bordner. Robert Shaw, who was born January 12, 1812, was among the first settlers of Fulton County, arriving from Ohio and settling in Liverpool Township. He died February 28, 1888, and his wife died in 1893. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Alexander, a farmer in Liverpool Township; Elizabeth, who died at the age of four years; Sarah, who was the wife of Abraham Weaver, a resident of Slabtown, Ill., and died in 1878; Peter, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Emeline, wife of James Walker, of Bryant, Ill.; Mary A., wife of a Mr. Schoenover, a farmer, near Cuba, Ill.; Isaac, of Downing, Mo.; Henry; Jasper, of Sullivan, Ill.; Rebecca, wife of John Barker, of Downing, Mo.; John, of the same place; Amanda, wife of Fred Rowe, also of Downing, Mo.; and James, of Nebraska.

About the year 1868 Robert Shaw sold a 333-acre farm in Fulton County and moved to Downing County, Mo., where he bought land. At the time of his death, in 1888, he owned 930 acres in that county, which was under

good cultivation, besides 320 acres in Liverpool Township.

The subject of this biographical record was reared to farm life. He received his mental training in the district schools, sitting as a pupil on the old slab benches. As soon as he was old enough he devoted his attention to farming, which has been the occupation of his entire life. His first purchase of land was 240 acres in Section 6, Liverpool Township, and he is now the owner of 440 acres. Every improvement on this land has been made by him. In the fifty-eight years of his residence in Fulton County he has never been absent from it but once, and during the whole period of his mature life he has been actively identified with the development and best interests of the county. Mr. Shaw devotes considerable attention to the breeding of Percheron horses, of which he now has about forty head on the farm. He also raises Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is an intelligent, systematic and enterprising farmer, and the results attained justify his methods, and attest the success of his operations.

On February 4, 1871, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Sarah Pollitt, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Easters) Pollitt, who was born September 28, 1852. This union has resulted in six children, as follows: One who died in infancy; Minnie, born March 9, 1874, wife of John Beebe, a farmer in Banner Township, Fulton County; Rufus, born September 8, 1881, married Eva Raker and now a farmer in Liverpool Township; Ora, born December 26, 1883, who died at the age of three years; Blanche, born November 26, 1887, who attends to the domestic affairs of the household, the mother having died in 1895; and Bernice, born October 14, 1895.

In politics Mr. Shaw is an adherent of the Democratic party and has served the township as School Director. He is a vigorous advocate of the interests of the school system, as well as an earnest and influential supporter of all institutions and enterprises that promote the public welfare.

SHAW, Hiram R., one of the oldest and most popular hotel clerks in the State of Illinois, now discharging the duties pertaining to such a position in the New Churchill House, at Canton, was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pa., on February 13, 1845, a son of Robert and Martha Shaw, natives of Pennsylvania. Both of his parents were members of prominent families in the localities where they were respectively reared, Judge McCalmont, a jurist of high repute, being a relative of his father, who was also a nephew of the gallant soldier, Colonel William Shaw. On the maternal side, he is allied by kinship with the Blairs and Montgomerys, noted in early times. Robert Shaw, who was a farmer by occupation, and a man of excellent character and blameless life,

died in 1852, his wife passing away in 1881. They were the parents of three boys, of whom one is living. In the days of his boyhood Hiram R. Shaw attended the common schools, having been brought to Illinois in 1853, and as he grew older, commenced working on a farm, continuing in this employment several years. Since then he has had an extended experience in hotel work in various localities. His first position as clerk in a hotel was in Canton, where he secured employment in 1867. For a time he held a similar position in Bloomington, Ill., and subsequently in Beardstown. Finally, he again settled in Canton, becoming connected with the Churchill House, where he has since remained. He is the owner of about thirty acres of fine land just outside the corporate limits of Canton, on Rural Free Delivery Route No. 5, where his family residence is located.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage at Canton with Frances L. Wilson, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Samuel T. Wilson, a native of Ohio. One child, Raymond R., is the issue of this union, whose birth occurred October 24, 1888.

In political action Mr. Shaw has always followed the fortunes of the Democratic party, and although not mingling in the activities of party campaigns, takes a keen and discriminating interest in civic policies. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has long been a consistent member. He has a comfortable and convenient rural home, where the friends of the family are always assured of a hearty welcome. Mr. Shaw is a veteran in the task of suitably receiving and accommodating the traveling public. He has come in contact with many distinguished men during his hotel experience, and has a wide and pleasant acquaintance extending through all sections of the country.

SHAW, William H., the popular and efficient Postmaster of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 23, 1848, and received his early school training in London, Ontario, Canada. He is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Lester) Shaw, natives of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. Thurles was also the birthplace of his paternal grandmother, Margaret (Langley) Shaw, her husband, Thomas Shaw, having been born in County Kilkenny. The great-grandparents on the father's side were also Irish. Ireland likewise was the native country of all the maternal ancestors, as far as known. Joshua and Hannah (Sloan) Lester, the grandparents, were born, respectively, in Ardrestown, Thurles, and Kilmarekthomas, County Waterford, while his great-grandparents, Richard and Eliza (Prior) Lester, were natives, respectively, of Ardrestown, Thurles and Oressogue.

The subject of this sketch came to Canton from London, Canada, August 11, 1873, and from that date until May 31, 1877, was superintendent of Humphrey, Bell & Co.'s packing

house. From January 1, 1877, to March 1, 1881, he was associated with Samuel Burrell in the management of the Churchill House. At the latter date Mr. Shaw purchased Mr. Burrell's interest and was its proprietor until May 7, 1904. In 1878 Mr. Shaw built and operated the first telephone line in Canton, connecting Parlin & Orendorff's office and the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads with the Churchill House. At that time the telephone was owned by the Gold Stock Company. In 1881 Mr. Shaw built the Canton Telephone Exchange and the toll-line to Lewistown, Bushnell, Elmwood and Breeds, connecting with the Peoria toll line. The Canton Exchange and toll lines were controlled by the Central Union Telephone Company.

Commencing in 1883 Mr. Shaw was Chief of the Canton Fire Department for twelve years. After the fire which consumed the Ellsworth Block in Canton the City Fire Department was in a very bad condition, but with the co-operation of citizens and the Fire Company Mr. Shaw brought it into a condition of efficiency second to none in the State.

On June 6, 1877, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Emma A. Burrell, who was born in Wolcott, N. Y., and received her youthful mental training in Canton. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Tyler B., William H., Jr., Charles L. and Benjamin B.

Politically Mr. Shaw is a Republican. In 1882 and 1883 he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward of Canton, and in 1885 was elected Assistant Supervisor, serving a full term. He has been appointed four times Postmaster of Canton, serving his first term by appointment of President Harrison, and being reappointed successively by President McKinley and by President Roosevelt, and is now serving his fourth term by a second reappointment by President Roosevelt.

In fraternal circles Mr. Shaw is identified with the A. O. U. & W. W., K. of P. and B. P. O. E. For the past twenty-five years probably no man has figured more conspicuously in all that pertains to the development and prosperity of Canton than William H. Shaw.

SHAWGO, Lester, a retired farmer, now living in the village of Summum, Fulton County, Ill., and one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of that vicinity, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born June 7, 1832. His father was Rev. George Shawgo, but of his mother's maiden name or antecedents he has no knowledge, nor has he any recollection of her, she having passed away when he was about two years old, leaving him without the maternal care so essential and important to one of that tender age. His father's second wife was Julia Evans, and eight children were the offspring of that union, of whom seven are still living. Both parents of this

family are deceased. They removed successively from New York State to Pennsylvania, later to Ohio, and in 1854 to Illinois, being twenty-one days in making the last named journey. On arriving at their destination the father bought land in the vicinity of Summum, where he carried on farming operations during the remainder of his life. The region where he settled was then mainly in an uncultivated condition, and many indications of its primitive wildness were to be seen in all directions. He was a minister of the Baptist Church and in connection with his farming preached for thirty-five years.

Lester Shawgo spent his early manhood in the manner common to farmers' sons in a new country. He remained at home and applied himself industriously to the task of getting the best results from the freshly tilled land, cradling wheat and plowing corn with a double-shovel plow. The settlement was thinly peopled, and but two dwellings then stood on the site of the now prosperous village of Summum, which then bore the name of Schencktown. Mr. Shawgo has done his full share in pushing forward the many improvements that have marked the development of his locality since 1852. For thirty years of this period he followed threshing as a means of livelihood, during twenty-six years of the time using the old horse-power thresher and afterwards running a steam threshing machine. In 1901 he retired from active pursuits and purchased the pleasant and comfortable residence which he now occupies in Summum.

Mr. Shawgo has been thrice married. His first wife was Marinda Beatty, by whom he had six children, of whom all but two are deceased. Those surviving are: William, who is engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Dunlap, Kans., and Lewis, who follows the same occupation in Pleasant Township, Fulton County. The remains of their mother rest in the Hart Cemetery, near Ipava, Ill., east of which place the family were living at the time of her death. The second wife of Mr. Shawgo was Elizabeth Smith, and one child resulted from their union, namely: Mary Eva, deceased, wife of Louis Vaughn, a farmer residing in Pleasant Township. Mrs. Elizabeth Shawgo died July 6, 1870. Mr. Shawgo's last marriage, January 7, 1873, was with Emeline Crick, their offspring being five children, two of whom are deceased. The survivors of this union are: Annie, who married Harvey Lehman, a farmer in Vermont Township, Fulton County; Peter Ellsworth, who is engaged in farming in Pleasant Township, and Cora May, who is with her parents.

In politics Mr. Shawgo has always followed the fortunes of the Democratic party. His religious connection is with the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for more than twenty-five years. Mrs. Shawgo is a devoted member of the German Baptist Brethren Church. Both

husband and wife are greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

SHELBY, Joseph A., one of the oldest and worthiest of the many prominent farmers on Section 11, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Waterford Township, this county, December 28, 1843, and is a son of Noah and Maria (Nevitt) Shelby, natives of Ohio, where they were married. In 1836 they settled in Fulton County, locating in Waterford Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The mother died in 1844 and the father in 1851. They were devout and earnest Christians, and were constant in their Master's service. They were the parents of the following children: James, Adam, Mary, Susan and William, all deceased; Rebecca, wife of Robert Prichard, a farmer in Lewistown Township, Fulton County; Nancy, wife of Elijah Willcoxen, of Liverpool Township, Fulton County; Asa, who enlisted in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil War, and died in the service, and John, a resident of Brownsville, Minn., at the outbreak of the Civil War (as at present), who enlisted in a Minnesota regiment. Mr. Shelby married for his second wife Mrs. Ellen Kidd, by whom he had one child, George, now deceased.

Joseph A. Shelby was but eight years old when he was bereft of the tender care of a fond mother. After the death of his father he went to the home of his brother, who was then living in Brownsville, Minn., and there remained until 1859. His sister, Mrs. Prichard, together with her husband, visited this brother and Joseph returned with them to Fulton County and became a member of their household, where he remained until April, 1865. At that period he began working by the month, and by dint of industry and perseverance, forged his way to success. After a while he bought a forty-acre tract of land, which he cleared and developed into a good farm. This he sold and purchased a farm of 180 acres on Section 16, Liverpool Township, where he lived until his removal to Maples Mills, dividing this farm with his children. Remaining there until February 28, 1905, he then moved to his present farm on Section 11, Liverpool Township, where he owns eighty acres. Since early manhood he has been identified with the best interests of Fulton County and has always enjoyed the sincere respect and warm esteem of his fellow citizens.

On April 13, 1865, Mr. Shelby was united in marriage with Mahala Clark, a daughter of Zebadiah and Millie (Allsburg) Clark, natives of Ohio. This union resulted in five children, namely: Marion F., a farmer in Liverpool Township, born March 2, 1866, who married Gertrude Preston; Robert W., also a farmer, of the same township, born June 15, 1870, who married Ida Stevens; Mary, born October 22, 1875, wife of Edward Arnett, who lives three miles east of Canton; Maude, born October 1,



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1878, who died March 28, 1880, and Sophronia, born January 10, 1881, who is the wife of Perry Arnett. The last named reside in Liverpool Township and have two children—Chester and Ralph. Of the thirteen grandchildren which have been born ten are living.

By the help of his devoted wife, whom he married while he was still working by the month, all the subsequent success of Joseph A. Shelby was made possible. Their labors were always in unison, and they were ever in hearty and fond accord. Many happy years were passed in their home, but their pleasures were not unmingled with pain. Hardships and privations often confronted them, and many were the trials and difficulties which they were compelled to undergo incident to the surroundings and conditions of that early period. While living on the farm on Section 16, the health of Mrs. Shelby began to fail. No improvement was manifest after the removal to Maples Mills, and eight days after they occupied their new home on Section 11, Liverpool Township, she succumbed to death. She had seen the orchards and gardens planted by the early settlers wither and die under the blighting frosts and in like manner she fell a victim to the ravages of disease. She was a noble woman and a devoted wife, and the memory of her gentle words and kindly deeds will be enshrined in the stricken heart of her bereaved husband until he shall rejoin her in the realms beyond. He still clings to the home where the ties of long-continued affection were severed, and endeavors, as best he may, to bear with equanimity the burdens of life, its chief pleasure having vanished. For many years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united at the age of eleven years.

SHEPLEY, A. Clifton.—No history of Fulton County would be complete without the name of A. C. Shepley, a resident of Canton, Ill., where he is engaged in the insurance and loan business. The earliest member of the family of whom we have any authentic knowledge was the paternal grandfather, Wilder Shepley, who descended from a long line of Scotch ancestors, through whom the family name was established in Massachusetts. Among the children comprising his family was Oliver Shepley, who was born in Groton, Mass., in 1786. Reared and educated in the midst of the pioneer conditions that existed there at that time, he grew to stalwart manhood, and in 1832, when about thirty-six years of age, ventured out into what was then considered the Far West, coming to Fulton County, Ill. So well pleased was he with the outlook that he purchased a farm on Section 32, on which he continued to follow farming throughout his active years, although this did not absorb his entire thought or ability. On the other hand, he took a prominent part in the political life of his community, and for two terms represented his constituents in the State Legislature. During his younger

years he had qualified himself to follow the medical profession, having acquired his education along this line in Paris, France, and for several years practiced his profession in Florida, but after locating in Illinois he did not resume this line of work, finding sufficient occupation in the care of his farm and in filling the offices of trust and responsibility imposed upon him by his fellow citizens. During the early days he was Government Indian Agent for the western part of the State. In the meantime he accumulated large holdings of real estate, and at one time supported a deer park of about twelve acres, not infrequently having as many as thirty-two deer in his park. As will be seen from the foregoing Mr. Shepley was a prominent figure in the business and political life of his community, and it goes without saying, that his friends and acquaintances were numerous. His home was more like a hotel than a private residence, saving one difference; everything was free and entirely at the disposal of those he loved to entertain.

Mr. Shepley classed among his personal friends many men of world-wide fame, among them George Peabody, of London, England, for whom he acted as financial agent, a man of strong convictions and firm in what he was convinced was right. During his service in the Legislature he crossed swords, so to speak, with Abraham Lincoln, who, while serving in the same session, was his opponent in politics, and the two had many an argument. Though Mr. Shepley was a firm believer in the Bible and its teachings, he never united with any church. This holding out on his part was looked upon as little short of heresy by a Baptist minister who undertook to change his views by means of an early interview. When the minister called he was invited to take a social glass, which in those days was considered customary. During this visit he noticed a keg of whisky in the cabin and in a short time he returned with a bottle of honey, which he wished trade for an equal measure of the whisky. At an earlier period, during the War of 1812, Mr. Shepley was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, where he served as surgeon with rank of Major, and he also participated in the Seminole War.

Oliver Shepley was first married to Atlanta Phelps, by whom he had one son, Washington Shepley. Some time after the death of his first wife, in 1832, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Lydia Lawrence, who was born in Hollis, Mass., March 28, 1803, and who, by her first marriage, had one child, Amos Lawrence by name. Three children were born of her marriage with Mr. Shepley, as follows: Andrew J., the father of the subject of this sketch; Thomas J., who married Mary Van Arsdale, of Fairview, Ill., and who died July 28, 1878, leaving two children, Oliver and Grace; and Lydia M., who became the wife of Eli Paul and died in 1874.

Andrew J. Shepley was born in Groton, Mass., where he was reared until his parents moved to the frontier of Illinois in 1837. He formed domestic ties by his marriage with Jane W. Van Arsdale, a native of the latter State, her birth occurring at Fairview, Fulton County. Among the children born to Andrew J. and Jane W. (Van Arsdale) Shepley was A. Clifton Shepley, whose birth occurred in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, Ill., June 2, 1877. After attending the common schools in the vicinity of his home he entered the high school at Canton, and still later attended a commercial college. The close of his school life was simultaneous with the beginning of his business career, and he is now engaged in the insurance and loan business in Canton, Ill., where he is known and respected for his upright methods as a business man. His marriage in 1897 united him with Stella M. Hetrick, of Red Oak, Iowa, who was born in Canton, Ill., and there received her education.

SHEPLEY, Andrew J.—The real-estate and loan business established by Andrew J. Shepley in 1884, and of which his son, A. Clifton Shepley, is now a partner, has gone hand in hand with the development of Canton for more than two decades, and undoubtedly has contributed largely toward the advantageous disposal of property and the honorable and satisfactory placing of loans, as any concern of the kind in Fulton County. Mr. Shepley is one of Canton's foremost and most substantial citizens, and while his name necessarily is associated with one of the early and influential families of the county, his success is self-made, and in its scope and usefulness directs attention to qualities of perseverance, business integrity and ability and high regard for the welfare of the community. He was born in Groton, Middlesex County, Mass., January 19, 1833, a son of Oliver and Lydia (Lawrence) Shepley, and grandson of Wilder and Lucinda Shepley.

Oliver Shepley, than whom no more forceful personality invaded the pioneer days of Fulton County, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1786, and without any special advantages or inducements developed into a man who believed in doing things. With him to plan was to act. Set down in any locality, he was bound to attract its opportunities and invest them with the iron and vigor of his mind and will. He was a Cromwellian sort of man, hating a lie and recognizing no compromise with truth. These qualities were filtered through a long line of Scotch ancestry and lost none of their force in his parents, who came from Scotland and settled in Middlesex County.

Mr. Shepley chose the profession of medicine as an outlet for his early ambition, qualifying therefor in Paris, France. Returning to his native land, he settled in Florida, and while actively engaging in the practice of medicine, took part also in many undertakings which enlivened and molded the history of that time.

In the War of 1812 he was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and gained the rank of Sergeant, and he also participated in the Seminole War of 1818-19. Outgrowing his environment in the South and craving that stimulus which comes of extremes of climate, he came to Illinois in 1832 and after a year in Wilmington, bought land on Section 32, just west of Canton. The destiny and duty of the pioneer accorded well with his stern and unyielding, but yet likable nature, and he further was aided by greater means than were the greater portion of the arrivals in these wilds. As land was cheap and agriculture the greatest inducement offered the settlers, he abandoned his profession and set about improving his land, investing heavily in additional property until he owned vast tracts throughout this section. His personality and home became potent factors in the community. He had the Scotchman's idea of hospitality, and never was it more lavishly or unstintingly dispensed. As the years wore away and he added to his social and business friends many prominent politicians of the State, his house took on the aspect of an inn, with the difference that entertainment was free, and good will abundant and unchanging. At one time Mr. Shepley maintained and took great pride in a twelve-acre deer park, which proved a great curiosity, and attracted people from far and near. The deer in the park varied in number, but often there were at least thirty-two of these beautiful and graceful animals.

While the community as a whole welcomed Mr. Shepley, he was not regarded as a desirable or orthodox religious acquisition. While a firm believer in the Bible and observing its most important tenets in his daily life, he steadfastly refused to identify himself with any church or denomination. Evidently his views on the subject had preceded him, for the year of his arrival the Baptist minister of the neighborhood gave vent to bitter denunciation of what he was pleased to call the — Yankee, and deeply regretted his presence in their midst. However, the minister was not above the weakness of curiosity, and in time called at the Shepley home that he might study his particular aversion at close range and gauge the length of the Yankee horns. As was customary, he was invited to take a "nip," and in so doing his attention was called to a keg of whisky in the cabin. A few days later a slight change of heart was indicated by his appearance with a bottle of honey to exchange for a bottle of whisky, in the cheering company of which his resentment is supposed to have undergone still further modification.

Mr. Shepley was first and always a Democrat, and he espoused the cause with the same vehemence and rugged sincerity that he applied to all of his interests. Twice was he elected to the Legislature, and on one occasion served with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he more than once crossed political swords. His co-workers included many of the most promi-

nent Democrats in the State, and scarcely any undertaking of his party but met with his hearty co-operation and support. For years he was Indian Agent at Quincy, Ill., and he also was agent for George Peabody, of London, England, of international fame.

Mr. Shepley's first wife was formerly Atlanta Phelps, and of the union there was a son, Washington. In 1832 he married Mrs. Lydia Lawrence, who was born in Hollis, Mass., March 28, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Shepley were the parents of three children: Andrew J., Thomas J. and Lydia. Thomas J. married Mary Van Arsdale, of Fairview, Ill., who died July 28, 1878, leaving two children—Oliver and Grace. Lydia M. Shepley married Eli Paul, who died in 1874. As a former marriage Mrs. Shepley had a son, Amos Lawrence. The life of Oliver Shepley passed with settings of increased prosperity, and he died in 1863, leaving the richer heritage of an honorable name and an inspiring example of rich and noble manhood.

Andrew J. Shepley was a small child when his father came to Illinois, and his educational facilities were necessarily more limited than those which the older man had enjoyed in the conservative and more settled East. He gained strength of body in the harvest field and a clear mind from association with the elements of peace which comprise the every-day life of country dwellers. In 1864 he married Jane W. Van Arsdale, who was born in Fairview, Ill., in 1841, the second daughter of Peter B. and Christina Van Arsdale, Illinois pioneers of the early 'thirties. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Shepley include three children: Mrs. Alice A. Abbott, Mrs. Adele Plattenburg and Andrew Clifton. Soon after his marriage Mr. Shepley succeeded to the management of the old homestead, and remained thereon until locating in Canton in 1884. He is a Democrat in politics and although he has passed seventy-two mile-posts of existence, he retains the vigor and unimpaired faculties of one many years his junior. He is respected for his many admirable traits of character, for his geniality and approachableness, and for the tendency to progress and advancement, which has characterized his active life.

A. Clifton Shepley, only son of Andrew J. Shepley, was born on a farm in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, Ill., June 26, 1877, and was educated in the Canton public schools and Commercial College. Mr. Shepley found an opportunity waiting for him in his father's loan and insurance business, and that he now is a partner in the concern augurs the possession of worth-while and reliable business qualities. Mr. Shepley is a Democrat in politics, but as yet has rendered no special aid to the local undertakings of his party. In 1897 he was united in marriage to Stella M. Hetrick, a native of Red Oak, Iowa, and formerly a student in the public schools of Canton.

SHIELDS, Perry O., who is successfully pursuing the vocation of a farmer and stock-

raiser in Fulton County, Ill., is located on Section 35, Lewistown Township, where he cultivates 110 acres of exceptionally productive land. He is a son of Andrew J. and Jane (Willcoxen) Shields, natives of Fulton County. Andrew J. Shields is engaged in farming in Buckheart Township, Fulton County. His wife died in 1870. Two children—May, deceased, and Perry O.—resulted from their union. The former was the life of Street Harden, of Los Angeles, Cal. The father of Perry O. Shields subsequently wedded Nettie Ford, a native of Kentucky, and by this union had two children, namely: Della, wife of William Snider, living in Buckheart Township, and Ina, wife of Charles Snider, of Dunfermline.

The subject of this sketch was brought up to farm life. He received his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood and has lived in the same vicinity ever since. Including the 110 acres on Section 35 which he owns, he operated in 1905 310 acres of land. Besides general farming he keeps a superior grade of stock—horses, cattle and hogs—preferring the black and Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is classed among the most thorough and successful farmers in Fulton County. Mr. Shields has witnessed and taken part in many changes in that region since his boyhood years.

On February 13, 1885, Mr. Shields was united in marriage with Madeline Bordner, born March 6, 1868, a daughter of Moses and Elvira (Ewers) Bordner. Her father was an honored pioneer settler of Fulton County, a memoir of whose life constitutes an interesting chapter of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Shields became the parents of five children, namely: Bessie, who was born September 15, 1887, and died August 23, 1899; Ira, born February 28, 1889, and died December 2, 1890; Frank H., born October 12, 1892; Henry D., born April 29, 1895, and Edith L., born December 10, 1899.

In politics Mr. Shields is an adherent of the Democratic party, but is liberal in his political views. He has creditably filled the office of Road Commissioner of his township. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. As a farmer and as a man and citizen he is ranked among the representative characters in the community of which he is a member.

SHIELDS, William, who in duration of residence is one of the oldest farmers of Fulton County, as well as one of the most successful and substantial, is located on Section 10, Liverpool Township. He was born near Canton, this county, November 26, 1836, and is a son of Andrew J. and Margaret (Red) Shields. Robert Shields, the father of Andrew, was a native of Tennessee, migrating from that State to Indiana and thence to Fulton County, Ill., where he settled near Canton. There he was successfully engaged in farming for many years and finally became a resident of Canton itself, where he died. His first wife, Naomi Little, who accompanied him from Indiana, died at a very early period on the farm on which he

originally settled. His second wife was Mrs. Brown, who moved with him into Canton, where she also died.

Andrew J. Shields was a native of Indiana and located in Fulton County at an early period. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, as follows: Martha, widow first of Wesley Pittman and then of Alfred Weaver; William; Mary Ellen, deceased, wife of Humphrey Murphy, of Iowa; Robert, a resident of Cozad, Dawson County, Neb.; Andrew J., who is engaged in farming in Buckheart Township, Fulton County; Naomi, widow of Henry Fisher, of Urbana, Ill., and Margaret, widow of Boone Willcoxen, who resides in Lewistown, Fulton County. The mother of this family died October 10, 1896, the father having passed away just after the cholera epidemic of 1849.

William Shields was but a lad when the death of his father occurred, and has but a faint remembrance of him. The former has been a resident of Fulton County for sixty-eight years, with the exception of three years spent in McDonough County, Ill., and has always been engaged in farming. He is the owner of 200 acres of highly cultivated land and his farming operations have always been attended by the best results. He has borne the reputation of being one of the most thorough farmers in his township.

On May 14, 1861, Mr. Shields was united in marriage with Nancy Willcoxen, a daughter of Elijah C. Willcoxen, son of Captain Elijah Willcoxen, a memoir of whose life is contained in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Shields became the parents of the following children: Prudence L., born September 5, 1862, who was the wife of George Coleman, and died September 6, 1887; Andrew L., who was born August 22, 1863, and died March 14, 1864; Elijah C., a farmer in Liverpool Township, who married Minnie Black, and has two children—Earl and John; Annie, born July 6, 1866, who married Wiley Ray, and is the mother of Ethel, Wiley A., George, Clifford, Hazel M., Sylvia, Jessie E. Clugston and an infant; George L., who is a member of the parental household, and Charles G., born October 24, 1880, a farmer in Liverpool Township, who married Mary Preston, and has two children—Herman and Ross.

In politics Mr. Shields is a supporter of the Democratic party. He takes an earnest interest in public affairs. Although he never aspired to office, he has creditably discharged the duties of School Director and has been a steadfast advocate of the interests of the public school system. He has done his full share in promoting the material prosperity of his township and county, is a man of most upright character and correct life, never having used tobacco or liquor in any shape, and in the community where he has lived so long, is greatly respected and regarded as one of its most useful and exemplary members.

SHIERY, Henry, Cashier of the State Bank of Cuba, in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was

born in Pennsylvania and there received his mental training in the public schools. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cordel) Shiery, also natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch located in Canton, Ill., in 1868, and worked there as a tinner until the fall of the same year, when he settled in Cuba, and, in connection with a Mr. King, as partner, bought the tinshop and hardware business of Robert Berch. This they conducted for seventeen years, after which Mr. Shiery operated the concern alone for five years, retiring from it in 1889 to enter the banking business. The banking house was operated under the firm name of W. W. McCoy & Co. for two and a half years, after which the style was changed to McCoy & Shiery, and still later to H. Shiery & Co., so remaining until July, 1902. At that period it was organized as the State Bank of Cuba, with U. T. Baylor, President; George E. Snyder, Vice-President; Henry Shiery, Cashier; and F. H. Cole, Assistant Cashier. The Directors are Messrs. Baylor, Snyder, Rhodes, Waughtel and Shiery. The bank is incorporated under the laws of Illinois, does a general banking business and is a member of the State Bankers' Association. It has a capital stock of \$25,000, with \$5,000 surplus, and owns the building in which its business is transacted.

In 1854 Mr. Shiery was united in matrimony with Catherine Hess, who was born in Pennsylvania, and four children have been born of this union, namely: Alice and John Henry, deceased; Cora A. (Mrs. Cole); and Bertha. Mr. Shiery has held the office of Township Supervisor and in fraternal circles has been identified with the A. F. & A. M. for thirty-four years. He is considered a sound and conservative financier and enjoys the confidence of the business and farming element of the community.

SHINKEL, George Washington.—Shrewd business ability, special adaptiveness to his calling, appreciation of its many advantages and belief in his own power to succeed placed George Washington Shinkel among the foremost and most substantial promoters of agriculture in Fulton County. From the prairies his unaided industry brought forth ample means, permitting his retirement to Avon in 1893 and his consigning to younger hands the tasks that made up the sum of his existence for twenty-four years. He has a modern and well furnished home on a pleasant street just outside of the corporation, and is regarded as one of the financially strong and morally high retired farmers.

Mr. Shinkel comes of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and he was born on a farm not far from the City of Brotherly Love, March 8, 1845. His parents, John and Mary (Smith) Shinkel, were also natives of the same State, the former born March 17, 1798, and the latter December 6, 1800. They were farmers by occupation and spent their entire lives in the Quaker State. Their children were reared to



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be honest and industrious and received better educations than usually fell to the lot of the average farm-born boys and girls.

George Washington graduated from the country school near his home and also attended the Union Seminary in New Berlin, Pa. Ambitious of more promising surroundings than were to be found in his native State, he came to Illinois at the age of twenty-four, reaching Fulton County April 19, 1869. Soon after he made arrangements to assume the management of the farm upon which so many of the later years of his life were spent, and on January 6, 1876, was united in marriage to Mary E. Walker, who was a native of Fulton County, where her birth occurred January 1, 1855. Four children were born to them, namely: Etta, who died May 3, 1906; Mina, Anna and Nellie. Mrs. Shinkel is a daughter of J. G. and Minerva (Brown) Walker, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Fulton County, Ill. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary E., William W., Sidney, John C., Frances M., Arvilla Ann, George M., James H. and Eddie, who died in infancy. The parents lived on a farm in Lewistown Township, and in 1869 removed to Union Township, where he continued farming until 1893, when he rented his farm and moved to Avou, where he is still living. The wife and mother passed away March 5, 1894. Mr. Walker has since sold his farm.

Local Republican politics has found a staunch supporter in Mr. Shinkel for many years, and for nine years he has served as Township Assessor and ten years as a member of the School Board. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. He is known throughout the county as a dependable and upright man, one who regards his word as he would his bond, and who has ever maintained the highest methods of farming, and the noblest ideals of home and community life.

SHIPP, Dudley M.—One of the most impressive instances of the power of innate energy, self-reliance, indomitable resolution and incessant perseverance in molding an unaided career is manifest in the life of Dudley M. Shipp, who is one of the most influential and extensive farmers in Fulton County, Ill., as well as one of its most prominent and useful citizens. Mr. Shipp was born in Taylor County, Ky., October 11, 1832, a son of Walker and Rebecca (Mardis) Shipp and a grandson of John Shipp, who was originally from Virginia. The father, who was by occupation a farmer, was born in Virginia. Thence the family moved to Taylor County, Ky., settling afterwards in Hart County. Grandfather John Shipp was one of the earliest settlers of Taylor County, much of the wild game still remaining there on his advent. He built a wolf den and among his first catches was a huge black bear. When hunting he often came across panthers and but for his

skill as a marksman would have been in great danger.

In 1855 Dudley M. Shipp left the old home in a wagon and journeyed to Menard County, Ill., remaining there until 1859. In September of that year he went to Havana, hauling his possessions in a wagon, and was employed on a farm in Isabel Township, Fulton County, at \$20 per month, without board. Thus he worked for about a year for James Harpham. Having become the owner of some stock at the end of four years, he bought 164 acres of wild land on Section 24, Isabel Township, and built a two-room hewn-log cabin, sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, which still stands as a reminder of the early days of his experience in Isabel Township. In January, 1865, he moved into his new home and there lived until 1873, when he bought his present farm on Section 27, Isabel Township. In the fall of 1864 his parents located in Fulton County, where his father died in 1866. They had eight children besides Dudley, namely: John, who died at the age of sixteen years; Francis M., who died at the age of twenty-one years; James M., who was a Union soldier in the same regiment with John, and died in the hospital after the battle of Shiloh, in 1862; Sally A., widow of John Seay, a resident of Havana, Ill.; Malinda, who died at the age of eighteen years; Ellen, wife of Joseph Jackson, of Miami, I. T., and Harriet, deceased, wife of Thomas Seay, also deceased, who left two children—James and Bert. After the death of her husband the mother made her home with Joseph Jackson, her son-in-law, in Indian Territory, and there died in 1893.

When Dudley M. Shipp arrived in Isabel Township he had two dollars and fifty cents in his pocket and was five hundred dollars in debt. After working by the month for one year he put in a crop of corn the following season and sold the product for \$135. He then resumed his monthly work and the third year hired two men and put in seventy-five acres of corn. The Civil War breaking out, his men enlisted and left him alone. As he could obtain no other help, he began to plow his corn and did all his work, toiling from early until late, and plowing the balance of fifty acres in the time required by two men to plow seventy-five acres, accomplishing this work with only one horse. His first start in the stock business was the purchase of three small steer calves, for which he paid \$12, realizing from them \$40 each on eighteen months' feed. He now has a superior grade of all kinds of stock. Through this sort of energy, thrift and perseverance he became one of the most successful farmers in Fulton County. To his first purchase of 164 acres, for which he paid \$700, he added at intervals until he is now the owner of 827 acres of land, of which 686 are in Isabel Township and 141 in Lewistown and Bernadotte Townships. He has always been one of the hardest of workers and to his untiring industry, together with economy, frugality and fair dealing, is attributable his

great success. Born in a slave State, he was always opposed to the institution and left Kentucky on account of it.

Dudley M. Shipp was first married December 15, 1851, wedding Mary A. Seay, a daughter of John Seay. Mrs. Shipp was the daughter of John Seay and Phoebe Ann (Littlejohn) Seay, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Her father was a farmer. The mother came to Fulton County when she was fourteen years of age and the father when he was twenty, and there they met and were married. The result of this union was eleven children, all of whom are living. The mother is also now living in Bernadotte Township, where Mrs. Shipp and all the children were born in a log house, which is still standing. Her father bought 143 1-3 acres of timber and cleared the land, while her mother spun flax and sheared the sheep, and thereby provided clothing for the entire family. The mother is a devoted member of the Free Methodist Church. The father was a most exemplary man and chiefly affiliated with the Dunkard denomination. He was an exceptionally kind and loving father and husband and when he was suddenly called away his loss was not only deeply felt by his immediate family, but by friends and neighbors throughout that part of the county. Three children resulted from this union, namely: Charles J., who died in infancy; John H., of Oklahoma, and George, who also died in infancy. The mother of this family died March 22, 1882. On October 21, 1882, Mr. Shipp was united in marriage with Sadie E. Landis, and their union has been the source of four children, as follows: Dudley L., who died May 8, 1906, at the age of twenty-one years; Bruce, Flossie and Earl.

In politics Mr. Shipp has been a firm and active supporter of the Republican party from an early period, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was an ardent admirer of that great man and his cup of joy was filled when he read the Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. Shipp has served in various local offices with signal credit to himself, having acted as School Trustee for twenty-five years. He has taken a deep interest in the school system, realizing its prime importance the more on account of the meagerness of his own educational advantages in youth. He has cheerfully and liberally aided in all movements to promote the cause of education and pays taxes for its support in six school districts in Fulton County. In his religious faith Mr. Shipp is a Baptist, his wife being a member of the Free Methodist Church. Taken all in all, Mr. Shipp's career is one of the most remarkable instances in the annals of Fulton County of the rise to prominence and affluence of a man without extraneous aid and solely through his own intrinsic worth.

SHOPE, Simeon P., ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and a former citizen of Lewistown, Fulton County, was born at Akron,

Ohio, December 3, 1836, a son of Simeon P. and Lucinda (Richmond) Shope, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Louisiana. S. P. Shope, Sr., went to Mississippi while a young man, and there married, after which he removed to Akron, Ohio, later residing successively at different places in Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, finally locating at Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., and dying at El Paso, in that county, in 1867. S. P. Shope, Jr., was educated in the public schools and at Eureka College, after which he read law with Judge Norman H. Purple and Elihu N. Powell at Peoria, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, beginning practice at Metamora, but later removing to Lewistown. After serving one term as Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1862, in 1877 he was elected Justice of the Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit to fill the unexpired term of Judge Joseph Sibley, deceased, and two years later being re-elected for a full term. At the close of the latter term in 1885 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, serving a full term of nine years, until 1894, when he retired and has since been practicing his profession in Chicago. Judge Shope was married in 1857 to Sarah M. Jones, a daughter of Wesley and Eliza Jones, of Lewistown, and who died January 4, 1882, leaving two living children. In his political relations Judge Shope has been a Democrat, and besides serving in State and local conventions of his party, was a member of the Democratic National Convention of 1884 at Cincinnati, which nominated Grover Cleveland for his first term as President, and also that which endorsed the nomination of Greeley in 1872. He is a member of several fraternal orders, including the Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen.

SHORT, Amos T., one of the most prominent, enterprising and prosperous citizens of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the real-estate business in that city, was born in Farmington Township, Fulton County, March 23, 1861, a son of Scott and Anna (Thompson) Short, natives of Ireland. On coming to the United States Scott Short, who was a farmer by occupation, first located in Pennsylvania, moving thence to Illinois in 1848, and sojourning for a time in Farmington, Fulton County. He then bought a farm in Salem Township, Knox County, Ill., which he afterwards sold and went to Trivoli, Ill., whence he returned to Farmington. Subsequently he moved to Nebraska, purchasing a farm there. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living.

In boyhood Amos T. Short attended the district schools of Farmington Township and completed his education in the Central Northern College and the State Normal School of Indiana. He then engaged in teaching school, which he continued for ten years in Peoria, Fulton and Schuyler Counties; also taught elo-

cution in Farmington. In 1886, while still engaged in teaching, he invested in the livery business in Farmington in partnership with W. S. Short, in which he is still interested. Retiring from teaching in 1894, he turned his attention to the real-estate business, which he is still prosecuting, his transactions covering farm properties in Knox, Peoria and Fulton Counties, in Illinois, and extending throughout Texas and the Southwest, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Canada. From June, 1906, to November, 1906, he was in partnership in the latter enterprise with G. P. Burrell. Mr. Short is a member of the Business Men's Association of Farmington. The Pike Block in that city was built by him.

In religious belief Mr. Short is a Congregationalist. Politically is a Republican, and is popular in his party, exercising considerable influence in its local councils. In the spring of 1905 he was elected City Clerk of Farmington. In fraternal circles he is identified with the I. O. O. F., in which he has served as Secretary of Memento Lodge for fifteen years. Mr. Short is a man of exceptional mental capacity and of extensive information and is accounted one of the most energetic and progressive among the leading citizens of Farmington.

SHREVES, William T.—One of the first pale faces to invade that domain of the Indian, since christened Young Hickory Township, was Asa Shreves, a cabin dweller who took up Government land and converted the same into a valuable and paying property, and who established a precedent of life and labor since maintained by a large following. Of those bearing the name fifty-three sleep in the shadowy churchyard at London Mills, which town arose upon land homesteaded in the early days by Madison Shreves, brother of Asa, and uncle of William T. Shreves, the latter a harness merchant of London Mills for the past thirteen years.

Samuel Shreves, father of William T., and son of Asa Shreves, was born on the Young Hickory Township farm and married Malvina Roberts, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Shreves succeeded to the old place upon the death of his father, and upon it his son, William T., was born in 1864. The father finally sold the property and allied his fortunes with the young State of Kansas, where he still lives, and where all of his seven children were reared. Of these William T. remained in Kansas until his eighteenth year, when he returned to London Mills, having, in the meantime, learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed in London Mills, Prairie City and Altoona, finally permanently locating in the latter city during the early '90s. Beginning with a small shop he now has a large business, makes and repairs harness and saddles, and carries a full line of buggies, wagons, whips, robes and other horse-faring necessities. From the first he has placed his dependence upon good goods and fair representation, with the

result that he has many permanent patrons among the best people of the town and country.

Mr. Shreves is a wide-awake and progressive man, and has been prominently identified with the political and social life of the town of his adoption. A staunch Democrat, in compliance with his own inclinations and family tradition, he has held various local offices, including that of Township and Village Clerk, which latter position he still holds. He stands high in Masonic circles, and for three terms served as Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 848, of London Mills. He also is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and has passed through all of the chairs of Lodge No. 224. In June, 1897, Mr. Shreves was united in marriage to Viola Sherman, of Kansas, and daughter of William D. Sherman, a farmer of Young Hickory Township. A daughter, Ruth, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shreves. Mr. Shreves is one of the substantial business men and promoters of London Mills, and has won an enviable reputation for integrity, good judgment and public-spiritedness.

SHRYOCK, William M., senior member of the firm of Shryock & O'Brien, proprietors of the large and flourishing monumental works at Canton, Fulton County, Ill., represents a family which for more than seventy-four years has been identified with the industrial and business progress of this section of the State. His grandfather, Milton Shryock, migrated from his native State of Kentucky to Illinois in 1833, and located in Canton as its first blacksmith. During the same year, from the Blue Grass State, came the Carver family, of whom the daughter Rebecca is the member in whom this sketch is mostly concerned. She was a comely girl of eighteen, born near Lexington, Ky., February 6, 1815, and in the year following her arrival in Canton (1834) married the stalwart young blacksmith. From the town, in 1836, the thrifty couple moved to the farm now forming a part of the village of St. David. There Mr. Shryock opened a general store, prospered in business, successfully speculated in lands, and at his death in June, 1891, owned one of the finest farms in the coal region, and other valuable property. He was universally respected, both for his able and honorable business qualifications and his strong and Christian traits as a man. Three generations of the Shryock family have been engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. David, the present firm of Dainty & Pierson continuing the business of the old Shryock store, which has been in operation for more than seventy years. Mrs. Milton Shryock is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, a remarkable illustration of physical and mental preservation.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Shryock, four of whom are deceased, those living being: Mrs. S. C. Wasson, of Canton; John C. Shryock and Mrs. George T. Bay-

lor, of Cuba, and Henry Shryock, of St. David. James P. Shryock, the father of William M., died March 17, 1892, less than a year after the decease of Milton Shryock, to whom he was closely attached, and it is believed that the demise of the elder had much to do with the final decline of the latter.

James Pleasant Shryock was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., on the 18th of August, 1838, and at the time of his death was fifty-three years, six months and twenty-seven days old. On January 2, 1862, he married Miss Sarah W. Weller, and in the following August enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War. After one year's campaigning he was discharged on account of sickness. In January, 1863, he united with the Methodist Protestant Church at old Ebenezer Chapel, under the ministry of Rev. George L. Taylor. After his return from the army he devoted himself for many years to the pursuit of farming, and subsequently opened a store at St. David. Closing this out, he removed to Cuba in 1888, where he bought an interest in the Cuba and Leaman Clay Works. After disposing of this interest he became a partner in the formation of the Cuba Cigar Company and continued as its traveling representative until failing health, about a year before his decease, compelled him to withdraw from active work. His funeral, which took place at Cuba, was under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, as he was for many years an active member of the Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, and of Canton Chapter, R. A. M. His remains were taken to Canton for burial, and the citizens of both places, in every possible way, expressed their deep sorrow over his death and their high appreciation of his fine, substantial and Christian traits of character. The deceased was for many years a very earnest supporter of the Methodist Protestant Church, and was never absent from a business meeting so long as his health would permit. While a resident of Cuba he was a member of the Town Board, gave much attention to public improvements, and showed in his public service, as in all other activities, an unflinching faithfulness and broad common sense. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. James P. Shryock were: Ida May, who married William Shurtleff, connected with Riley & Bailor, general merchants of Cuba; William M., of Canton; Freydess, unmarried; and Mary, who died in infancy.

William M. Shryock was born near St. David, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, on the 16th of May, 1866. After acquiring an education in the common branches he assisted his father on the farm and in the store, and for twelve years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1902 he conducted a hardware and implement business at Cuba, which he conducted until he located in Canton, in July, 1904. He then founded the business mentioned, which has been steadily developed until it is one of the leading industries of the city.

On February 6, 1886, Mr. Shryock was united in marriage with Miss Minnie C. O'Brien, daughter of James and Caroline (Snider) O'Brien, who came to Buckheart Township as early as 1860. Mrs. Shryock's father was born in New York, while her mother is a native of Tennessee. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shryock are as follows: Carrie Glenn, Sarah H., Harry James, Lyle W., Cecil B., Gerald S., Helen and an infant (unnamed). In national politics Mr. Shryock is a Republican, but an independent in local matters. At one time he served as Town Clerk of Buckheart Township, although, as a rule, he has been too busy to "dabble" in politics. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, Canton Lodge No. 295, and was a charter member of Bryant Camp, No. 4436. For about sixteen years he has attended the Christian Church, and is a man of unquestioned personal honor as well as of business ability.

SHULL, John Newton.—The township of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., has no more thoroughgoing, systematic and diligent farmer within its borders than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Shull, whose farm is located on Section 12 of that township, is a native of Virginia, where he was born in Milnesville, Augusta County, August 30, 1864. The birth of his parents, John and Catherine (Goode) Shull, both of whom are deceased, occurred in the same locality. John Shull departed this life on September 22, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years, his wife having passed away in 1896. Mr. Shull's grandfather, John Shull, was of German descent and was a man of prominence in Virginia. Grandfather Goode's family was of German origin. John and Catherine (Goode) Shull were the parents of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Henry, who is at the old homestead; Frances, who is the widow of Frank F. Stoutamyer, and lives in Virginia; Daniel P., whose home is also in Virginia; Mattie, who is the wife of Jacob Plecker, and resides near the old homestead in that State; William, who still remains in the Old Dominion; Jennie, who married Edward Davis, and is at home; John Newton, the subject of this sketch; Howard, who lives in Virginia; Samuel and Minor, who are at the old home.

After receiving his early mental training in the common schools of his native State, John N. Shull first located in Fulton County in 1885. In the fall of 1888 he went back to the scenes of his boyhood, where his experience in farm life had begun. Six months afterwards he returned to Illinois and worked at farming by the month for several years. In 1896 he took charge of the Wertman farm, remaining there until 1900, when he undertook the operation of the old John S. Lee farm, on Section 14, Lewistown Township, where he has been very successful. He cultivates 160 acres and, besides his general farming, is a breeder of fine hogs. His stock always brings the highest price and



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the township figure for it holds good in the Chicago market. Mr. Shull is now engaged in raising full-blooded Percneron and Norman horses and Polled Angus cattle, and all of his stock is of the best grades.

On December 2, 1896, Mr. Shull was united in marriage with Minnie Hess, a native of Fulton County, and a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gustine) Hess, of whom the former is deceased and the latter resides in Lewistown, Fulton County. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Gladys, born June 16, 1900; Carter, born August 25, 1904, and Clare, born December 7, 1906. In politics Mr. Shull is liberal in his views. He is public-spirited and takes a good citizen's interest in the affairs of the township and county, but has persistently declined to accept office. In voting he always applies the test of character. He is recognized as one of the best farmers in the township and has received many awards at different fairs on the quality of his stock exhibits.

SIMMONS, Charles.—The hoisting engineer of the Canton Union Coal Company is a young man of energy and ability whose present responsible position has been gained after unremitting application to the business of mining. Of Thomas Simmons, a member of the firm with which his son is connected, mention is made elsewhere in this work. He is one of the best known coal miners in this section of the State, and enjoys an enviable reputation for probity and sagacity.

The entire life of Charles Simmons was spent in Canton, where he was born in 1875. He was educated in the public schools and entered upon his independent life as an apprentice to a cigar manufacturer, which he successfully followed until 1897, when he became interested in coal mining, advancing rapidly through various stages to the position of hoisting engineer, which he assumed in April, 1904. The company is one of the largest in Western Illinois, and Mr. Simmons has proved an important factor in promoting its success.

At Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1896, Mr. Simmons was united in marriage with Lona Murray, and of the union there is one daughter, Verna. Mr. Simmons is in no sense a politician, nor is he interested in affairs outside of his immediate field of usefulness. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

SIMMONS, Mrs. Charlotte L. J.—It is doubtful if any member of the leisure class of Avon can lay claim to such contrast of existence, or to such tangible or mental reminders of interesting personages and associations, as Mrs. Charlotte L. J. Simmons. The chief life scenes of this well known woman have been Florence, Italy, the most fascinating and interesting art and literary center of the southern peninsula, and Fulton County, destined to ceaselessly move toward its supreme prosperity ever since

her arrival here in 1841. Mrs. Simmons was born in Florence, December 10, 1827, and in her youth attended the schools of the beautiful city of Dante and Savonarola, of Michael Angelo and Fra Angelica. Her parents were Eloi Dennis and Amanda Theresa (Gallet) Mailliard, natives of Morfontaine, France, and born March 9, 1797, and September 26, 1804, respectively.

Eloi Dennis Mailliard was a man of education and diplomacy, and for years was the personal and trusted attendant of Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of the Emperor of France, his brother (Louis Mailliard) being the life secretary of Joseph Bonaparte and the executor of his will at his death. Like the ill-fated Exile of St. Helena, Joseph was born at Corte, Corsica, his natal day being January 7, 1768. His death occurred in Florence, Italy, July 28, 1844. Joseph arose through his own ability and the influence of his brother to high places, becoming a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, Council of State in 1799, King of Naples in 1806 and King of Spain in 1808. He lived in the United States from 1815 until 1832, under the name of the Comte de Survilliers, and returned to Florence, with its heroic recollections of the best and most glorious in the life of Italy, where his death occurred as heretofore stated, in 1844. It was as the every-day companion of this man that Mr. Mailliard spent many years of his life, and, in connection with him and his own private interests, he visited the United States in 1816, 1824, 1838 and 1841, his journey here in 1838 resulting in his purchase of the farm near Avon, Fulton County, upon which he settled with his family in 1841. Nor was Joseph Bonaparte the only person of note with whom Mr. Mailliard was identified. He knew well Charlotte, daughter of Joseph and Julia Clairry Bonaparte. Caroline in 1800 married Prince Murat, the great cavalry commander, and after the overthrow and execution of the latter for complicity in Austrian affairs, in 1815, was known as the Countess Lipona.

Charlotte Bonaparte, who became godmother of Mrs. Simmons, was born in Paris, France, October 20, 1781, and August 18, 1803, married Louis, King of Holland, who was the father of Napoleon III., and brother of the famous Emperor Napoleon I., and it was through her generosity and appreciation of the faithful services to her brother Joseph that Mrs. Simmons inherits from her father many tokens of priceless value. To her father was given by Joseph Bonaparte an "Ecce Homo" of Raphael, 400 years old, and a miniature of Joseph and Charlotte Bonaparte, and to Mrs. Simmons Princess Charlotte presented personally a set of rubies and opals, a cross and earrings, which were once in possession of Queen Caroline, and which had fallen to Charlotte upon the division of the Queen's property. These and many other relics Mrs. Simmons prizes as reminders of her dynastic early sur-

roundings, and her personal recollections of a family than which none has played a greater part in shaping the destiny of the world.

Mrs. Simmons' present home consists of thirty acres within the limits of Avon. All of her life since 1841 has been spent in this community. Her Florentine education was supplemented by instruction from a private tutor in this county, and her early impetus toward mental growth has been zealously followed up with continuous reading and research during the intervening years. In Avon, May 18, 1847, she was united in marriage to George Simmons, who died January 6, 1892, and of the union there are two children, George, Jr., and Emlia. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Notwithstanding her seventy-seven years, Mrs. Simmons' memory is unclouded, and her other faculties unimpaired. Sixty-five years upon the prairies of the Central West have made of her a loyal American citizen, yet she treasures her earlier memories of the quaint, romantic city upon the banks of the sluggish Arno, and her unpurchasable relics which speak of friendships among people whose names are written large upon the pages of European history.

SIMMONS, Thomas.—The value in business of concentrating one's forces upon a given line of activity, of correctly gauging its importance among the needs of the world, and keeping pace with the ever-changing conditions surrounding it, is confirmed anew in the success of Thomas Simmons, manager of the Canton Union Coal Company. Mr. Simmons has been studying the coal question ever since the beginning of his wage-earning career, thirty-one years ago. He then was twenty-four years old, having been born in 1852, on a farm in St. Louis County, Mo. His ancestors on both sides of the family pursued their respective callings in England, in which country were born his parents, Joseph and Mary A. (Pearson) Simmons. The family came to America in 1842, locating soon after in St. Louis County.

Mr. Simmons was educated in the public schools and in 1874 began to work in the coal mines of Illinois, continuing thus until 1886. He was frugal and industrious, besides his own ambition, having the incentive of providing for his own home, established in 1873 through his marriage to Delia, daughter of J. W. Grover, of Canton, Ill. Of this union there are two children—Charles and Joseph. In 1884 Mr. Simmons took charge of the coal business of A. W. Heald, and in 1895 organized the Canton Union Coal Company, of which he since has been manager. Mr. Simmons supports the Republican party with his ballot, but he has never entertained official aspirations. His fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is truly a self-made man, climbing from the bottom round of the ladder without other aids than a kindly and courteous nature and large capacity for painstaking industry. He is pub-

lic-spirited and progressive, and always has advocated those worthy undertakings which were calculated to advance the community in which he lives.

SIMPSON, John F., who has been successfully engaged in farming in Farmington Township, Fulton County, Ill., since 1860, was born in that township on June 9, 1842, a son of John and Margaret (Cordner) Simpson, natives of Ireland. John Simpson followed the occupation of a weaver in the old country. He came to the United States in 1824 and lived for a time in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade. In 1834 he made his way to Illinois, and after spending ten months in Canton, located on Section 12, Farmington Township, purchasing 160 acres of land of Charles Sargent, fifteen acres of which had been broken up. His journey from Philadelphia westward was made by canal to Pittsburg, thence to Copperas Creek, Ill., by river, and to Canton, Ill., by ox team wagon. At first he lived in a log cabin on his new purchase, but subsequently built a convenient frame dwelling, which he occupied until his death, in 1854. To him and his wife were born seven children, as follows: Ann J., Margaret H., Sarah M., William, S. James, Mary E., and John F.

John F. Simpson has spent his life on the homestead properly. In boyhood he attended the district schools in the vicinity, and completed his education in a select school. He took charge of the paternal acres in 1860, and from that time carried on general farming and stock-raising there, with invariable success. Of late years he has raised some fruit and berries. The farm consists of 205 acres.

Mr. Simpson has been twice married. In 1871 he was united in marriage at Farmington, Ill., with Martha Dickie, who was born in Pennsylvania. Six children resulted from this union, namely: William N., Walter D., I. Warren, Mary E., Margaret and Burt N. The mother of this family died in June, 1880. On February 18, 1885, Mr. Simpson wedded, as his second wife, Sarah E. Patterson, who was born in Greenfield, Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Illinois when she was quite young. The offspring of this marriage was one child, Alice K., born December 12, 1887.

In politics, Mr. Simpson is a Republican, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. Two older brothers of Mr. Simpson, William and S. J., served in the Union Army during the Civil War, the latter dying at Pittsburg Landing a few days after the battle there. William is still living near Fort Scott, Kan.

SINGLETON, J. E.—As one of the native born sons of Avon, Ill., Mr. Singleton has lived to see many wonderful changes in the development of his home city, both in numbers and in importance as a business center. His father, Joseph R. Singleton, who was a native of Ohio, came hither and located as early as 1855, his

chief stock in trade at that time consisting of his knowledge of the plasterer's trade. He found competent workmen in his line in considerable demand, so he was never at a loss for work. To the plasterer's trade he later added stone and brick masonry, and throughout his life followed work along these varied lines. He passed away in Avon in 1904. His marriage united him with Alvira Houts, who was born in Indiana, though, while she was still a young child, her parents removed to Illinois and settled in Avon, and here it was that her marriage with Mr. Singleton was celebrated. During the Civil War Mr. Singleton responded to his country's call for able-bodied men, and after his term of service was over he returned to his home in Avon and once more resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life. At one time he served as Township Collector.

J. E. Singleton was born in Avon in January, 1859, and after receiving his education in the schools of his native town, for a few years found employment with neighboring farmers. Deciding that his tastes did not lie in that direction he determined to learn the mason's trade, in which he was trained by his father, who was an expert in that calling. From the time of completing his apprenticeship until recently, or for about twenty-six years, he has followed his trade continuously, having in the meantime also been engaged in contracting and building. He has executed contracts in Quincy, Galesburg, Bushnell and for one winter he followed his trade in Riverside, Cal. Much of the building that has been done in Avon has been executed by Mr. Singleton, who is an adept in his line, as is evidenced in the substantial character of the structures which he has erected. In 1902 he erected the residence now occupied by the family, the grounds covering six acres, and formerly known as the Peterson place. Besides the home place Mr. Singleton also owns eighty acres, which he purchased from Charles Murphy, and which lie one mile east of Avon. He has also made investments in business property, having recently purchased a new brick business block, 24 by 62 feet.

In Avon, in 1901, Mr. Singleton was married to Sophia Hovell, who through her parents, Thomas and ——— (Reynolds) Hovell, was the descendant of a long line of English ancestors. Mr. Singleton takes a commendable interest in the welfare of his home town, and for about ten years he has been a member of the Town Board. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, while in his religious preferences he belongs to the Universalist Church.

SLACK, Alexander (deceased), one of the oldest residents of Fulton County, Ill., where he spent about forty years in farming operations, was born in Lancaster, England, April 21, 1822, a son of John and Anna (Garside) Slack, who were also natives of that country, and there

passed their lives. The occupation of the father was that of a mechanic.

In boyhood Alexander Slack attended the public schools for a short time in Lancashire, and at a very early age went to work in a factory, in which he was employed until he came to the United States in 1846. At first he located in Rhode Island, remaining there until 1849, when he made his way to Illinois and settled in Fulton County. The journey was accomplished by canal to Buffalo; thence to Chicago by lake, and from LaSalle to Copperas Creek, Ill., by river. For a few months he sojourned in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, and in the fall of 1849, established his home in Section 32, Farmington Township, where he had purchased forty acres of land. His brother, Nathaniel, broke up and fenced the land and Mr. Slack bought a log cabin of Dr. Newton, another early settler, which he moved to the tract, making other necessary improvements thereon. He afterwards bought an additional forty acres to the south of the first. There he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1885, when he withdrew from active pursuits. He marketed his grain at Copperas Creek, and hauled his hogs to Lancaster. On retiring from work he left the care of the farm to one of his sons, who is also the owner of 200 acres in that vicinity.

In 1844, Mr. Slack was joined in matrimonial bonds with Hester Cross, the marriage occurring in his native country, which was also that of his wife. Two children were the offspring of this union, namely: William and Henry, who are on the homestead property. The mother died May 5, 1895, and Mr. Slack on March 20, 1907. In politics, Mr. Slack supported the policies of the Democratic party. For a number of years he served his township as School Director.

SLAUTER, Perry M.—Among those whose residence in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., dates from a very recent period, but who have in a short time become prominently identified with the business interests of the town, is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. By exceptional capacity in his vocation, sound methods of dealing and innate force of character, he has already drawn to his store, within less than two years from the time of beginning operations, a fair share of public patronage, and made it as attractive a resort as any of the long-established jewelry concerns in Farmington.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the State of Missouri, where he was born in the village of Novelty, in 1871, a son of William Wesley and Mary M. (Cratzer) Slauter, the former born in Indiana in 1830 and the latter a native of Ohio. William Wesley Slauter was a farmer by occupation and was engaged in tilling the soil in Indiana for a number of

years. He served five years in Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he ranked as Lieutenant. He was captured by the Confederate troops and confined in Libby Prison for six months. He was a man of diligent habits and excellent character and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

Perry M. Slaughter received his early mental training in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind., and after finishing his studies secured his first employment in a jewelry store. With that business he has been connected since he reached the age of fourteen years, and has attained a degree of expert skill second to that possessed by few who are engaged in it. He has mastered in full the construction of watches and clocks, and is experienced in every detail of the watchmaker's art. On one occasion Mr. Slaughter engraved a gold pen, which was presented to President Roosevelt by the colored people of Indianapolis. In that city he acted in the capacity of manager for J. C. Lipe, a diamond merchant and importer, and later was head mechanic for Ayers & Sons, jewelry manufacturers, of Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Slaughter located in Farmington in 1904 and established himself in the jewelry business, conducting also a repairing shop, and has built up a fine trade.

In 1895 Mr. Slaughter was united in marriage with Zula Z. Stafford, who was born in Indianapolis, Ind., where in early youth she attended school. This union has resulted in two children—Henry and William. Mrs. Slaughter is a daughter of Mr. Stafford, who is the foreman of E. C. Atkins' saw manufacturing concern. She was at one time the buyer for Gumvinsky & Co.'s millinery establishment in Indianapolis. She is an expert milliner and conducts a first-class millinery store in Farmington. Both she and her husband have been remarkably successful in their respective lines during their short residence there, and this result is attributable, as before stated, to a high degree of competence in their respective lines and the possession of sterling traits of character. Mr. Slaughter's religious belief is in accordance with the creed of the Methodist Church and fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

SLOSS. William, a retired farmer of Canton Township, Fulton County, Ill., who is now exempt from the cares of active exertion, having through years of industry, economy and careful management, acquired a competency, was born in the township where he now resides, on October 23, 1847, a son of John and Elizabeth (Butler) Sloss, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. John Sloss left his southern home in 1833, and journeyed to Illinois, settling in Fulton County. He located in Section 3, Canton Township, where he bought from the Government a tract of 148 acres of land. Having improved his

purchase, he applied himself to the cultivation of the soil, and followed that occupation during the remainder of his life, dying November 26, 1850. His wife passed away August 8, 1871. They were the parents of six children, namely: Tamzen E., Daniel W., Sarah V., John, William and Joseph.

William Sloss was reared on his father's farm, and in early youth attended the district schools of Canton Township. On reaching years of maturity he devoted his attention to farming in the same vicinity, which he continued thus with constant success, improving his farming property in comfortable style, building a house, barn, etc., on the premises. Besides his farm of 179 acres in Section 3, Canton Township, he is the owner of 160 acres of land in Section 35, Farmington Township. In 1902, he built an attractive residence a short distance north of Canton, which he has since occupied as his home.

On December 8, 1886, Mr. Sloss was united in marriage with Mary McCutchen, who was born in Fulton County, and one child, Anness, has been the offspring of this union. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Republican party, and although not active in partisan contests, takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. He has been one of the most successful farmers of the county, and his personal character and standing are of a high order.

SMITH, (Colonel) Augustus B. (deceased).—A gallant soldier during the Civil War, for many years identified with a successful hardware business in the city of Canton, one of the most efficient Sheriffs that Fulton County has ever known, and for many years a popular member of the retired colony of the town. Colonel Augustus B. Smith was one of the most interesting and attractive personalities that have lent worth and distinction to this part of the State, and that have drawn from its opportunities and environment the essentials of a broad and public-spirited life.

Colonel Smith was of New England lineage, born in Greenfield, Saratoga County N. Y., June 2, 1833. He was reared on the farm of his father, John Smith, who was born in Connecticut, but who came to Greenfield as a young man, and there passed the balance of his life. He married Cynthia Hewitt, representative of an old New York family. At the age of eighteen Augustus B. started out to seek the experiences and rewards of an independent life, journeying to Illinois, where (in Vermont) he clerked a couple of years in the general store of Judge Tunnick. For some time his life was threatened by a severe attack of cholera, but upon recovering he took up the burden of self-support with renewed zest in his native Saratoga County, clerking for two years for his brother, J. G. Smith. For the following few months he clerked for another brother, Amos, in Canton, Fulton County, and next



A. S. WHITE

lived at Copperas Creek Landing, where he engaged in the commission business with fair success, and where all of his earthly possessions were destroyed by fire. Returning to Canton, he established a hardware business with his brother Amos, and was thus employed at the breaking out of the Civil War.

The Civil War service of Colonel Smith was not the whim of a youth seeking novelty and adventure, but the settled conviction of a man of twenty-nine, whose sympathies were aroused in a cause thoroughly and intelligently understood. Enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant, in July, 1863, was advanced to the rank of Captain, and during the Atlanta campaign was promoted to the position of Inspector General of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Up to this time he was in continuous command of his regiment, and participated in practically all of the important battles which distinguished that period. He was to the fore in the siege and capture of Atlanta, and thence accompanied General Sherman on his March to the Sea, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and on to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review. His honorable discharge occurred in Louisville, Ky., in 1865. The martial career of Colonel Smith was distinguished by courage, initiative, and profound knowledge of military tactics. He was a stern and relentless disciplinarian, and as Inspector General maintained the highest and most rigid tenets of that office. Nevertheless, a kindly heart and inexhaustible sympathy might be detected under the demeanor of the soldier, and instances are numerous of considerations shown and kindnesses proffered. But he was first of all the soldier, the man who, knowing how to control himself, could command and control others.

Returning to Canton, the experiences of camp and field faded gradually as Colonel Smith again took up the burdens and responsibilities of civilian life, and he continued to conduct his hardware business until elected Sheriff of Fulton County, in 1886, on the Republican ticket. His record as Sheriff, during which he made his home in Lewistown, is recalled as an able and eminently satisfactory one. Varied experience had made him a judge of men, and the habit of discipline and command, acquired in the war, facilitated a control of the unruly and lawless element with which he had to contend as Sheriff. Under his administration crime was materially lessened in the county, and it lost ground as a comfortable or hospitable abode of evil doers. He was otherwise honored by the Republican party of the State, serving, with the rank of Colonel, on the staffs of at least two of the Governors of Illinois—that of Governor Oglesby in 1885, and of Governor Fifer in 1889.

Colonel Smith was thrice married, the cere-

mony uniting him with his last wife, formerly Addie Payne, taking place in 1882. He was the father of four children; Gussie E. by his first marriage, and Charles, Albert and Jerry, by his second marriage. Colonel Smith bore out in his personal appearance the strength of character and varied ability which contributed to and regulated his usefulness. He was an earnest, masterful man; a loyal friend and forgiving foe; a man who profited by his experiences, and drew therefrom sane and practical ideas of life and work. He died May 22, 1904.

SMITH, Charles M., who has been a life-long resident of Banner Township, Fulton County, where he was born February 26, 1868, and where at the present time he occupies a farm of eighty acres on Section 7, is one of the progressive and well posted agriculturists of his neighborhood, a student of men and affairs, and a great reader of periodicals which reflect the great improvements of the age along the lines of his chosen occupation.

Though inheriting many of the admirable qualities of his pioneer father, William H. Smith, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this work, Charles M. has worked out his own success along independent grooves, and has done his own thinking, planning and managing. He had the advantage of such farming and business training as his father was able to give him, and which included a thorough knowledge of milling, in which the older man engaged for several years. His education was acquired in the public schools. September 19, 1889, he was united in marriage with Clara, daughter of Thomas Fouts, the latter one of the pioneers of Fulton County, and of the union there is one son, Elmer. Mr. Smith follows in the footsteps of his forbears politically, and supports with his vote the Democratic party. He is a home-loving, quiet citizen, and his friends and immediate associates admire his sincerity and kindly feeling, and those whom he meets in the paths of commerce rely upon his integrity and good judgment.

SMITH, Cyrus (deceased), who—if any one ever deserved the appellation of a self-made man—was fully entitled to that characterization, and who was long a very conspicuous figure in the industrial and mercantile annals of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Saratoga, N. Y., November 5, 1823, a son of John and Cynthia (Hewitt) Smith, both natives of the State of Connecticut. John Smith followed farming throughout his active life. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity. One of them, Edwin Smith, is now living at Greenfield Center, Saratoga County, N. Y., where he is engaged in farming.

Cyrus Smith attended the subscription schools of Greenfield Center in boyhood, and on account of the expense incident to the maintenance of so large a family, found it necessary to

assist his parents by working diligently during his youth. He was "his mother's boy." He carried strawberries six miles for her in order to exchange them for groceries, and chopped wood on the mountains, hauling it home with oxen for domestic use. While still young he had the misfortune to break both of his arms, and this affliction added to the many difficulties with which he was obliged to contend. At the outbreak of the California gold-fever he went to that territory in quest of the precious metal, and after prospecting without success, returned to the East. In 1848, he located in Canton, Ill., with but twenty-five cents in his possession, and was employed in the hardware trade by his brother, Amos, who had settled in Canton some years previously. The store was in a building now owned by the widow of Cyrus and occupied by Scripps and Greer. In 1858 the two brothers, Cyrus and Augustus B., were prosperously engaged in the grain, warehouse and hotel business at Copperas Creek Landing, where they suffered a loss of about \$40,000 by fire. After the destruction of their property, Mr. Smith had \$500 left, and bought, of Joel Wright the lot on which Mrs. Smith now lives. Her mother took Joseph Maxwell's children to care for them, and through that incident, Mr. Smith became acquainted with the lady who afterwards became his wife. For one year, he was engaged in the hardware business in connection with his brother and John Olds. He then leased a grocery store on the north side of the square, in Canton, where he remained three years, making satisfactory profits. After that he was without occupation until his brother Amos died, in 1870, when he bought the latter's business interests. He also purchased a half-interest in the store building belonging to Mrs. Jennie Fisher, a daughter of his brother Amos. Sixteen years afterwards he purchased the other half-interest in this building, and continued in business there until the time of his death. At that time he was the owner of 300 acres of land in the vicinity of Canton, on February 8, 1878, having bought the "Stockdate" farm, which, however, was never cultivated by him. He passed away October 1, 1903.

At Hudson, Ill., on November 7, 1877, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Sarah Orr, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Sales) Orr, who was born on a farm near Springfield, Ill., December 27, 1840. Her mother died when she was quite young, and she was reared by Mrs. Rebecca Ewing, of West Virginia. Mrs. Smith is a first cousin of former Governor Orr, of South Carolina. Mrs. Smith, who is surrounded by all the comforts of life, is still vigorous and vivacious, and is distinguished by her many graces of mind and heart. She is a very estimable woman, and is held in cordial regard by numerous friends.

Cyrus Smith was a Republican in politics, and although never an aspirant for official position, always took an intelligent and lively interest

in public affairs and current events. He was a man of acute mental powers, keen perception, sound judgment and indomitable energy. He will long be remembered as one of the most diligent, reliable and successful merchants who has ever been identified with the business activities of Fulton County.

SMITH, Francis M., who is successfully engaged in farming in Section 11, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, was born in that township November 11, 1861, a son of William Walker Smith, a sketch of whose life may be found elsewhere in this volume. The birth of Mr. Smith took place on the paternal farm, and there he was reared, receiving his mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood and the high school of Lewistown, Fulton County.

On reaching early manhood the subject of this sketch applied himself to farming on his own responsibility. Although still a comparatively young man, he has witnessed many changes in the methods of farming operations since he became able to make himself useful on the parental homestead, and often recalls the period when he plowed corn with the old-fashioned double-shovel plow. He is the owner of about ninety-eight acres of excellent land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. Much of his attention is devoted to stock-raising, and he breeds the best grades of horses, cattle and hogs. He is an enterprising and thorough farmer and his diligent and energetic efforts have produced satisfactory results.

On December 31, 1884, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Carrie Buffum, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of George and Maria (Minter) Buffum. Her father died in December, 1884. Her mother still survives and is a resident of Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two sons, namely: Lucien L., who was born November 1, 1887, and Willard F., born in February, 1891. To them Mr. Smith has afforded the best of educational advantages, of which they have made appreciative use, and bid fair to become serviceable and reputable members of the community.

In politics Mr. Smith is a firm supporter of the Republican party and has creditably filled various local offices of trust. His first presidential vote was cast for Blaine and Logan. He has always manifested an earnest interest in public affairs and has taken a prominent part in the furtherance of all measures devised to promote the general welfare. In him the cause of education finds a warm advocate and liberal patron. Mr. Smith and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Francis Marion, who for years has been a local Republican of considerable influence and usefully concerned in school matters, was born May 17, 1859, a son of John F. and



JOHN WINCHEL

Sarah J. (Williams) Smith, both natives of Adams County, Ohio. The father was a farmer, came to Fulton at an early day and became very successful and wealthy. Francis lived with his parents upon the farm and did much to assist his father to a position of comfort and independence. While becoming proficient in the science and practice of agriculture, he acquired a far broader education than most young men who designed to follow that industry. After laying a solid elementary foundation in the district schools he pursued courses both at the Western Normal School, at Bushnell, Ill., and at Hedding's College, Abingdon. Thus fortified Mr. Smith confidently entered into the independent life of the wise husbandman, being successful both as farmer and man. He is now the proprietor of 130 acres of finely improved land, comprising his valuable homestead, and has also a substantial standing as a man of affairs. For years he has served as School Director with great personal credit and to the public satisfaction. In politics he is staunchly Republican.

On the 12th of September, 1893, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Mary A. Leister, of Canton, Ill., the ceremony occurring in Lee Township. His wife was born November 18, 1871, and of their union there have been born five children: Vera A., Alice V., Dora F., Esther V. and Ray A. Mr. Smith is a leading member in his locality of the Methodist Church South.

SMITH, Francis V.—Through the business ability, obligingness and courtesy of its owner, the grocery store of Francis V. Smith in a comparatively short time has become an important source of supply to the people of Ipava and vicinity. Mr. Smith derived much of his knowledge of food products on the farm of his father in Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, where he was born February 28, 1868, and where he lived until attaining his majority.

Mr. Smith first entered upon an independent business career on a cattle ranch in Iowa, where he remained nine months, and during that time saved the greater part of his earnings. Returning to Ipava in 1893, he was united in marriage to Emma Faye Culver, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Solon Culver, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. For two years after his marriage Mr. Smith operated the home farm in Bernadotte Township, and in 1895 moved into Ipava, whence he made a trip to Eldorado Springs, Mo., in the fall of 1897. Having secured a position as clerk in a general store, he again settled in Ipava in 1899, and until 1903 served as clerk in the general store of William Roddis. He then bought a stock of groceries and established a business of his own, in the meantime working up a trade which has far exceeded his expectations.

Mr. Smith entertains a commendable interest

in public affairs, is a firm believer in good schools and general civilizing agencies, and supports by his vote the Republican party. He is prominent socially and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. With his wife he is identified with the Presbyterian Church.

SMITH, James.—It has been the privilege of the subject of this sketch to live beyond man's allotted four-score years and, in the evening of his ninety-one years, realizes the development of the fine farming property which has been his home for seventy-five years, in the accomplishments of which he has been an active factor as well as in the events which have contributed to the history of Fulton County. Mr. Smith was reared in the midst of humble surroundings in Hart County, Ky., where he was born August 12, 1816. His parents, Daniel and Rachel (Garrison) Smith, were natives of Alabama, who settled in Hart County about 1809. About 1819 Daniel Smith moved with his family from Kentucky to Hamilton County, in Southern Illinois, where James Smith grew to manhood, a tireless worker on the home farm, the numerous tasks of which limited the possibilities of his attendance at the district school, and interfered even with his efforts at self-education.

It was during the summer of 1840 that Mr. Smith accompanied his brother-in-law, James Trotter, from Wayne County, Ill., to Fulton County, the journey being made on horseback, and under trying circumstances. They were obliged to travel at night, owing to the green-head flies which tormented the horses and they made a final settlement on Otter Creek, Pleasant Township, where their cabin was one of the three or four then standing between the creek and the village. The cabin completed the family were brought to it, the wagon drawn by cattle, an ox one year old and a two-year old heifer being put on the lead and the harness wrapped with greased rags to drive the flies away. Those were wild and poverty stricken days, although the Indians had taken their departure, leaving at least one less element of danger. Deer and game of smaller sort were abundant, and to hunt was a necessity as well as past time. The prairies stretched unbroken into the distance, intercepted by growths of timber which contributed fuel and building material.

To his new home Mr. Smith brought his wife, formerly Ellen Harwick, of Tennessee, and the younger children, of whom Perry was the baby. There were seven children in all, of this first marriage of Mr. Smith, three of whom died in infancy. Of the survivors, Myron died August 20, 1905; Daniel lives in Bloomfield, Iowa; and James is a resident of Santiago, Cal. The first home of the family in the county had little to recommend it to the rural resident of the present. It was built of round logs, with puncheon floors and upstanding stools. The bed

was made by boring holes in the side logs, and inserting heavy wooden pins upon which the framework of the bed was stretched. It was said to be comfortable, and the cabin was well daubed to protect the occupants from winter winds. The farm comprised eighty acres, and with five yoke of oxen Mr. Smith broke most of the land between Ipava and Duncantown. He became an expert Nimrod, and so plentiful was game that he was almost invariably accompanied on his daily tasks by his reliable flint-lock gun. This style of gun, now a curiosity, was the salvation of the pioneer. Flint was sold the same as caps of the present, and one flint lasted a long time if one chipped the flint with a knife, occasionally. As Mr. Smith engaged in splitting rails, his gun always was beside him, and he would look up now and then to see a deer or wild turkey, which fell before his unerring aim. It was not unusual for him to split 200 rails a day, and he always returned home with some kind of trophy of the chase to hang to the rafters of the rude log cabin. During corn planting time Mrs. Smith would take little Perry out into the field, place him in a corner of the fence, and drop corn into the rows laid out by her husband, and eventually covered by him with the hoe. Wheat was cut with a cradle—a laborious task, but lightened by the settlers through an interchange of work.

In 1850 a cloud fell upon the little home through the death of Mrs. Smith. Her husband subsequently married Harriet Kelly, of whose children, Annie died at the age of fifteen years; Rachel, who is the wife of Melton Carter, resided in Summum; John is on the old homestead, having married Sarah Wise; and Adrian was left motherless at three years of age, through the death of Mrs. Smith in 1868. In 1872 Mr. Smith married Julia A. Babcock, widow of Henry A. Babcock, one of the pioneers of Fulton County. During all these years Mr. Smith had been one of the most kindly disposed and helpful of farmers, aiding with his generosity many less fortunate than himself, and proving a benefactor, when trouble or some calamity visited the community.

Night or day, his services were at the disposal of those in distress, and only those who participated in the upward struggle of the county know of the frequency of these opportunities. During the Peters flood in Otter Creek, the houses of the Peters family was washed away, and Mr. Smith swam out, rescued the entire family, and placing them in a tree, swam back to land to arrange for their removal to a place of greater safety. This he accomplished by lashing logs together and placing a wagon-box on this improvised craft, succeeded in bringing the imperiled family to land. During the dreadful small-pox epidemic he was tireless in well-doing, his days and nights being devoted to digging graves, and otherwise assisting in quelling the dread calamity. Out of his experience have come peace, happiness

and prosperity, the good will of all who have known him, and the appreciation of the community at large. In politics he has been a non-active Democrat.

SMITH, Jerry B., a proficient and prosperous druggist of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Canton, this county, on April 3, 1873. He is a son of Augustus B. and Tennessee (Hague) Smith, of whom the father was a native of New York State, and the mother of Cleveland, Tenn. The father was prominent among the early settlers of Fulton County, being a pioneer hardware merchant of Canton. He was influential in politics, and held the office of Assessor, and other positions of township trust. He also served a term as Sheriff of Fulton County.

J. B. Smith was the youngest of four children, all of whom are living. He received his early education in the public schools of Canton, and at the age of fifteen years became connected with the drug business, the theory and practice of which he thoroughly mastered. In 1892 he succeeded to the firm of A. B. Smith & Company, druggists, in Cuba, and in 1904 bought out the drug store of D. W. C. Harrison, consolidating the two concerns. He is a licensed druggist and conducts a thoroughly equipped establishment.

On March 11, 1896, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Maggie Smith, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of Lorenzo and Almede Smith. Mrs. Smith's father died in 1886; the widow married Theodore Martin and resides at Astoria, Ill. One child, Frank L., has resulted from this union. In politics, Mr. Smith is a supporter of the Republican party, and in fraternal circles is identified with the A. F. & A. M., M. W. of A., K. of P. and Court of Honor. He is a man of strict integrity, and takes a good citizen's interest in the welfare of the community. Professionally, his skill and efficiency are recognized by all, and his diligent attention to the affairs of his store is constantly increasing its patronage.

SMITH, Martin E., who has been successfully engaged in teaching in Fulton County, Ill., for the past twenty years, and is now proprietor of the City Hotel, No. 405 South Main Street, Lewistown, Ill., was born in Otto, Fulton County, Ill., June 2, 1864. He is a son of William and Maria (Tefft) Smith, natives, respectively, of Madrid, Mo., and Delavan, Ill.

William Smith's father died when the former was but a child. William Smith served during the Civil War as a member of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and had two half brothers in the Confederate army. A sister is now living at Havana, Ill., the widow of William Kelly. William Smith and his wife had eight children, namely: Frederick R., a farmer in Pleasant Township, Fulton County; Burton C., a farmer in Isabel Township, in the same county; Willard, a carpenter who lives near Summum, Ill.; Darrel, a farmer in Otto, Isabel Township; Minnie,



MRS. ELIZA A. WINCHEL

wife of John Lynch, of Pleasant Township; Almyra, wife of Sherman Smith, who lives in Southern California; William, Jr. (deceased); and Martin E.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on a farm. He attended the district schools, and by dint of hard study obtained a good mental training. Afterwards, he began teaching in the same district, and was quite successful. In 1887 and '88, he attended the Northern Illinois Normal School, and then took a correspondence course in Trainer's School of Natural Sciences, Decatur, Ill., receiving his diploma and a first-grade certificate. Later on Mr. Smith took a similar course in the Inter-State School of Chicago, affiliated with the Northwestern University, and received a diploma therefrom. For twenty years he has been one of the most popular and successful teachers of Fulton County, and for six consecutive years he taught in the same district, thus clearly demonstrating his ability and popularity as an instructor. In September, 1905, he assumed the position of principal of the Bryant schools and has taught there for the past three years.

On February 14, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Smith took charge of the City Hotel in Lewistown. Mrs. Smith has the management of the culinary department, and under her direction the house is rapidly becoming popular with the traveling public. Both host and hostess are genial and affable people, and the patrons who once partake of their entertainment are wont to become guests again.

Mr. Smith's wife was formerly Miss Melissa J. Cullins, a native of Fulton County, Ill., and a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Severns) Cullins, natives of Ohio. They were united in marriage October 4, 1888, at Goodland, Kans., and two children have blessed this union: Maude M. and Earl J. Mrs. Smith is an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith is fraternally identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

SMITH, Sidney J.—Among its most intelligent and practical farmers Ellisville Township numbers Sidney J. Smith, whose family has lent its good name and honest intent to Fulton County since 1858, and who is the owner of a farm of 160 acres on Section 6. Mr. Smith was born in Ellisville Township June 27, 1863, five years after the arrival in that locality here of his parents, Andrew J. and Elizabeth (McKay) Smith, the former born in New York in 1834 and the latter in Ohio in 1837. Andrew J. Smith was a farmer in early life and later a carpenter, a trade which he followed in Ellisville for several years, and later in Avon, where his death occurred in 1895. During the Civil War he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of hostilities.

At the age of fifteen Sidney J. Smith began to shift for himself, and in 1893 had acquired sufficient capital to purchase 120 acres of land

belonging to the Potts estate on Section 6, Ellis Township. He at present carries on farming on 160 acres. He has kept up the old and made many new improvements on the property, and is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of high-grade stock and grain. In Knox County, Ill., during March, 1891, Mr. Smith married Florence M. Potts, who was born in Ellisville Township, December 14, 1862, and is the devoted mother of three children—Kay, Dean and Noel. In politics Mr. Smith is independent and aside from casting his vote is inactive. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. Long residence within the township has brought him financial and general compensation, chief among which are the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen.

SMITH, Dr. Thomas Theron, well known dentist of Canton, Ill., was born in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, on the 28th of June, 1871. His parents were Aaron and Almira (Austin) Smith, his father having been born in Ohio December 16, 1833, and his mother on the old Austin homestead, five miles northwest of Lewistown, where she was reared, and which was her mother's home during most of her long married life. The Austins were originally from Virginia and came of an old and substantial family. Mrs. Aaron Smith passed away from the old homestead October 24, 1883, her husband having preceded her on June 18, 1882. Their marriage occurred August 25, 1853. Of their family are still living their three sons and three of their four daughters.

Aaron Smith, the father, was an industrious, unassuming farmer, and although always a Republican, quite unambitious for office. He was, however, very earnest in his advocacy of good township roads, served as Commissioner for some time and made a fine local record in this line of public work. He was also a soldier of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving afterward in Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment, V. R. C., his honorable service covering the period from August 11, 1862, to July 18, 1865, when he was mustered out at Washington, after participating in the historic review of the Union army after the close of the war.

Dr. Thomas T. Smith spent two years in the Lewistown High School before coming to Canton in 1889. In that year he entered the office of Dr. Charles A. Wedge, and obtained five years of valuable experience before entering upon his professional studies at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Having completed the regular three years' course at that institution, he returned to Canton for the practice which has since come to him with encouraging regularity and increasing volume. The Doctor is identified with the Illinois State and the First District Dental Societies and stands high with the profession. His fraternal relations are as a member of the Sons of Veterans, Knights

of Pythias and Red Men. In politics he is a Republican.

On October 30, 1902, Dr. Smith married Miss Azuba Hagaman, an adopted daughter of Benjamin Hagaman, a pioneer of Norris, Fulton County. She lived there with her foster parents until the death of Mr. Hagaman in 1900, when, with her mother, she removed to Fairview, where she was married.

SMITH, William, was a sterling and an honored pioneer farmer of Bernadotte Township, who died at his home in Ipava, Ill., on the 10th of June, 1900. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., March 6, 1827, his parents being also natives of the Keystone State. When he was quite young they removed to Ohio, where the family remained until 1837. In that year he located in Illinois, although he was then but ten years of age, making his home in Effingham County until 1839. The boy then started on foot for his home in Coshocton County, Ohio, arriving safely, but naturally weary, at his destination. He remained in Ohio until 1852, or until he was twenty-five years of age, and then made the return trip to Illinois, again on foot.

Upon this occasion Mr. Smith stopped in Vermont Township, Fulton County, where he engaged himself to work by the month, being thus employed on a farm for the succeeding two years. In 1854 he returned to his old Ohio home, remaining there until 1858, when he again located in Fulton County as a farm laborer. On October 21, 1860, William Smith was joined in wedlock with Ellen Hopkins, daughter of Dr. G. V. Hopkins, at that time a resident of Woodland Township, Fulton County. As is usually the case this event was the commencement of a more independent and prosperous career; for soon after his marriage he rented a farm, which he operated with success until 1863, when he was enabled to purchase 200 acres in Section 34, Bernadotte Township. Of this tract he sold forty acres, and then industriously and skillfully improved a farm of 163 acres, making it a comfortable family homestead until 1898, when, most of his children having matured into men and women, he retired from active life and moved to Ipava. There, as stated, he died in 1900.

Although not connected with any church, the deceased was a man of the strictest integrity and an uncompromising sense of honor; and he was not only virtuous, from the standpoint of personal honor, but he possessed the positive qualities of helpfulness and practical encouragement, both to the private needy and to church and educational movements which appealed to him as for the public good. In all things his habits were founded on temperance, although strongly opposed to the use of tobacco in any form. Such a character could not but be respected, honored and loved, albeit its true value could only be known by those who held the closest relations to it—the wife, sons and daughters.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Smith were born the following children: Margaret, born July 17, 1861, who became the wife of William Rowland; Mary Ann, born September 2, 1862, who died in infancy; Laura E., September 7, 1863, who married Professor John R. Rowland, one of the leading educators of this part of the State; Phœbe, October 30, 1865, who was the wife of Henry Rowland, a farmer of Bernadotte Township, and died February 15, 1904; Francis V., February 28, 1868; William and Henry (twins), September 21, 1870 (William died February 4, 1873); John D., September 30, 1872; Garrett B., July 10, 1876; and Nellie H., February 28, 1884.

SMITH, William H.—The name of William H. Smith is inseparably associated with the history of Illinois for at least fifty years following his arrival in the State in 1837. He came of the South, bringing with him to an undeveloped and practically unknown country a wealth of resource and unspoiled ambition, tempered with rare judgment and business sagacity. In his veins flowed the blood of agriculturists, tradesmen and patriots, and that dignity upheld his actions commonly associated with people accustomed in youth to the settled conditions of the Old Dominion, where he was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, February 4, 1819. His father, Henry Smith, was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, Germany, July 4, 1777, and in boyhood learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed diligently as a journeyman after his arrival in Baltimore, Md., July 4, 1799. It was while traveling from house to house and making shoes for whole families at a time, that he met his future wife, Mary Fry, who was born June 5, 1783, in Jefferson County, Va., and who died February 14, 1829, leaving six daughters and three sons: John F., Catherine, Phœbe, Frances, Mary Eliza, Harriet, William H., Elizabeth and Braxton D. Mr. Smith subsequently married a second wife, by whom he had two children—Mary and Mathilda S. Mr. Smith participated in the War of 1812 and, at the age of eighty-eight years and five months, died December 4, 1864, in the house which he built at the time of his marriage, and where also died both his first and his second wife.

William H. Smith secured his education under difficulties of two kinds, the first because of scarcity of teachers in Virginia and the second because of his own predilection for youthful diversion as against the grind of the school-room. He therefore was classed among the observers rather than the students of mankind, and from practical experience gained a wealth of the best kind of education. At the age of fourteen he sought to learn the tailor's trade of his brother-in-law, but having lost an eye, the occupation proved too trying and confining. He next learned the milling business under another brother-in-law, with the understanding that he was to receive \$2.50 per month and board. The young man was encouraged by his father and brother-in-law to try foraging in the

West, and, being without the means of proceeding thither, the brother-in-law gave him a hog, which, when fattened, brought him the sum of \$12.18. He also sold an old smooth-bore rifle given him by his father for about \$12, and in all managed to accumulate about \$30, with which he set out to seek his fortune in the Central West, May 1, 1837. It is said of Mr. Smith that he accomplished the journey to Peoria practically on foot, trudging courageously through a portion of his native State, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and stopping at country taverns and farm houses. By assisting to carry wood on board a steamer he secured passage from Wheeling to Peoria by boat, and during this water journey had many interesting experiences. Peoria was a small town when he reached there, and he soon found employment in a brick manufactory, where he blistered his hands making brick of mortar in the old-fashioned way. He later arose to a paying position in the manufactory, in time accepting a position in a mill at Utica, Fulton County, of which he eventually became manager and finally sole proprietor, and in connection with which he fitted up and operated an old distillery. Through later association with dishonest partners he lost out at the milling business, and then, upon the urgent request of the older people of the community, assumed charge of a school where were pupils older and larger than himself. He next engaged in the mercantile business in Utica, but his ardor was dampened and his possibilities diminished by thieves breaking in and relieving him of \$300, gotten together at great sacrifice, to purchase additional stock. Thereupon Mr. Smith, much discouraged, repaired to a farm of 120 acres, which he had secured from Warner Hurd, at that time separated from his wife. Here also was trouble for the erstwhile brick manufacturer, miller and merchant, for the deed to the property lacked the signature of the owner's wife, and Mr. Smith was obliged to buy it again upon the death of Mr. Hurd. In this emergency he was obliged to borrow several hundred dollars and to pay interest at 12 per cent.

Beginning his farm life in a small log cabin, and with few buildings or implements, Mr. Smith struggled as only a brave and strong man can struggle under trying and discouraging circumstances. As his fortunes looked up and he came out from under the burden of debt he invested in stock and unimproved property, disposing of the latter at an invariable advance. Before the advent of the railroads he kept up a brisk trade with river boats, supplying them with beef, vegetables and general edibles. In 1856 he built a steam saw mill, where the timber of the region was converted into lumber, and thus he became an agent towards opening up the resources of the township. In 1868 he bought what was known as the Fidler farm and later twelve sections of land in Seward and Butler Counties, Neb. In

November, 1881, he paid \$14,300 for the tract of land still owned by his family, and in the spring of 1885 added to his possessions 212 acres in the south part of the McKinley lands, paying for the latter \$8,000. He also became owner of 379 acres in Mason County, Ill.; eighty acres in Walnut Grove, a farm of 175 acres in Peoria County, and other country and town property in various portions of Illinois. These large holdings were innocent of mortgages or other incumbrances, and represented the labor and spirit of a man who knew how to mold circumstances rather than be molded by them, and who had arisen splendidly to the emergency created by his early misfortunes.

The first wife of Mr. Smith was Lavina Bybee, a daughter of T. T. Bybee, to whom he was married May 24, 1839. After a wedded life of four months and ten days the young wife passed away, leaving her husband, then but twenty years old. On November 19, 1840, he married as his second wife Elizabeth C., a daughter of Elijah Wilcoxon, and cousin of his first wife. The second Mrs. Smith died April 4, 1863, at the age of thirty-eight years, seven months and five days, the mother of five sons and seven daughters, four of whom died in early life. May 6, 1866, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Abbie Mason, who is the mother of two sons and two daughters. Mr. Smith is a Republican, but never has been active in the councils of his party. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the fortitude and energy which have characterized his life, and the results achieved by his vigorous methods.

SMITH, William Walker, one of the most honored of the pioneer farmers of Fulton County, Ill., who is living in comfortable retirement in Section 14, Lewistown Township, was born in Lewis County, Ky., November 10, 1816, and is a son of John and Amelia (Walker) Smith, who were natives of Kentucky. In 1834, the family journeyed from Lewis County in that State to Fulton County, Ill., and settled in Lewistown Township in the fall of that year. There William W. Smith has ever since made his home. John Smith and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary; Nancy, who wedded Franklin Putman (both now deceased), having accompanied her parents to Fulton County in 1834; America, who married William Bissell, both deceased; Minerva, who married John Conner, deceased; Sidney, who was the wife of John Beadles, deceased; Francis M., deceased; Holyoke; and Jeffers, who wedded Joshua Ward, both deceased. The mother of this family passed away in 1873. When she and her husband settled in Fulton County land which now brings \$100 and \$125 per acre was sold at \$1.50 and \$2.00, and wild game and ague abounded everywhere.

William W. Smith has lived in Fulton County seventy-two years, and during his active life was one of its leading men. He first located on

a tract of eighty acres thickly timbered, which he sold in 1857, and bought another eighty-acre tract for which he paid fifty-seven dollars per acre. His first dwelling was a hewn-log house, a story and a half high, eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions, and roofed with hewn shingles. Inside, Mr. Smith lined the cabin with lime and mortar. The weather boarding he shaved with a drawing knife, and then put it on and painted it. Then he laid the floors, and built the chimney outside, in the Kentucky style. He dug the wells, and quarried the rock and walled them. He has been one of the hardest workers of the pioneer band, and smiles at this advanced period in the country's history, when he contrasts the dearth of comforts and the struggle for existence, which marked the experience of the early settler, with the facilities of the telephone and free delivery. In those times Mr. Smith hauled saw-logs to Ellisville, Ill., for milling, and when the supply of salt was exhausted he started for St. Louis to renew it, but obtained a sufficiency at Alton to meet the needs of the neighborhood, paying \$4 per bushel. Mr. Smith's father-in-law, on several occasions, hauled wheat to Chicago, and exchanged it for groceries. In 1841, was produced the heaviest crop of wheat ever raised in Fulton County, and the harvesting of Mr. Smith's wheat and oats required forty-two days with the hand sickle. After being tramped out with horses, the grain was hauled to Liverpool, Ill., and sold at forty cents per bushel; the wheat brought eighty-five cents.

On February 18, 1844, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Mary Ann Crossthwaite, and their union resulted in seven children, as follows: Snowden, who is engaged in farming in Fulton County; Viola, deceased, who became the wife of Isaiah Hummel, also deceased; Mary A., who is the wife of John W. Ashton, a resident of Lamar, Mo.; Lucy M., deceased, who became the wife of Edward Moore, also deceased; Emma, who is the wife of George W. Thomas, and resides in Rushville, Ind.; Francis M., who carries on farming just east of one place of his brother, Snowden, and is the husband of Carrie Buffum; and Clarence G., who wedded Eva Smith and is a resident of Urbana, Ill. Two years after his first wife's death, in 1885, Mr. Smith took for his second wife, Eliza J. Kelso, a native of Kansas.

In politics, Mr. Smith was a Whig until the election of William H. Harrison as President in 1840. Since the organization of the Republican party he has since steadily voted that ticket. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is connected with the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Smith is regarded with profound respect and warm esteem by hosts of friends, whose cordial good wishes attend his declining years.

SNIVELY, Charles D., M. D.—Eight years of effort to maintain the health of a large part of the population of Sumnum has drawn the

career of Dr. Charles D. Snively within the fold of a large and emphatic need, giving him an increasing outlet for a wealth of professional and general usefulness. Dr. Snively was born January 20, 1875, in Cuba, Fulton County, of which town his father, Frank M. Snively, was for years one of the foremost citizens and merchants. His mother, Elizabeth (Laswell) Snively, was also born in Cuba, a daughter of parents who came early from Ohio, and settled west of the old town of Centerville (since christened Cuba), which then boasted but few of the pale-face brotherhood. The property deed of Mr. Laswell was signed by President Buchanan.

Frank M. Snively was born in Richland County, Ohio, and as a young, unmarried man came to Cuba during the latter '30s, engaging in the harness business with his father, Henry Snively, to whom he was indebted for a knowledge of the trade. Noting the need of a general store, in 1865 Mr. Snively established a business which, from a small beginning, he developed into one of the most substantial interests this town has known. The store that had its rise in the re-construction period following the Civil War, kept pace always with the increasing needs of the community, and still is a familiar feature of the commercial side, being at present operated by George and Frank Snively, sons of the founder.

While on a business trip to Peoria, this State, in July, 1901, Mr. Snively was thrown from a street car, sustaining the injuries which resulted in his death in less than an hour. This lamented occurrence removed a prosperous and influential citizen, a man who accumulated a competence through straightforward methods, and who strove always for the best educational, political, commercial and social welfare of the town of his adoption. Mr. Snively was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, but his inclination lay far from the feverish uncertainty of office seeking. Nevertheless, he served a quarter of a century on the Cuba Board of Education, and during that time labored unceasingly for the best possible local opportunities. He is survived by his wife, who owns the largest share in the mercantile business, and who, during their many years of association, shared his high ideals and practical ambitions. They were the parents of the following children: Flora A., wife of G. N. Grigsby, of Peoria; George E., a merchant of Cuba; James C., a physician and merchant of Fruitdale, Ala; Elsie M., living at home; Lewis W., managing editor of the Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Republican*; Frank R., a business partner with his brother, George E., in Cuba; Jessie, formerly a teacher in the Enreka (Ill.) College; Leah M., who died a month after her marriage to William Campbell, while visiting the St. Louis Exposition; and Ruth, attending the Eureka College.

As a lad, Charles D. Snively made himself useful around his father's general store, and in

1892 graduated from the Cuba High School. During the following two years he was in the store, and in the meantime began reading medicine with his brother, James C., and Drs. Welch and Ray, of Cuba, and in the fall of 1894 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899. While in college he took private lessons of Dr. F. B. Dorsey, an authority on diseases of women and children, and he located first at Flatt, Fulton County, where he remained about a year. In 1898 he fixed his residence at Summum, this county, and in 1900 took a course in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. The Doctor has a well equipped office, and appliances for the most delicate and exacting demands of his profession. He has been deservedly successful, and is a necessary adjunct to many of the finest households in this part of the county.

On March 5, 1902, Dr. Snively was united in marriage to Hattie Rice, a native of Astoria, and daughter of George W. and Alice (Toler) Rice, natives of Pennsylvania and Astoria, respectively. The Doctor is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Personally, he is a young man of rare discretion, tact and helpfulness, an earnest and painstaking exponent of the best tenets of medical science, and an indefatigable seeker after those things which produce health and therefore happiness to the human race.

SNIVELY, Clarence Eugene, editor and publisher of the *Daily and Weekly Canton Register*, Canton, Ill., was born at Ellisville, Fulton County, July 4, 1854, the son of Naaman and Almada (Dunning) Snively. After receiving the benefit of a common school education, in 1867, at the age of thirteen years, he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Rushville (Ill.) Times*, completing his apprenticeship in the office of the *Pekin Register*. In 1873 he went to Carlinville, Ill., where he became connected with the *Carlinville Democrat*, in which he was owner of a half-interest for the space of one year. In October, 1877, he removed to Canton, Fulton County, in June of the following year becoming proprietor of the *Canton Weekly Register*, to which twelve years later (1890) he added a daily edition, and has conducted both papers continuously to the present time. His newspaper interests have proved financially successful, and the daily and weekly editions of the *Canton Register* now rank among the most prosperous papers in the Military Tract district, being published from a building especially erected for that purpose in 1900.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Snively has been a prominent leader in local and State politics, for twenty-six years serving as Secretary of the Republican Central and

Executive Committees of Fulton County, and early in 1885 being appointed by President Arthur, Postmaster of the city of Canton, retaining this position for a period of nineteen months and until the appointment of his successor by President Cleveland. In 1889 he received from Governor Fifer an appointment on the Board of Canal Commissioners, which he retained for four years and until after the accession of Governor Altgeld. In 1897 he was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner, which he has continued to occupy by successive re-appointments, under the administrations of Governors Yates and Deneen, up to the present time, also serving since 1897 as President of the Board. Few, if any, members of the Canal Commission have ever had a longer term of service or more extended experience in this connection than has the subject of this sketch.

Other positions of a political character occupied by Mr. Snively include those of Alternate to the Republican National Convention of 1884; and Delegate and Secretary of the State delegation to both the Republican National Conventions of 1888 and 1896. He has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee since 1900, and Chairman of the Press Committee of the same body since 1904. He was one of the founders of the Illinois Republican Editorial Association, serving two terms as Secretary and an equal number of terms as President, and, at the present time, is a member of the Executive Committee of that organization, which he has occupied since retiring from the Presidency.

Mr. Snively was married at Pekin, Ill., on April 6, 1873, to Miss Cecelia Ray Young, and they have the following named children: Clarence Eugene, Jr., Elizabeth, Ray, Jane, Earl, Ethan Allen, Dorthy, Donald, Marion and Nellie. His political sentiments are indicated by the official positions he has occupied, and during the more than twenty-five years of his public life he has been one of the influential factors in connection with the history of Fulton County and Western Illinois.

SNIVELY, George E., a well-known and successful general merchant of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that village July 18, 1862, a son of Francis M. and Elizabeth (Laswell) Snively, natives respectively of Ohio and Illinois. Francis M. Snively entered into the mercantile business in Cuba, Ill., in 1865, and was thus engaged until his death, in 1900. He dealt in boots and shoes, wall paper, dry goods and general groceries. He served one term as Coroner. He was also for years a member of the Village Board, and of the School Board for twenty-five years.

The subject of this sketch is one of a family of ten children. In boyhood, he received his mental training in the public schools of his native town, and afterwards pursued a course of study in the Jacksonville Business College.

He then entered into business with his father, and thus continued until the latter's death, when he assumed entire charge of the concern. He owns a farm of eighty acres on Section 25, Cass Township, and also writes some fire insurance.

On May 29, 1885, Mr. Snively was united in matrimony with Eliza Efnor, who was born in Cuba, Ill., and there attended public school. This union resulted in six children, namely: Lois, Edna, Orrin, Mary, Jean and Esta. As between political parties, Mr. Snively casts his lot with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. In business affairs he is competent and honorable, personally is respected, and, as a citizen, is regarded as a useful member of the community.

SNIVELY, Perrin H., Cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that town on October 17, 1841, and there in boyhood, received his education in the public schools. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Stevenson) Snively, natives of Pennsylvania. The father located in Cuba in 1839, and in the '40s entered into general merchandising, continuing thus until his death in 1860. In early life the son learned the harness business, in which he was engaged for seven years, subsequently becoming a salesman in a general store, which he conducted successfully for twenty-two years. On August 11, 1892, the Farmers' State Bank was organized, of which he became Cashier and has since acted in that capacity. He is also interested in farming property in Fulton County, and now owns 330 acres in Putnam and Cass Townships, also city property in Cuba.

On September 2, 1863, Mr. Snively was united in marriage with Mary E. Wright, who was born in Fulton County and is a daughter of William and Amelia (Hull) Wright, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Two children have resulted from this union, namely: George L., who lives in St. Louis, Mo.; and Zadie (Mrs. W. M. Fike), who resides in Lewistown, Ill.

Politically, Mr. Snively is a supporter of the Democratic party. From 1886 to 1890 he served as County Clerk with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Religiously he is connected with the Christian Church, and fraternally is identified with the A. F. & A. M. He possesses superior business ability, is a man of absolute rectitude of character and is regarded as a useful and influential citizen.

SNYDER, Andrew.—For over thirty-two years the subject of this sketch has made his home in Avon, Fulton County, Ill., and during this time has added materially to the upbuilding and progress of this part of his adopted State. Of Eastern birth and parentage, he was born in Paterson, N. J., January 24, 1844, a son of Andrew and Helen (Van Houten) Snyder, both natives of New Jersey. By trade the father

was a contractor, a calling which he continued to follow throughout his active years.

Andrew Snyder, Jr., passed his boyhood and youth in the place of his birth; in fact, until grown to manhood, he had had little or no acquaintance with the world outside of Paterson. He was educated in that city, and as soon as his school days were over apprenticed himself to his father to learn the carpenter's trade. No doubt he inherited a predilection for the calling, and when to this is added the thorough instruction and training which his father was qualified to impart, it goes without saying that he learned his trade rapidly and was soon prepared to begin work independently. As a thorough master of his calling he had no difficulty in finding all the work he could do, the most of his contracts being executed in Paterson and New York City. Though he was meeting with excellent success as a contractor and builder in the East, the fact that his wife's parents were planning to settle in the Middle West induced him to consider a similar change of location and, in 1875, both families transferred their homes to Fulton County, Ill. Coming at once to Avon, Mr. Snyder here continued the contracting and building business, and during the nearly thirty years in which he followed the calling, erected many of the substantial buildings within a radius of twenty miles of Avon, both residences and business blocks. It was about the year 1903 that he gave up following his trade and for a time clerked in the mercantile establishment of Merrill & Merrill. With the confidence born of experience he soon felt qualified to enter mercantile life in his own behalf, and in March, 1905, he bought out the dry-goods department from his former employers, the business since that date being conducted under the name of Snyder & Co. Besides a full line of dry-goods and ladies' furnishings, his stock includes boots and shoes, oilcloth and all similar household furnishings.

While still a resident of Paterson, N. J., in 1865, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Selena C. Yeomans, who, like himself, was a native of New Jersey. The only child born of their union was Catherine M., now Mrs. Merrill. Mr. Snyder takes a lively interest in the well-being of his home town, and, as a member of its town board, does all in his power to forward measures that will redound to the public good. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, being a charter member of the lodge in which he holds membership. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Congregational Church of Avon.

SNYDER, C. W.—Strict attention to business and undaunted faith in ability to succeed have been foremost factors in the rise of C. W. Snyder, general manager of the business of Armstrong & Company, cigar manufacturers of Canton. Mr. Snyder is a native of Canton, and was born in 1860. His original business equipment was a good name, a fair endowment of

intellect and a practical common school education. His father, D. W. Snyder, who was born in 1836, was a native of London, Mercer County, Pa., and his mother, who was born in 1840, was a native of Ohio, and died in Canton in January, 1905. The elder Snyder was a cabinet-maker by trade, and after years of employment in the carpenter and building business, turned his attention to an undertaking business in Canton, which he conducted for years in partnership with his brother George. He was thrifty and resourceful, and accumulated a comfortable competence.

C. M. Snyder became identified with the Armstrong Manufacturing Company in 1891, and ten years later, in July, 1901, became general manager of the business. He is interested in Democratic politics, and fraternally is prominent, being a member of the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Eagles and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Snyder has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1890, died in 1895. The present Mrs. Snyder, whom he married June 23, 1901, was Lou Spencer, daughter of George Spencer, of Canton. There are two children in the family—Panline A. and Carroll R. In the character and work of Mr. Snyder, the family name received additional local prestige, and more than ever is identified with stable and reliable civic growth.

SPENCER, William J., a well known resident of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., and Vice President and General Manager of the Monmouth Coal Company, was born in DuPage County, Ill., on March 6, 1859, and there received his early mental training. He is a son of William H. and Mary (Lawler) Spencer, natives of Ireland, where the father was born January 25, 1828, and the mother in 1820. William H. Spencer was engaged in railroad work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and had previously done similar work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company in Iowa and Missouri. He died at St. David, Fulton County, in 1893, his wife having passed away there in 1885.

The subject of this sketch came to Canton in 1883, and has always been identified with the coal industry. The Monmouth Coal Company was organized in 1901, with J. R. Hanna, of Monmouth, as President; W. J. Spencer, of Canton, as Vice President and General Manager; W. D. Brereton, of Monmouth, Secretary and Treasurer; and Charles P. Jacobson, of Brereton, Superintendent.

On May 10, 1893, Mr. Spencer was married to Minnie Della Wasson, who was born in September, 1864, and died January 11, 1894. No children were born of this union. In politics, Mr. Spencer is a Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.

SPRAGUE, Leigh T., a well known, efficient and popular teacher of Orion Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born near Glasford, Peoria

County, Ill., on October 29, 1871, a son of Lycurgus S. and Laura (Lighthody) Sprague, natives of Illinois. In youth, the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the schools of Bushnell and Canton, Ill., and accompanied his parents to Orion Township, Fulton County, where his father bought forty acres of land in Section 35, and there engaged in farming. Since 1891, Mr. Sprague has pursued the occupation of a school teacher, and is now the principal of Breed's School. Wherever he has taught, he has been regarded as thoroughly competent, and has enjoyed the confidence and respect of pupils and parents, alike.

On March 20, 1894, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage with Bertha Houston, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of John and Maggie (Crothers) Houston, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are the parents of four children: Shelby and Elva, Ethelyn and Lillie. In politics, Mr. Sprague is connected with the Republican party. He has held the office of Town Clerk one term, and, in the spring of 1905, was elected Supervisor of Orion Township, in which capacity he is now serving with efficiency and fidelity. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Star Encampment.

SPULER, Lewis J.—Of the well-to-do miners whose activity is centered around Farmington none is better or more favorably known than Lewis J. Spuler, at present operating the mine known as Black Hawk No. 1. Mr. Spuler is of German paternal ancestry, and was born on a farm in Rock Island County, Ill., August 29, 1862. His father, Peter Spuler, was a native of Battenburg, Germany, and his mother, Magdalena (White) Spuler, was a native of Michigan. The elder Spuler learned the cooper's trade in his native land, and after emigrating to America followed the same in Buffalo, N. Y., and in Rock Island, Ill., making the latter town his home until his death. He and his wife were the parents of three children.

At an early age Lewis J. Spuler began working in the mines of Rock Island County, and later learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed successfully for eight years. In 1889 he returned to his former occupation of mining near Norris, Fulton County, and in 1891 came to Farmington where he has since been very successful in connection with the Black Hawk No. 1. His marriage to Mary Growcutt occurred in Angus, Iowa, in 1886, and of their union there are six children: John, Irena, Roy, Lewis, O., and Allegra. Mr. Spuler is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the F. R. L. A. In 1905 he was elected Supervisor of Farmington Township, and has served as Alderman of the town of Farmington four years. He is a capable and public-spirited citizen, genial in manner and honorable in action, and his association with Farmington is to his own and the town's advantage.

SPURGEON, Elmer.—Besides being the owner of the most beautiful residence in Avon, Fulton County, Mr. Spurgeon owns a section of land in Warren County, Ill., which in point of fertility would be hard to excel. Born in Warren County May 17, 1876, he is a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Marshall) Spurgeon, the father born in Kentucky in 1829 and the mother in Ohio two years later. Throughout his life the father adhered to the calling to which he was trained in his childhood, carrying on farming first in his native State, and later in Illinois. Upon coming to the State in an early day he located first in Avon, but shortly afterward he removed to Warren County and purchased a farm, and from that time on followed farming throughout his working days.

To Elmer Spurgeon, more than to the average youth of his acquaintance, fell the privilege of gaining an education outside of that provided by the schools of his home town. Supplementary to his grammar school training he attended the high school at Avon, later was a student at Notre Dame, and the finishing touches to his education were received at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. When his college days were over he returned to the home farm and gave his father his services in the care and management of the farm, and after his father's death he continued its management until his removal to Avon, whither his mother had in the meantime removed.

Mr. Spurgeon was united in marriage with Maggie A. Ault, who was born in Fulton County September 5, 1880. In fraternal and club circles in Avon Mr. Spurgeon is a well known figure, being a member of the Masons, Order of Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, the B. B. O. E., and also a member of the Business Men's Club of Avon. He finds his church home in the Universalist Church and with his wife attends the services of that denomination in Avon. Politically he is a Democrat.

STAGGS, James William, who as a farmer and citizen of Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., maintains a record second to none, was born in that county March 26, 1856, his birthplace being in Union Township. His father, James T. Staggs, was a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was born August 26, 1830, and his mother, Sara Ann (Kutchler) Staggs, was born June 20, 1833, in the State of New Jersey. James T. Staggs was a farmer by occupation. His arrival in Fulton County occurred in 1849 and his first purchase of land of eighty acres, on Section 28, Union Township, was the farm on which the birth of his son, James W., took place. There the father was successfully engaged in his customary pursuit of farming until his death on May 18, 1902, the decease of his wife taking place December 20, 1887. They were the parents of five children, as follows: J. H., J. W., G. M., Mary E. and Mina S.

In boyhood James W. Staggs attended the district schools convenient to his home and afterwards was a pupil in the high school at

Avon, Fulton County. His early youth was spent on the paternal premises, where he has remained all his life, except during a period of three years' residence in Abingdon, Ill., where he located in 1893, but returned to his farm in 1896. His farming methods are systematic and progressive, and he is known throughout the county and beyond its limits as a successful breeder of Durham cattle.

The wife of Mr. Staggs, formerly Miss Ida E. Little, with whom he was united in marriage at Avon, Ill., September 7, 1882, was born in Mercer County, Ill., February 9, 1860, a daughter of William F. and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Little, natives of Illinois and Virginia. This union resulted in six children, as follows: Mina E., William F., Edna B., James G. B., Jessie L. and Cordelia.

On political questions Mr. Staggs adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Religiously his connection is with the Methodist denomination. He is the owner of 400 acres of land and is recognized as one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers in his locality. As a citizen he maintains an honorable standing and his character commands respect wherever he is known.

STAMBAUGH, George H., one of the most enterprising, progressive and successful of the younger element of farmers and stock-raisers in Fulton County, Ill., whose farming operations are carried on in Section 34, Pleasant Township, is a native of Fulton County, where he was born in Woodland Township, January 23, 1877. He is a son of Michael and Sarah (Bear) Stambaugh, details of whose lives, together with further particulars in regard to the family history, may be found in a biographical record of the former, which appears elsewhere in these pages.

George H. Stambaugh was reared on the home farm and his education was obtained in the township district schools, his youthful efforts being meanwhile devoted towards assisting his father in cultivating the lands and attending to the routine work of the place. In 1897, after his marriage, Mr. Stambaugh rented 160 acres of land in Woodland Township, which he occupied for one year, after which he rented another farm consisting of 240 acres, situated in the vicinity of Leesburg, where he was quite successful. He next rented the farm which he now conducts, and in 1904 the 320 acres on Section 34, Pleasant Township, became his property. He now devotes his attention largely to the breeding of full-blooded Shorthorn cattle, of which he has a fine herd on his farm, maintaining also a good grade of draft horses. Mr. Stambaugh possesses in a notable degree all the qualities which enable a man to take the lead in whatever he undertakes—intelligence, resolute purpose, untiring energy and diligent application to the details of the work he has in hand. His efforts have been rewarded by very favorable results, and although one of the youngest representatives of his vocation in the

township, he has attained a prominent standing among the most successful farmers in his locality.

Mr. Stambaugh has been twice married. On February 5, 1899, he was united in matrimony with Leah Bucher, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Cyrus Bucher, one of the wealthiest and most widely and favorably known citizens of Fulton County, an extended narrative of whose career appears in another portion of this volume. Two children followed this union, namely: Clara May, born December 3, 1899, and Beulah Belle, born October 1, 1903. The mother of these children, a most amiable and estimable woman, died October 12th of the last named year. Mr. Stambaugh wedded for his second wife Fannie Bucher, another daughter of Cyrus Bucher, and in every respect worthy to take the place of her lamented sister in Mr. Stambaugh's household, being the possessor of many graces and exceptionally fine traits of character. Mrs. Stambaugh was born in Fulton County, January 1, 1884. She and her husband are the parents of a son, Jay B., born June 16, 1905, and a daughter, Verna Marie, born November 17, 1906.

In politics Mr. Stambaugh is a supporter of the Democratic party. Religiously he and his wife are earnest and active members of the German Baptist Brethren Church, a denomination commonly known as the Dunkards. Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh are held in the highest esteem by all who know them, and the circle of their acquaintance is wide.

STANDARD, Hezekiah W., who is counted among the substantial, progressive and representative farmers of Fulton County, Ill., was formerly a resident of Joshua Township, that county, where he was born January 13, 1851, but is now living retired in Canton, Ill. His parents, Thomas and Rachael (Peterson) Standard, well known pioneers of that region, were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. Thomas Standard, whose occupation was that of a farmer, settled in Fulton County, in the year 1828, locating in the vicinity of Lewistown, where he remained until the following year, when he moved to Joshua Township. There, after farming for two or three years on what was called the Kaiser place, he bought eighty acres of a Mr. Day in 1832. On this he made all the improvements and carried on farming during the remainder of his life, at one time being the owner of between three and four hundred acres. He was twice married, first to Rachael Peterson, who bore him six children, his second wife bearing him the same number. Thomas Standard departed this life in 1877. He was a man of sturdy character and irreproachable habits. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious belief a Methodist.

Hezekiah W. Standard received his early mental training in the country schools of the neighborhood where he was born. At the time

of his mother's death in 1890 he took possession of the paternal farm, which he has since owned. It consists of 253 acres of land, situated on Sections 23 and 24, Joshua Township. In 1893 Mr. Standard built a large barn, and in 1895 erected a spacious and convenient residence, and all its surroundings are of modern construction and conducive to comfort. In 1906 Mr. Standard erected a new and beautiful brick residence in Canton at 269 North Main Street, where he and his wife now reside.

On August 31, 1874, Mr. Standard was united in marriage with Sarah Kingery, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Noah and Sarah (Bourcher) Kingery, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Standard are the parents of the following children: Arthur, born January 3, 1875, now a resident of Fairview, Fulton County; Minta (Mrs. Cathers), born November 4, 1876, and now a resident of Peoria, Ill.; Marion, born December 28, 1878, now employed in a mill in Chicago; Henry, who dwells under the paternal roof; Harvey, born December 4, 1888; Hezzie, born March 13, 1886, also with his parents; Perry, born March 5, 1889, now on the home farm; and Clara Belle, born July 22, 1898.

In politics the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the Democratic party and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and M. W. A. Individually, socially and in his civic relations he has always maintained an excellent standing and commands the respect and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances.

STANLEY, Charles H.—For two years lacking half a century Charles H. Stanley has been a resident of Canton, this county, and during the greater part of that time has been identified with the building interests of the town. To his skill and ability are due many of the imposing and substantial structures now occupied as residences or used for business, and evidences are abundant of his having contributed very largely to the generally pleasing architectural aspect of the town. In addition to thoroughly understanding his business Mr. Stanley had the faculty of commanding excellent service from others, and as a large employer of labor won a reputation for great consideration and tactfulness. He at all times has been the broad-minded and thoroughly earnest citizen.

Mr. Stanley comes of not only excellent but cultured parentage, his father, Robert F. Stanley, also a native of England, having been a minister in the Church of England. His mother formerly was Caroline Hester, daughter of John Hester. Charles H. was born in Buckinghamshire, England, February 10, 1834, and when three years old was brought to America by his parents, settling for a brief time in New York City, but afterward moving to Rochester, the same State. Here the father died in 1848, when his son was fourteen years old, leaving besides

the latter three other children to the care of his wife. After Charles had completed his education in the public schools of Rochester he served an apprenticeship as carpenter to his uncle, Charles H. Stanley, with whom he remained three years, and thereafter went to Cleveland, Ohio, to work at his trade for another uncle. Discerning brighter business prospects in the Central West, he visited first Havana, Ill., in 1856, but the following year came to Canton, which since has been his home. His energy and ability soon found recognition on a small scale, but as his work became his advertisement, it was not long before his prospects of success were practically assured.

While a resident of Havana, Ill., Mr. Stanley was united in marriage to Nancy Meeker, who died in 1861, leaving a son, Charles C., who is now an Alderman of Canton. The second wife was formerly Dorenda Bybee, daughter of James Bybee, an early settler of Fulton County. Of this second union there is a daughter, Luella J., wife of Jacob Abbott, a prominent attorney of Canton. Mrs. Dorenda Stanley died in 1901. December 25, 1905, Mr. Stanley married Mrs. M. E. Richardson, widow of Captain Richardson, of Milwaukee, Wis. Since his first voting days Mr. Stanley has been a staunch Democrat, and though unsolicited, he has been honored with several elective offices, among them that of Alderman of the Fourth and Fifth Wards. For years he has been prominent in fraternal circles, and is a member of the Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, A. F. and A. M.; Canton Chapter, R. A. M., and the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of strong and upright character, has lent solidity and worth to the city of his adoption and is now living retired in comfort and honor.

STANNARD, James.—A continuous resident of Union Township since his birth at Avon, on the 20th of February, 1858, James Stannard is one of the substantial farmers who have given Fulton County such a high standing among the agricultural districts of the State. He is a son of English parents, Sullivan and Caroline (Carley) Stannard, but as he lived with an uncle from the age of seven years until he reached manhood, he knows little or nothing relative to his ancestors.

Mr. Stannard was educated in the district schools of Union Township while assisting his uncle on his farm and finally establishing himself as an independent husbandman. As a School Director for three years he has evinced an intelligent interest in the public school system of the township, and been practical in his suggestions and work. He is a Democrat in politics, a Catholic in religion and is identified fraternally with the Loyal Americans and the American Guild.

Mr. Stannard was married at Avon on the 20th of October, 1886, to Molly Fahey, a native of that place, born February 17, 1863, and one

child has been the result of their union—Ella, born September 21, 1887.

STELL, W. D., whose farming operations in Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill., are among the most extensive and successful carried on in that portion of the county, and who is a member of a family long and favorably known there, was born in Putman Township in 1868, a son of John and Rebecca (Ray) Stell, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Ireland.

John Stell came to the United States in 1838 and proceeded to Illinois, where he settled in the locality which has since been the home of his son. He carried on farming and was also a carpenter by occupation. In both of these pursuits his labors were productive of successful results. After his first purchase of land he continued to buy additional tracts until he became the owner of between six and seven hundred acres. His industrious and useful life came to an end in 1898 and the faithful companion of his long and arduous exertions passed away in 1904.

In early youth the subject of this sketch pursued the elementary studies customary in the country schools, and assisted in his father's farming operations until the time of the latter's decease. Shortly after he began farming for himself on the home place and has since made a number of substantial and attractive improvements on the property, having built a fine barn and erected a spacious and commodious residence. His farm consists of 230 acres of land. Besides general farming his time is occupied to a large extent in the raising of Aberdeen and Polled Angus cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Stell took place in 1898, when he was joined in wedlock with Tillie Winsor, who was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County. Two children have resulted from this union, namely: Mary and Rebecca.

STEPHENS, James W.—Superior educational and general advantages are shaping the career of James W. Stephens into promising channels and yielding him a comfortable income as a farmer on Section 23, Woodland Township. Born not far from where he now resides, May 8, 1868, Mr. Stephens is a son of William Stephens, a pioneer of Fulton County, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. In 1873 the family moved to near Bushnell, in which town the youth attended the public schools and later the Western Normal. After working on the home farm for a few months Mr. Stephens followed up his educational training with a trip through the West, visiting Oregon, Washington and other States, and returning to his former home in 1898. He was united in marriage to Lena Bloomfield, daughter of R. L. Bloomfield, one of the early and honored pioneers of Fulton County. Mr. Stephens now

is managing 320 acres of land and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He gives little attention to matters outside of what he considers his legitimate business, but nevertheless is public-spirited and inclined to promote the stable, elevating interests of the township. In his family are two children—Myrl, born April 22, 1900, and Helen, born May 26, 1903.

STEPHENS, William.—No more pronounced study in contrast is available among the up-builders of Fulton County than that presented in the career of William Stephens. Mr. Stephens' twentieth century status is represented by the ownership of 840 acres of land, upon a part of which he worked as a lad at twenty-five cents a day in payment of an outstanding debt of seventy-five dollars. Between his labor-enslaving and poverty-clouded days and those of the prosperous present have occurred many varied and developing experiences, the very existence of which stamps him as a man of courage, initiative and purpose. Excellent antecedents and character moulding surroundings were among the first advantages of Mr. Stephens, the meagerness of his environment forcing him to the persistent exercise of his abilities. The farm where he was born in Campbell County, Ky., in 1828, was eloquent of the courage and endeavor of his grandfather, the Rev. John Stephens, who, from his native State of Virginia, removed to Booneville, Ky., when a boy, then to Campbell County, locating on a farm six miles from Alexandria, then among the outposts of western civilization. In his capacity as a preacher and farmer, he helped subdue the wilderness and direct the moral destinies of men, being one of the eloquent and self-sacrificing leaders who promulgated the doctrine of the Baptist Church along the frontier. So numerous were the Indians at the time of his arrival that the settlers around Booneville built a stockade in which to gather for protection at times of outbreak. When the men went afield to plant their crops or to the forest to hew timber, they invariably carried their guns with them. James Stephens, the son of the Rev. John, and father of William Stephens, was born in Campbell County, Ky., July 8, 1801, and on September 13, 1827, married Margaret Peck, who was born in that county August 15, 1811, daughter of Peter Peck, a soldier in the War of 1812, was in the battle of the Thames, in Canada, when Tecumseh, the famous Indian Chief was killed by Dick Johnson only a few steps from Mr. Peck at the time. Margaret Peck was a granddaughter of a German who came to America at an early day. With his wife and four children, among whom was the son William, then ten years old, James Stephens came to Illinois in 1836, in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen preceded by a leading horse. He was poor, and all that he had in the world accompanied him to the wilderness of Fulton County. Selecting a 100-acre

tract in Woodland Township, he was obliged to pay three dollars an acre for it, his resources necessitating an outstanding indebtedness of seventy-five dollars. The owner of the land suggested, in this emergency, that William, the son, after sufficient land had been cleared to plant some corn, should assist him with the clearing of his own place, receiving for his services twenty-five cents a day. This proposition was taken up by the lad who, swinging an ax from early morn until late at night, little dreamed that he would some day be the owner of the ground under his feet. At that time game abounded in great variety, and hunting constituted one of the chief diversions and necessities of the settlers. When news by letter came from the country of their birth in the old Bourbon State, the postage thereon was twenty-five cents. These people of the wilds, parents and children, treasured their memories of Kentucky, and when, two years ago, William Stephens returned to Campbell County, he found springs which had delighted them dried up, and naught remained of the old homestead save parts of the foundation.

The family lived three years in the rude log-cabin which had been erected while they were camping in the open air, sleeping at night in the wagon, and its accompaniment was a log stable in which to house the horse and oxen during the winter. Later they built a hewed log house, which still is a feature of the homestead, a weather-beaten, richly associated structure, between the walls of which existed such hope and courage as lifted its occupants above the dire discouragements of life. During the first year five acres were planted to corn, and a few years later grain was raised in large quantities and hauled in wagons to Sharp's Landing on the Illinois, to be loaded on some craft headed for St. Louis. Corn brought twenty-five cents a bushel for several years. The family owned one of the three wagons in Woodland Township, and there were but three school-houses within its borders. Mr. Evans, the first teacher of William Stephens, is buried on the Stephens farm, and his erstwhile pupil now cuts away the waving corn above his resting place. The father bought more land as prosperity rewarded his efforts, and at the time of his death, on March 27, 1876, he owned 300 acres. He was a man of sterling general worth and unquestioned integrity, and agriculturally and otherwise established a high standard. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a Baptist. To him and his wife were born eight children younger than William: Mary, a native of Kentucky, who became the wife of O. W. Vanderville, now deceased; John H., a farmer of McDonough County Ill.; Peter, a farmer who died in Kansas; Enoch, who died in Woodland Township, Fulton County; Joseph, residing in Kansas; Eleanor, wife of John B. Frick, of Washington; Andrew, who died in infancy; Francis Marion, a resident of Washington; Angeline, wife of William Salis-

bury, of Woodland Township, and George W., who died in Oregon.

As he attained his majority ambition and adventure knocked loudly at the door of William Stephens, and at the age of twenty-three, on April 3, 1853, he set out with a family from Ipava for the Territory of Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams in seven months and seven days. During his stay in Oregon, in 1854, he was engaged in farming a few months in the Willamette Valley; and with a party of about twenty miners, assisted in organizing the county of Coos and the town of Randolph on the Pacific coast. During the latter part of the same year he went south to California, where he was engaged in mining for several years, but in the fall of 1858 returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City to his former home in Woodland Township, Fulton County. Mr. Stephens' life-story reads much like a page of fiction as it relates his varied experiences as he crossed the plains, and later traveled from coast to coast. Still unsettled after his return to Fulton County, in the spring of the following year he went to Kansas, where he bought 440 acres of land, upon which he staid for a short time only, and which he finally sold in 1867. In 1860 he went to Colorado, again returning to Woodland Township in the following year and remaining there until 1872. He then bought 160 acres near the old home, upon which he carried on farming until 1873, when he moved to McDonough County and there purchased a farm of similar proportions. This continued to be his home until 1890, when he sold his land there and, returning to Astoria Township, there purchased his father's old homestead of 300 acres in Woodland Township and added thereto until he now owns 840 acres. Of this large property, much is under cultivation, constituting one of the most valuable and productive holdings in Fulton County. The marriage of Mr. Stephens to Mrs. Mary (Welker) Markley occurred February 21, 1864. Mrs. Stephens in girlhood was Mary Welker, and she came to Fulton County with her parents, David and Margaret (Darling) Welker, when thirteen years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have been born six children, of whom Margaret married S. Cooper, a merchant of Astoria; Etta became the wife of J. R. Pritchett, an attorney of Buda, Ill.; James is a farmer of Woodland Township; Helena is the wife of W. Black, a merchant of Henry, Ill.; Olney lives in Rushville, Ill.; and Joseph operates a farm in Woodland Township. Politically Mr. Stephens is a Democrat, and local party undertakings have profited by his judgment and executive ability. He has been a member of the County Central Committee of his party and has served several terms as Supervisor of Mound and Woodland Townships. He is one of the best informed and most widely read, and one of the most intellectual and studious of the promoters of agricultural science in Fulton County, and for many years his opinion upon important phases

of farm development has stood as final among those who sought larger views and riper counsel than they themselves possessed. He is recognized as a man of ability and integrity, is respected by all who know him, and much beloved by such as enjoy his intimate acquaintance.

STEVENS, Willis E., a prominent and favorably known resident of the village of Avon, Fulton County, Ill., who, in addition to the conduct of farming operations in the vicinity of that place, devotes considerable attention to the management of his newspaper, the *Avon Sentinel*, was born in Lake County, Ill., on June 13, 1863. He is a son of Almon and Almira (Thomas) Stevens, natives of the State of New York. The father, whose occupation was that of a farmer, first established his home in Lake County in 1842. After remaining there about twenty-one years he moved to Fulton County, locating in Avon, where he officiated as Police Magistrate, being the first citizen of Avon to act in such capacity. He was a man of unusual intelligence and much force of character, and was held in high esteem by his townsmen. Politically, he was a Republican and in religion, a Congregationalist. He departed this life in 1895, his wife passing away in 1898. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Harriette, wife of W. H. Rose, who resides in Avon, Ill.; Charles died in 1905 at Keytesville, Mo.; Alice, wife of C. B. Edmonson, of Abingdon Ill.; Frances, twin sister of Alice, who married A. H. Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb.; and Willis E.

The gentleman to whom this personal record pertains obtained the mental instruction of his early days in the Avon school, and at a very early age, was employed by Herman J. Herberitz in connection with the *Avon Sentinel*, which was founded by Mr. Herberitz in the spring of 1879. Since 1881, M. Stevens has been the proprietor of this paper, and has conducted its publication. In conjunction with its issue, he does job-printing of all kinds. The *Sentinel* has a weekly circulation of 900 copies, and the plant is equipped with a power press and gasoline engine. Mr. Stevens owns a farm of thirty-six acres in Section 18, Union Township, on which is obtained clay for a tile and brick manufacturing concern located there. He is also the owner of a forty-acre farm, situated in Section 28, of the same township.

On May 26, 1887, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Edith Belding, a daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Richer) Belding, who was born and schooled in Union Township, Fulton County. Four children were the result of this union, namely: Mabel, A., born November 7, 1888; Wayne E., born July 24, 1892; Robert A., born November 17, 1894, and Charles Arthur, born January 27, 1907.

In political action Mr. Stevens supports the

policies of the Republican party. He formerly served with credit as Township Collector and held the office of Village Clerk from 1898 to 1906. Religiously he is a Congregationalist. His fraternal affiliation is with the M. W. of A. and the K. of P. Among his neighbors in Avon and throughout his section of Fulton County Mr. Stevens is much esteemed and bears the reputation of being a man of superior information, sound judgment, strict integrity and commendable public spirit.

STEVENSON, Dudley O.—Various farms in Fulton County have been improved by the occupancy of Dudley O. Stevenson, at present operating the Marion Lawson place in Deerfield Township. In a little less than ten years since 1898 Mr. Stevenson has increased the value of this fine property, has extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising and established a standard of agricultural procedure creditable to any enlightened community.

Born in Putman Township, Fulton County, November 23, 1868, Mr. Stevenson is the son of John and Lavina (O'Brien) Stevenson, the former of whom came to Putman Township before its organization, bought 160 acres of timber land and married a native daughter of the wilderness. He cleared and improved his 160 acres on Section 19, reared a large family of children and died the possessor of a valuable estate and the good will and esteem of all who knew him. His son, Dudley O., reared to participate in the needs and activities around him, grew to rugged manhood and at the age of twenty-four engaged in independent farming on the S. A. Kelley property, in Buckheart Township. Two years later he spent a year operating a saw mill and threshing machine, then moved to an eighty-acre farm in Putman Township, upon which he remained until assuming the management of the farm he now occupies, in 1898. In Fairview Township in 1891 Mr. Stevenson married Dessie Tennis, of Fairview, who died the following year. In 1895 he was united in marriage to Effie M. Tennis, sister of his former wife, and of this union there have been born six children: Clarence, Ralph, Edith, Ethel, Ruth and Clyde. Mr. Stevenson is a scientific farmer and excellent business man and has made a success of tenant farming. He is adaptive and obliging and has the faculty of getting along with all with whom he is associated.

STEWART, James M., one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., who is now living in leisurely retirement from the sphere of public activity, was born in Alexandria, Licking County, Ohio, September 15, 1844. He is a son of Richard and Philena (Twining) Stewart, the former a native of Virginia and the latter having been born in Newark, Ohio. The Stewarts are of Scotch descent, while the Twining ancestry runs far back in America. Be-

sides James M., Richard Stewart and his wife had four other children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Austin W. Stewart, a resident of Taylorville, Ill., and Annie E., wife of W. H. Failing, of Cambridge, Neb. When the father left his Virginia home he went to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming, and thence he moved to Fulton County, Ill., bought land and followed in the same occupation until his death in 1879. He was buried at Cuba, Ill., but his widow is still living at the age of eighty-five years.

James M. Stewart received his early education in the district schools of his neighborhood and helped his father on the farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the youngest of the 106 members of the company. The regiment figured very conspicuously in the battle of Chickamauga, and after the close of the war the State of Ohio erected a monument to indicate the regiment's position on Sunday, September 20, 1863. This position was on the extreme right of General Thomas' lines on Snodgrass Hill, Horseshoe Ridge. The brigade to which the regiment was attached was composed of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiment and the Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Regiments, together with Battery M, Illinois Light Artillery. The brigade charged the ridge at 2 o'clock p. m., driving the divisions of Hindman and Johnson, of Stonewall Jackson's corps, from their position, and from that time until 6 o'clock p. m. the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Regiment withstood the combined assaults of the two Confederate divisions. The last year of Mr. Stewart's service was spent in the headquarters office of the Inspector General of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Of the 106 members of Company E "Morgan" was one of the nineteen who survived to be mustered out at Washington, D. C., after the Grand Review. The loss of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga was sixty-seven per cent. of its number. Company E lost its captain, a gallant leader of men.

After the war was over Mr. Stewart went to Daviess County, Ind., and in the fall of 1866 he came to Fulton County, Ill., and located in the vicinity of Cuba. On October 23, 1887, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Frances Stenbeck, of Adams County, Ill., who died October 23, 1900, and was buried at Cuba, Ill. On November 6, 1901, Mr. Stewart married Mrs. Sarah J. Hill, of Danville, Ind., who is a daughter of Joseph McVey, and comes of a prominent Kentucky family, being also a sister-in-law of Chief Justice John Hackley, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a strong Republican and formerly was zealous and active in party work. In 1882 he was the Republican

nominee for Sheriff of Fulton County, and defeated his opponent, David Waggoner, by a large majority. He discharged the duties of the shrievalty in such an able and faithful manner that on the expiration of his term of four years his party nominated him for County Treasurer and elected him to that office. In this position, also, he acquitted himself with signal ability and to the satisfaction of all. On completing his term he retired from active pursuits after a busy and honorable career, during which he bravely served his county and proved himself a worthy and useful citizen of Fulton County. Fraternally Mr. Stewart is identified with the G. A. R., K. of P. and M. W. of A.

STOOPS, Benton C.—The purpose and enterprise which led William Stoops to avail himself of the pioneer opportunities of Fulton County, are reflected in large measure by his son and successor, Benton C. Stoops, an industrious and dependable general farmer and stock-raiser on Section 10, in Vermont Township. Born in a rude log cabin on the farm he now owns and occupies, April 12, 1859, Mr. Stoops has spent his life after the manner of men who regard industry as a boon, and their special occupation the one for which, by inclination and training, they are best qualified to creditably fill.

The meager chance of the early country school created in Mr. Stoops a craving for knowledge, which his industry has since been able to gratify. While still continuing his arduous duties around the home place, he completed a general business course by studying in the evening, and thus laid the foundation for that commercial knowledge without which the farmer of today may not hope for the largest agricultural compensations. He practically has been in charge of the homestead since 1877, and November 24, 1882, he was united in marriage to Anna Russell, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Robinson) Russell, pioneers and large landowners of Fulton County. In the meantime the log cabin has been supplanted by a pretentious modern dwelling, barns and other structures have been built and rebuilt, shade and fruit trees have been set out and a country enterprise developed which, doubtless, is far removed from the most ambitious dreams of the original establisher of the family in the wilderness. For the past four years Mr. Stoops has devoted his energies largely to stock-raising, at the present time having twenty-two head of registered stock. He has been successful with Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and high-grade horses, netting a comfortable annual income from the disposal of the same.

By no means self-centered in his ambition, Mr. Stoops has taken a keen interest in community affairs for many years, and for a quarter of a century has been identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, an important factor in en-

couraging the best tenets of country life. The meetings of this organization have been held in the Union Center schoolhouse, and Mr. Stoops on many occasions has been Master of the home lodge. He also is President of the South Fulton Grange, Picnic and Fair Association, the latter holding yearly reunions in September on the grounds of the association in Farmers Township. These picnics are above the general run of similar entertainments, and not only have a fine stock show in connection, but provide an excellent literary and musical entertainment. The best speakers are secured for the occasions, and the whole countryside turns out to make the outings enjoyable, as well as instructive and helpful. For many years Mr. Stoops has been a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoops are the parents of two children: Dwight, born April 28, 1884, and Harry C., born January 10, 1889. The sons have been given every advantage within the power of their parents, and both are young men of character and principle. Mr. Stoops represents the rugged, sterling and practical citizenship of the Central West, and, like his father before him, sets an example of good judgment and integrity which they of the rising generation might follow with profit.

STOOPS, Perry H.—The professional life of Dr. Perry H. Stoops is an expression of zeal, scholarship and large human usefulness. Since 1891 he has been a resident of Ipava, this county, and during that time his name has become a household one, and his services are in demand throughout a large part of the surrounding country. Dr. Stoops was born July 5, 1863, in Vermont Township, Fulton County, this State, of which his father, William Stoops, was an honored pioneer. (See his biography in another section of this work.)

Dr. Stoops was reared on the paternal farm and received his preliminary training in the district schools. Later he attended the Western Illinois Normal, at Bushnell, this State, and eventually taught school a couple of years in Fulton and McDonough Counties. In the meantime he had developed an interest in medicine, devoting his leisure to its mastery, and in 1886 graduated with honors from the Rush Medical School, of Chicago. For the following year he practiced in the northern part of the State, and in 1888 opened an office in Union, Iowa, remaining there until 1891, when he located in Ipava.

On February 26, 1887, the Doctor was united in marriage to Belle Boothby, a native of Warren, Joe Daviess County, Ill., and of the union there are four children: Edna M., William W., Richard B. and Edwin B. In politics Dr. Stoops is a Democrat, in religion a Presbyterian and fraternally is connected with the Ipava Lodge, No. 213, A. F. and A. M., and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Stoops is a charter member of the Ful-

ton County Medical Society and a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is an influential factor in professional circles in the county and is esteemed for his learning and its successful application. His office is equipped with the best of surgical appliances, and his experience and ability, with his pleasing personality and progressiveness, assure him the most satisfying compensations of his calling.

STOOPS, William.—From 1836 until the end of his life, February 14, 1905, at the age of ninety years, one month and three days, William Stoops was an interested spectator of the unrolling of Fulton County history. For the greater part of that time he was an active force in the development of Vermont Township, and was especially promotive of excellent results in agriculture and education. Ushered into his school life among the crudest of surroundings in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born January 11, 1815, he himself was permitted few schooling opportunities, but his mature years awoke to the value of mental training, and he was ever zealous in its behalf. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Education of his township, and during that time always paid the largest salaries and secured the best possible teachers. He gave liberally also of his means for the cause of education, and he always encouraged his children to avail themselves of every avenue that led to knowledge.

As a farmer Mr. Stoops progressed with the times, and set always a high standard. He came of a family of industrious people, and his father, Michael Stoops, had the dogged perseverance of the Pennsylvania Dutch, of whom he was one, and in which State he was born. Migrating in early youth to Ohio, he married Ellen Van Sickle and in 1836 came to Fulton County, where he encountered the trials and deprivations which awaited the arrival of the '30s. Between that time and his death in 1876, he improved a fine farm, accumulated a reasonable competence and won the respect and good will of those whose courage had also led them into the wilds. His son William first homesteaded a farm in Pleasant Township, but finally moved to Vermont Township, where he lived until 1885. He then retired from active life to Ipava, where, among comfortable surroundings, he passed the balance of his life.

Mr. Stoops was thrice married. His first wife formerly was Hannah Lindsey, who became the mother of eight children, but one of whom is living—Mrs. William M. Guthrie, of Vermont. Mrs. Stoops died January 30, 1852, and Mr. Stoops subsequently married Keziah Clark, who died December 28, 1860. Of this union there were five children, two of whom are living: Mrs. William Holmes, of Auburn, Neb., and B. C. Stoops, of Vermont Township. The third Mrs. Stoops was Mrs. Margaret (Hannah) Wentworth, daughter of William

Hannah, and of this union there were four children, two of whom are living: Dr. P. H. Stoops and Professor R. O. Stoops, of Jacksonville, Ill. Mrs. Margaret Stoops died in June, 1892. Mr. Stoops was a member of the Presbyterian Church during his entire reasoning life and contributed generously towards its support. He was a man whose word was better than his bond, whom every one admired and respected, and who lived up to and firmly appreciated the worth of homely, sterling virtues.

STRODE, Robert.—Of the younger generation of agriculturists who continue to dwell amid the surroundings of their boyhood and with their newer energy and broader outlook augmenting the labor of their sires upon landmark homestead, mention is due Robert Strode, who was born where he now lives on Section 23, Farmer Township, Fulton County, June 30, 1876. Mr. Strode is a son of James Patterson and Hannah (Clemens) Strode, and grandson of James Strode, all of whom were born in Ohio, and settled at an early day in Fulton County.

James Patterson Strode was educated in the early subscription schools of Ohio and Illinois and after his marriage entered 160 acres of Government land in Farmers Township. He was an active and ambitious man, and in 1857 went to Kansas to look over the country, and while there served in the border war. Returning to Fulton County, he continued farming until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being elected Second Lieutenant of his company, in which he served for three years. When peace was restored he resumed his quiet pastoral life in Fulton County, but in 1883 went to Nebraska, where, in Custer County, he homesteaded 320 acres of land. From 1886 until 1889 he lived in Table Grove, Fulton County, when he again settled on the old homestead, where his death occurred in 1901. He was a successful farmer and left to his heirs the Custer County farm in Nebraska and 223 acres in Farmers Township, Fulton County. He is survived by his wife, who still lives on the old place. Mr. Strode was a prominent and influential man, a staunch Republican and the holder of a number of important local offices. He was public-spirited and generous, and many branches of local endeavor were aided by his financial or other support.

Robert Strode was educated in the public schools of the country and of Table Grove, and at the age of twenty-one succeeded to the entire management of the home farm. He finds his occupation both congenial and profitable and success has enabled him to buy the interests of his brother, Edmund Clemens Strode, in the home farm. The brother referred to is one of the leading legal practitioners of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Strode devotes his attention to

general farming and stock-raising, and has surrounded himself with many of the comforts and conveniences which render agreeable the once hard and thankless tasks of the farmer. He also owns an interest in the farm in Nebraska. He is a young man of progressive ideas and pronounced general ability, a loyal Republican and a popular member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Pythias.

STRODE, Dr. William S., a prominent physician of Lewistown, in active and growing practice, an enthusiastic and learned naturalist of wide reputation, and a stirring and successful citizen, is a native of the county which is proud to claim him. He was born in Farmers Township, Fulton County, December 8, 1847, the son of Thomas and Catherine (Smith) Strode, his mother being the daughter of Jesse Smith. Dr. Strode's father was a Pennsylvanian, who migrated first to Ohio and then to Illinois, settling in Farmers Township about the year 1834. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives there, Mrs. Catherine Strode dying about 1854, when William was seven years of age. Of the Doctor's three brothers and one sister Albert was killed in Arkansas about 1899; Curtis J. is a farmer of Harris Township; Jesse J. is engaged in agriculture in Farmers Township, and Addie is living in Peoria, Ill.

Dr. Strode's boyhood was that of the average lad reared on a farm and depending upon the district schools for the foundation of his education. For recreation he hunted and fished, as did most of his comrades, but unlike the average youth in an agricultural community, keen thoughts and thorough reading accompanied the observations made during these rambles, ostensibly for pleasure alone. Moving and living creatures especially appealed to him, and through his eyes and books he eagerly studied the habits and beauties of birds and insects. As years passed he became more deeply versed in these phases of nature study, making methodical and scientific collections, until finally he possessed probably the finest museum of a private nature, confined to birds, bugs, butterflies, shells, minerals and plants, in the State of Illinois. More wonderful still, it is said that you may take him a ten-mile drive anywhere within the limits of the commonwealth, and he will describe and classify the habits of any living thing (within these families) which may chance to come across his path. Along his specialties he has contributed many articles to scientific journals, both American and European. When it is remembered that this prominence as a naturalist has been earned only as a side issue from the chief purpose of his life, it is evident that the Doctor is a man of remarkable versatility as well as ability.

After graduating from the district school Dr. Strode completed a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., in which he

was also a teacher for a number of years, his pedagogical experience extending even to the schools of Fulton County. Prior to this period, however, he had seen military service, enlisting, as he did, during the Civil War, when only sixteen years of age. For a year he followed the fortunes of Company G, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at the close of the war. During the Spanish-American War, after he had attained a high standing as a physician, he raised a company of 120 men and repaired to Peoria, Ill., to again enter the military service, and was elected a Surgeon of the regiment, but as the quota was already filled, his command failed to be mustered in and returned home, greatly to the disappointment of all concerned.

Dr. Strode's medical education was obtained at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and he has been in active and successful practice since his graduation from that institution in 1884. His location at Lewistown dates from 1891. At present he is not only a leading private practitioner, but Secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners, President of the Board of Education and member of the City Board of Health, having held the first position for the past sixteen years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Court of Honor and the G. A. R. Dr. Strode married Amelia Steel, a daughter of Dr. John Steel, and of this marriage four children have been born: Winifred, a resident of Silver City, S. D.; John W., of the same place; Muriel, living in Chicago, and Walter L., of Lewistown. The mother of this family died in 1888, and in 1890 the Doctor married as his second wife Julia Brown, of Lewistown, by whom he has one daughter, Catherine, now twelve years old.

STRONG, Ozias G., M. D.—The best of human usefulness would seem to have been realized in the life of Dr. Ozias G. Strong, than whom there never was a more venerated member living of the vanguard of professional men of Canton and Fulton County. Dr. Strong stood as the old-time practitioner, so loved by the families of Fulton County, who ever had the courage of his convictions and who retained his hold upon old faiths and dogmas only so far as they appealed to his reason and judgment. In the fashioning of a broad and liberal citizenship his energies were beyond his immediate sphere of action, and included participation in politics, society and general local undertakings.

In outwitting the old biblical injunction as to length of years Dr. Strong followed closely in the footsteps of both his father, Ozias Strong, Sr., and his grandfather, Horatio Strong. The former in early life was a farmer, later a lawyer, and still later, for forty years, a magistrate of Wilkesville, Vinton County, Ohio. The latter, who was born in Massachusetts, on the paternal side was of English-Irish and on the maternal side of

Scotch descent, and spent the greater part of his life on a farm, dying there at the age of eighty-five years. The mother of Dr. Strong formerly was Annis Gregory, of Connecticut.

Born on the paternal farm in Meigs County, Ohio, August 12, 1818, Dr. Strong was early schooled in agriculture and in the subscription institution near his home. Aspiring to a broader life than was the lot of the average farmer's son, he entered Athens (Ohio) Academy, and soon after began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Smith, of Meigs County, that State. After taking a course of lectures at Starling College, Columbus, Ohio, he began the practice of his profession in Meigs County, at the expiration of three years moving to St. Louis, where also he practiced for several months. His next place of residence was Hannibal, Mo., where the Doctor turned from professional to mercantile pursuits, engaging in business with Messrs. Smith and Dick, under the firm name of Smith, Dick & Company. At the same time he became interested in Democratic politics and served as Marshal and Collector of City Revenues, to which he was elected in 1853. His business departure proved a keen disappointment, owing to various unpleasant complications, and after three years he moved to La Grange and engaged in the tobacco business. Here also his excellent executive and general qualities drew him into prominence, and he served his party as Recorder and Police Magistrate. In the meantime the Doctor's professional views underwent a radical change, simplifying themselves into homeopathy, for the better understanding of which he entered the St. Louis Homœopathic College, from which he was duly graduated in the spring of 1858.

During the fall of his graduation Dr. Strong located in Canton, and entered with zeal and renewed enthusiasm into medical practice, soon winning a following which oftentimes required the application of years. His skill in diagnosis and treatment, his success with many complicated and supposedly incurable diseases and, above all else, his faith in the best tenets of his new creed of healing, created a demand for his services which netted him an annual income of many thousands of dollars. Necessarily his labors were not confined to the city limits, but rather extended throughout the county and included many of the foremost families, who for years depended upon his unquestioned proficiency.

For his first wife Dr. Strong married Bethena E. Pavey, of Hannibal, Mo., who died in this city, leaving five children: Jared D., George W., Charles H., Jesse W. and Lizzie L. Of these, George W. became manager of a large book concern in Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles H. is a graduate of the Chicago Homœopathic College, and became a practitioner of Providence, R. I.; Jesse W. became proprietor and editor of the Canton Republican, on September 18, 1890, and Lizzie be-

came the wife of C. H. Atwater, of Quincy, Ill. The widow of the deceased bore the girlhood name of Maggie Linabery, and is a native of Morris County, N. J., but who was educated in the West, to which she removed in early life with her parents. Dr. Strong was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for many years was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. As in his old age his years of greatest activity were characterized by moderation and breadth of mind, by great intellectual force and a capacity for absorbing and utilizing the best in books, people and life in general. Upon no practitioner of the early days rested in greater measure the esteem and affection of his professional and social associates, and his demise Mary 2, 1893, was greatly deplored by not only the city of Canton and Fulton County, but by many others, who were his friends and admirers in this part of the State.

STUMP, D. M., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Fulton County, Ill., with the development of which he has been intimately identified during a period of nearly three-score years, was born in Perry County, Pa., on February 29, 1828. He is a resident of Avon, Fulton County, where for more than a generation he has conducted a fire insurance agency with gratifying success.

Mr. Stump is a son of William A. and Catherine (Mumper) Stump, natives of Lancaster County, Pa. William A. Stump was a blacksmith by occupation and followed his trade in Pennsylvania until the time of his death in 1860. He served in the War of 1812 and was a man of tireless industry and blameless character. To him and his worthy spouse were born twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch and two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheriff, of Ceresco, Mich., and Mrs. Barbara Hand, of Everest, Kans., are the only survivors.

D. M. Stump's mother died when he was about eight years old and about a year later his father married again. The neighbors made the youth believe that the devil was entering the home, so, as his stepmother came in at the front door, he went out at the back door and never became acquainted with her, and never lived within fifty miles of his former home thereafter. For two years he made his home with a brother-in-law in Cumberland County, Pa., and then went to work in a woolen mill for a Mr. Galaspa, where he helped pick, card, spin, weave, full, shear and press wool into cloth, worth from eight to ten dollars per yard. The mill was a large one and run by an eighteen-foot overshot water wheel. While watching the fulling of the cloth at the mill Mr. Galaspa's daughter would come down to stay with him and teach him to read and write, which was about the extent of his education, as he never attended a public school.

On leaving the mill he went to work at

blacksmithing and wagon-making, which trade he followed at Lowden, Pa., until 1847, the last year of the Mexican War. He then went to Chambersburg, Pa., and enlisted in the regular army and still retains the original poster calling for volunteers, a copy of which follows:

"A few able-bodied men, wanted for the best arm of service. Those who calculate on enlisting for the war may rest assured that every attention will be paid to making them comfortable and contented with their situation. In addition to the liberal allowances made by the Government to the soldier, he will be entitled to a warrant for 160 ACRES OF LAND, to be located by himself on any of the public lands in the United States, besides a bounty of TWELVE DOLLARS.

CHAS. T. CAMPELL, Lieut. U. S. A.

"On Recruiting Service, Chambersburg, February 26, 1847."

His company consisted of four commissioned officers and 132 non-commissioned officers and privates. They traveled afoot from Chambersburg to Pittsburg, a distance of 150 miles, and then took a boat for New Orleans, La. There they were joined by others who made up the regiment and went aboard ship again and sailed to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they spent the month of May in a camp of instruction some miles south of Matamoros. About the first of June they embarked for Vera Cruz, but owing to a "calm at sea" the bark which he was in could not go on, and they were picked up by an English man-of-war and taken to Tampico, where they boarded a steamship for the rest of the journey. Arriving at Vera Cruz too late to join General Scott, they advanced to Puebla under General Pierce, and there joined the main army. On the 13th of August they started for the city of Mexico. Entrenchments and fortifications extended for miles around three sides of the city and they had to take a wide detour to the south and west. When they reached San Augustine on the 18th, their regiment, with Scott's body-guard of cavalry under Captain Phil. Kearney, had a brisk skirmish with a body of the enemy, and this opened the way for the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, which occurred on the 19th and 20th, and in which their army obtained great victories, but at serious loss of killed and wounded. After the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, on the 8th and 12th of September, they entered the City of Mexico on the morning of the 14th and the "Stars and Stripes" were soon floating from the flagpole of the National Palace. The "Halls" of the Montezumas were ours.

In January, 1848, the regiment was sent to Taluca and from there to Larma, where they remained until May 28th when peace was declared and they took up the march home. They marched back to Vera Cruz, where they embarked on a sailing vessel for New Orleans, and, after landing there, took a steamship, the "Crescent City," for New York, landing at Fort

Hamilton, on Long Island. On September 16, 1848, they were discharged from the United States Army, then consisting of one commissioned officer and twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates. Nine others had been discharged and sent home during the war, making thirty-six out of the 132 who started to arrive home. The others were either killed or died during the war.

After his discharge Mr. Stump returned to Lowden, Pa., and there again took up the occupation of a blacksmith, which trade he followed until 1850, when he started westward, traveling by boat from Pittsburg, Pa., to Copperas Creek, Ill., which required twelve days. With others who came at that time he was taken to Canton by Matthew Mitchell, now a resident of Ellisville, their conveyance being a spring-wagon, then called a "democrat." It being Sunday, they met persons going to church riding in lumber wagons with boards for seats, which seemed very strange to ladies reared in the East. One of the ladies in the party remarked that, if obliged to go to church in that kind of a conveyance, she feared she would not go. Later they were much surprised to meet a load of people in a wagon drawn by oxen, and to their questions as to whether this was a common sight, Mr. Mitchell replied that it was. Some of the young men of those days took ladies behind them on horseback to church and parties. Mr. Stump remained in Canton, working for William Parlin at his trade of blacksmith, and later for Mr. Colton, and while there the late James H. Stipp was his roommate. While working for Mr. Colton he met E. D. Mailliard, who urged him to come to Woodstock (now Avon), stating there was no blacksmith there, and, on July 7, he started for that place, carrying his knapsack with him. The dry wit of Mr. Mailliard is not forgotten. Once while watching Mr. Stump putty some holes in a hub he asked the reason, and Mr. Stump replied that it was as good as wood. He then remarked, "Build me one wagon all of putty." He arrived in Woodstock on the 8th of July, 1850, and rented the blacksmith shop then owned by Lawson Woods, and near where the dwelling of Mrs. William Chatterton, on Woods Street, now stands. In 1851 he purchased the land and built a shop on the west part of the lot now owned by Miss Mary Dustman. He moved into the house which he now owns after his marriage in 1854, and, with a few brief intervals, has lived there ever since. The maple tree now standing in front of his house he brought from Overman's nursery, near Canton, in 1851, carrying it on horseback. It now measures nearly fourteen feet in circumference.

In 1853 he solicited subscriptions to the Northern Cross Railroad, now forming a part of the Burlington System. Nehemiah Bushnell was then President of the road, and Benjamin Prentiss, afterwards General Prentiss, was a Director. In six weeks' time he sold

stock to the amount of \$72,000. Later he entered the agricultural business and sold machinery for C. H. and L. J. McCormick, of Chicago, and Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond, Ind. While engaged in this business he began to write insurance, but, in 1889, having relinquished the agricultural business, began to devote his entire attention to the insurance business, and now has one of the most extensive agencies in this part of the State, Stump's Insurance Agency being a household word for miles throughout the surrounding country and towns.

On April 23, 1854, Mr. Stump was married to Caroline T. Wright, daughter of D. N. Wright, who came to Woodville from Huron County, Ohio, in 1844. At that time there were only eight families where now our beautiful and prosperous Avon is located. She has been confined to her home the greater portion of the time for the past thirty years, but has borne her ills cheerfully and patiently, and enjoys the many blessings left to her. During all these years her husband has been very solicitous for her comfort, leaving nothing undone that would in any way contribute to her happiness. Saturday, April 23, 1904, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stump. No elaborate plans were made for celebrating their golden anniversary, but relatives and friends called at their residence on Woods Street during the afternoon and evening to join in commemorating the happy occasion. A few minutes before eight the company present ceased conversing and Oliver Crissey, in his happy style, addressed the bride and groom in a few well-chosen words. He referred to Mr. Stump as a man of strong and positive convictions, who had always taken an active part in politics and all questions of public interest, and it was only natural that such a person should sometimes be held up in the light of criticism; but, said Mr. Crissey, during the forty-eight years of his residence in Avon, he had never heard the home life of Mr. Stump spoken of except in the highest terms of commendation, and Mrs. Stump had, so far as her strength would permit, faithfully discharged the duties of wife and mother. By way of reminiscence, Mr. Crissey said that the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Stump was without doubt the most romantic that had occurred in Fulton County to that time. Soon after locating in Avon, in the early days, Mr. Stump fell in love with Miss Caroline Wright, then a handsome girl of fourteen years. Her parents did not look with favor upon the courtship, which continued for four years, and bitterly opposed the marriage. This opposition resulted in establishing the first rural mail delivery in this place. W. H. Rose, then a young lad, served in the capacity of carrier and performed his duties faithfully and well. The mail he carried consisted of love messages between the young couple. With aid from other friends the wedding arrangements were finally made and

successfully carried out. The ceremony was performed at the home of Stephen Tompkins, on the corner of Main and Woods Streets, by E. G. Roe, who at that time held the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Wright became reconciled after a few weeks, and received the young couple to their home with open arms. Mr. Crissey then delegated Mr. Rose, who had carried their love messages fifty years ago and more, to deliver to them the gifts that had been so generously and lovingly contributed by their friends, and he accepted the honor with becoming modesty, remarking that it seemed as if he were still destined to be a "go-between," but felt glad to serve in that capacity. There were nine persons at this happy gathering who were present at the one fifty years previous, namely: Mrs. Stephen Tompkins, R. W. Townsend and wife, Mrs. Oliver Crissey, Mrs. Catherine Woods, James McGowan, W. H. Rose, Gilbert Tompkins and Albert Tompkins.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stump were born three children, one of whom, Lawrence, died in 1884. The other two are Mrs. James Shawcross, of Glenville, Neb., and Lee H. Stump, of Avon. In politics Mr. Stump is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, always taking an active interest in village, township, county, State and National elections. In 1856 he held the office of Supervisor of Union Township. He was one of the original promoters of the Avon Fair and has always worked for its success. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

SULLIVAN, W. J., who is successfully engaged in the milling business in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Taylor County, Ky., August 1, 1856, and there received his early mental training in the district schools in the vicinity of his home. He is a son of William and Louisa (Wade) Sullivan, natives of Kentucky, where the father was born in Taylor County and the mother in Madison County.

The subject of this sketch came to Canton January 1, 1899, and has since been engaged in milling with successful results. Previously he carried on farming in Blandinsville Township, McDonough County, Ill. He is a good business man and gives strict attention to the operation of his mill. On December 13, 1883, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Addie Able, who was born in Marion County, Ky. Five children have blessed their union, namely: Bernice, Bessie, Josie, Ray and Lee. Fraternally Mr. Sullivan is affiliated with the Eagles and the Tribunes.

SUYDAM, William Edgar, who is successfully engaged in stock-raising on an extensive scale in Fairview Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township, August 31, 1874, a son of John and Anna (Leigh) Suydam, both of whom are natives of Fairview Township. John Suydam was engaged in farming there during

his entire active life. He was brought to that vicinity by his parents in 1851. They settled near the town of Fairview, where John Suydam subsequently purchased 113 acres of land. This he cultivated with good results until the time of his retirement from active labors, in 1902. Since that period he has made his home in Fairview.

William Edgar Suydam spent his childhood in the manner customary with farmer's children and in early youth enjoyed the advantages of the district schools in the vicinity of his home, assisting his father in the work of the farm during the summer season, and at intervals attending school. Since reaching years of maturity, he has carried on general farming and stock-raising on his own responsibility. At the outset he started for himself near Farmington, Fulton County, but finding that he required more land in order to conduct stock-raising operations in accordance with his plans, he moved to his father's place and there rented 320 acres in addition, which is the property of James Ten Eyck. Mr. Suydam feeds a great deal of stock, shipping from five to six carloads of cattle, and the same quantity of stock, every year.

On March 17, 1897, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage, at Peoria, Ill., with Elizabeth McManu, a native of Fairview Township, where she was born January 1, 1874. Three children have resulted from this union, as follows: J. Wynne, W. Lloyd, and Amber M.

In politics Mr. Suydam is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. For three years he discharged the duties of the office of School Director of the Township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. His religious connection is with the Christian Church. He is an intelligent, energetic and persevering man, straightforward and reliable in business transactions and a worthy representative of the younger element of the agricultural class in Fulton County. Among his neighbors, he is regarded as one of the most useful members of the community.

SWEARINGEN, Carl V. (deceased).—The ranks of the younger generation of business men of Canton sustained a severe loss in the death of Carl V. Swearingen, February 2, 1902. This young man had a future of great promise and had received a training second to none in the store of his father, Ezra F. Swearingen, one of the pioneers of Fulton County, of whose history more may be found elsewhere in this work. His mother's maiden name was Mary J. Salisbury.

Mr. Swearingen was educated in the public schools of Canton and, while very young, learned to do up bundles and wait on customers in his father's grocery store. He finally became independent and married Bertha A. Ross, to whom was born one daughter, Catherine. Mr. Swearingen was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was genial in manner, obliging

and tactful, and embellished his brief career with many loyal friendships.

SWEARINGEN, Ezra F.—The grocery business has one essential advantage—it is an absolute necessity. Nevertheless, too many people trade upon this supposition, and, in consequence, are a long way removed from the hustling resourceful man known as the twentieth century grocer. As in all lines of business, a financial creed is necessary in order not to fall behind in the procession. We know of no one better qualified to advise on the subject than Ezra F. Swearingen, who has been a grocer in Canton for the past twenty-six years, and who at times has had the management and control of as many as ten stores. His experience should be worth much to the young man who thinks he fits into a similar groove.

As is usually the case, Mr. Swearingen at first belonged to the corner grocery type, but he refused to get in a rut, and consequently a way was opened for him to move from the same corner. He had the chance for expansion open to all others in the same position, and he used it, for expansion is the result of well directed labor. Two years after embarking in the business he became the partner of O. T. Salisbury, this connection continuing for ten years, or until 1893. Since then he has conducted his Canton branch alone.

Mr. Swearingen was twenty-four years old when he entered upon his career as a grocer, and he marked out his business chart as clearly as his capital, knowledge, field and scope would permit. He moved slowly in the beginning until he had learned the motion of fortune's wheel, and never ventured ahead until he had an objective point in view. He has compelled attention by his unique schemes for getting customers, and his departure from thread-bare traditions. His goods always have been arranged in orderly and attractive manner, and with a view to harmonious color effects. Cleanliness of shelves and floors is always insisted upon, and his clerks are compelled to carry out the general scheme of neatness in their personal attire. He directs much attention to supplying the best goods obtainable for the money, and has a reputation for reliability that in itself is a trade winner. He never advertises anything that he hasn't on hand, and he never resorts to the expedient of premiums or free contributions. He wins out on merit, good nature, courtesy and patience with women, who are his chief customers, and belief in himself and his ability to succeed.

Mr. Swearingen was born in Dewitt County, Ill., November 7, 1857, a son of E. W. and Mary J. (Sommers) Swearingen, natives of Lewis County, Ky., and Piatt County, Ill., respectively. His father died in 1880, the year before the son left the home farm and came to Canton, and his mother died in 1893. The strictest economy prevailed in the home in Dewitt County, and the children comprising

the family circle were obliged early to face the problem of self-support. Ezra F. attended the public schools, and on the farm learned much of produce and exchange which fitted in well with his later occupation of food merchant. He is an agreeable and obliging man, and his standing in the community rests upon the sure foundation of confidence and respect.

SWEET, Charles R.—Through the energy and resource of many of its citizens and the favorable soil conditions in its vicinity, the manufacture of brick has come to be regarded as an important industry in Canton. The efforts of the first manufacturer necessarily have been vastly improved upon, and of those responsible for a higher precedent none are deserving of more credit than Charles R. Sweet. Mr. Sweet came from Wisconsin to Canton in 1882 and his first place of business was in what was known as the old Whitley brick yard, started by a man named Craig. Ten years later he removed to his present yards, where he has a greatly increased capacity. His equipment is modern and permits of a high grade of brick employed principally for building purposes.

Mr. Sweet was born on Caldwell's Prairie, Racine County, Wis., September 18, 1856, a son of Robert T. Sweet, who was born on a farm in New York State, June 3, 1833, and who died on a farm in Racine County, in February, 1904. On the maternal side Mr. Sweet comes of one of the earliest of the pioneer families of the Badger State. His mother formerly was Catherine O. Caldwell, born at Caldwell, Wis., in 1837, a year after the organization of Wisconsin Territory. The country at that time was wild and the settlers few, and the hardships of the long, bitterly cold winters exceeded in severity those endured by the settlers who located in Illinois. Yet how much more desolate was the region upon the arrival of the Grandparents Caldwell while yet Wisconsin was a part of Michigan Territory. The grandfather, Joseph Caldwell, was born January 7, 1792, and the grandmother, who was born in 1796, is said to have been the first white woman in Wisconsin. The town of Caldwell and the prairie surrounding it, now a splendid agricultural section, form a permanent link between the old and the new order of things, and in name are a tribute to the courage and endurance of those rare pathfinders whose forms have grown misty and immovable in American history.

Mr. Sweet was reared on the Caldwell Prairie farm and to its compulsory duties attributes the strong constitution and abounding vitality of his mature years. His education was largely self-acquired, prompted by the unsatisfactory character of that afforded by the country school near his home. Gradually he outgrew the environment which had accomplished so much for him physically, and at twenty-six years began to mingle with the business life of Canton. While still a resident of Wisconsin,

in 1880, he married Izillia White, and one son, Carl, has been born of their union. Mr. Sweet pays little attention to things outside his immediate sphere of action, and especially finds little satisfaction in political undertakings. However, he is a fraternalist of long standing and a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias. His business tenets are of the highest, and twenty-four years' association with the same community have placed him among its important creative factors.

SWENEY, John Juvenal.—At the age of sixty-two John Juvenal Sweney is practically retired from active life, but while turning over to younger hands the responsibilities which crowded former years, he still occupies the farm of 160 acres in Lee Township, upon which the greater part of his life has been spent. Mr. Sweney is of Irish-Dutch ancestry, and was born in Northumberland County, Pa., February 10, 1845, a son of Major K. and Elizabeth (Ten Brook) Sweney, also natives of the Quaker State.

Major Sweney was born in Pennsylvania August 18, 1817, and was the oldest of the children of Montgomery and Mary M. (Kehr) Sweney, the former born in Ireland in 1787, and the latter in Northumberland County, Pa., in 1795. The family immigrated to Fulton County during the summer of 1838, and here Montgomery Sweney died in Lee Township in 1868, his wife surviving him until 1882. Major K. Sweney accompanied his parents to Illinois, where until 1839 he was a member of the editorial staff of the first newspaper printed in Fulton County. Having then abandoned this occupation, he settled on a farm where he remained until returning to his native State. During the summer of 1846, he again located in Illinois, taking up land on Section 23, Lee Township, and to this he added until he became the proprietor of a large farm in an excellent state of cultivation. His neighbors in Lee County were few at first, and he endured the hardships and privations of frontier life. To obtain his mail he was obliged to go to Canton, and had to pay twenty-five cents postage on a letter. Mr. Sweney reared and furnished a good education to eight children. He was a Democrat in politics, and served his township as School Director, Assessor and Supervisor. He was an Elder for many years, in the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally, was an Odd Fellow. His death occurred in 1898.

John Juvenal Sweney was about a year old when his parents brought him to Fulton County, and he was educated in its public schools, and developed a strong constitution on his father's farm. His life has been a busy one, and confined to his farm and home, requiring few outside diversions or interests. On November 20, 1872, he married in Lewistown, Ill., Susan W. Lewis, who was born in Virginia, March 17, 1850, and is the devoted mother of

seven children: William C., Flora, Maude, Nellie (now Mrs. C. J. Homer, of Prairie City, Ill.); Fred L., Fannie and Donald K. Mr. Sweney is a Democrat in politics. For many years he has stanchly supported the cause of education as a member of the School Board, and his children have been given a chance to acquire practical training under the best possible country conditions.

SWIGERT, Clifford M.—Born October 17, 1881, upon the farm in Section 4, Fairview Township, of which he now is manager, Clifford M. Swigert is a son of William and Anna (McGuire) Swigert, the former a native of Young Hickory Township, Fulton County, and the latter of the State of Wisconsin. The elder Swigert was an early settler of Fulton County, and in 1879 located on the farm which since has been in the possession of the family, and which, under his painstaking cultivation, developed from a raw prairie into one of the valuable properties of the county.

Clifford M. Swigert received a common school education, and from early youth was taught to make himself useful about the home place. He succeeded to the entire management of the farm in 1904 and since then has added many improvements, including greater facilities for the care of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. His yearly income is increased also by grain and general produce. Evidences abound on every hand of his progressiveness and thrift, and his appreciation of trees, flowers, orchards, and gardens, and other essentials to the well being and happiness of twentieth century agriculturists. Mr. Swigert renounced the bachelor state February 22, 1903, marrying Cora S. L. Knight, a native of Pontiac, Ill., born August 9, 1880. Mr. Swigert is independent in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is well educated, well informed, and public spirited, and in a neighborhood in which his entire life has been passed is held in high esteem.

SWITZER, Jesse T.—As the son of one of Fulton County's oldest pioneers and stanch up-builders, Jesse T. Switzer, up to the time of his death, maintained the excellent reputation established by his father, Jesse Switzer, who was born in Fulton County and as early as 1833 settled with his parents at what was known as Black Jack, Canton Township, where he improved a farm which, to one less courageous, would have seemed an impossibility. It was on the home farm in Canton Township that Jesse T. Switzer first saw the light of day, his birth occurring December 28, 1858. The nearest school to his parents' home was at Farmington, and there he conned his lessons through the grammar grades, after which he took a course in the high school at Canton. As he was the youngest child in his parents' family every advantage in their power to bestow was at his

command, and he wisely availed himself of the opportunities which came to him, a fact which was borne out in his superior education and in his advanced views on agriculture.

Applying the knowledge and experience which he had gained in his younger years upon starting out for himself Mr. Switzer took up farming scientifically, and by the exercise of care and sound judgment in his undertakings developed one of the finest farms in Canton Township. While he carried on farming as generally understood, he gave his attention more particularly to stock-raising, and was more than ordinarily successful in this line. His brother, Charles W., was associated with him in his farming enterprises up to the time of his death.

Mr. Switzer's marriage united him with Miss Lena Miller, the ceremony being performed December 22, 1885. Throughout her life Mrs. Switzer has made her home in Fulton County, her birth occurring in Farmington, which was also the scene of her childhood training and education. Her father, D. C. Miller, was a well established farmer in the vicinity of Farmington. Throughout his life Mr. Switzer took a deep interest in matters which tended to upbuild his home community, this being especially noticeable in educational affairs, and as a member of the School Board of his district, he rendered valuable service. His political affiliations allied him with the Republican party, whose principles he believed, if carried out, would bring the greatest good to the largest number.

TANNER, Abram S., who, together with Eugene Tanner, is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Canton on July 2, 1858, and there when a youth attended the high school. His father and mother, John R. and Mary C. (Sosee) Tanner, were natives, respectively, of West Virginia and Maryland.

John R. Tanner came to Illinois about the year 1855 and located in Canton. He was a blacksmith, and conducted a wagon shop for several years. He then established himself in the grocery line, in which he continued three years. The concern was then operated under the name of Eugene Tanner until January 17, 1905, when the firm style became E. Tanner & Company. John R. Tanner died in August, 1876. The subject of this sketch is a capable business man and his firm enjoys a profitable trade.

On October 20, 1898, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, who was born and educated in Canton, Ill. Politically Mr. Tanner is a supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

TANNER, David M., a well known and prosperous contractor and builder, of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Madison County, Va., March 9, 1863, a son of Henry P. and Lacey (Enfield) Tanner. The Tanner family is of German origin, and the grandfather and

grandmother are now living in the fatherland, the former at the age of ninety-two years and the latter eighty-six years old. To Henry P. Tanner and his wife were born ten children, as follows: James C., a resident of Iowa; Marelus M., a contractor and builder at Orange, Va.; Montcalm H., a farmer in Madison County, Va.; David M.; Irene E., deceased wife of Thomas Raudall, a farmer in Culpeper County, Va., whose children are Eva and Raymond; Emily M., deceased wife of William Birkers, a carpenter in Madison County, Va., whose children are Eiler and Henry; Joseph H., a farmer in Madison County, Va.; Luther A. and Merriwether T., the former a farmer and the latter a carpenter in the last mentioned county, and Olie W., also a carpenter in that county. Of the ten children the two sisters are the only ones in the family who are deceased. All were reared on the old home farm and received their mental training in the public schools of their native State.

The subject of this sketch remained at home until 1884, when he went to Grand Island, Neb., and secured employment in the Union Pacific Railroad car shops. In August, 1885, he located in Lewistown, Ill., and went to work with his brother, M. M., at the carpenter trade. The same fall he began working at the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed four years. For the next four years he was foreman over the force of T. M. Mercer, an extensive contractor and builder, who had charge of the Auditorium at Galesburg, and the Kellogg School at Canton. In 1896 he engaged in contracting and building, which occupation he has since pursued. He has erected many of the finest buildings throughout Northwestern Illinois, and has made a decided success in this line. He has had charge of the construction of some of the most important structures in Peoria and his reputation is such that he has been called to take the contracts for fine buildings in other States. He is the owner of an attractive residence, with four and a half acres of beautiful grounds, on North Main Street, Lewistown.

On February 23, 1897, Mr. Tanner was united in marriage with Eliza Kelso, born in Fulton County, Ill., March 19, 1866, a daughter of David and Sarah (Hendricksen) Kelso. Her father is deceased and her mother resides in Lewistown. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are the parents of four children, namely: Winifred E., born September 10, 1887; Raymond H., born September 1, 1891; Ethel, born September 6, 1893, and Clarence, September 21, 1895. In politics Mr. Tanner is a Democrat, although in local affairs he usually follows his judgment as to individual merits without strict regard to partisan considerations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the M. W. A. and the Court of Honor. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of high character and a representative of the best element of Fulton County's prominent citizens.

TATUM, John G., a worthy and highly respected pioneer farmer in Section 7, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born where he now lives, December 13, 1837, a son of Matthew and Lydia (Dollar) Tatum, of whom the former was born in Rowan County, N. C., February 18, 1789, and the latter, in Laurens County, S. C., July 4, 1805. They were married in 1830. From South Carolina, the bride's family moved to Indiana, and from the latter State, in 1827, to Illinois, settling in Fulton County. They first located on the farm now owned by Thomas J. Shepley, near Canton. In 1828, Matthew Tatum made a trip to Galena, Ill., returning in 1829. In 1830 he bought a land patent from Charles Bullard, who had received it from the Government, covering 160 acres. Here he built a small cabin, which was the second built in that region, and marks the settlement of the Tatum family in Fulton County. Matthew Tatum was a leading man there in early days. The pioneers had erected a fort on the land now owned by George Wilcoxen, and at the time of the Westerfield defeat when the settlers hurried to the fort for refuge. Ordeals of that nature, however, were soon a matter of the past. The Indians shortly disappeared, and life in the hamlet became safe. Rattlesnakes were a dangerous pest, and the settlers banded together and made a raid on the reptiles one day, killing 375. After this event, the venomous creatures grew scarce, and ceased to be an object of constant dread. In the winter of 1831-32, the snow fell to a depth of four feet on the level, and for two months travel was almost stopped. When the snow began to melt the low land was inundated in two days. The snow began falling in December, 1831, and covered the ground to the depth mentioned until February, 1832, when it disappeared within three days, causing destructive floods over the whole region.

Matthew Tatum and his wife were parents of seven children, of whom two girls and one boy died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were as follows: George W.; John G.; Amy and Sarah J. John G. and Mrs. Amy Cluts live on the old home farm. Sarah J., widow of James A. Shields, left two children—Mrs. Belle McIntosh, and Ada, wife of Marion Flood, of Los Angeles, Cal. Of the Tatum family, the first, George W., married Mary Pitcher, in December, 1852, died November 4, 1864, and his widow married Peter Reffner, living near Newton, Kans. Amy, the second child, was born March 29, 1840. She married William H. Cluts (originally spelled "Clutz") January 22, 1857. He died August 4, 1893, leaving eleven children, as follows: George W.; Clinton J.; Elijah G., a veterinary surgeon at Canton, Ill.; John M.; Nellie, wife of D. A. Ward, of Woodford County, Ill.; James W. and Jasper H. of Canton, Ill.; Eva, wife of Dr. Carl G. Turner, of Canton, Ill.; Joseph D., veterinary surgeon of Selma, Ala.; Charles F.; Beda, wife

of S. L. Jameson, of Buckheart Township; and Grover C. George W., Charles F., Beda and Grover C. reside in Buckheart Township. Clinton J., Nellie and John are deceased.

Matthew Tatum died September 19, 1868, and his widow passed away November 2, 1872. The father was a very hard-working and energetic man. In disposition and manner he was somewhat reserved, he was conservative in his nature, and careful and deliberate in all his actions, and in business transactions, cautious, almost to a fault. There was nothing radical in his composition, and he believed in the old-fashioned ways. He did his full share in clearing up and developing the new territory, which he chose for his home, and paving the way for the generation that was to follow. In politics, he was a Democrat and took an earnest interest in public matters. He and his worthy wife were consistent members of the old Baptist Church of the township.

John G. Tatum, the subject of this sketch, first saw the day in the little cabin that still stands on the homestead, and was reared on the farm. He received his early mental training in the primitive district schools, and was afterwards engaged in teaching a few years; was also School Director, for twenty-seven consecutive years. He well remembers the period of the old wooden mold-board, and the time when the scouring plow succeeded the wooden plow. And now Mr. Tatum has laid aside farm work, and turned over the plow to the generation succeeding him, not to walk in the furrow as he did, behind the old wooden mold-board, but to ride, thanks to the genius of modern invention. The old home farm now contains seventy-five acres. On it grow many varieties of fruit. All the stock is of superior quality, consisting of Percherons and roadsters, and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Tatum was among the first to raise Norman horses in the township, and finding that they excelled, afterwards kept up that breed.

In politics, Mr. Tatum is a Democrat. At an early period he served as School Director, and has always taken an active interest in the schools. Although the township is strongly Republican, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1885, and served in that capacity one year. He was also elected Clerk on the Democratic ticket. In the ripening years of a toilsome life, Mr. Tatum is enjoying in comfortable leisure the rest which he has so richly merited. Among the pleasurable diversions of his retirement is the study of mineralogy, and he has an interesting variety of native specimens to occupy his attention. For more than fifty years, he has been worthily identified with the interests of Buckheart Township and Fulton County, and, with the exception of one season, has spent his whole life on the old home farm.

TAYLOR, A. J.—Ready adaptation to opportunity, a capacity for gauging the possible in-

crease in values and the well developed speculative instinct which places the natural broker in a class by himself, are factors which have directed the business energy of A. J. Taylor, in early life a farmer, but latterly identified with real-estate transactions in Canton. Fulton County has profited by the resourcefulness of the Taylors ever since the arrival here in 1832 of Robert Taylor, grandfather of A. J. This adventurous sire entered 160 acres of land from the Government, the deed bearing the signature of the President of the United States. The land as yet never had profited by a white man's occupation, and his task was to break it, prepare it for the seed and gather the harvest which was to constitute the foundation of his fortune. Eventually he retired to Canton, where his death occurred at an advanced age. His son, Samuel W., father of A. J., was reared on the Buckheart Township farm and married Harriet Whitney, a native of Fulton County. Upon his removal to Iowa he engaged in the drug business for a couple of years with Dr. W. D. Nelson, Sr., of Troy, in that State, and also became the owner of a farm, which he traded for property south of Cuba, Fulton County. This, in turn, was traded for a farm north of Canton, which he occupied for many years. The latter property is under a high state of cultivation, having been improved by both father and son, and is very valuable and productive.

A. J. Taylor was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1862, but came with his father to Fulton County, Ill., where he was educated in the public schools, and trained in agriculture on the two homesteads. February 4, 1886, he married Lillian M. McBroom, daughter of Jerry McBroom, and of their union there are four children: Clifford V., Viola J., Agnes A. and Ralph R. Two years before his marriage Mr. Taylor purchased the farm of his uncle, Edward Taylor, consisting of 160 acres, in Canton Township, adjoining which his wife owns 125 acres. This also is an excellent property, apportioned to diversified farming and well equipped with modern buildings and practical agricultural implements.

In 1892 Mr. Taylor came to Canton and acquired the John Woodward business through mortgage, later purchasing a block, in which he established his real-estate office. This building was sold some months later and he purchased the Brunswick Block, which he disposed of in 1900 to become the agent for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis. At the expiration of three or four years he gave up the brewing agency and bought the Johnson Building, later disposing of the same to another brewing company, and in June, 1903, bought the business of George B. Henry, which he conducted until August, 1906, when he sold it. A notable contribution to the improvement of the city and the encouragement of home-making resulted through the purchase of what is known as the Whitney Addition to Canton,

consisting of forty acres, which Mr. Taylor disposed of in town lots. He also bought forty acres of A. C. Moore, which he still owns. Besides the land of which he is the proprietor, he cultivates 765 acres, upon which he raises grain for the feeding of blooded stock, of which he raises a considerable number. During the last year he raised 245 hogs, and breeds two carloads of cattle annually, besides some high-grade draft horses. In 1895 he made a bid for furnishing the city with electric lights and is to be credited with having brought about this improvement. He has otherwise evinced commendable public spirit and zeal and in all his transactions has been guided by probity, sagacity and good judgment. He is one of the prominent fraternalists of the county, being identified with the Masons, Eagles and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

TAYLOR, Bernard Hall, an able and prominent attorney-at-law of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Farmington, Ill., February 17, 1871. He is a son of William Lathrop and Florence (Montgomery) Taylor, natives, respectively, of Taunton, Mass., and of Farmington, Ill., and a grandson, on the paternal side, of Lathrop and Hannah (Hall) Taylor, natives of Massachusetts, the former born in Buckland, and the latter at Chelsea, in that State. The maternal grandparents, Alexander Kenney Montgomery and Angeline (Reisinger) Montgomery, were natives of Pennsylvania, of whom the former was born in Lawrence County, that State, and the latter, in Carlisle. The great-grandparents on both sides were Barnabas and Hannah (Billington) Taylor, born, respectively, at Ashfield and Middleborough, Mass., and Simpson Walker Montgomery and Nancy (Caldwell) Montgomery, who were born in Beaver County, Pa. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools at Canton, Ill., at the age of sixteen years, the subject of this sketch entered the Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1890. He was then employed for one year as drill-master, when he entered the law department of the Columbia University, at Washington, D. C., graduating therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1893, in 1894 receiving the degree of LL.M., and in 1896 was admitted to the practice of law in his native State. Promptly after the declaration which led to the Spanish-American War, Mr. Taylor enlisted with his regiment, and was mustered in as Captain of Company M, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, at Springfield, on May 7, 1898, under the command of Col. J. S. Culver, and, a week later, proceeded to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., where they were stationed nearly three months awaiting orders to advance to the front. On August 3d the regiment left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., expecting there to embark without delay for Cuba. After embarking on board the transport Obdam, the order to proceed was rescinded

and the regiment, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, was disembarked and ordered back to camp—this being the second time a similar order had been countermanded. In consequence of the acceptance of terms of peace by Spain, a few days later, the regiment was ordered to Lexington, Ky., where it remained in camp for thirty days, when it was ordered to Springfield, after being furloughed for thirty days, was mustered out on October 16th. The regiment consisted of 1,213 men and forty-seven officers, and those who died during its period of enlistment were Allie C. Post, of Canton, who died at Camp Thomas; Hiram Smith, in hospital at Old Point Comfort; and James Mitchell, in hospital at Lexington, Ky. After returning from the war, Captain Taylor was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which position he finally resigned in order to devote his time to the practice of his profession. The order granting his discharge contains the following commendation from his commanding officer, which is herewith copied by permission:

"As company commander he was one of the best in the regiment and the peer of any in the service; faithful, loyal, honest and willing, he made the welfare of his men his care and, as a result, he possesses their confidence and esteem, as well as that of the commanding officer of the regiment. He has all the qualifications and ability to command a battalion, regiment, or brigade.

(Signed J. S. Culver

"Colonel Commanding Regiment."

On his return from his war service, and just before the disbanding of his company, Captain Taylor was presented by its members with a handsome sword, as a token of their esteem as a fellow-soldier and their appreciation as an officer.

On November 19, 1902, Mr. Taylor was married to Allida Ten Eyck, who was born in Holland, Mich., a daughter of James and Rachel (Ledeboer) Ten Eyck, and educated at Jacksonville, Ill. Two children, James Alexander and Francis Montgomery, have been born of this union. Politically Col. Taylor is an active Republican. He held the office of States Attorney of Fulton County from 1900 to 1904. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and B. P. O. E.

TAYLOR, Clyde D., a prominent citizen and well known furniture dealer and undertaker in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that village May 2, 1867. He is a son of Alonzo and Eliza J. (Moss) Taylor, natives respectively of Ohio and Fulton County, Ill. Alonzo Taylor was a farmer by occupation.

Clyde D. Taylor attended the public schools of Cuba in boyhood, and helped his father on the farm until he was sixteen years old. At that period he began working in a furniture concern which in 1872 was established by his

maternal grandfather, John W. Moss. Mr. Moss first started with a chair factory and afterward developed the enterprise into a furniture establishment. Mr. Taylor was manager of the Moss Furniture Company for twelve years, and then became proprietor of the concern, which he has since conducted, building the present two-story brick building, twenty-five by ninety-one feet in dimensions, in which the business has been transacted since 1900. He has one of the most completely stocked furniture stores and thoroughly equipped undertaking establishments in this section of the State, and also deals in carpets and glass. He is a man of exceptional business ability in his line and, as a merchant, has succeeded by many years of fair and honorable dealing in gaining the confidence and respect of his patrons to a notable degree.

On September 29, 1896, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Tressie Heller, who was born in Cuba, Ill., and this union has resulted in one child, Hester. On political issues, Mr. Taylor is arrayed on the side of the Democratic party. He has served creditably as Township Clerk, City Clerk and Township Collector, and for a number of years has been a member of the City Council. In fraternal circles he is identified with the I. O. O. F., K. of P., M. W., Rebekahs and Court of Honor.

TAYLOR, John T., a well known citizen and prominent and prosperous farmer in Section 2, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Putman Township, January 28, 1854, and in his childhood became the adopted son of J. M. Taylor, his mother being Mary A. (Ford) Taylor. The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the district schools of Fulton County, and has spent his whole life in that county, with the exception of eleven months passed in other parts of Illinois, and in Indiana. When about nine years old, he was thrown upon his own resources, at an early age began working on a farm by the month, and as he became old enough to earn reasonable wages, carefully saved his earnings.

In 1883, Mr. Taylor purchased forty acres of land in Lewistown Township, to which he shortly afterward added another forty-acre tract. He continued purchasing at intervals until he had accumulated 185 acres, of which he sold 105 acres. At one time he was the owner of 345 acres and then disposed of all but the eighty acres which he first purchased. In September, 1903, Mr. Taylor bought 109 acres and in 1904, nineteen acres more, making 128 acres, in Section 2, Lewistown Township. He now owns 208 acres of land, as the result of hard work and good management. He is one among many examples of self-made men in Fulton County. Besides general farming, he is engaged in raising horses, hogs, cattle and sheep.

On September 17, 1876, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Mary M. Shaw, who was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, September 23, 1859, a daughter of Elias and Sophia (Jones) Shaw, of whom the former is deceased. The mother still survives, and resides on the old home-place. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were the parents of four children, besides Mrs. Taylor, namely: Nettie, deceased wife of Michael Harris; Saloma, who died in infancy; Frank, who died at the age of ten years; and Flora, wife of W. O. Butler, who is engaged in farming in Lewistown Township.

The union of John T. Taylor and Mary M. Shaw resulted in ten children, as follows: Freddie E., who was born November 23, 1878, and died June 18, 1880; Charley L., who was born January 16, 1881, and died April 11, 1884; Minnie B., born January 22, 1883; Nellie T., born February 13, 1885; Ruth S., born May 4, 1888; Don L., born January 11, 1891; John L., born May 5, 1893; Telsa K., born October 31, 1896; Mary M., born December 12, 1900; and Lina D., born July 19, 1903.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a pronounced Republican. He firmly believes in the principles of that party, and steadfastly supports its policies and its candidates. He rode seven miles in order to cast his first ballot, and his first presidential vote was in behalf of Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Taylor has filled several township offices, with ability and fidelity. He takes an earnest interest in the cause of education, is a strong supporter of all measures for the public welfare, and is regarded as one of the most useful members of the community.

TAYLOR, S. W.—By those who were privileged to know him, and who were called upon to mourn his untimely death in 1876, S. W. Taylor is recalled as one of the very early school teachers of the city of Canton, this county, who maintained discipline and dispensed knowledge in a crude structure, worked hard and received small remuneration, and who later bent his energies to the development of a fine property in Canton Township. Mr. Taylor was born in Indiana in 1825, and in his youth had few advantages, and no material wealth save what he himself created.

Robert Taylor, father of S. W., was born in far-off Nova Scotia, and as a young man located in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary McCleary. The young people were ambitious of carving their fortunes out of a new country, so came to Indiana, where S. W. remained until receiving his majority. After relinquishing school teaching in Canton, the young man lived in both Troy and Ottumwa, Iowa, where he conducted a general merchandising business, and from which latter town he returned to Canton Township, and purchased the farm upon which the balance of his life was spent. His farm was equipped with the best agricultural improvements known in his

time, and he was a careful manager, possessing considerable business ability as well as a knowledge of diversified farming.

The wife of Mr. Taylor, who survives him, formerly was Harriet N. Whitnah, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Hendershot) Whitnah. Mr. Whitnah came to Fulton County at an early day, settling on property in the southern part of Buckheart Township, where he achieved considerable success as a farmer and stock-raiser. The old Whitnah homestead is now occupied by Mrs. Taylor, who, notwithstanding the many trials and activities of her life, retains much of her youthful spirits and health. She is the devoted mother of a large family of children, who, in order of birth, are named as follows: Charles E., Jennie M., Andrew J., Calvin A. (deceased), Anna M., F. Alice and Evelyne. Two of the children are deceased, Carrie having died in infancy. Jennie M. is now the wife of H. C. McKee, of Creston, Iowa; F. Alice married A. R. Whitnah, of Carthage, Ill.; Anna M. is living at home, and Evelyne, the widow of A. W. Davison, formerly of Denver, Colo., was at the time of this writing visiting her mother in Canton. The deceased and venerated father of this family was a quiet, unassuming man, devoted to his family and home interests, and, although he was a Republican voter, had no desire for politics or general township affairs. Honest and high-minded, he was strictly conscientious in the performance of all tasks which confronted him.

TEACH, Mrs. Martha A., widow of William J. Teach, and now engaged in managing part of the home farm formerly occupied by her husband near Avon, Fulton County, Ill., was born near Clear Spring, Md., May 25, 1835, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Brewer) Masters of that place. At the age of eighteen years she came with a married sister to Illinois, making the journey in a covered wagon, as was the common mode of conveyance of emigrants to the West in those days, finally locating in Fulton County, where she has since spent her life. On February 28, 1857, she was united in marriage at Farmington, Fulton County, with William J. Teach, whose fortunes in life she shared until his death in 1889, since then having lived alone on part of the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Teach were blessed with ten children, namely: Clara A., Henry M., Ernest M., Sophronia E., Cora M., William A., Delmar D., Ethel M., Guy L. and Charles E., all of whom are engaged in farming except the youngest (Charles E.) who is a graduate of the State University at Lincoln, Neb., and is now Principal of the High School at Fairbury in that State. Politically Mrs. Teach believes in the principles of the Democratic party. Her residence is on Rural Mail Route No. 1, near the village of Avon.

TEN EYCK, Bernard L., who is successfully engaged in farming in Section 33, Fairview

Township, Fulton County, Ill., on a place which was successively the property of his grandfather and his father, was born in Fairview, this county, May 15, 1874. He is a son of James and Rachel B. (Ledeboer) Ten Eyck, of whom the former was born in Fairview, and the latter in Holland, Mich. Grandfather Peter Ten Eyck, who was a native of New Jersey, settled in Fulton County about the year 1837. At first he was engaged in merchandising, and later followed farming. In early life James Ten Eyck, by profession a lawyer, practiced law in Michigan, but after locating in Fulton County, Ill., applied himself to agricultural pursuits. He and his wife were the parents of two children, B. L. and Allida.

In boyhood Bernard L. Ten Eyck attended the schools of Fairview, Ill., and subsequently pursued a course of study at Hope College, Holland, Mich. After completing his education he commenced farming, in which occupation he has since continued with uniformly good results. The farm consists of 370 acres, a part of which is situated in Section 33, Fairview Township, the rest lying in Joshua Township. In addition to general farming, Mr. Ten Eyck devotes considerable attention to stock-raising and feeding, especially in the line of hogs.

On May 27, 1894, Mr. Ten Eyck was united in marriage, at Peoria, Ill., with Mary L. Davis, who was born in Fairview, Ill., and is a daughter of L. W. and Susan (Beam) Davis. Two children have resulted from this union, namely: Esther Rebecca, born March 22, 1897; and Marguerite Davis, born June 7, 1898. In politics Mr. Ten Eyck gives his support to the Democratic party, and is looked upon as one of the most intelligent, enterprising and progressive men in his locality.

TEN EYCK, James.—Among the old residents of Fulton County, Ill., and especially among those who are natives of the county, few are better known or more highly esteemed than James Ten Eyck, attorney-at-law and real-estate and insurance agent, of the village of Fairview. Although a man of intense American spirit and of direct lineal descent from patriots who rendered signal service to their country as officers in the Continental Army during the memorable conflict of the American Revolution, some of the admirable traits which mark his character, and have made him one of the most prominent and useful citizens of his locality, are doubtless traceable to the proverbially sturdy, vigorous and thrifty Dutch ancestry from which he is descended.

Mr. Ten Eyck was born in Fairview, Fulton County Ill., October 6, 1844, a son of Peter and Rebecca (Cox) Ten Eyck, natives of New Jersey, the father born at North Branch, in that State, August 28, 1808, and the mother, at Neshanic, Somerset County, September 15, 1811. The grandfather, James Ten Eyck, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, while Jacob

Ten Eyck, the great-grandfather, came to America from Holland (The Netherlands) at an early date in the Colonial period, settling on Manhattan Island (now the city of New York), whence he moved to New Jersey, locating at North Branch. He held the rank of Colonel under General Washington.

Peter Ten Eyck, the father, was a merchant in New York City until the year 1832. He then removed to Illinois, traveling by way of the Hudson River to Albany, N. Y., thence by canal to Buffalo, N. Y., thence by lake to Detroit, Mich., and thence by stage to Chicago. From Chicago, he made his way on foot to Peoria, Ill., going by boat from Peoria to St. Louis, Mo., and from that point to Quincy, Ill., finally arriving at Macomb, McDonough County, where he remained until 1835. During that year he located in Fairview, which village he made his home until 1846. In the fall of 1840 he rode on horseback from Springfield, Ill., to New Brunswick, N. J., in twenty-one days. In the spring of 1836 he traveled from Somerville, N. J., by wagon and team to Fairview. From 1846 until the time of his death on July 6, 1886, Peter Ten Eyck was a farmer and stock-raiser. His marriage to Rebecca Cox occurred in 1843. She came from New Jersey to Illinois with her father, Jacob E. Cox, and family, in the spring of 1842, settling in Fairview. Mr. Cox was the owner of a farm of 160 acres south of the village, and kept a hotel in Fairview for many years. He died in 1866, his widow surviving him a few years, each dying at the age of eighty-four years. Rebecca (Cox) Ten Eyck passed away May 19, 1905, when ninety-four years old.

James Ten Eyck lived on the home farm, five miles north of Fairview, until he was eighteen years old, meanwhile attending the district schools. He received his classical education in Hope College, at Holland, Mich., from which he graduated in 1871, with the degree of A. B., the degree of A. M. being conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1874. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1873, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Ten Eyck practiced law in all courts in the State of Michigan until the fall of 1880, since that time his residence having been in Fairview, where he has been engaged in practice, also devoting considerable attention to real-estate and insurance business. During the greater part of the time he has also conducted farming operations. He and his wife spent the year 1900 in Galesburg, Ill.

Mr. Ten Eyck was united in marriage on July 2, 1873, at Holland, Mich., with Rachel B. Ledeboer, a daughter of Bernardus and Alida (Goetselins) Ledeboer. Mrs. Ten Eyck was born in New York City, February 11, 1849. Her father, who was a physician, was born near Amsterdam, in the Netherlands. A son and daughter resulted from this union. The former, Bernard L. Ten Eyck, born in Fairview, Ill., May 15, 1874, married a daughter of

L. W. Davis, of Fairview, and is the father of two girls. Allida, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck, born at Holland, Mich., November 3, 1879, is the wife of Bernard H. Taylor, of Canton, Ill., and they are the parents of two boys. In politics Mr. Ten Eyck is a Democrat. He served three terms as City Attorney of Holland, Mich., and has held the office of President of the Village Board of Fairview five years, having also been a member of the School Board eight years and Assessor four years. He has many friends and is greatly respected by all who know him.

TENLY, James M.—One of the most prominent and prosperous among the citizens of Farmington, Fulton County, Ill., is the subject of this sketch, who is also one of the oldest residents of the town, having been brought here by his parents when he was about two years of age. He has lived in Farmington continuously since his early childhood, and during a residence of approximately sixty years has been successfully engaged in various mercantile enterprises, and closely and conspicuously identified with the material, social and moral welfare of the community.

Mr. Tenly is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1847, the son of William and Matilda (Ellison) Tenly, who were natives of Virginia. William Tenly was a bridge-builder by occupation, and acted in the capacity of superintendent of construction for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, on the Cumberland Valley Division of that road. He built the bridge for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at "Sir John's Run," and Dam No. 6, on the same line. Locating in Farmington in 1849, he was there engaged as a wood-worker and finisher. The first work done by him in this line was in connection with what is known as the Reed Block, on the north side of Fort Street, in Farmington, and he also worked on another building on Main Street. At a subsequent period he engaged in the real-estate and loan business, in which he spent most of his later years, and met with much success. He was a very capable, energetic and well disposed man, and was respected by all who knew him.

In early boyhood James M. Tenly received his mental training in the public schools of Farmington, and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the trade of a tin, copper and sheet-iron worker under John Tyler, in the hardware establishment of A. K. Montgomery & Co., a sketch of the head of which concern appears elsewhere in this volume. In 1872 he bought out the Widener grocery store, in what was known as the Spence-Cohn Building. This he sold two years later and purchased of Henry Page a furniture and undertaking stock, together with the building which contained it. In 1880 he sold a half interest in this business to A. G. Morse, and in 1895 disposed of the remaining half interest to Mr. Morse, who still retains it. Mr. Tenly is still the owner of the

home which his father occupied, and which had been the property of the latter from 1864. He has built a fine house in Fort Street, of his own design, which is said to be the most elegant and elaborately furnished residence in the town of Farmington. It contains thirteen rooms, is steam-heated and is completely modern as many of the more pretentious houses of the large cities. Mr. Tenly has withdrawn from active pursuits and is now living in leisurely and comfortable retirement.

In 1858 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Sarah A. Bond, who was born in Illinois and in girlhood utilized her opportunities as a pupil in the public schools. One child resulted from this union, Edith F., who is now practicing medicine in Chicago. In religious belief Mr. Tenly is in harmony with the doctrines of the Baptist Church. In fraternal circles he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., being a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Peoria Commandery, No. 3, and of the Peoria Consistory. He is a very prominent and influential factor of the community in which he lives.

THOMAS, James C., attorney-at-law in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., and editor and proprietor of the Journal, in that place, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, on January 2, 1852, and is a son of James and Caroline (Creighton) Thomas, natives of Ohio. James Thomas was a farmer by occupation. James C., the son, received his elementary education in the public schools and completed his intellectual training at Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill. He studied law and in 1877 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. For some time he practiced law in Bushnell, and in 1822 moved to London Mills, Ill., where he started a paper which he conducted a year and a half. He then located in Cuba, where, in August, 1884, he founded the Journal, a weekly paper which he has since conducted. The Journal has a circulation throughout the surrounding country of 800 copies. The office operates a job-printing department equipped with a power press. Mr. Thomas still maintains his law practice, and attends to a considerable amount of probate business, but has transferred the management of the printing establishment to J. W. Nelson. In 1896 he built the brick block, twenty-four by fifty-six feet in dimensions, where the Journal is published and there he has his office.

On December 30, 1875, at Monmouth, Ill., Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Annie W. Waggstaff, a native of Ireland, who received her education at Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill. Three children resulted from this union, namely: Maud (Mrs. M. T. Rogers), who, with her husband, is practicing medicine; Myrtle (Mrs. G. A. Millard); and Josie (Mrs. J. K. Orendorff). Mrs. Thomas is principal of the Cuba High School, having been an educator in Fulton County for twenty-one years. In

politics, Mr. Thomas is a Democrat. He has served as City Attorney of Cuba, Justice of the Peace and member of the Town Board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., Cuba Lodge, Canton Chapter, Damascus Commandery, of Havana, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star; is also identified with the I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and Court of Honor. He is recognized as an able lawyer and a capable journalist, and is among the prominent citizens of Fulton County.

THOMPSON, Francis M., than whom few among the representative farmers of Fulton County, Ill., have accomplished such substantial progress as has marked the comparatively short period of his mature career which he actively devoted to agricultural labors, is living in leisurely retirement on the large and finely improved farm which he acquired by thrift, diligence and sound management before reaching the stage of what is ordinarily designated as middle life. Although barely twenty-five years have elapsed since the attainment of his majority, he is recognized as one of the most extensive land owners of his section of the county, and is enjoying a merited rest from his earlier toil, having amassed a handsome competency.

Mr. Thompson was born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., January 24, 1861. He is a son of John and Keziah (Herel) Thompson, natives of Coshocton County, Ohio. His parents moved from that State to Illinois shortly after their marriage, settling in Fulton County. They made the journey by wagon, crossing the river at Beardstown. On arriving at his destination, John Thompson had but one dollar left, out of which he found it necessary to buy salt to render his venison relishable. Deer were so abundant as to make venison the customary meat-food of the early settlers, but salt was then so rare an article in that region as to constitute a luxury, and the price of it was very high. The young couple located in Woodland Township about the year 1840, and the first neighbor they met was John Farwell. Mr. Thompson bought a tract of eighty acres in Section 25, on which he built a log cabin, and then proceeded to clear the land. To the original purchase, he subsequently added forty acres. After clearing and improving both tracts, he had a fine farm of 120 acres, on which he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred on April 4, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, his widow dying December 13, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

John and Keziah (Herel) Thompson were the parents of nine children, namely: Annie J., deceased; John J., who is engaged in farming in Woodland Township, and was a soldier in the Civil War; Samuel, a resident of Macomb, Ill., who served three years in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; C. H., who was a soldier in the One Hundred

Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers; James M., whose home is in Mound City, Mo.; Mary E., wife of J. T. Smith, who lives in Oklahoma; George W., a resident of Astoria, Ill.; and Nancy, who resides in Pittsburg, Kans., the wife of William Smith. The father of this family was a man of somewhat quiet deportment, sociably inclined but never obtrusive, and never disposed to meddle in the affairs of his neighbors. His word was as good as his bond. He was never sued at law, and in his long life sued but one man. He was a good trader, and never had a blind horse or mule. All who enjoyed his acquaintance entertained for him a feeling of unqualified respect. In politics, he was a Democrat. Together with his wife, he belonged to the Christian Church.

Francis M. Thompson was reared on the farm in Woodland Township, and there in boyhood enjoyed the advantages of the district schools. He remained on the homestead until 1903, but during his residence there became the owner of 440 acres of land, all in one body, located in Kerton Township, which is his place of residence. In recent years, he has not been actively engaged in farming operations. His life has kept pace with the development of the county, and he has been closely identified with its best interests since early manhood. He is one of its most successful farmers, and his prosperity is solely attributable to the sound judgment which he has always manifested and the thorough and systematic methods which have characterized his management.

On March 7, 1887, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Carrie M. Smith, who was born in Kansas, a daughter of Cyrus and Samantha (Walker) Smith. Her parents are deceased. Seven children have resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, as follows: Grace, wife of Jesse Lynch, a farmer in Kerton Township; Tessie and Chester, who are at home; Harry, who died in infancy, and Hardy E., Mabel and Russell. In politics Mr. Thompson is a supporter of the Democratic party and fraternally is affiliated with the A. F. and A. M., belonging to the Astoria (Ill.) lodge. He is a man of excellent traits of character, and is held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances.

THORNTON, Stephen Yerkes, editor and publisher of the "Fulton County Ledger," and one of the best known men in his section of the State, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 13, 1831, the son of Theodore and Mary (Yerkes) Thornton, both natives of Pennsylvania. In early youth Mr. Thornton attended the district schools, the instruction received there being supplemented by a subsequent pupilage of a year's duration in a private school conducted by his cousin, Rev. Stephen Yerkes, father of John W. Yerkes, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the administration of President Roosevelt. Mr. Thornton's residence in Canton

began in 1854, and since 1856 he has been sole proprietor of the "Fulton County Ledger." After learning the printer's trade in the office of the "Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat," Mr. Thornton spent a short time, in 1854, in Washington, D. C., in connection with the "Congressional Globe," in June of that year coming to Canton, Ill., which has been his home continuously to the present time. In 1856 he acquired an interest in the "Fulton County Ledger," of which he became sole proprietor a few months later, and with which he has been associated as editor for a period of fifty years. Other business interests with which he has been identified include the Canton National Bank, of which he became one of the original stockholders on its organization in 1886, and of which he has been a Director and Vice-President ever since.

In 1859 Mr. Thornton was elected School Commissioner for Fulton County, being re-elected in 1861, serving two terms; served four terms as a member of the City Council and from 1869 to 1876 was a member of the Canton City School Board, serving in all twelve years, of which five years were spent as Secretary of the Board. His most prominent official position has been that of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1872 and re-elected in 1874. This being soon after the adoption of the State Constitution of 1870, much important legislation was the outcome of the sessions of the General Assembly of that period. In November, 1876, he was the nominee on the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State, but with the rest of the ticket failed of election. His political attitude has been uniformly on the side of the Democratic party, which he represented as a member of its State Central Committee for two terms.

On February 14, 1858, Mr. Thornton was married in the city of Canton to Miss Adelaide Baudouine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of their five children three are living, namely: Mrs. C. A. Whiting, of Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. C. I. Bolich, of Canton, and William E. Thornton, who is associated with his father in newspaper work.

Mr. Thornton has been identified with the Baptist Church for more than fifty years, serving for a number of years as member of its Board of Trustees, and fraternally has been a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, A. F. & A. M., for over forty years. His labors have been devoted almost solely during the later years to newspaper work, in which he has won prominence and success.

TOBAN, Marietta Rogers, the much esteemed and worthy widow of Mr. Frank Toban, formerly a prosperous and respected farmer and Postmaster of Grandview, S. D., is a native of Fulton County, where she was born January 31, 1854. She is a daughter of Rolla G. and Amanda (Carver) Rogers, of whom the former was born in Ohio, and the latter in Kentucky. Her paternal grandparents, Edward and Eliza-

beth (Wood) Rogers, were natives of West Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and her grandfather and grandmother on the maternal side, Pleasant and Catherine (Shryock) Carver, were born in Kentucky.

Marietta Rogers grew to womanhood on her father's farm, and in youth enjoyed the advantages of the district schools in the vicinity of her home, where she received a good common-school education. On April 28, 1880, she was united in marriage with Frank Toban, who was born in Baltimore, Md., October 24, 1851, and who was successfully engaged in cultivating his farm of 320 acres in the locality above mentioned for many years. Mr. Toban died February 8, 1893, in Armour, S. D. Mrs. Toban has one son, Fred, of Orion Township, Fulton County, with whom the mother makes her home. Mrs. Toban is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and socially is affiliated with the "Tribunes." She has many friends, who entertain for her feelings of most cordial regard.

TOMPKINS, Albert B., long and favorably known to the people of Fulton County, Ill., as a merchant and banker, is a resident of Avon, in that county, where he was born February 20, 1842, a son of Stephen and Ethelinda (Woods) Tompkins, both of whom were natives of the State of New York, the father having been born in Madison County. In 1833, Stephen Tompkins traveled from New York to Galesburg, Ill., making the journey partly by boat, and the remainder on foot. He built the fourth frame house constructed in Galesburg and opened a shop there, in which he followed his trade of shoemaking and tanning, for one year. In 1838 he located in Avon, Fulton County, and engaged in the merchandise trade, buying grain, packing pork, and hauling his product to Liverpool, Ill., for shipment. This business he conducted for many years with unvarying success, and by energy, perseverance and wise management, amassed a handsome competence. He was a Republican in politics, and served as the first Postmaster of Avon, and was also Township Supervisor. To Stephen Tompkins and wife were born eight children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Albert B., Stephen L., Frank W., and Mrs. Fannie E. Stevens (nee Tompkins). The busy and useful career of Stephen Tompkins was terminated by death December 28, 1898, his wife still surviving. At the time of his decease, Stephen Tompkins was the owner of 1000 acres of land in the vicinity of Avon.

In early youth, the subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and was variously occupied until 1865, when he entered into partnership with his father, the firm conducting one of the largest mercantile concerns in Fulton County. The son continued in the same line of business until

1904. Mr. Tompkins is President of the A. B. Tompkins & Company Bank, the other officers being F. W. Tompkins, Vice-President, and W. H. Clayburg, Cashier. The bank is a private institution, and was started in 1884, under the style of Stephen Tompkins & Son. It has a capital of \$25,000, does a general banking and exchange business, and its owners are members of the State Bankers' Association.

On November 10, 1868, Albert B. Tompkins was united in marriage with Florence Bliss, who was born in the State of New York, a daughter of David J. and Lavisa (Reynolds) Bliss, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have two daughters, namely: Ethel M., Mrs. William H. Clayburg; and Nellie C., who is the wife of Giles M. Clayburg.

In politics the subject of this sketch is a supporter of the policies of the Republican party, and has rendered efficient service as a member of the Board of Village Trustees. In religion he adopts the creed of the Universalist Church, and fraternally has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1864. It is almost superfluous to dwell on the business qualifications of one who has had so long a career as a prominent and successful merchant. Suffice it to say that these qualities are recognized as being of a high order, and that his sound judgment and conservative experience as a financier have won for him general confidence and given him a high standing in the banking circles of his section of the State.

TOMPKINS, George A.—The career of George A. Tompkins adds another to the many illustrations which Fulton County has furnished of the results attainable by intelligence, tact and perseverance when applied to the building up of an extensive business under the favoring conditions which have, for many years, attended all her enterprises. As the Secretary and Treasurer of the Avon Milling & Manufacturing Company for the past thirteen years, Mr. Tompkins has influenced to large extent the development of a stable industry, and one which would have yielded pronounced success to those only who had the sagacity to perceive, and the boldness to push to the best results, so large an opportunity. Two years after his identification with the company, which was organized with a capital stock of \$15,000, January 10, 1891, with John Woods, H. T. Townsend and Garret Van Winkle, chief officials, Mr. Tompkins purchased the interest of Mr. Van Winkle, and since has held his present position with the company. The works are among the most complete of their kind in the Central West. All grades of tile, from three to eight-inch are manufactured, also fire clay products, and the output averages 100 cars for shipment and fifty cars for local trade per year. The brick and tile factory are operated the year round. The company have their own water and electric plants, and from them sup-

ply lighting for public buildings and private residences in Avon, and water for the fire protection of the city. They own and operate one mile of electric railroad, used to haul clay from the clay-pit to the works, and they own the thirteen town lots upon which the plant is located. The manufactory has been a great boon to Avon and vicinity, as it is a large employer of labor, a large tax-payer and an influential factor in many municipal relations. It has brought to Avon a cause for local pride in the ceramic, as well as agricultural, possibilities of its soil, and in the high character and business ability of the men directing its affairs.

Mr. Tompkins was born in Avon, Ill., during the first year of the Civil War, a son of Gilbert and Mary E. (Davis) Tompkins, the former a native of New York and the latter born in Illinois. He is one of the three survivors in a family of five children, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. Gilbert Tompkins was a merchant by occupation, who came to Illinois in 1856, and for a time was associated in the grocery business with his brother Stephen. He later turned his attention to the nursery business, and it was from this interesting work and study that he finally retired from the cares of active life. His children absorbed in their youth the business spirit, and in their lives have echoed his steadfastness to duty and uncompromising honesty.

Mr. Tompkins is prominent socially as well as commercially in Avon, and is a popular member of the Harmony Lodge, No. 253, A. F. & A. M., of Avon. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Fannie V. Townsend, daughter of R. W. and Rachel (Terry) Townsend, natives of New York and Illinois, respectively, and the former an early settler and merchant of Fulton County. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins are the parents of a daughter, Winifred G. Mr. Tompkins is a man of broad mind and sympathies, keenly interested in the happenings which are making world history, and a promoter of those educational and general agencies which are bringing about the greater happiness and independence of mankind.

TONCRAY, James A., a successful farmer and stock-raiser, living on Section 3, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Lewistown Township, in that county, October 1, 1853. He is a son of Joseph S. and Ruth S. (Harrison) Toncray, natives of Lewis County, Ky., where they were married.

Mrs. Toncray was a daughter of James Harrison. Joseph Toncray was a son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Toncray. The family of Joseph Toncray, the grandfather, were residents of Kentucky. The great-great-grandfather was a native of France and the great-great-grand mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. John A. Toncray was conscripted during the French-

Canadian War. The family first settled in New York, whence they scattered to different points. At one time they were the owners of large landed estates in Dutchess County in that State. Grandfather Toncray's son, Joseph, first journeyed from Kentucky to Fulton County in 1848, but returned to that State, where his marriage occurred the same year. In 1852 he again made the trip from Marysville, Ky., to Fulton County, Ill., with his family and located in Lewistown Township, where he arrived on December 15th of that year. In 1866 he bought the old Toncray farm in Buckheart Township, where he was engaged in the pursuit of his vocation until 1894. In that year he moved to Bryant, Ill., and there died March 12, 1905. He was born October 16, 1826. His widow is still living in Bryant.

They were parents of seven children, as follows: James A.; Francis E., a farmer near Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Ill.; Emma Inez, deceased; Sadie T. (Mrs. Hall), of Canton, Ill.; Wilbur S., a farmer near St. David, Ill., who married Della Carry; Maurice M., a resident of Phoenix, Ariz., and Mary, who is at home in Bryant, Ill. The birth of the mother of this family occurred November 23, 1834.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farm and his mental training was obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty-one years he began working at farming by the month. After his marriage he lived for a year on the old Scholes farm in Liverpool Township, and in 1879 moved to his farm on Section 3, in the same township, which has since been the family home. The property consists of eighty acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. Its owner devotes considerable attention to raising a good grade of all kinds of stock.

On March 27, 1879, Mr. Toncray was united in marriage with Eva D. Scholes, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda J. (Beaver) Scholes. Her father was born at Morley, near Leeds, England, November 2, 1821, and her mother was a native of Maryland, where her birth took place December 30, 1831. Mr. Scholes, on coming to the United States, proceeded to Illinois, where he located at Liverpool, and there the marriage occurred May 13, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Toncray have had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are: Wilton E., born July 21, 1884, a carpenter by trade; Harley S., born October 23, 1885; Anthony R., born November 13, 1887; Russell B., born January 27, 1889; Ruth S., born October 21, 1897.

In politics Mr. Toncray is a supporter of the Democratic party, of which he is an active and influential member. For fourteen years he served ably and faithfully as Township Clerk, and has held the office of Road Commissioner. His worthy and estimable wife is a member of the Church of the Nazarenes. The Toncray family is one of the oldest and most honored in Fulton County and its present representa-

tive is regarded as one of the most upright, public-spirited and useful members of his community.

TRITES, John Ham, a prosperous and substantial farmer on Section 19, Buckheart Township, and a pioneer resident of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Darby, Delaware County, Pa., May 22, 1844, and is a son of George G. and Louisa (Davis) Trites, also natives of Pennsylvania. The Trites family originated in Germany, where the name was spelled "Trytze." Four brothers came to America with the old German-Swedish colony, who settled at Philadelphia previous to the coming of William Penn. The Bishop of Sweden, father of Emanuel Swedenborg, was the Bishop of that colony. Both of the parents of John H. Trites were pioneer settlers of Delaware County, Pa., where a generation of the Trites name was born and passed away.

George G. Trites, with his family of ten children, settled in Fulton County in 1844. The father cast his vote for James K. Polk for President of the United States, and started the same day for Illinois. He took passage on what was then known as a "section boat" and went to St. Louis, thence to Peoria, Ill., and thence to Farmington, Ill., where he bought 160 acres of land, which is still the property of two of his daughters. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their years, being lifelong members of the Swedenborgian Church, in which they took absorbing interest. George G. Trites was a strong advocate of the public school system, and was a School Director for a number of years. He lived to reach the age of eighty-seven years. He was a man of strict probity and unimpeachable veracity. Any statement made by him was conceded to be reliable, and his word was as good as his bond.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Trites were the parents of the following children: Serena; George Davis, of Brighton, Iowa; William, a resident of Leavenworth, Kans., who served in the Civil War as a member of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Lydia Esther, who is now living on the old home farm near Canton, Ill.; Mary E., who also resides there; Margaret, wife of Jacob Wise, of Beardstown, Ill.; Lewis E., who raised a company of soldiers during the Civil War, served in the same command as his brother William, and was assigned to duty in guarding the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago; Louise, wife of Charles Lilley, of Wardner, Idaho; John H., and Susan B., wife of Marcus Moran, a photographer of Canton, Fulton County. Serena, the eldest of the family, is deceased, as is also her husband, Theodore Barnard. They left a family of five children, as follows: George, who died in February, 1904; William, who was Professor of Sciences in the Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa; Charles H. and James, who are on the old home farm near Canton, Ill., and Mary, wife of Charles Slocum, a motorman of St. Louis, Mo.

John H. Trites has made his home in Fulton County since 1844. He was reared to farm life and received his early education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home and in Cole's Business College at Peoria, Ill. He has been a constant reader and has always kept well informed concerning current events. He has made farming his life occupation, and until his marriage, in 1874, remained on the home place. After that event he applied himself to farming on the old homestead until 1885, when he purchased his farm on Section 19, Buckheart Township. In 1886 he moved to this place, which was partially improved, and consisted of 134 acres of land. On his farm may now be seen a high grade of Norman horses, the first ever imported into that locality.

Mr. Trites has not only been a witness of the marvelous changes of the last sixty-one years in Fulton County, but has borne an important part in bringing them to pass. He has helped to reclaim the swamps and dense timber lands and transform the broad area into fertile and productive farms. He has been instrumental in changing frog ponds into homes for prosperous and contented farmers. He has undergone the ordeal of clearing and tilling the land and endured the numerous hardships that confronted the early settlers. He has steadfastly supported all measures for the upbuilding of his township and county, and the churches and schools have always found in him an earnest champion. He has made his home a delightful and attractive spot and taught his children to love it, as representing all the comforts and diversions of life.

On September 2, 1874, Mr. Trites was united in marriage with Sarah Baughman, who was born in Fulton County, and is a daughter of Gideon and Lavina (Artman) Baughman, who journeyed from Ohio to Fulton County, Ill., where they settled in 1833, near the village of Cuba. Gideon Baughman died February 13, 1904, his wife having passed away when Mrs. Trites was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Trites became the parents of the following children: George G., who died in infancy; Lewis D., who is engaged in mining; Susan B., wife of James I. Carter, a farmer in Buckheart Township; John H., Jr., who dwells under the parental roof; Winifred L., who is pursuing a commercial course in the Peoria Business College, and Sylvanus T., who is with his parents. Mr. Trites is not bound by party ties, but upholds men and measures strictly on their merits. Religiously he is a member of the Swedenborgian Church, while Mrs. Trites is a Congregationalist.

TRITES, Lewis E., Sr. (deceased), whose life in Fulton County, Ill., began as a boy of seven years, and was long continued with large material profit to himself, as well as marked benefit to the interests of the community in which he lived, was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1838. His father and mother, George G. and Louisa (Davis) Trites, were

also natives of Pennsylvania, where the former followed the occupation of a farmer and market gardener. They moved to Illinois in 1845, sojourning for a few days in Farmington, Fulton County, and then locating on a farm in Canton Township, and there passed the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children. (See sketch of George G. Trites.)

In boyhood Lewis E. Trites attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm and after he grew to manhood always followed farming. He bought a farm of ninety-three acres in Canton Township, and at a later period purchased another of 110 acres. Ultimately he became the owner of 160 acres more, aggregating 363 acres in that township. After pursuing his wonted occupation until 1896 he withdrew from active labors and retired to Canton, where he passed away on April 8, 1903.

In 1862 Mr. Trites enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he was Second Sergeant. He served, however, but five months, having been assigned to the duty of guarding prisoners most of the time, and returned home with his regiment.

On January 11, 1865, Mr. Trites was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Randolph, who was born in Fulton County, a daughter of John F. and Nancy (Rawalt) Randolph, the former born in Yates County, N. Y., in December, 1796, and the latter in Pennsylvania, June 18, 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are still living. Three of this family, of whom Mrs. Trites was the ninth in order of birth, were born on the Fourth of July: Mrs. Ann Eliza (Randolph) Trites; her brother, Lewis F. Randolph, and her sister, Mrs. Minerva (Randolph) Hinkle, exactly two years elapsing between their respective dates of birth. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume of John F. Randolph.)

In his native State John F. Randolph was a teacher by occupation. He and his wife journeyed to the West, the father's object being to secure land for his boys. They first settled in Indiana, whence a few years later they moved to Illinois, locating in Joshua Township, Fulton County, in 1835. The father died in 1845, when his daughter, Ann Eliza, was but five years old, and the mother passed away February 13, 1878. Jephtha Randolph, Mrs. Trite's grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Sketches of the lives of John F. and Lewis F., her brothers, appear on another page of this volume. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Trites resulted in three children, namely: Halcyon, Carl and Minerva. The two first named are deceased, the second, Carl, having been married to Millie McCreary. Minerva Hinkle Trites, who alone survives, has been employed as a teacher in the graded schools.

The life of Mr. Trites was exemplary in every respect, and he was a useful and greatly

respected member of the community. He was a broad-minded, intelligent citizen, an enthusiastic reader, always keeping abreast with the times and taking an optimistic, hopeful view of life. Possessed of a genial, cheerful disposition, he always had a kindly word and deed for his neighbors. His aged parents found his willing hands and reliable judgment at their service at all times. In politics he was allied with the Republican party, but never aspired to public office. In religion he was an adherent of the Swedenborgian faith. Mrs. Trites is residing in Canton, in comfortable circumstances, and is bearing the burden of her successive bereavements with fortitude and resignation, consoled and sustained by the sincere respect, warm sympathy and cordial regard of many friends.

TURNER, Charles Henry (deceased), the beginning of whose agricultural experience in Fulton County, Ill., was coincident with the early stages of the county's growth, and who was for an extended lifetime one of the most prosperous and prominent farmers within its limits, was born in Corinth, Saratoga County, N. Y., October 3, 1833. He was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Brooking) Turner, who spent the greater portion of their lives in that State, where the father was successfully engaged in farming. They settled in Fulton County, Ill., in the year 1835. Samuel Turner died June 17, 1867, and his wife passed away February 25, 1870, each having attained the age of seventy-one years. To them were born seven children, as follows: Mary J., Thomas, Sarah, Charles H., William, James E. and George A.

Charles H. Turner was reared on his father's farm and in boyhood obtained his schooling in an old log schoolhouse in the vicinity of the paternal home. As soon as he reached years of maturity he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, and continued in that pursuit throughout the remainder of his life. During his early manhood he spent some time in California. He was a very energetic and thorough farmer and a man of unblemished character, commanding the respect and enjoying the confidence of all with whom his transactions brought him into contact in the course of his long and useful career. His landed holdings in Fulton County comprised 340 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. In 1901 he withdrew from farming operations and spent the remainder of his life in retirement at Canton, Fulton County, where his death occurred January 29, 1906.

Mr. Turner was twice married. On February 20, 1867, he was united in matrimony with Delena A. Gorham, who was born October 14, 1835, and died September 26, 1901. The offspring of this union was three children, two of whom are living, namely: Herbert L. and George S., both of whom are engaged in farming in Fulton County. On August 10, 1903, Mr. Turner wedded for his second wife Mrs. Susan A. (McGehee) Shirck, a native of Pennsylvania.

nia. The Shircks settled in Illinois during the 'fifties, locating in Peoria County, where Mr. Shirck, who was a mechanic, owned and operated a hub factory.

In his political relations Mr. Turner was identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally his affiliation was with the Mutual Aid and the I. O. O. F.

Mrs. Turner, who is still residing in Canton, is a woman of high character.

TURNER, George S., a well known and prosperous farmer of Putman Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township July 1, 1869, and there received his early mental training in the country schools. He is a son of Charles H. and Delena (Gorman) Turner, natives, respectively, of New York and Ohio. His grandfather, Samuel Turner, was a New Yorker and his grandfather, Nathan Gorman, was born in Rutledge County, Vt. Charles H. Turner came with his parents to Putman Township in 1835 and located half a mile west of Civer, Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming until 1869. In that year he moved to his present place, which he purchased in 1882. The farm consists of 340 acres on Section 23, Putman Township. In 1900 Charles H. Turner retired from active life and moved to the city of Canton.

The subject of this sketch, in company with his brother, Herbert L., now operates the home farm, and they have made nearly all the principal improvements on the place. Herbert L. Turner was born in 1868 and the two brothers are the only children of the family still living, another brother, Clayton H. Turner, having died in April, 1885.

On May 1, 1900, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Grace Gulick, who was born in Fulton County, and three children—Irna, Arla B. and Lyle, the latter born March 18, 1907—have blessed this union.

Fraternally Mr. Turner is affiliated with the Mystic Workers. He is a very enterprising and progressive farmer and a citizen of good repute.

TUTHILL, Earl D.—It was the fate of Earl D. Tuthill to rear such a structure of business and character success, that now, although twenty years have joined the past since his lamented death October 4, 1886, the memory of him burns brightly in the hearts and minds of the friends who loved him, and of such survivors of the business contingent as were associated with him during his thirty years of merchandising in the town of Bernadotte, this county. As in life, mention of this early merchant brings to mind a loyal, courteous and high thinking man, one who took his way in all gentleness through the world, leaving people and conditions better than when he first found them.

Born in Genesee County, N. Y., September 11, 1837, Mr. Tuthill was a son of Leonard and

Emeline (Logan) Tuthill, also natives of that State, and early settlers in Bernadotte, Fulton County. With the exception of a few months spent in Ipava and Vermont, the son was a resident of Bernadotte during his whole Western life. His first independent occupation was carpentering, at which he became an expert, and this he followed in connection with farming for a number of years. He was frugal and thrifty, and September 17, 1861, established a home of his own, marrying Mary McCoughey, who was born in Ohio, March 20, 1843, and came to Fulton County in early life with her father, John W. McCoughey, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. The year after his marriage Mr. Tuthill embarked upon his merchandising career as a clerk in the general store of Harrison McCoughey, and in 1866 started in business for himself, continuing to operate a general store until the close of his active life. He had many of the most desirable qualities of the successful merchant, and not the least of them was a rare fund of good humor, a natural courtesy of demeanor, and an intense desire to please. People went out of their way to speak to him on the street, and his approach always created an atmosphere of cordiality and kindliness. He adhered always to fair representation, and sought to promote in his patrons an appreciation of high grade commodities, as against those of cheap and unreliable kind. At all times he kept his finger on the pulse of popular demand, and as far as possible catered to all classes and conditions of men.

The married life of Mr. Tuthill was a particularly harmonious one, and it was perhaps in the circle of his immediate family that his considerate and lovable traits were most in evidence. He was kindness itself to those dependent upon his support, and the soul of loyalty to the friends who brightened his pathway with their appreciation and regard. Shrewd business ability and a capacity for saving and wise investment left his wife and son, Harry, in good circumstances, but more than aught else do they treasure the legacy of a good name and noble purpose, which grew out of the life and efforts of one of Bernadotte's most esteemed and useful citizens.

TUTHILL, Harry L.—Of the younger generation of business men of Bernadotte, prominence is deservedly accorded Harry L. Tuthill, the greater part of whose active life has been devoted to a practical study of merchandising, and who owns and conducts one of the most up-to-date and progressive general stores in this part of Fulton County. Mr. Tuthill comes of the second generation of his family to reflect credit upon the State, as his father, Earl Tuthill, was for years one of its representative men.

Both physically and educationally, Mr. Tuthill is well prepared for an energetic business life. He attended first the school of his native town

of Bernadotte, where he was born May 13, 1873, and he later graduated from the high school of Lewistown, and took a course at the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Ill. He then returned to Bernadotte and started in business with his uncle, J. P. McCoughey, having a stock of boots and shoes valued at \$100, and later adding patent medicines and incidentals. This partnership was dissolved at the expiration of two years, and Mr. Tuthill then purchased the building in which he now conducts his business, and where he has branched out into general lines, including groceries, dry goods, hoots and shoes, drugs, and hats and caps. His stock now is valued at about \$2,000.

On December 4, 1894, Mr. Tuthill was united in marriage to a daughter of John L. Thompson, a resident of Friend, Neb., and a child, B. V. Tuthill, was born to them December 20, 1896. Mr. Tuthill is an enthusiastic Democrat, and has done much to strengthen the local standing of his party. For the past six years he has been Township Clerk, and has given the greatest satisfaction in that capacity. He is active in church circles, and fraternally is connected with the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America, having filled various offices in the latter lodge. He possesses the traits of courtesy, consideration and integrity, and maintains, in his many-sided intercourse with the public, the highest tenets of commercial life.

UNDERWOOD, Richard Baxter.—It was given to Richard Baxter Underwood to begin his career in Canton, in 1851, as driver of an ox-team for Captain A. C. Babcock, at fifteen dollars a month, and at the time of his death, March 25, 1898, to cease his activity as President of the First National Bank of his adopted town. It is doubtful if so wide a divergence in his fortunes appeared upon the speculative horizon of the lad of nineteen, who, having been born in Augusta, Me., May 14, 1832, was thus humbly, but honestly, adjusting himself to a life of frontier privation and promise. He had much to aid him in fundamental requisites of good citizenship, for he was of excellent birth, the son of Joseph Underwood, a native of England, and by occupation jewelsmith and Congregational minister. His education was acquired in the public schools of St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vt., and at a boy's school well known in New England.

The resources of Mr. Underwood were well-nigh exhausted after his journey by canal and river to Fulton County, but he was frugal and industrious, and saved money while following the toiling oxen. Next he became a clerk for the mercantile firm of Amos C. and William Babcock, and later still was clerk for Lampport & Company, and Walter & Baughman. In 1857 he became a member of the firm of Seaton, Trites & Underwood, and upon disposing of his interest in the business in 1862, went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and there engaged in the clothing

business. Returning to Canton he became manager for the clothing business of Mr. Resor, after which he engaged in the clothing business on his own account under the firm name of Babcock & Underwood, on the south side of the square. Upon becoming sole proprietor of this enterprise, he erected the store building at present occupied by O. T. Salisburg, and in 1891 sold his business to the Russell Brothers, the present proprietors. For a number of years Mr. Underwood lived in retirement, and in 1889 was elected President of the First National Bank of Canton, in which he had been a director since 1882. He became a money loaner on a large scale, taking as security improved and unincumbered farm lands.

In political affiliation Mr. Underwood was a Republican, but he cherished no aspirations towards political honors. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and contributed generously towards its support. His married life date from August, 1857, and the wife who survives him formerly was Catherine Kinsey, a native of Salem, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph Kinsey, a native of Virginia. Joseph Kinsey, and his wife Margaret (Hipple) Kinsey, the latter born in Pennsylvania, conducted the Philips House, in Dayton, Ohio, for several years, and upon removing to Fulton County settled in Banner Township, when Mrs. Underwood was eight years old. They later spent some time in Ohio, but returned to Fulton County and lived retired. They were the parents of four daughters and three sons: Henry, a retired farmer of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. William Babcock, of Canton; Susan, wife of Charles Maple, of Chicago; Arabella M., wife of William McCreary; Mrs. Underwood, wife of the deceased; and William, who was killed during the Civil War. Mr. Underwood is survived by three brothers: Joseph C., of Menasha, Wis.; Thomas S., of Lancaster, New Hampshire; and J. Roger, of Kelly Lake, Wis. Throughout his life Mr. Underwood maintained a high reputation for honesty, public spirit and ability, and his sojourn in Canton resulted in a strengthening of its commercial and social life, in an uplift of the ethics and amenities of community affairs, and a fine lesson in faith and perseverance for those who now labor in the lesser occupations of life.

UTSINGER, John W.—A creditable utilization of opportunity is found in the agricultural success of John W. Utsinger, who makes his home and conducts general farming and stock-raising on a tract of 417 acres in Deerfield Township, of which he is a native, and where his entire life has been spent. Mr. Utsinger was born December 26, 1851, of German parentage, the son of Daniel and Margaret (Schrodt) Utsinger, natives of Germany—his parents born August 8, 1812, and November 25, 1828, respectively. In spite of the conservatism of his training and surroundings, the elder Utsinger developed ambitions which required the settings of the new

world, and hither he came in a sailing vessel in the beginning of the '30s, reaching Farmington Township, Fulton County, during 1839, and a year later removing to Deerfield Township, with which the family name has been connected ever since. Purchasing with his slender means forty acres of land, he added thereto as prosperity came his way and at the time of his death, July 5, 1900, owned 397 acres of rich land. His wife died April 15, 1895.

Educated in the country schools and trained in farming under his father's watchful eye, John W. Utsinger developed sturdy traits of character, and at the age of twenty-one years started out for himself as a tenant on 212 acres of land, in Deerfield Township. Three years later he bought eighty acres of this farm, later adding to it until he owns at present 417 acres. His property is adapted to general farming and stock-raising, and his buildings, residence, and general improvements, indicate a progressive and practical mind. His property stretches into Sections 15, 21 and 22, and a specialty is made of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, of which the owner raises many head annually.

April 14, 1881, Mr. Utsinger married Mary A. Ault, a native of Deerfield Township, born August 21, 1862. Of the union there are ten children: Henry T., Charles W., Francis, Jessie, Anna, Lee, Earl, Pearl, Carl and Rilla. A Republican in politics, Mr. Utsinger has wielded an influence for good government, good roads and good schools, and has served in the official capacities of Collector, Supervisor, Assessor, Constable and School Director. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Since early youth he has been a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Utsinger has brought success out of the chances which have come his way, and has set an example of thrift and good management, uprightness and public spiritedness.

VAIL, Joseph Calloway, an enterprising, successful and popular farmer and nurseryman in Section 9, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Bernadotte Township, that county, October 6, 1851. He is the only child of Joseph A. and Anna A. (Willcoxon) Vail, the latter, a daughter of Captain Elijah Willcoxon, a memoir of whom appears on another page of this work. She was born December 10, 1825, and died June 6, 1894. Joseph A. Vail was born June 6, 1826, near Middletown, Ohio. His father, Hugh M. Vail, born May 29, 1804, wedded Rebecca Compton, born May 7, 1805. Both were natives of Ohio. Their marriage occurred May 8, 1823, and they settled in Fulton County about the year 1840. They were parents of three children, namely: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Ira F. Ellrod, and died in Bernadotte Township December 23, 1890; Joseph A.; and Randall C., born December 19, 1834.

Joseph A. Vail was a carriage-maker by trade, and followed that occupation on what is now the old Ellrod farm, in Bernadotte Township.

Work made by his hand is yet in use. He died in Bernadotte Township May 19, 1852. Randall C. enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War. His health was broken down by the exposures and hardships endured in the service, and he fell a victim to disease therein contracted, dying about the year 1867.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and has been a farmer all his life. Since 1851, his home has been in Fulton County, except during eighteen months spent in Texas, in 1873-74. He received his mental training in the district schools of the county, and in the Lewistown High School, from which he received a certificate of qualification as a teacher, and afterwards taught school in Fulton County. In October, 1879, he moved to his present farm of 53½ acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He has two acres of nursery growths, and for ten years has sold fruit-trees of all descriptions. In farming and stock-raising, his operations have been successful, and his labors and transactions in connection with the nursery feature have made him widely and favorably known in Fulton County.

On December 28, 1871, Mr. Vail was united in marriage with Louranna Riner, born October 23, 1853, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Paddock) Riner, of Preble County, Ohio. The former was born in Ohio November 16, 1828, and died October 29, 1895. The latter was born April 5, 1830, and died December 3, 1868. Joseph Riner moved from Ohio to the vicinity of Elmwood, Ill., in 1854, and was a prominent citizen there. He was the owner of 560 acres of land and was considered one of the wealthy men of Peoria County.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Riner were married in October, 1852, and had the following named children: Louranna; John W., who was born April 4, 1855, and is now a resident of Abingdon, Ill., where he served for years as Chief of Police; James B., born November 4, 1856; Margaret, born October 24, 1858, wife of J. H. Crosthwaite, a farmer of Liverpool Township; Lillian L., born May 5, 1860, who married A. O. Blair, on the police force in Springfield, Ill.; Minnie, born July 29, 1862, who is the wife of David E. Griswold, a resident of Normal, Ill.; and Francis, who died in infancy.

The grandparents of Mrs. Vail, Peter and Margaret (Kelly) Riner, were originally from Virginia. The former went to Ohio when a boy. In 1856, they settled near Elmwood, Ill., where both died—the grandfather, May 14, 1877, and the grandmother, January 1, 1873. They were the parents of the following named children: Joseph C., Jacob, John W., Washington, Melissa, Malinda, Rebecca, Lorinda, Margaret E., Peter J., Phoebe A., and Matthew D. Mrs. Vail's great-grandfather, Henry Paddock, was born January 24, 1775, and his wife, Miriam (Payne) Paddock, was born March 22, 1778. They lived in Kentucky, whence they moved to Ohio, April 6, 1806, and settled near Campbelltown, Preble County, on the old Paddock farm, which

is still in the family name. Henry Paddock died in June, 1854, and his wife in 1864. They are buried at Arlington, Ind. Their son Ebenezer Paddock, born August 1, 1801, married Louranna Swayne, born October 13, 1807. He died August 20, 1887, and she passed away December 20, 1838. Their children were Daniel, Jacob, Rachel, Sarah, Elizabeth, James, Phœbe and Reuben.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Vail are the parents of five children, namely: Nettie E., born in Denison, Tex., February 2, 1874; Leonard R., born May 17, 1876, who is with his parents; Annie F., born February 10, 1880, who married Wayne Clark, October 15, 1901, and resides near Canton, Ill.; Joseph R., born October 31, 1888, who dwells under the paternal roof; and Willard C., born July 7, 1892. Nettie E., the first-born, became the wife of Gilbert P. Dickerman, December 30, 1895. They have three children; Annie L., born September 24, 1897; and Gilbert Vail, born October 15, 1898, and Freda E., born April 23, 1906.

In politics Mr. Vail is an active and influential Democrat, and has filled several township offices. For eighteen years he served as School Treasurer, and has held the offices of Collector and Assessor.

In business connection, he has been a Director in the Lewistown Mutual Fire Insurance Company for more than twenty years, and is now serving his third term as its President. In all movements pertaining to the promotion of the public welfare and the development of the industrial, educational and moral interests of Fulton County, he has taken a leading part and is credited as one of the most useful members of his community.

VANDEVANDER, Franklin G., one of the old-timers of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., is a Pennsylvanian by birth and came with his parents from his native county of Huntingdon to Canton, Ill., in March, 1856. He was then nine years of age, and after receiving his education in local schools began bookkeeping in his youth. He has ever since followed that occupation and as bookkeeper and expert accountant is well known. Mr. Vandevander is a man of strict honor and high character and is universally respected.

VANDEVENTER, Lemuel R.—A farm in Orion Township which may well serve as an example of good management and practical results in farming, is that owned and operated by Lemuel R. Vandeventer, on Section 11 of that township. Mr. Vandeventer is an agriculturist who does not allow his residence in the country to interfere with his keeping up with the times or informing himself on the subjects which engage the attention of dwellers in the busier parts of trade. His property evidences due appreciation of the inventions which do away with much of the old time drudgery of farming, and his buildings in particular are modern, well constructed and adequate for all dwelling and general needs.

Mr. Vandeventer was born in Fulton County, Ill., December 16, 1860, a son of John F. and Sarah C. Vandeventer, early settlers and present residents of Illinois, and who had, besides, four other children. Of these Lizzie became the wife of James Rowe and lives in Orion Township; Wilton M. is a lawyer of Chicago; Frank married Sarah Shoemaker and lives in Glasford, Peoria County, and Algernon F. married Clara Davis and lives in Arkansas. Lemuel R. received as practical an education as the county afforded and readily adapted his youthful energies to the occupation of farming. September 10, 1885, he married Cassie A. Kelly, daughter of John B. and Rachel (Proctor) Kelly, the former being one of the very early settlers of Fulton County.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandeventer are the parents of two children: Ray C. and Glenn L. Mr. Vandeventer is a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, a zealous promoter of the interests of the working man. He is an able and painstaking agriculturist and highly esteemed by all who know him.

VAN LIEW, Cornelius W.—The farm of Cornelius W. Van Liew, on Section 30, Fairview Township, is an instructive study in agriculture and stock-raising as conducted under the most enlightened and favorable circumstances known at the present time. Mr. Van Liew can hardly be called the architect of his own fortunes, as his farm was given him by his father, John Van Liew, in 1884, yet this advantage has enabled him to progress the faster, and turn his attention to the higher phases of country life impossible, when burdened with debt and anxiety. His property comprises 160 acres, which is part of the old homestead, and all of its improvements have been made by himself and his father. He is an extensive raiser and feeder of stock, and averages from 200 to 300 head of hogs and cattle a year. In connection with his own farm he rents and operates 200 adjoining acres, devoting it to stock, grain and general produce. Notwithstanding the commercial ability of the owner, and his capacity to utilize every part of his property in the best possible way, the general impression of the place is pleasing and homelike, and abounds in evidences of fine consideration and thoughtfulness for those who dwell within its borders.

The marriage of Mr. Van Liew and Louisa H. Robbins occurred in Fairview Township, this county, February 6, 1884, Mrs. Van Liew being a native of New Jersey. Mr. Van Liew is a social as well as business factor in the community, and a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has a well established reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and enjoys in fullest measure the respect and confidence of his fellow agriculturists.

VAN LIEW, Daniel H., a thorough, diligent and systematic farmer, who has successfully

pursued his occupation for a score of years in Section 5, Joshua Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the town of Fairview, Ill., January 4, 1857, a son of John and Mary (Polhemus) Van Liew, of whom the former was a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Illinois. John Van Liew left his New Jersey home for Illinois in 1854, and settled in Fulton County, locating in the vicinity of Fairview. There he bought eighty acres of land and devoted his attention to farming. He pursued his occupation successfully for many years, and ultimately became the owner of 350 acres, having doubled his original purchase by industry, energy and thrifty management. His death occurred December 12, 1899. He was a man of excellent character and upright life, and was respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active interest in the affairs of the township, filling various positions of public trust, among them that of Supervisor, Road Commissioner, etc.

Daniel H. Van Liew grew up on the farm managed by his father, and attended the Fairview public schools in his boyhood. In 1886 he began farming on the land which he now cultivates. He is the owner of 118 acres situated in Section 5, Joshua Township, on which he has made nearly all the improvements. Besides carrying on a general line of farming, he is a stock-breeder, and also raises a good many hogs.

On December 15, 1880, Mr. Van Liew was joined in wedlock with Louisa Hagaman, a native of Illinois, born in Mason County. Mr. and Mrs. Van Liew are the parents of two sons, namely: John G. and Merrill. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a careful and methodical farmer, an honorable man, and a useful citizen.

VANSYCKEL, W. D.—Two generations of toilers have pinned their faith and lent their practical energy to the farming property now owned and managed by W. D. Vansyckel. Samuel Vansyckel, the earlier owner, whose declining years are being spent in retirement in Canton, came here when the settlers were widely separated, and little had been accomplished to suggest the unexampled prosperity of the present. He was a young and unmarried man when ambition directed his steps westward, and after becoming settled here he married Mary Eshelman, daughter of a Fulton County pioneer.

W. D. Vansyckel was born on the Fulton County farm in 1866, the year after his father made settlement thereon, and he since has known no other home. He was reared to hard work and to an intelligent appreciation of the many advantages of country life. As a lad he attended the public schools during the winter and accumulated muscle and breezy ambitions in the harvest field during the summer. Practically all of the improvements on the place have been placed there by father and son, and

the latter became sole owner in 1901, purchasing the land outright from the older man. Dissatisfaction with what already has been accomplished is one of the most promising traits of this young agriculturist, and undoubtedly the locality will be still further indebted to him for wise lessons of thrift, economy and public spirit. In 1901 he brought to the old place a young and helpful wife, whose maiden name was Susie Rohrer, a native daughter of Fulton County. The character and work of Mr. Vansyckel commends itself to the progress and enlightenment of the community, and he has many friends to wish him well and sympathize with his worthy and practical aspirations.

VOORHEES, James Francis, the well known proprietor of a thoroughly equipped and busy livery business in London Mills, Ill., was born in Fairview, Fulton County, February 15, 1856. His father and mother, I. A. H. and Mary S. (Letson) Voorhees, were natives of the State of New Jersey. They moved from the East to Fulton County, Ill., in 1850, locating in Fairview, where the father engaged in the mercantile trade. At a subsequent period he went to Farmington, where he established himself in the same line of business. In 1870 he again made his home in Fairview, and remained there until the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. He was a prominent citizen and maintained a high standing as an individual and in his civic relations. In his political relations for a number of years he filled the offices of Township Collector and Town Clerk.

In boyhood the subject of this sketch obtained his mental instruction in the public schools of Fairview, Ill., and as soon as he reached mature years, applied himself to farming. He was afterwards engaged in threshing for several years, and then resumed farming, which he continued for some time. In 1900 he located at London Mills, where he purchased the livery concern of Jesse Combs, which that gentleman had conducted for twenty years. Mr. Voorhees has twelve head of horses in use, does considerable draying and keeps a hearse available for funeral purposes. The equipment of his stables is equal to every requirement in his line of business. He devotes close attention to the details of the work, enjoys the confidence of his customers and has a remunerative patronage.

Mr. Voorhees was married in 1888 to Elizabeth Wykoff, who was born and schooled in Fulton County. Three children were born of this union, namely: Mary Frances, Sarah Louise and Anna.

Fraternally Mr. Voorhees is affiliated with the M. W. A. and the I. O. O. F. For honorable dealings, diligent application to business and a manifest disposition to do justice to all he has made an excellent record in London Mills.

VOORHEES, P. B., one of the leading citizens of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., whose stock

and grain transactions have made him well and favorably known throughout the county, was born in Fairview in 1855, a son of Abraham and Alice (Vanarsdale) Voorhees, natives of New Jersey. Abraham Voorhees accompanied his parents from the East to Illinois when he was about twelve years old. The family settled in the vicinity of Fairview, and as soon as Abraham Voorhees reached mature years he spent some time in farming. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business, being one of the earliest merchants in that locality, and occupying the premises now used for a store by Mr. Hill. There he continued until the time of his death, which occurred in 1884, his death having been preceded by that of his wife. He was prominent in local affairs and held the offices of Village and Township Collector. Abraham and Alice (Vanarsdale) Voorhees were the parents of six children.

P. B. Voorhees attended the Fairview schools in boyhood, and in early life began buying and selling stock and grain in connection with Messrs. Davis and Traverse, at the time when the narrow gauge railroad was in process of construction. These gentlemen co-operated for about ten years, and since then Mr. Voorhees has been engaged in the stock business alone. He buys and ships cattle and deals largely in hogs. In the fall of 1905 he completed a large and commodious residence in Fairview, which is now his home.

In 1876 Mr. Voorhees was married in Fairview Township to Susan Swigert, who was born in Fulton County. Her father and mother, William and Jane Swigert, were natives of New Jersey and settled in Fulton County at an early period, William Swigert being engaged in farming. Mr. Voorhees has been an efficient member of the Town Board of Fairview, and also served as Collector for one term. He has been successful in all his undertakings and is one of the reliable, substantial and prosperous members of his community.

VOORHEES, W. T. V. D., widely and favorably known in the financial circles of Western Illinois as the head of Voorhees & Company's Bank, at London Mills, Fulton County, and a member of one of the most prominent and highly respected among the pioneer families of that region, was born in Avon, Fulton County, on January 27, 1869. He is a son of H. V. D. and Phoebe Kline (Wyckoff) Voorhees, of whom the latter was a native of New Jersey. The birthplace of the paternal grandfather, John G. Voorhees, was in the State of New Jersey. Grandfather Voorhees, with his family, journeyed from the East to Illinois at an early period, and settled in Fulton County in 1837, making his home in Fairview. By occupation he was a farmer. He was State Surveyor, and made the survey of that entire region of the State. H. V. D. Voorhees lived in Fairview until 1856, when he located in Avon, and engaged in the lumber trade, con-

tinuing thus about twenty years. He was the owner of 600 acres of land in Young Hickory Township. To him and his wife were born five children, as follows: Eleanor and John G., Jr., both deceased; Matthew H.; W. T. V. D., of this review and Ralph, also deceased. The father of this family was a man of excellent character and high standing, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large acquaintance.

In early youth W. T. V. D. Voorhees utilized the advantages for intellectual training afforded by the public schools of Avon, and was afterward employed as clerk in a bank at London Mills, for two years. He then went to Ellisville, Ill., where he started in the banking business on his own responsibility. After remaining there for a like period, he spent several years as Cashier of a bank at Fairview. In 1901 he established the Voorhees & Company Bank, at London Mills, in connection with Lawrence W. Davis, afterward admitting James L. Hardin as a member of the company. The concern is a private enterprise, and does a general banking business. The building used for this purpose was erected and equipped by the company in 1901. Besides his banking duties, Mr. Voorhees supervises his farm of 262 acres in Section 16, Hickory Township, the improvements on which have been made partially by him.

On June 30, 1897, Mr. Voorhees was united in marriage with Caroline Davis, who was born in Fairview, Ill., and is a daughter of Lawrence W. Davis, his partner in business. Her mother, Susan (Beam) Davis, is a native of Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Voorhees is a supporter of the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. Mrs. Voorhees is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Voorhees is regarded as a man of superior business capacity and sound judgment, and in his keen perception and conservative financial methods, a high degree of confidence is reposed by the patrons of his bank and the public generally.

WAGGONER, David J., a former Sheriff of Fulton County, Ill., was born in Pennsylvania August 22, 1822, son of Andrew and Lucinda Waggoner, remained on a farm until he was fifteen years old, when he began learning chair-making and house-painting; in 1846 settled in Lewistown, and in 1850 was elected Sheriff of Fulton County, serving two years, and later was elected to the same office for four different terms, viz., 1854-56, 1858-60, 1866-68, and 1874-78, making in all a service of twelve years. A War Democrat, in 1862 he organized Company A, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry (Col. R. G. Ingersoll), largely at his own expense, and which had during a considerable part of the war a sort of independent existence, for a part of its term of enlistment seeing service in the East. Of this regiment Mr. Waggoner was commissioned as Major, and at the close of the

war returning to Lewistown, at the following election in 1866 was chosen Sheriff for his third term. Mr. Waggoner was married in Greene County, Pa., in 1845, to Rebecca Darrak, who was born September 21, 1822, and bore her husband six children. Mr. Waggoner was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities.

WAKEFIELD, Lucius L., M. D. (deceased), who was formerly a well known and successful medical practitioner in Summum, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 5, 1835, a son of Dr. Nathan Wakefield, who was of English ancestry, and settled in Connecticut at an early period. The subject of this sketch underwent his scholastic training in the noted Kingsville Academy, where his classmates and associates were such men as Lyman J. Gage, Julius C. Burrows, Albion W. Tourgee and Horace Boies. On graduating from the academy he began the study of medicine with Dr. Andrew Merian, of Madison, Ohio, but on account of ill health was compelled to suspend his studies. He went to sea as a sailor and sailed for three years, becoming the mate of a vessel. In 1858 he came to Illinois and settled at Bath, Mason County, where he taught school several years, in the meantime continuing his medical studies with Dr. Fullerton. In 1861 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1863. He then located at Summum, Fulton County, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for forty years.

On October 16, 1861, Dr. Wakefield was united in marriage with Dorothy Lest, at Havana, Ill., and they became the parents of three children, namely: Adelaide (Mrs. S. A. Bower), of Kansas City, Mo.; Gay, wife of W. H. Boyer, of Lewistown, Ill., and Ruth, wife of George G. Denslow, of Summum, Ill. Mrs. Wakefield died April 21, 1903, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Boyer, in Kansas City. She was born in New Jersey November 6, 1833, and at a later period moved with her parents to Jacksonville, Ill., where her girlhood was spent. Her remains were brought to Ipava and laid beside those of her husband. She was a woman of the finest traits of character, a faithful wife and a fond mother.

Socially Dr. Wakefield was very popular and his professional standing was high, his patients reposing in him the utmost confidence. The date of Dr. Wakefield's death has not been reported by his family to the writer of this sketch.

WALKER, Daniel W.—In the death of Daniel W. Walker, in 1900, Canton lost a citizen who had contributed largely to its wealth of character and purpose, and who, because of a trained mind and pronounced mercantile tendencies, became a necessary factor in the es-

tablishment of various of its enterprises. He was one of the forecasters of the present prosperity of the town, and as far as lay in his power lent his hands and brain in aid of a realization of his faith.

Mr. Walker was a son of Vermont, and a grandson of one of the pioneers of that State. He himself was born among the picturesque hills of Windham County, in 1835, and inherited that dependence upon self and combativeness always developed in people who live in the shut-in places of the world. His parents, Bliss and Lorraine (Newell) Walker, also were born in Windham County, of which his paternal grandfather, Edward Walker, was one of the first settlers. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation, and he had the spirit of colonial days, the stimulation of its example, and the pride of inheriting the blood in which it first blazed. He naturally espoused the cause of the down-trodden colonists, enlisted in the Revolutionary War, and stacked his musket upon many battlefields which made the history of that memorable conflict.

Daniel W. Walker was educated primarily in the public schools of Vermont, supplemented by advanced training which equipped him for exacting educational work. He journeyed from Vermont to Mississippi in 1852, but soon after returned, and for a couple of years taught in the academy at Rochester, Mass. Something spoke in his receptive ear of the force and possibility of the Central West, and he came here in 1857, locating in Canton, where he first was identified with the dry goods business. He next conducted a grocery enterprise for a number of years, and later, up to the time of his death was interested in the express business. He was a painstaking, methodical man, indicating in manner and work his careful New England training, and dealing with all men as he would have them deal with him.

A year after his arrival in Fulton County, in 1858, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Martha E. Walter, who was born in Ohio, and educated in Canton and Eastern Institutions. Mrs. Walker was a daughter of Dr. James R. Walter, an early medical practitioner of the Buckeye State, who arrived in Canton in 1836, just after the great storm. His death occurred in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the parents of five children, of whom the following are living: Sarah L., Mrs. Martha E. Dewey, Helen F. and Frederick D. The mantle of ability and usefulness has fallen upon the children of the pioneer, and several are closely identified with interests of importance in the town which their father did so much to up-build. Helen F. Walker, a graduate, and now a member of the faculty of the high school, is a woman of broad culture and special educational aptitude. After completing the course at the high school in 1886, she studied in the East for a year, and afterward took courses at the Wisconsin University, University of

Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the Chicago University. Sarah L. is a musician of thorough training, being a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and educated chiefly in the East. She has continued her studies in the West and has been a pupil of Harold Bauer, of Chicago, having also taught considerably in Canton and been a potent means in raising the musical standard of the community. Frederick D. Walker is also musically inclined and is leader of the P. and O. Band of Canton.

WALKER, Joshua G.—The retirement of Joshua G. Walker to Avon, in 1894, was justified by many years of activity as a farmer of Union Township, this county, where he still owns a valuable and highly improved property upon which the greater part of his life has been spent. He was four years old when he came to Fulton County with his parents from Kentucky, where his birth occurred in Lewis County October 6, 1831, and in which State was also born his father, Hugh Walker, in 1800. His paternal grandfather, James Walker, was a native of New England, and was of Scotch ancestry. Hugh Walker married Nancy Given, born in his native State in 1810, and to them were born eight children, of whom Joshua G. was the oldest.

The Walker family arrived in Fulton County in 1835, finding here a scattered population, and a few indications of the prosperity which now prevails. They were doomed to discouragement and loss the first year of their settlement in Canton, for the great cyclone swept the town, demolishing their home and those of the majority of the settlers, although no member of the family suffered bodily injury. One of Joshua G.'s most vivid memories of this time are the close quarters of a dry goods box in which he was deposited for safe keeping by his mother. Thus deprived of all their material assets, the elder Walker located on a farm near Lewistown, where, in 1850, he and his wife died within eight days of each other, leaving Joshua G. the head and mainstay of the orphaned children. The lad, then nineteen years of age, continued to work the farm for a couple of years, but the effort to keep the family proved unavailing, and the children were scattered to different homes in the neighborhood, some of them finding occupation with strangers.

For the following three years Mr. Walker worked on a farm for ten dollars a month, and March 28, 1854, was united in marriage to Minerva Brown, who was born in Fulton County June 18, 1831. Of this union there are the following children: Mary E., William W., Ona, John C., Francis M., Anna A., George M., James H. and Eddie B., who died in infancy. Mrs. Walker died March 5, 1904.

From the time of his marriage until his retirement to Canton Mr. Walker lived on and owned a 160-acre farm on Section 26, Union Township, which he developed into a valuable

and productive property. He was an agriculturist who adhered to old methods only so far as they were practical and conformed to modern standards, and he readily accepted the innovations which help to raise farming above physical drudgery which formerly characterized it. He dispensed frequent and genuine hospitality, and his family was one of the most popular and highly esteemed in the neighborhood.

Since a comparatively young man Mr. Walker has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years the church of that denomination at Avon has profited by his substantial support. He is a Republican in politics, and while a member of the Board of Supervisors of Union Township did much to better the conditions which came under his jurisdiction. Added to his well known business ability and moral rectitude, Mr. Walker has always been esteemed for his optimistic and cheerful philosophy, for a disposition which sees the bright side of even the darkest situations, and a gentle sense of humor which smooths and lightens the rough places of life.

WALKER, Ross Francis, who is quite successfully engaged in newspaper work in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., having previously been elsewhere connected with other enterprises of a like character, is at present occupying the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Canton Herald Company, the office of which is located on the corner of Main and Pine Streets. Mr. Walker was born at Twin Grove, Wis., on January 7, 1877, a son of Edward L. and Leah M. Walker. The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent on the home place, his early education being obtained in the public schools and later in a grammar school and the Art Institute in Chicago. After completing his studies he was employed in the office of "The Interior," a widely known religious weekly of the latter city, from 1896 to 1900, and was associated with Horace M. Ford, special newspaper representative, from 1900 to 1902. For the five years next succeeding he acted in the capacity of business manager of the "Peoria Journal," and on severing his connection with that paper came to Canton, September 15, 1907, where he assumed his present duties. He is a young man of solid intellectual attainments and thorough business qualifications, and during the brief period of his residence in Canton has become very favorably known in newspaper circles and among the leading people of the city.

On November 26, 1902, Mr. Walker was united in marriage in Chicago with Nettie N. Foster, an amiable and accomplished young lady, and two children have resulted from their union, namely: Ross Foster and Horace Edward. The family residence is at No. 324 South Second Avenue, Canton. Socially Mr. Walker is a member of the Creve-Coeur Club

of Peoria. In his political relations he is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious faith is in accordance with the creed of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have won many friends in Canton and are held in cordial esteem by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

WALLICK, Charles L.—As a farmer and School Director Charles L. Wallick is contributing to the character and development of Lee Township, of which he has been a resident for many years, and in which his family settled not long after the Civil War. Mr. Wallick was born in Knox County, Ill., November 5, 1866, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Melvin) Wallick, natives of Ohio, the former born in 1829 and the latter in 1842. The father came at an early day to Illinois, and prospered as farmer and stock-raiser in both Knox and Fulton Counties, his death occurring in Lee Township at an advanced age.

Giving his attention to farming on rented land, the subject of this sketch raises the produce customary in this section of the State, and a variety of high-grade stock, which nets him a comfortable income. His married life dates from December 25, 1890, his wife whose maiden name was Martha Wiesner, being born in Deerfield Township, Fulton County, September 25, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Wallick are the parents of four children, namely: Wilson, Mary F., William and Elizabeth. Politically Mr. Wallick adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and has been a member of the School Board for the past five years. He is not a member of any church, but renders a generous support to charitable and educational enterprises. He is highly regarded as a farmer and man, and counts among his friends many of the foremost people in the township.

WALTER, Peter E.—Among the worthy farmers of Fulton County, Ill., whose enterprising and thorough methods are rewarded by a satisfactory experience, is Peter E. Walter, who was born in that county on May 7, 1859. He is a son of George H. and Mary Walter, natives of Germany. The father, Walter, was among the earliest residents of Fulton County, having settled there in the '30s, locating in Deerfield Township, where he carried on farming for a number of years.

Peter E. Walter was one of a family of seven children, five boys and two girls; was reared to manhood on the home farm, and in early youth received the customary mental discipline obtainable in the district schools of the vicinity. In 1881 he went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1900, in that year returning to Fulton County and buying what is known as the Whittaker farm, containing 160 acres and situated in Section 2, Joshua Township. On this property he built a good barn, and improved the residence and other buildings. He is successfully engaged

in farming, and, in addition, devotes considerable attention to stock breeding, raising some very fine Durham cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Walter took place on December 6, 1899, when he was wedded to Nellie Cornelius, who was born in Iowa, and is a daughter of Hiram and Rosella (Alter) Cornelius, natives of Ohio. The political views of Mr. Walter are in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party. He takes an earnest interest in current events, and in the public enterprises of the township and county, and is faithful to his duties as a citizen. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. of A.

WALTERS, Daniel.—The third white child to owe its nativity to Bernadotte Township was born in a small log house five miles west of Lewistown, October 14, 1827. His name is Daniel Walters, and the years have dealt so kindly with him and he has lived so simple and normal a life that health, happiness and prosperity are among his abiding blessings, and his memory is as a storehouse hung with innumerable pictures of a time that tried the fiber of men, and either made or unmade them with its rigors and hardships. The first white child born in the township was Lucinda Ross, and the second Major Abner Barnes. Mr. Walters is one of the four living of the ten children of William and Elizabeth (Royer) Walters, natives of Jefferson County, Tenn.

Among the mountains of Tennessee William Walters developed the physical strength and mental courage essential to successful pioneering. Through his veins flowed the blood of Irish-German ancestors, and on the maternal side his people were vigorous patriots during the Revolutionary War. His mother not only had carried on the work of the farm during her husband's absence, but she had carried supplies to the soldiers of the Continental army, often wading through ice-clogged streams up to her waist upon her mission of mercy. William Walters and wife moved from Tennessee to Illinois about 1820, first locating in Sangamon County, but a year later removed to Fulton County, where they took up a tract of land five miles west of Lewistown, consisting of 160 acres, which he received in trade for a pony. The situation was not an appealing one, but William Walters was a man of remarkable physical prowess, and all through his life was wont to astonish observers by his feats of daring. It is recorded of him that he could take a two-bushel sack of wheat in his teeth and throw it ten feet, and he at one time shot a deer across Spoon Creek, waded the ice-bound stream and swam back again, carrying the deer by the ear with his teeth. He was an unerring shot, and there was plenty for him to shoot in those days. He knew much of military tactics, as he had served in the War of 1812, and subsequently was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. There were but twelve voters in what

is now Fulton County at the time of his arrival, but there were plenty of Pottawatomie Indians, the majority of whom were peaceably inclined. There were bad Indians to be disciplined also, and Mr. Walters used always to carry his gun when he went to feed his stock. When it became known that he had been in the Black Hawk War the Indians of his neighborhood offered a hundred buckskins for his scalp, and it is believed that a number of seekers after this prize met death at the hands of the able cracksmen. Always on the lookout for danger from Indians or wild beasts, he became remarkably clear of vision and quick of motion. About 1834 Mr. Walters sold his Bernadotte farm for \$400 and a horse, and moved to Farmers Township, where the old soldier and pioneer passed his last days, his life milestones piling up until he had reached ninety-nine years, his death occurring in 1877. His wife preceded him in 1852.

The first playmates of Daniel Walter were the little Pottawatomie Indians, and their favorite meeting place was on the banks of Spoon River. Until his sixth years he never played with a white child other than his own brothers and sisters. Naturally he learned considerable of the Indian language, and before they finally were ordered to leave the county he had many conflicts with them. He well remembers "Old Rock," as that chief was known among the whites, and he well remembers an incident which nearly proved serious to several people growing out of the tendency to beg, which the Indians cultivated strenuously. An old squaw came to the house to beg meat, and not receiving it, became troublesome and even threatening in her attitude. In the squabble that ensued she was forced to take her departure with but one eye in her head, and then only after an uncle of Mr. Walters had drawn a butcher knife across his own throat in token of what would happen to her should she further annoy the household. Finally the Indians were given notice to leave the country within three days, and in celebration of their departure went to Lewistown and became intoxicated. On their return some of the settlers met them at Duncan's Mill, where a lively encounter took place, the uncle of Mr. Walters being wounded in the fray.

In his youth Mr. Walters had little opportunity for acquiring an education, but life was an education in those days, and without much book learning men became shrewd in reading character, alert in avoiding the perils by which they were surrounded and remarkably quick in carrying through a business transaction. Common sense was bred of the times and he inherited his share from his father, and cultivated his inheritance to large proportions. By the age of twenty he saw his way clear to support another than himself and April 5, 1850, married Sarah Dobbins, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rutledge) Dobbins, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Walters was a school teacher in Fulton County

for several years before her marriage and she made an excellent wife and mother, at the time of her death in 1876 leaving nine children: Charles R., an influential farmer and stock-raiser of Kansas, and a member of the Kansas Legislature in the early days; Jane A., widow of Franklin Pierce, of Macomb, Ill.; Ellen, wife of Charles Rinehart, of Kansas City, Mo.; Cornelia, wife of George Mayhew, of Farmers Township; Louise, wife of Wellington Rollin, of Table Grove; Emily, wife of John Smith, of Vermont, Ill.; Ida, wife of Lewis Brown, of Fulton County; and Edward, of Monmouth, Ill. In 1877 Mr. Walters married Mary Garrison, from Cornwall, England. All of the nine children born to this family are living, and there are twenty-one of the twenty-three grandchildren living, and six great-grandchildren.

In 1894 Mr. Walters left his farm and purchased the home which he still occupies in Table Grove. Like his father before him, he is a Democrat, and although often solicited to become a candidate for office, he has yielded but once, when elected Coroner of Fulton County. He is a conscientious voter, and the man receiving his vote must possess both principle and ability. Mr. Walters has spent seventy-eight years in Fulton County, and much of this time has been devoted to promoting the agricultural and general welfare of the community. He has always been in tune with his surroundings, and even in the days of hardship was always glad that he had been born in the wilderness far from the greed and pollution of the thickly settled cities. He is fair-minded and honorable, gentle in his judgment of others and the recipient of long and lasting friendships. A genial and truthful witness of things that soon will live only in the pages of history and romance, he is one of the few survivors of the original grand old vanguard of civilization in the Central West.

WATSON, Charles O., M. D.—Aside from any consideration which might arise from his association with one of the fine old pioneer families of Fulton County, Dr. Charles O. Watson has erected around him a solid wall of professional and general confidence, and as a practicing physician and surgeon of Smithfield, in less than ten years has built up a patronage oftentimes not acquired in a score of years. August S. Watson, father of Charles O., was born in Indiana in 1825, and as a young unmarried man, settled on Government land in Cass Township, Fulton County, Ill., where he married Jane Cameron, a native of Fulton County. The elder Watson had the grit and determination of the successful pioneer, and at the time of his death, October 12, 1901, owned, through development and addition, one of the finest properties in his township. Three hundred and twenty acres in extent, this farm still is owned by his three sons, and remains a monument to the energy and resource of one of the honored upbuilders of the State. Mr.

Watson was active in politics for many years, and served as Township Supervisor for several years.

Dr. Watson was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. Ambitious for a broader outlook than that afforded as a tiller of the soil, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and shortly after his graduation in 1897, began his professional career in Smithfield. He owns city as well as country property, and is one of the most promising as well as most substantial young business and professional men of the community. March 20, 1902, the Doctor was united in marriage to Nita Smith, who was born in Harris Township, Fulton County. March 10, 1873, and who is the mother of two children, Doris and Kester. To his profound knowledge of medicine and surgery Dr. Watson adds an interesting and confidence-inspiring personality, and a keen desire to observe the best tenets of his humane and useful calling.

WAUGH, Joseph, the popular and efficient City Clerk of Canton, Ill., was born in that city, February 25, 1874, a son of William and Mary Waugh, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. William Waugh was a harness-maker by occupation, who came from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1849, and located in Peoria. Thence he removed to Canton in 1853. He was engaged in the harness business until about 1894, when he retired from active life.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Canton, and afterwards pursued a business course in Quincy, Ill., subsequently becoming connected with an insurance and law office until elected City Clerk.

In politics Mr. Waugh is a Republican. He has held the office of City Clerk of Canton since the first Tuesday in May, 1900, and has discharged its duties ably and faithfully. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Order of Eagles, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

WEAVER, D. P. (M. D.).—The town of Avon has profited by the professional services of Dr. D. P. Weaver ever since the establishment of his branch office here in 1890, and his name has been added to its citizenship since his permanent location in the place during 1900. He is one of the wide-awake and progressive medical practitioners of this part of the county, and numbers among his patrons many of the oldest and best families.

The early life of Dr. Weaver was spent on a farm in Greene County, Pa., where he was born in February, 1849, and which also was the native place of his parents, Isaac and Eliza (Cornwell) Weaver. He had the average advantages of the country youth of his time, but aspired to a broader life than that offered to the agriculturist not thoroughly in sympathy

with his work. From the country school he went to Green Academy, at Carmichael, Pa., and his professional training was received at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, from which he was graduated in 1886, and at the American Medical College, St. Louis, which he attended a year. His advantages were largely of his own making, for his parents were in moderate circumstances, and after coming to Illinois, in 1870, he combined school teaching and farming for several years, thus earning the money to pay for his collegiate course. Immediately after his graduation he settled in Prairie City, Ill., and at the end of four years (in 1890), established the branch before mentioned in the town of Avon.

The marriage of Dr. Weaver and Elizabeth J. Lucas occurred in McDonough County, Ill., in 1873, Mrs. Weaver being a daughter of Joseph Lucas, an early settler in the southern part of McDonough County. To Dr. and Mrs. Weaver have been born three children, of whom Florence J. is the wife of Mr. Curtis, of McDonough County, and Beulah E. and Lloyd W. are at home. Dr. Weaver has a pleasing and confidence-inspiring personality, and his professional and general equipment has led him far toward a realization of a broad and exceptionally useful life.

WEBSTER, C. A.—From the rude log cabin in which he was born in Buckheart Township, this county, December 20, 1862, through various stages of educational and general progress to his present position as head of a flourishing drug business in Canton, is the life history of C. A. Webster up to the present time. Mr. Webster comes of New England and Southern stock, his father, Chauncey Webster, having been born in Connecticut, and his mother, Mary (Johnson) Webster, being a native of North Carolina. The family fortunes were shifted from the East to Fulton County, and among the crude and uninviting surroundings of the frontier arose to agricultural and general importance.

At an early period of his life C. A. Webster craved the boon of education and experience, his ambition tending to the opportunities of the cities rather than the fields, and to the more diversified occupations of thickly settled communities. Completing his education in the public schools, he graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1884, thereafter adding to his knowledge of the drug business as an employe of P. C. Ross, afterward the firm of Ross & Rubel. On June 27, 1891, he established his present business in Canton, and since has enlarged his custom by efficiency, courtesy and strict attention to the working side of existence.

Mr. Webster established a home of his own August 16, 1894, marrying Ella P. Morehead, to whose sympathy and economical co-operation he owes much of his present success. Mr. Webster is a Republican in politics, and in re-

ligion a member of the Baptist Church. His genial manner and unflinching tact make him a leading social factor in the town, and he is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

WEBSTER, Chauncey, one of the most prominent of the pioneer merchants of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., who is now retired from active life, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., May 26, 1828. He is a son of Cyrus and Cynthia (Churchill) Webster, also natives of Connecticut.

In boyhood, Mr. Webster attended the district schools of Connecticut and worked on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he commenced teaching school in the home district at ten dollars a month. In 1850, when he was twenty-two years old, he left Connecticut and journeyed to Wisconsin, where he remained a short time visiting friends. Returning from Wisconsin he went thence to La Salle, Ill., by stage coach; by boat to Liverpool, Ill., where he landed October 3, 1850, and then proceeded to Canton, coming to town on a load of lumber. He was occupied during the winter of 1853 in teaching the district school.

In 1857 Mr. Webster purchased a farm in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, which he sold in 1864, moving then to Canton. His first occupation after his arrival there was as a salesman and clerk for A. B. & N. Hulit in the grocery trade, with whom he remained until 1868. Shortly afterward he engaged in business for himself, purchasing the stock of groceries, hardware, etc., of C. Haynes & Company in 1869. In 1879 he entered the employ of E. F. Swearingen & Company, but resigned his position with this firm in 1888, and engaged with O. T. Salisbury in the grocery line, retiring from business in 1894.

Mr. Webster has been twice married. In the winter of 1853, he was united with Mary Johnson, and their union resulted in three children, all of whom are living, namely: Cyrus A., a druggist in Canton; Frank E., who lives in Michigan; and Minnie (now Mrs. J. P. Murphy), of Canton. The mother of this family died in 1872. On December 4, 1874, Mr. Webster was joined in wedlock with Louise Savill, a native of England, who as an infant of one year came to the United States with her parents in 1844. The issue of this marriage was three children, as follows: Leonard C., of the Canton National Bank; Charles J., of Colorado; and Richard C., who is attending a pharmaceutical college in Chicago.

In politics Mr. Webster is a Republican. For twelve years he served as Clerk of Buckheart Township, and as Township Treasurer for five years. In 1869 he was elected Alderman from the Fourth Ward of Canton. Religiously the subject of this sketch is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. While now but a reflective onlooker, during

his residence of more than half a century in Canton, Mr. Webster has done his share in all stages of the city's development, and upon no one of her citizens is bestowed more profound respect and cordial regard than upon Chauncey Webster.

WENNSTROM, Peter.—The entire absence of competition alone cannot be construed as reason for the success of Peter Wennstrom, who operated the only men's tailoring establishment in the village of Avon. Mr. Wennstrom is a skillful, painstaking workman, a genial, obliging gentleman, and his trade has been a matter of slow growth and merited recognition of his worth and reliability. His busy hands have been accustomed to measurements and shears ever since he was old enough to be trusted with them, for in Sweden, where he was born May 18, 1862, his father, Erick Wennstrom, was engaged in the same useful occupation. The elder Wennstrom was born in Sweden in 1840, and his wife, Christine (Olson) Wennstrom, was born December 23, 1837. Instead of following the ambitious feet of their children to this side of the ocean, the parents remained in the old country, where the father plied his trade, a respected and industrious member of a small community.

Peter Wennstrom received a practical common school education, and in youth was never idle, his hours out of school being invariably spent in his father's shop. September 28, 1884, he married Catherine Olson, who was born in Sweden, November 19, 1863. Of this union there are four children: Frank J., Gust S., Ernest H. and Esther A. Mr. Wennstrom came to America in 1889, and for eight years conducted a tailoring establishment in Chicago. He then located in Avon, and now has a large patronage in both town and surrounding country. He is a broad-minded and enlightened Swedish-American, taking kindly to the customs and people among whom his lot is cast, and winning among them many friends and well wishers. As yet he has formed no definite political opinions, but leans towards the principles and issues of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Masons and Knights of Pythias. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wennstrom are devout members of the Universalist Church.

WETSEL, Daniel W.—For the past twenty years Daniel W. Wetzel has represented a bridge and road implement firm as commercial salesman, and during that time has visited many States and encountered many interesting and developing experiences. Notwithstanding his migratory experience, Mr. Wetzel has a secure place among the residents and interests of Harris Township, of which he has been a dweller for many years, and of which his family is an old and honored one. Born in Augusta County, Va., March 10, 1844, Mr. Wetzel is a son of George Wetzel, a native of Pennsyl-

vania, and an early settler of Augusta County, Va.

George Wetsel was a farmer by occupation and succeeded as such in both Virginia and Illinois. In the Old Dominion he married Sarah Nebergall, and with his family came overland in a wagon to Illinois in 1845, locating near Astoria, where he lived six months. He next spent eighteen months in Vermont Township, then lived six years near Table Grove, finally purchasing a farm of 240 acres in Harris Township, where he conducted general farming and stock-raising until the end of his life in 1888. He was honored for his energy and good judgment, and for his practical interest in all that pertained to the well-being of the community.

Until his seventeenth year Daniel W. Wetsel remained under the family roof and then responded to the call of his country as a soldier in Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Enlisting October 5, 1861, he participated in the marches, battles and general martial experiences of the Civil War, and October 31, 1864, was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn. For the following year he lived on the old place in Harris Township, then lived eight years in McDonough County, returning then to the home place, which since has been his headquarters. His management of the family estate has resulted in many substantial improvements, and the development of a property in every way a credit to its original as well as present owner. In the meantime he represented the bridge and implement company for the past twenty years, returning home whenever opportunity offered and himself aiding with the affairs of the farm during the busiest seasons.

In Harris Township, February 7, 1867, Mr. Wetsel married Matilda Lutz, who was born in Augusta County, Va., December 20, 1848, and who is the mother of five children, all of whom are dead except a daughter, Louie, now the wife of David Jeffries. Mr. Wetsel is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and has served the township as Road Commissioner. In religion he is a member of the United Brethren Church. A wide circle of acquaintances and many warm friends attest the business and general worth of Mr. Wetsel, his generosity, kindness and loyalty to all interests whatsoever.

WHALEN, Homer.—The trade of building, of housing the people and enterprises which make up a community, not only is one of the oldest known to man, but its ranks include a far greater number than those of any other kind of skilled labor. There is no place in the civilized world where the builder is not an absolute necessity, and as the possibilities of the calling include few cross lot cuts to wealth and influence, its followers almost invariably are men of moderate and temperate habits, calm judgment, and patient industry. Possessing genuine ability in his line of work, the

journeyman advances to the highest compensations of his calling, in which event the remuneration often places him on a financial basis at par with the majority of professional men. To this capable and resourceful class belongs Homer Whalen, formerly member of the firm of Sandburg & Whalen, carpenters and builders of Canton, but now engaged in business alone, having bought out his partner's interest in December, 1906.

Mr. Whalen was born in Schuyler County, Ill., July 9, 1870, and when seven years old came to Canton with his parents. The moderate circumstances of the family necessitated his early assumption of wage earning responsibility, and at the age of fifteen he left the school room to serve a four years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade for J. C. Beam. He thereafter continued to work for Mr. Beam as a journeyman for eleven years, and when his employer went out of business became identified with C. H. Stanley, and, still later, with Moran & Stanley. Upon the dissolution of the partnership of Moran & Stanley he remained with the former member of that firm three years, and in February, 1903, formed a partnership with Andrew Sandburg, under the firm name of Sandburg & Whalen. Among the buildings in the county due to the skill and energy of Mr. Whalen and his associates may be mentioned the residences in Canton of N. A. Erwin, Mrs. Carrie McCall Black, Robert Auld, James Sterret, and T. L. Greer; three buildings for Mrs. Mary Rawlston, building for Russell Brothers, and town and country residences for Dr. L. A. Robertson and Alexander Monroe. In the country also he has built homes for Charles Whitmore, George Scholes and others.

The family of Mr. Whalen consists of his wife, who formerly was Cora M. Tullis, a native of Fairview, Fulton County, and three children: Theresa B., Harry Allen and Edward. In political affiliation Mr. Whalen is a Socialist. He is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and socially is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Fraternal Tribunes. He is a master of business singularly adapted to his inclinations and abilities, and the fact that his work is congenial adds not a little to his possibilities of continued advancement. As an employer of labor he is considerate and appreciative, and has the faculty of securing from his men the best work of which they are capable.

WHITE, A. S.—Prominent among the men who have to their credit almost half a century of successful farming in Fulton County is A. S. White, since 1901, a retired resident of London Mills, and the owner, by virtue of good management and perseverance, of 178 acres of land in Young Hickory Township. Mr. White was a year old when he came to Illinois with his parents, Samuel and Lucinda (Wright) White, from Columbus, Ohio, where he was born in

1840. Samuel White, the father, was a blacksmith by trade, an occupation that he followed several years in his native State of Ohio, and which he continued in connection with farming after settling on eighty acres of land in Fairview Township, in the fall of 1842. At a later date he sold his farm and bought eighty acres in Young Hickory Township, where were reared his eight children, and where he died at an advanced age. His earlier years in the county were full of struggle and hardship, for he came with all his worldly possessions in a single wagon, after which he cut and sawed logs for his rude cabin, and in later years hauled his products to Copperas Creek Landing and Peoria. He grew with the locality, however, and became one of its reliable, influential and prosperous landowners.

A. S. White continued to make his home with his parents until 1861, when he was married to Jane Darling, a native of Fairview Township, and a daughter of Morrison Darling, a native of Ohio and early settler of Fulton County. Mrs. White, who died in 1897, was the mother of the following named children: William Henry, on his father's farm; Samuel M., also on the home farm; Jerry Foster, living at London Mills; Joseph D., on the home place; and Alice, the wife of J. W. Mateer. With his young wife Mr. White farmed near Bushnell for six years, then returned to Young Hickory Township, where, in 1866, he purchased eighty acres of land, later adding forty-four acres, and still later fifty-four more. This land was in disconnected tracts, and the White family occupied the fifty-four acre tract. While engaged in general farming and stock-raising, Mr. White also operated a threshing-machine for forty years, and, during that time, probably prepared for the market more grain than any one man in Fulton County. Since relinquishing the active management of his farms, he has rented the same to his sons, and is now occupying the home of his wife, whom he married in London Mills in 1901, and who, in girlhood, was Jane Greenwell, and by a previous marriage the wife of Joseph Tuttle, by whom she has a son, John, and a daughter, Mattie.

Ever since he was old enough to distinguish between the two great political parties Mr. White has voted the Democratic ticket, has been Constable of Young Hickory Township for almost two score years, and for many years served as Road Commissioner and School Director. His influence and labor have tended to the best possible local conditions, and in his rise from comparative poverty, he emphasized the possibilities surrounding the most lowly, and demonstrated the worth of industry, economy and perseverance.

WHITE, Joseph D.—As the manager of the farm of 179 acres upon which he was born in Young Hickory Township, August 4, 1881, Joseph D. White represents the sturdy, promising element of a community with which his

family has been associated for many years of its upbuilding. Mr. White, in the equalizing influences of the public schools and in earlier life, learned to invest the occupation of farming with intelligence and keen interest. Since assuming the management of the paternal acres his method and understanding have materially advanced, and he is ever seeking new and more practical ways to success.

The marriage of Mr. White and Jennie A. Berry occurred in Ellisville, Ill., February 14, 1901. Mrs. White is a native of Young Hickory Township, born August 4, 1871. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. White—Gladys and Harold. Mr. White subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party, and as a member of the Board of Education for the past two years, has exercised a vigorous oversight of local educational opportunities. The family are members of the Christian Church.

WHITEHEAD, John (deceased), one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Fulton County, Ill., who for about eighteen years after 1863, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Section 14, Liverpool Township, was born in Saddleworth, England, June 4, 1809, and came to the United States in 1845. He was a son of John and Betty Whitehead, natives of England. When Mr. Whitehead came to this country with his family he landed in New Orleans, the voyage across the ocean having consumed seven weeks, and thence they traveled by steamboat to Copperas Creek, Fulton County, Ill., arriving there April 26, 1845.

John Whitehead was a skilled manufacturer of silk, cotton and woolen goods in his native land, but shortly after establishing himself in his new home, engaged in the sawmill and grist-mill business. He also operated a steamboat, named *Liverpool*, between Lasalle and Beardstown. He finally purchased 120 acres of wild land which he brought under a fine state of cultivation, the tract being sold to him for the timber that covered it.

Mr. Whitehead's first wife was Nancy Saville, a native of Oldham, England, and a relative of Robert Saville, whose biography is published elsewhere in this work. This union resulted in ten children who were born in England, and three after the family settled in Fulton County. Their names are as follows: Annis (Mrs. Frank Vrell), of Canton, Ill., who died in the spring of 1906; Sarah A. (Mrs. John Coup), who lived in Kansas, where her husband died in 1877; Henry, who died in Liverpool, Ill.; Joseph Saville, who died in England, in 1837; Ralph, who died in Canton; Charles, who died in Liverpool, and Edwin, who died in Colorado Springs, Col., in 1894, 1884 and 1892, respectively; Bramley, of Colorado Springs; Jethro and Martha, who died in England, in 1845; Martha (Mrs. M. Huffman), of Peoria, Ill.; and Elizabeth and Ellen (Mrs. John Whitehead), of Liverpool Township. The father of this family departed this life in 1881, the mother having passed

away in 1857. Mr. Whitehead's second wife was formerly Winifred Wood, a native of Yorkshire, England, whom he wedded in 1858. She survived her husband until 1883. Mrs. John Whitehead occupies the old homestead.

John Whitehead was a man of superior intelligence, great practical information and exceptional strength of character. He possessed remarkable energy and tenacity of purpose, and whatever he undertook he carried out. His integrity was beyond question, and his word was absolutely reliable. He contributed his full share toward laying the foundations of the material prosperity of Fulton County. His was a stirring and busy life, and during his venturesome and arduous career the sterling qualities recognized in him commanded the respect of all within the circle of his acquaintance.

WHITEHEAD, John J., one of the oldest and most extensive and successful farmers in Fulton County, Ill., of which he is also one of the most prominent and highly-respected citizens, is a resident of Section 14, Liverpool Township, this county. He was born in Delph, Lancashire, England, March 6, 1845, a son of William and Esther Whitehead, also natives of that country. He died about 1853. She died about 1846. They were the parents of four children. The mother died in England when John J. was but six months old. One of the children, Esther, died in infancy. William Whitehead, with two sons and one daughter, came to America in 1849, landing in New Orleans. Thence they journeyed by river to the place of their destination in Liverpool, Ill., where Mr. Whitehead was employed as a book-keeper and where he resided until his death, about 1853.

The children who accompanied him to the United States were: Stanley, of Liverpool, Ill.; Ann, who died in 1865 and was buried in Canton, Ill.; and John J., who, soon after arriving in this country, was bound out to Bob Battersbee. Through the aid of John Cross, he ran away, and went to Warren County, Ill., and there bound himself out to the Rev. Jerdon Dodge. With that gentleman he worked seven years, for a horse and his clothing. He was subsequently employed by the month until the outbreak of the Civil War. He then enlisted in the First Battalion, Yates Sharpshooters, and was transferred to the Forty-third United States Regiment, and afterwards to the First Regiment United States Infantry, in which he served during the war. He was wounded at the battle of Corinth, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He then returned to Liverpool, Ill., and worked by the month on a farm for three years. This farm he afterward bought and now owns. His first purchase was an eighty-acre tract in Section 13, Liverpool Township. To this he subsequently added 120 acres in Section 14, 110 acres in Section 23, and forty acres in Section 23, 160 acres in Section 12, and four blocks on Liverpool Island.

The life of Mr. Whitehead has been a remarkably successful one, and he is now the owner of 510 acres of most desirable land. Beginning his career as a boy bound out to another, he laid aside his work in the most vigorous years of his youth to serve his adopted country in her hour of extreme necessity, making a gallant record as a soldier, and returned from the great conflict of arms to renew his efforts in the field of industry. The farm is now operated by his sons, under their father's direction, while he enjoys the much needed rest which he so richly deserves.

On August 22, 1870, Mr. Whitehead was united in marriage with Ellen Whitehead, a daughter of John and Nancy (Savill) Whitehead, of Lancashire, England, who came to the United States in the spring of 1845, and settled at what is known as the "Four Corners," northwest of Canton. [A sketch of John Whitehead's life may be seen elsewhere in this volume.]

John J. Whitehead and his wife became the parents of eleven children, as follows: William, a farmer in Liverpool Township, born August 16, 1871; Truman, born January 31, 1874, who lives on Liverpool Island, Fulton County; Nancy W., born October 31, 1875, wife of Hector Beebe, of Pekin, Ill., a railroad time-keeper; Adelia P., born July 20, 1879, wife of Robert Raker, a farmer in Liverpool Township; Viola A., born May 25, 1882, wife of John G. Whitehead, of Liverpool, Ill.; George B., born October 7, 1884, who dwells in the parental home; Minnie L., born November 23, 1886; Roscoe S., born November 9, 1888; Otis R., born October 26, 1890; John Logan, born April 30; and Orval L., born May 5, 1892. The five last named are also part of the household group. All of them have enjoyed good school advantages, and attest the considerate training and assiduous care of their parents. All were born where the father and mother now live, and those who have gone from the parental roof are located in the near vicinity. In politics Mr. Whitehead is a sound Republican. Fraternally he is connected with Joe Hooker Camp 69, G. A. R., and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WHITMORE, Jacob Russell, connected with the Parlin & Orendorff plow works for more than forty years, and, in length of service, the veteran of that great plant, was born in Fulton County, about three miles northeast of Canton, his present residence. His parents were Jeremiah and Hannah (Mock) Whitmore, natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in Bedford County in 1837, where both families had been settled for generations, engaged chiefly in the tilling of its soil. Jeremiah Whitmore brought his family to this vicinity, coming to Beardstown by boat, then by team to Copperas Creek, the only good landing place in Fulton County, and settling near Canton. Their son, Jacob R., was born in September, 1844, and lost his mother when he was a lad of nine years. His father

was a carpenter by trade and the boy received an early training in that handicraft, being already well established with Parlin & Orendorff when his parental instructor died in 1872.

Jacob R. Whitmore entered the service of the Parlin & Orendorff establishment in December, 1864, and, with the exception of three years (1888-91) has been identified with that industry ever since. That period was spent in following his old trade of carpentry, and during a portion of the time he was engaged in building the comfortable residence in which he now lives on Martin Avenue. There is nothing in the way of wood working connected with the P. & O. works with which he is not familiar, his present occupation being pattern-making, in which he stands in the first class of experts.

On January 1, 1865, Mr. Whitmore was united in marriage to Miss Angie E. Hemenover, by whom he has had three children: Harry Jere, Julia Alice and Edwin. In politics Mr. Whitmore is a Democrat and is well known as a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He has filled all the chairs in the latter fraternity, being a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 15, of Canton, and in Masonry is identified with Morning Star Lodge, No. 734, and Canton Chapter, No. 68. Mr. Whitmore was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in 1862 as a member of Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

WIESNER, Edward F.—To such vigorous and resourceful men as Edward F. Wiesner Orion Township is indebted for its place among the garden spots of Illinois. Forty-five years of age and a native son of Peoria County, Ill., where he was born November 3, 1861, this earnest and high-minded agriculturist is a sincere appreciator of the dignity and worth of his calling, and of its enormous importance as a fundamental feature of community existence. His farm consists of 160 acres on Section 2, upon which there are located a commodious dwelling, large and well arranged barns and outbuildings, well kept fences and many carefully selected labor-saving devices.

Mr. Wiesner is the only child of John C. and Mary (Metzer) Wiesner, natives of Germany, the former of whom served nine years and six months in the Prussian army. The elder Wiesner now is a wealthy and prominent farmer of Box Butte County, Neb., to which he moved from Peoria County, Ill., of which he was a resident half a century ago. Edward F. acquired a practical education in the public schools and under his father was instructed in all the details of farming and stock-raising. January 30, 1883, he married Nellie V., daughter of John and Mary Scovil, early settlers of Peoria County, and natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. Claude Leroy, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wiesner, was born September 2, 1886. Mr. Wiesner's success and prominence have been earned by diligence and integrity, and these and other excellent qualities insure him a bright and promising future.

WILCOXEN, (Captain) Elijah (deceased), one of the most prominent pioneers of Fulton County, was born in 1789 in Ashe County, N. C., where he was reared. There he married Charlotte Callaway, a daughter of Colonel Elijah Callaway, one of the leading statesmen of that part of the country, and otherwise connected with some of the best families of the South.

The father of Captain Willcoxen was a nephew of Daniel Boone. In 1815 the Captain moved from North Carolina to Estill County, Ky. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812. He remained in Kentucky until about the year 1830, and then moved to Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., where he bought a farm in Section 5, which is now occupied by Jerry F. Willcoxen, who is next to the youngest of his sons. Captain Willcoxen purchased additional land in that vicinity, and finally accumulated more than 1,000 acres in one body, of which he gave each of his sons 160 acres. He died July 3, 1860, at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife passed away in 1875, when eighty-four years old.

Captain Willcoxen and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, of whom twelve survived the period of infancy. These and their children, about seventy in all, were present at his funeral. His offspring were as follows: Terilda, deceased, who was the wife of Moses Johnson, and left a family; Jesse B., deceased; Nancy M., deceased, who became the wife of William Hummell, also deceased, and left a family consisting of Mrs. Whitenack and Jesse B., of Putman Township, Fulton County; Elijah C., deceased, who married Prudence Putman, also deceased; Mary C., deceased, who became the wife of Isaac Cope, also deceased; Andrew J., deceased husband of Mary J. Grigsby, who is living in Los Angeles, Cal., at the ripe age of ninety years; Mary E., Annie A. and Marshall N., all deceased; James C., who resides in South Dakota; Charlotte, who died at the age of twelve years; a son who died in Kentucky at the age of two years; Jerry F., who occupies the original homestead farm in Section 5, Liverpool Township; and America, deceased, who wedded Joseph Jacobs, also deceased, and left a family of children.

Of those above mentioned, Jesse B. was twice married. He first wedded Priscilla Stufflebeam, and his second wife was Margaret Smith, who still survives, and is a resident of Joshua Township, Fulton County. She is in receipt of a pension as the widow of a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Mary E. became the wife of William Smith, deceased, of Banner Township, Fulton County, one of the leading men of that community. They left a large family. Annie A., first married Appleton Vail, deceased, of Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, by whom she had one son, Joseph, who is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township. She subsequently wedded George W. Ray, who carries on farming in the same township. Marshall N. married Harriet Lasswell, deceased, and left

a family of ten children. James C. was twice married. His first wife was Clara Putman, deceased. He subsequently wedded Alice Hair, of Lewistown, Ill., and is now a resident of Black Hawk, S. D.

Elijah Willcoxen was a hero of two wars. Having rendered his country meritorious service in his youth, in the second conflict with Great Britain, he was still ready to answer her call after becoming a citizen of Illinois, and served two years in the Black Hawk War. During the first year, he held the rank of First Lieutenant, and in the last year he was Captain, with headquarters at Peoria. He accompanied Abraham Lincoln on the expedition into the Rock River region. Some of the relics then secured by him, among them a sword and pistol, are still in possession of the family. Besides the fighting tribes, scattered Indians were then numerous in that region.

Captain Willcoxen was, in all respects, a typical American citizen of the transition period of the Middle West. He was distinguished by those sturdy traits of character and rugged virtues that fitted the pioneers for the arduous and hazardous task confronting them. Brave, resolute, tenacious, persevering, he was equipped by nature with those potent qualities of head and heart that enabled the first settlers to wrest the untrodden wilds from their primitive condition, and lay them as a trophy in the lap of civilization. He was endowed with such traits that he was always found leading, never following. In all public enterprises, he was among the foremost, and gave freely of his time and money to every worthy cause. He was one of those rare and dominant characters, whose strong individuality permeates succeeding generations. In politics Captain Willcoxen was a Democrat of the old school. In religious faith he accepted the creed of the early Baptist Church.

WILCOXEN, George R., a well known and successful farmer and stock-raiser, on Section 4, Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in that township November 2, 1877, a son of Marshall N. and Harriet (Lasswell) Wilcoxen, natives of Fulton County. His grandparents, Captain Elijah and Charlotte (Callaway) Wilcoxen, were natives of North Carolina. Captain Elijah Wilcoxen, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, was one of the most conspicuous among the pioneers of Fulton County, where he settled in 1830. After establishing his home there, he also served his country in the Black Hawk War. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who survived until their father's demise, together with their children—in all seventy descendants—were present at his funeral obsequies in July, 1860, making the occasion a memorable one. An elaborate memoir of Captain Wilcoxen may appear elsewhere in this volume.

Marshall N. Wilcoxen was born in Estill

County, Ky., September 5, 1827, and came with his parents to Fulton County, Ill., in 1830. On May 4, 1854, he was united in matrimony with Harriet Lasswell, a native of Fulton County, and a daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Baughman) Lasswell, of whom the latter was born in Trumbull County, Ohio. The union of Marshall N. Wilcoxen and Harriet Lasswell resulted in the following children: Calvin L., who was born August 11, 1855, and died March 6, 1905; Esther A., widow of John Byers, born February 8, 1857; Jerry C., born February 17, 1859, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Marshall N. and Harriet (twins), born May 3, 1861, of whom the latter died in infancy, and the former is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township; Charlotte A., born September 12, 1863, who married Harvey Goodman, and is a resident of Asheville, N. C.; Nellie F., born October 12, 1866, widow of Edward Kline, who resides in Canton, Ill.; Francis B., born October 12, 1868, who died in infancy; Margaret, born October 16, 1870, who is the wife of Seth Farwell, a resident of Callaway, Neb.; Mary I., born September 7, 1873, who married William Repass, a farmer in Liverpool Township; one who died in infancy, June 20, 1876; George R., born November 2, 1877; and Jesse E., born July 12, 1880. Marshall N. Wilcoxen (now deceased) was a leading citizen of Fulton County, where after coming to that locality in 1830, he spent the remainder of his life. He cleared the old home farm, which his son, George R., now owns and operates, and which has been in the family name for more than fifty years. He died January 5, 1901, and his widow passed away January 17, 1903. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and she, of the Christian Church.

George H. Wilcoxen, the subject of this sketch, was born and reared on the paternal farm and received his mental training in the district schools of the neighborhood. For many years prior to the death of his parents, he had charge of this farm. He is the owner of 160 acres of fertile land under a high state of cultivation, and containing improvements which compare favorably with those of the best farms in the township. He is a thorough, systematic and progressive farmer, and his operations are attended by the best results. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, and his horses, cattle and hogs are of superior grades.

On December 25, 1903, Mr. Wilcoxen was united in marriage with Sylvia Black, a daughter of Theodore and Harriet (Pollitt) Black, who was born December 25, 1883. Her father is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township. This union has resulted in two children: Harriet, born May 12, 1905, and Laurence T., born March 5, 1907. In politics Mr. Wilcoxen is a supporter of the doctrines of the Democratic party, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He is a man of irreproachable character and is highly esteemed throughout the community.

WILLCOXEN, James H., a prominent, influential and progressive farmer of Fulton County, Ill., was born on the farm where he now lives, on Section 8, Liverpool Township, January 16, 1858. He is a son of Jesse B. and Margaret (Smith) Willcoxen, pioneer settlers of Fulton County. The former was a son of Captain Elijah Willcoxen, the founder of the family in that county. Jesse B. Willcoxen first married Priscilla Stufflebeam, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of William Stufflebeam, who settled in Fulton County at an early period. Ten children were born to this union, of whom the first died in infancy. The others were: Francis M., who died when six years old; Terilda, wife of Frank Conley; Elijah C., a farmer in Liverpool Township; William C., also a farmer there; Charlotte, widow of B. L. Harrison; Jesse E., deceased; Harvey H., of Lewistown, Ill., and Joseph J., who is on the old home farm. The mother died in 1852. By the father's second wife, Margaret Smith, he had six children, namely: Sarah E., wife of Joseph N. Walker; James H.; Jacob S.; Noah L., of Liverpool Township; Martha E., wife of Peter Havermale, and Ida, who is with her mother in Joshua Township, Fulton County. Jesse B. Willcoxen died in 1871. He was an upright and dutiful man in all the relations of life, and did his full share of pioneer work. He departed this life honored and lamented by all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and received his mental training in the district schools of the neighborhood. He has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He carries on general farming and stock-raising. In this occupation he has been very successful, and is looked upon as one of the best representatives of the farming element of Fulton County. He and his brother, Jacob S., own jointly 203 acres, constituting the old homestead farm. The latter was also born on this place, his birth having occurred in 1860. He was united in marriage November 18, 1885, with Maude E. Hummell, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Arnett) Hummell, of whom the former is deceased. Two children resulted from this union, namely: Toland, who was born in 1886, and Chester W., whose birth took place in August, 1890.

The old Willcoxen homestead is the birthplace of fifteen of the Willcoxen children, who grew to manhood and womanhood and married there, and settled in new homes in the vicinity of the spot where their childhood's days were spent. The land was patented from the Government in 1830, being part of a congressional grant. When the Willcoxen family first located in Fulton County Jesse B. Willcoxen served with his father, Captain Elijah Willcoxen, in the Black Hawk War in 1831-32. His widow, who is still living in Joshua Township, Fulton County, receives a pension from the Government for the services rendered by her husband in that conflict. The younger Will-

coxens are proud to dwell on the noble record made by their gallant pioneer ancestors.

On March 8, 1883, Mr. Willcoxen was united in marriage with Delta M. Clarke, a daughter of William R. Clarke, a resident of Lewistown, Ill., and also a pioneer settler of Fulton County. This union resulted in four children, of whom the first died in infancy. The others are: Chalmers and Clarence, both of whom dwell under the paternal roof, and William M. In politics Mr. Willcoxen is a supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a good citizen's interest in local affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the K. of P. of Lewistown. He is a man of superior intelligence and upright character and is highly respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

WILLCOXEN, James M.—Among the leading farmers of Liverpool Township, Fulton County, Ill., one of the most prominent is the well known citizen whose name furnishes the caption of this biographical record. He was born in Liverpool Township, March 26, 1848, a son of Elijah C. and Prudence (Putman) Willcoxen. Elijah C. Willcoxen was a son of Captain Elijah Willcoxen, a very prominent citizen of Fulton County in his day, whose career is portrayed in another portion of this volume. Prudence Putman was a daughter of Redding Putman, who was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and is long since deceased. Elijah C. Willcoxen was the father of a family of fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Redding, who lives in Lamar, Mo.; Elvira, deceased wife of Amos Fall, also deceased, leaving two children—Post and Ray; Nancy, wife of William Shields, a farmer of Liverpool Township, a sketch of whose life is contained in this work; Elijah, who died at the age of eighteen years; Jane, deceased wife of Andrew Shields, who is engaged in farming in Buckheart Township; James M.; Prudence, married, and a resident of the State of Washington; Calloway, who died at the age of eighteen years; Douglas, a farmer in Liverpool Township, and Rebecca, deceased wife of Alfred Ray. The father of this family departed this life in 1872, and the mother passed away in 1883. Both were prominent and highly respected members of the community, Elijah C. Willcoxen being one of the sturdy and resolute pioneers of the '30s, to whose rugged qualities, energy and perseverance the wonderful development of Fulton County may be attributed. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, and were zealous and active in church work. In politics he was a Democrat and filled various township offices.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm in Section 8, Liverpool Township, near the place where he was born. He underwent his mental training in the district schools and remained under the parental roof until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he moved to his present farm on Section 9, Liver-

pool Township. Besides this property, consisting of 100 acres, he is the owner of another farm of equal extent on Section 9, and on the 200 acres is successfully engaged in general farming, raising also a good grade of stock of all kinds.

On April 12, 1870, Mr. Willcoxon was united in marriage with Belle Ford, a daughter of John and Ruth (Kinnlin) Ford, natives of Kentucky, and pioneer settlers of Fulton County. Besides Mrs. Willcoxon Mr. and Mrs. Ford were the parents of three other children, namely: Utta, wife of Andrew Shields, a farmer in Buckheart Township, Fulton County; Nancy, wife of John Berry, a resident of Arkansas, and Sarah, who is the widow of David Strout, and resides in Kewanee, Ill. The parents of this family were members of the Christian Church. The father departed this life June 10, 1894, and the mother passed away in January, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Willcoxon are the parents of four children, namely: Dora, born February 5, 1871, wife of Joseph Millett, a farmer in Buckheart Township; John, born July 17, 1875, who is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township, and who married Josephine Elliott; Melvin, a farmer in the same township, born January 19, 1879, and is the husband of Emma Millett, and Roba, born October 29, 1881.

In politics Mr. Willcoxon is a supporter of the Democratic party, and he and his worthy wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Willcoxon is a man of excellent qualities of head and heart and no member of the community is more highly esteemed or exercises a more wholesome influence in behalf of the public welfare.

WILCOXEN, Jeremiah F.—In bold, legible characters Jeremiah F. Willcoxon has written his name upon the history of Fulton County, and however much ill fortune may have swept away mere financial results of his achievement, has dramatized his character through his processes of labor, and shown himself master of the opportunities of his life. Mr. Willcoxon's parents, Captain Elijah and Charlotte (Callaway) Willcoxon, came to Fulton County in 1830, being among the first to permanently locate in Liverpool Township. Here Jeremiah F. was born February 17, 1833, and in a rude log cabin graduated from his still ruder cradle to the floor, and from the floor to the doorstep, thence to an increasing participation in the wilderness interests by which he was surrounded. Idleness or failure to develop one's working powers had no place on the frontier, and finally the lad was sent to school during the leisure of the winter season, the first school in the township being held in a log cabin two miles north of his home, which served also as a meeting house for the Baptist congregation. Subsequently other schools were started for the youth of the neighborhood, and as Jeremiah was an apt and inquiring pupil, he in time was

sent to the high school in Cuba, held in a brick building. All of the schools were of the subscription order, the parents paying so much per term for each child sent, and the teacher boarding around in the families of different patrons.

After the death of his father Mr. Willcoxon succeeded to the quarter-section of land comprising the old homestead, and by dint of industry and good judgment kept adding to his inheritance, until he at one time owned 2,700 acres. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Lorenda Ryner, a native of Peoria County, Ill., and daughter of Peter and Margaret Ryner. Of this union there were three children: Frank B., who lives with his father; Mary Adell, who lives at home; and Charles L., who married Dale Quigley, has a son, Kenneth Don, and lives on part of the old homestead. Mrs. Willcoxon died March 19, 1884, and in January, 1890, Mr. Willcoxon married Mary C., daughter of Rev. Solomon Hendrickson, the latter an early circuit preacher who was killed on his way to church in West Virginia, by guerillas during the Civil War.

For many years Mr. Willcoxon was known as one of the most extensive stock-raisers in his township, and he derived a liberal income from sheep, cattle, horses and hogs. His land investments were invariably fortunate ones, and he was the means of inducing many people to settle here who otherwise would have selected some other site. He cherished an earnest faith in the future of the county, and his work tended always to a demonstration of his faith. He set an example of scientific and practical farming which would have been a credit to any community in the world, and always has stood for the progression that comes of the untiring research and intelligent application of knowledge. The faculty of accumulation was strongly developed, and he naturally drifted into the banking business, as a large stock-holder and Vice President of the firm of Turner, Phelps & Company. When this institution failed in 1894 much of the land and collateral of Mr. Willcoxon was swept away, his total loss being about \$90,000. Few farmers have so much to lose, and few take their financial losses as philosophically and wisely as did Mr. Willcoxon. His sons now own the original old homestead, and have taken from his shoulders much of the responsibility of his affairs.

Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Willcoxon has allied his political sympathies with the Democratic party. He was Sheriff of Fulton County from 1862 until 1865, and since then has held practically all of the various offices within his township. In religion he is identified with the Christian Church of Bryant, Fulton County. No man who has labored for the good of this county is held in higher esteem than is Mr. Willcoxon. His whole career has been lit by a splendid devotion to principle, an absolute fearlessness in pursuing the course he has marked out for himself. In consequence, his name and reputation stand for what he has

gained rather than for what he has lost, for greatest of all the rewards of labor, is that great intangible asset, a noble and upright character.

WILCOXEN, William C., a farmer of long residence and marked prominence in Fulton County, Ill., is located in Section 17, Liverpool Township. He was born in that section, November 6, 1841, a son of Jesse B. and Priscilla (Stuffelbeam) Willcoxon, and a grandson of Captain Elijah Willcoxon, who was the founder of the family in Fulton County, a sketch of whose life may be found in another section of this work. On coming to Fulton County about 1831, he located on Section 17, in Liverpool Township, and the tract of land which he then entered up has continued in the possession of his descendants ever since that period.

Jesse B. Willcoxon first wedded Priscilla Stuffelbeam, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of William Stuffelbeam, who settled in Fulton County at an early period. From this union resulted in nine children, of whom the first-born died in infancy. The others were as follows: Francis M., who died at the age of six years; Zerilda, who married Frank Conley, a resident of Macomb, Ill., and died October 12, 1863, leaving three children; Elijah C., who is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township; William C.; Charlotte T., widow of B. L. Harrison, also a resident of Liverpool Township; Jesse B., deceased, who was the husband of Margaret Shields, whose home is in Lewistown, Ill.; Henry H., who also lives in that town; and Joseph J., who lives on the old home farm. The mother of this family departed this life June 27, 1854, and the father subsequently married Margaret Smith, by whom he had six children. The offspring of the second union was as follows: Sarah E., wife of Jasper N. Walker, of Lewistown, Ill.; James H. and Jacob S., who are jointly operating the homestead farm; Noah L., who carries on farming in Liverpool Township; Martha O., wife of Peter Havermill, of Canton, Ill.; and Ida B., who makes her home with her mother, in Joshua Township, Fulton County. Jesse B. Willcoxon died October 17, 1872, and was buried in the Salem churchyard. He was a plain, unassuming man, of upright character, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. Together with his father, who settled in Fulton County in the early '30s, he helped to reclaim the lands from the wilderness, and also participated with his father in the Black Hawk War. He was a useful citizen, and took an earnest interest in public affairs.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and received his early mental training in the district schools of his neighborhood. Since then his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. In this occupation he has met with merited success. He now owns and operates a farm of eighty acres in a thorough and systematic manner, and raises a good grade of all kinds of stock.

On February 16, 1871, Mr. Willcoxon was united in marriage with Martha J. Sprague, a daughter of Lauren P. Sprague, who is a resident of Banner Township, Fulton County, and one of the honored pioneers of the county, his advent to this region having occurred at an early period in its history. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Willcoxon resulted in two children, namely: Lora V., who died at the age of nine years; and Willard R., who was born August 23, 1883. The latter married Bertha Jordan, and is engaged in farming in Section 17, Liverpool Township, his father having given him forty acres of land on which to begin life for himself.

In politics William C. Willcoxon is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is influential in its local councils, having filled the office of School Trustee for more than twenty years. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and useful members of the community.

WILLIS, George E., a well known contracting carpenter and builder of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Bushnell, Ill., March 11, 1871, a son of John C. and Catherine (Wilt) Willis, of whom the former was born in Freeport, Ohio, in 1835, and the latter in the State of Tennessee in 1833. John C. Willis came to Illinois in 1850 and located at Ipava, Fulton County, moving to Canton in 1888, where he died in 1904.

George E. Willis came in 1888 with his parents to Canton, having received his early mental training in the district schools of Ipava. In 1893 he began the contracting business in partnership with his father, which was continued four years, but which he has since followed alone.

On September 20, 1891, Mr. Willis was married to Salina Mahr, who was born and schooled in Deerfield Township, Fulton County. One child, William, has resulted from this union. Mr. Willis was elected Alderman of the First Ward of Canton in the spring of 1905. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P. Lodge, No. 54.

WILLIS, Isaac Newton.—A brief biography of Isaac Newton Willis exists in the expression "He was his brother's keeper." This is true not only from an ethical and benevolent, but from material standpoint. No man who has helped to make history in Table Grove and vicinity has contributed more to the development of his surroundings than did this gifted exponent of the best in building and architecture, as well as in American manhood. His monuments cover a large area, housing a multitude of people and a variety of interests. Yet above their significance and permanence rises the assurance of a life unrolled in the company of high ideals, and tuned always to the harmony of the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Willis was born on a farm near Free-

port, Harrison County, Ohio, June 7, 1848, and died in Table Grove March 9, 1904. In 1850, at the age of two years, he came with his parents to Illinois, and before attaining his majority learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at Havana and other inland towns. He later accompanied the bridge gang from Bushnell north along the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis division of the Burlington Railroad, and also worked on the construction of the M. K. & T. Railroad through Southwest Kansas and the Indian Territory. Probably the turning point in his life occurred when he went to Chicago in February, 1872, after the great fire, where, imbued with the spirit of resurrection and renewal which animated the stricken city, his own perspective took on depth and broadness, and the labor of the past seemed strangely inadequate. While busily employed on the new buildings everywhere springing into existence above the charred ground, he attended night school, and under one of the most capable of the city's builders mastered the intricacies of architecture. Naturally gifted artistically, and possessing a true eye for form and color, he thus found his largest usefulness, his most congenial and therefore most successful occupation.

Returning to Table Grove, Mr. Willis entered upon a long career as an architect, builder and contractor, and during 1882-3 conducted his affairs in partnership with two different men. His responsibilities assumed particularly large proportions in 1893, however, when he formed a partnership with his brother, C. P. Willis, and his brother-in-law, Lewis Boyne, under the firm name of L. N. Willis & Company. No firm of the kind is more widely known in this section of the State, nor has any produced more practical and satisfying designs for buildings than those which emanated from the fertile brain of the senior partner. He was fortunate in having splendid mechanics as his aids, and together they labored untiringly in the erection of buildings which are models of latter-day construction and convenience. Every city and village for miles around has examples of the co-operation of the members of this firm, and Table Grove itself stands pre-eminent as a village of beautiful and artistic homes.

In the faculty of accumulation Mr. Willis exceeded the majority of men endowed with keen artistic perceptions. He both knew how to make and keep money, and how to invest it to the best advantage. His wealth was a source of infinite delight to him, enabling him, as it did, to accomplish a world of good for others. He abhorred stinginess and parsimony, and he was equally intolerant of the injudicious use of money. Of actual aid he gave more than will ever be known, or can be estimated in the aggregate. No citizen more readily responded to projects for individual or public relief, or entertainment more whole souled sympathy with education, charity, or general advancement. Personally he was the soul of

honor, and his word was recognized as equal to his contract. In fact, in many instances he erected buildings without contracts to bind him in any way. His ideas were sane and comfortable on general subjects, and he was strenuously opposed to corporal punishment, either in the home or school. He felt the interest which all loyal men feel in the government of their locality, and as a Republican filled many local offices of trust and responsibility. Socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On October 13, 1878, Mr. Willis established a home of his own, marrying Mariam Bogue, who was born in Vermont Township, Fulton County, this State, November 1, 1856, a daughter of Stephen Bogue, one of the honored pioneers of Fulton County. To Mr. and Mrs. Willis were born seven children, of whom Rena died in infancy; Leura, born May 12, 1888, died August 26, 1904; Maud, born March 5, 1884, is the wife of H. M. Snyder, a farmer of McDonough County; Olive, born January 10, 1886; Frank B., born August 4, 1888; Floyd Newton, born June 26, 1894; and Ruth, born January 9, 1897. With his usual far-sightedness and appreciation of its benefits, Mr. Willis gave his children the best education within his power, and was particularly solicitous concerning the molding influences of their lives. At no time or place did he appear to better advantage than when surrounded by his immediate family, nor to any did he show so unceasingly the wealth of love and kindness in his nature. The funeral of Mr. Willis presented one of the most remarkable manifestations of grief ever beheld in the town of his adoption. Those present represented all walks of life, from the man who carried the hod to him whose wealth paid for the completed structure. They surged into the village from every direction, and joined in a common grief for the loss of a truly noble and manly man.

WILLIS, J. B.—The firm of J. B. Willis & Son fills a large demand in the house-moving line in Canton and vicinity. The business was established here in 1898 by the senior member after conducting a similar enterprise in Smithfield for five years, and in 1902 the son was taken into partnership, thus infusing new energy and life into a well equipped and well organized enterprise.

Mr. Willis is a native of Ohio and was born on a farm in 1851. His father, George Willis, was a mechanic by nature, but a farmer by preference, and his mother formerly was Sarah Pickering. He received a common school education and was early trained to habits of thrift and economy. Since adopting his present line of work he has undertaken many important contracts and has the reputation of thoroughly understanding a business of practical import in all growing communities. October 9, 1873, Mr. Willis was united in marriage

to Mary J., daughter of James D. Able, who was born in Henderson County, Ill., in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are the parents of three children: Elsie, born in 1874; Laura, born in 1877, and Jesse T., born in 1879. Of these Elsie married Jacob A. Dallas, of Smithfield; Laura became the wife of William F. Steel, of Farmington, Ill., and Jesse married Mary Daley, of Orion Township, Fulton County.

Mr. Willis is a hard worker and generous provider for his family. His upright life has made its appeal to the community in which he lives and he is patronized whenever reliable and satisfactory results are required.

WILLISON, Howard, one of the oldest, worthiest and most widely respected of the prominent farmers of a past generation, now living in honored retirement in Lewistown Township, Fulton County, was born in Allegheny County, Md., October 15, 1824, a son of Amond and Mary (Wilson) Willison, natives of that county. About the year 1832 Amond Willison left Maryland and went to Perry County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until his death, departing this life in January, 1835, when about thirty-seven years old. He and his wife were the parents of six children, namely: Howard, William H., who settled in Fulton County about the year 1852, but later located in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he died in 1885; Eliza C., deceased, who became the wife of William Laird, also deceased; Jasper, deceased; Assias, born in Pennsylvania, who accompanied William H. to Fulton County, and located in Creston, Iowa, in 1881; and Wesley, who was born in Ohio and died in Lewistown, Fulton County. The mother of this family passed away in 1873. She was a worthy, conscientious and dutiful woman and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received his mental training in the district schools of Perry County, Ohio, in 1855 removing to Lewistown, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1868. He then rented a farm just east of Lewistown and in 1871 purchased another near Bryant, Fulton County, which he operated until 1901, then bought his present farm of eighty acres on Section 11, Lewistown Township. He has been prominently identified with the growth of Fulton County for a long period, and has taken an active part in the development of its varied interests.

On December 22, 1848, Mr. Willison was united in marriage, in Perry County, Ohio, with Rachael Laird, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1828, and was a daughter of William Laird and wife, natives of that State. Her father was of Welsh extraction, while her mother's ancestors were Irish. Mr. and Mrs. Willison were the parents of the following children: Marshall, who was born in Ohio, December 3, 1849, and now conducts the home

farm; Susan A., wife of Mr. Arvilla, who is engaged in farming near Canton, Ill.

In public affairs the father of this family has always manifested an earnest interest. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has rendered good and faithful service to the people in the offices of City Marshal and Street Commissioner. A man of high character, he is regarded with profound respect throughout the community.

Marshall Willison was wedded January 22, 1880, to Amanda Laws, who was born August 23, 1853, and their union resulted in one child, Nettie B., born March 1, 1881, and who attends to household affairs. Her mother died in January, 1893. Susan A. Willison (Mrs. Clark), before mentioned, is the mother of three children, namely: Flora, Sherman and Mabel. The Willison family is looked upon as one of the most prominent, worthy and estimable in Fulton County.

WILSON, Amos I.—The kind of success which places a man in comfortable circumstances, permits him to enjoy the sane and temperate compensations of life, and, at his zenith, leaves him a clear conscience and many friends, has been achieved by Amos I. Wilson, a large landowner and well known farmer and stock-raiser of Fairview Township, Fulton County. Mr. Wilson has spent all but eight years of his life in Fulton County, whither in 1853, with his parents, P. P. and Catherine (Rightmyre) Wilson, from Monroe County, Mich., where he was born February 14, 1844. Both his parents were born in New Jersey, and came overland to Michigan at an early day, the father finding in Monroe County ample opportunity for the application of his trade of wagon-maker. In Fulton County, to which he later came with team and wagon, he plied his trade in Fairview Township, where he subsequently purchased eighty acres of land, and tilled the same until retiring from active life. His last years were spent in Kansas, to which State he removed and where his death occurred in 1897.

Amos I. Wilson interspersed work on the Fairview Township farm with attendance in the public schools, and when old enough to assume responsibility, rented a farm near his home for three years. At the end of that time he invested in fifty-three acres of land in the same township, in Section 30, later purchasing the 140 acres now occupied and operated by his son. Mr. Wilson gave his attention chiefly to general farming, but raised many high grade cattle, horses and hogs. Latterly he was partially retired from active life, and on his original farm of fifty-three acres is surrounded with much that tends to a happy and contented life. He never has been active in politics or general township affairs, preferring the quiet of his home, and the companionship of those whom he calls friends. At Beloit, Wis., August 8, 1866,

he married Carrie Davis, a native of Rockford, Ill., and daughter of an early pioneer of that part of the State. Mrs. Wilson was born September 4, 1844, and is the devoted mother of two children, Margaret and James.

WILSON, Daniel W.—Various wanderings and occupations have contributed to the life experience of Daniel W. Wilson, and out of them he has evolved financial and general satisfaction beyond the average. For the past ten years he has lived in retirement in Table Grove, this county, where he has many friends and the most agreeable of surroundings. Mr. Wilson is of English ancestry, and was born June 9, 1829, on a farm in Parke County, Ind. His father, Caleb Wilson, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Mary (Mote) Wilson, was a native of Georgia. His maternal grandparents were Jeremiah and Rebecca (Richards) Mote, and the former was a son of Jonathan Mote, a native of the vicinity of London, England.

In Parke County, Ind., Daniel W. Wilson received a common school education, and while still in his teens learned the blacksmith's trade. Skill and ambition soon led him into safe financial avenues, and he married Ann Maria Abernathy, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and daughter of James and Hannah (Throckmorton) Abernathy, born in Virginia and Ross County, Ohio, respectively, and who came to Fulton County in 1834. The grandparents, John and Mary (Brouse) Abernathy, were natives of Virginia.

Daniel Wilson and his wife came to Table Grove, Fulton County, in 1850, the municipal feature of the town at that time being composed of two residences and a schoolhouse. For four years he operated a blacksmith shop, and then moved to a farm previously purchased near New Philadelphia, McDonough County. Fifteen years later he disposed of this farm and bought 260 acres two miles east of Table Grove, which remained his home until moving to the town of Camp Point, 1889. Mr. Wilson here entered the ministry of the Christian Church, with which he had long been connected as layman, and in 1893 he took charge of a church in Knoxville, where, two years later, he was stricken with paralysis. Retiring from active life to Vermont, he two years afterward located in his present home in Table Grove, with whose earliest history he had been connected, and whose destiny he had followed with ever increasing interest.

Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Wilson has identified his political fortunes with the Republican party. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Cecilia Dora, wife of W. J. Hiett, of Sydney, Neb.; Melvin Tell, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Byron Bennett; Cassius Clay, of Buckley, Wash.; Ulysses Grant, of Hartford, Conn.; Ida, wife of Grant Gay, of Galena, Kan.; Lillian, wife of Arthur Gay, of

Camp Point; and Carrie, wife of James Lowe, a minister in the Christian Church, at Galesburg, this State. Mr. Wilson has led an earnest and upright life, and one large in its usefulness and industry. As a blacksmith he was conscientious and painstaking, and as an agriculturist and preacher he has invested his labor with profound studentship and ethical soundness.

WILSON, George, a very prominent citizen formerly of Ellisville, now of Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and a worthy descendant of one of the most highly respected of the pioneer families of the county, was born in Fairview, Ill., April 27, 1864, a son of John E. and Maria (Rodonner) Wilson, natives of New Jersey. A. D. Wilson, the paternal grandfather, was a native of that State, and there spent a considerable portion of his life. He made the journey from New Jersey to Illinois in the '30s, and was one of the earliest ministers of the gospel, if not the earliest, in Fulton County. His son, John E. Wilson, was a farmer by occupation, and followed his wonted pursuit in Fairview Township. He was an energetic and enterprising man, and joined the throng, who, in 1849, made their way to California in quest of gold. After his return, he was engaged in farming for many years in Fairview Township, and his labors were attended by success.

Politically he was a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He and his wife were the parents of six children, as follows: Abram, George, Daniel, Julia, John C. and Ruth A. Wilson. The father of this family died January 16, 1901, the mother passing away in January, 1870.

In boyhood, George Wilson availed himself of the opportunities for mental improvement afforded by the Fairview schools, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He carried on farming with uniformly good results until 1896, when he bought out the interests of W. T. V. D. Voohrees, in the Bank of Ellisville, a private banking enterprise, organized by W. H. Hogsett, in 1890, and represented in the State Bankers' Association. For the next ten years (July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1906) Mr. Wilson conducted the Bank of Ellisville, at the latter date selling out his banking interest to Mr. E. W. Butler, of Grinnell, Iowa. A month or two later he received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for County Treasurer of Fulton County, successfully made the campaign, and was elected in November following, when he moved to Lewistown (the county-seat) and took charge of his office on the first Monday in December, 1906. Since then, in connection with others, he organized the First State Bank of Canton, Ill., and has been selected for the position of Cashier of this institution.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. His first marriage was with Nina Parks, of Fairview, Ill., in 1889, who died in 1894, leaving three children, namely: Glenn, born in 1890; Ruth

Jeannette, born in 1892; and Lillian, born in 1894. In 1897, Mr. Wilson married as his second wife Mary E. Taylor, of New York. Two children have resulted from this union: Mildred and George, Jr., born, respectively, in January, 1900, and April, 1904.

Mr. Wilson is still the owner of a fine farm in Section 32, Fairview Township, the active operation of which he abandoned on embarking in his present enterprise.

In politics the subject of this sketch is an active and influential member of the Democratic party. He served one term as Supervisor for Ellisville Township, and has acted in the capacity of Treasurer of the village school, and of the township, for a number of years. Fraternally Mr. Wilson is identified with the M. W., and the A. F. & A. M. In banking circles he is accounted sound, conservative and reliable, and in all the relations of life, he has maintained a high record.

WILSON, George.—Half a century has slipped into history since the death of Lambert Wilson on his farm in Farmers Township, August 28, 1855. That this honored pioneer left sons behind him to perpetuate his name and continue his work has been a distinct gain to the community to which he came as a stranger in 1851. Lambert Wilson and wife were the parents of three children: George, Jacob and Eliza. George Wilson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia in 1833, and in 1846 accompanied his parents to Ohio, the journey being accomplished with great difficulty, and with but small provision for the comfort of the travelers. Camping out by night, and resuming their journey at daylight, the mother and daughter rode the only horse belonging to the party, the father and George, the latter then thirteen years old, walking the entire distance. Settling in Ross County, Ohio, the expectations of the family were only partially realized, and in 1851, they set out with their household goods for Fulton County, Ill., the father, Lambert Wilson, taking up the farm now owned by his son in Farmers Township. The son, Jacob, died while the family lived in Ohio, and the daughter, Eliza, later in Iowa.

George Wilson irregularly attended the public schools in both Ohio and Illinois, but, for the greater part, his education was the result of his own effort, being accomplished when the hard tasks of the day were ended. He married Mary Wilson, who came of an entirely different family, and of their union there were three children: Alice, James S., and George, Jr. Of these, the daughter, Alice, is the wife of Lewis Pickle, of McDonough County; George Wilson, Sr., the father of this family, died June 21, 1889, and his wife, Mary Wilson, May 12, 1898. In political affiliation Mr. Wilson was a Republican. Mrs. Wilson was a devout member of the Church of United Brethren. The son, James S., is a resident of Table Grove, Fulton County.

WILSON, James S.—As an agriculturist, office-holder and promoter of education and good government, James S. Wilson is deservedly ranked among the prominent and progressive native sons of Farmers Township, Fulton County, where he was born December 6, 1851, a son of George Wilson, a Fulton County settler of 1851, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Wilson received average educational and other training in his youth and until his twenty-seventh year devoted himself assiduously to assistance in the family support. He then established a home of his own, marrying Effie Thompson, daughter of Charles L. Thompson, and thereafter bought a part of the old farm on Sections 7 and 18. To this he since has added and now owns 160 acres on Sections 7, 18 and 6. Engaged in general farming and stock-raising, he is a disciple of progress and each year has witnessed some addition to his equipment, or some change to more expeditious methods. Of the five children born to himself and wife two died in infancy, those living being Hazel, Lena and Horner. In political affiliation Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and his efforts in behalf of his party invariably have given entire satisfaction. He is a hard-working and earnest man, devoted to his family and friends and observing always honesty and consideration in dealing with his fellowmen.

WINCHEL, John.—None of the pioneer tillers of the soil of Fulton County, Ill., has made a more enviable record, or gained, from seventy years of residence, a higher reputation than John Winchel, who was born on February 5, 1836, in Isabel Township, where he still lives. He is a son of Solomon and Mary (Schick) Winchel, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and North Carolina. At a very early period the father emigrated from New England to the latter State, and there wedded the lady of his choice. By reason of service in the War of 1812, Solomon Winchel received a land warrant from the Government, and entered a claim of 160 acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 16, Isabel Township, Fulton County, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1862.

Solomon Winchel and his wife were the parents of six sons and six daughters, of whom three, one son and two daughters, are still living, namely: John; Nancy (Mrs. Athey), a resident of Lewistown Township, Fulton County; and Mary, who lives in Davis County, Iowa, and is the widow of Marion McKee, who died of Bright's disease. The mother of this family passed away in 1862.

In youth the subject of this sketch received his educational training in the district schools. He remembers well the deer and wild game that abounded throughout the region. He recalls the fact that the pioneers not only assisted each other in emergencies, but were ready

to turn out and lend a hand on all occasions of sports and merry recreations. One's amusement was often the entertainment of all, and all freely joined when once the fun began. Selfishness was not displayed as commonly as now. The dangers, hardships and privations seemed to link the settlers in a natural fraternity. When often indulging in retrospection, the old times rise up before him, and he longs to gather the family again around the old fireplace in the primitive log cabin.

In 1873, Mr. Winchel bought eighty acres in Section 17, Isabel Township, where he has since made his home. He has not only witnessed, but taken an active part in the great changes that have occurred in Fulton County since 1835. He looks in vain for the many who have passed away, and finds but few left to tell the story of the old wooden plow, with seven or eight yoke of oxen, as it turned up the wild prairie land.

On March 17, 1859, Mr. Winchel was united in marriage with Eliza A. Dunn, a daughter of William and Malinda (Horwick) Dunn, natives of Tennessee, who emigrated thence to Indiana, later removing to Fulton County, Ill., where they spent the remainder of their days. After the death of Mr. Dunn, his widow made her home with Mr. Winchel until her death.

In politics Mr. Winchel has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has always taken an active interest in all measures intended to promote the welfare of the township and county, and has been recognized by all as one of the most useful and public-spirited citizens of the community. He has held the office of School Director, in which he rendered faithful and efficient service.

WISE, Daniel.—That patience, good judgment and untiring industry are essential accompaniments of successful farming is confirmed anew in the career of Daniel Wise, who, after many years of striving and self-denial, has recently become the owner of one of the most valuable farming properties in Vermont Township, Fulton County. As his name indicates, Mr. Wise—or as his name formerly was spelled, Weiss—is of Teutonic origin, the son of John and Margaret (Hanlin) Wise, natives of Bavaria, Southern Germany. Both the paternal and maternal families came to America in 1840, directly after the completion of the military service of John Wise, settling in Maryland, where the young people were married, and whence Mr. Wise and his wife came to Fulton County in 1845. They bought forty acres of land in Woodland Township, where their eleven children were born, and where the mother died in 1896, and the father in 1901. Barbara, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Henry Hetzel, of Table Grove; Margaret, who is the widow of John Parr, lives in Astoria; Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Swartz, of Decatur, Ill.; Lydia is the wife of Charles Krembling, of Decatur,

Ill.; Henry is a resident of Summum, this State; Amelia is the wife of Casper W. Atherton, a farmer of Vermont Township; Mary (now deceased), was the wife of John Atherton, of Ipava; Samuel is a farmer of Vermont Township; Rebecca is the wife of Grant Ward, a carpenter and builder of Woodland Township; Daniel; and Sarah, wife of John Smith, a farmer of Pleasant Township.

At the age of eighteen years Daniel Wise left the home whose resources were inadequate for the support of so large a family, and worked as a farm hand for twenty dollars a month. At the end of a year he rented a farm on shares, and through good management and hard work made money for himself and the owner of the farm. August 15, 1886, he married Eva J. Brown, and during the following fall removed to Kansas, but returning two years later rented a farm in Pleasant Township. In 1891 he located in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, where, on January 14, 1897, Mrs. Wise died, leaving five children. Of these, Maggie was born in Allen County, Kan., June 20, 1887; Griff was born in Fulton County, March 11, 1889, and died February 28, 1898; Mabel was born in Fulton County, March 2, 1891; Guy was born in Eldorado Township, McDonough County, in February, 1893; and Edith in the same township March 24, 1895, and died in Woodland Township February 15, 1897. March 17, 1898, Mr. Wise married Mrs. Dora E. Horner, daughter of James M. Onion, an honored pioneer of Fulton County, and mother of Lucile Horner, born November 6, 1894. Mrs. Wise's first husband was William Horner. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have a daughter, Ada M., born in Eldorado Township, April 9, 1904.

From his monthly wages and his renting operations, Mr. Wise managed to save \$8,000, and this amount he was able to pay on his present farm, purchased after coming to Fulton County in 1905. He owns eighty acres on Section 12, Vermont Township, for which he paid \$125 an acre, and which is one of the most valuable farms in the county. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having on hand a variety of high-grade stock, for the care of which he has ample facilities, and his general improvements are modern and practical. Mr. Wise is a public-spirited and progressive farmer, living always within his income, and providing liberally for the inevitable rainy day. He is a member of the Reformed Church, while his wife is identified with the Christian Church, and fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. While disclaiming political aspirations, he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in other localities has held the office of School Trustee.

WOLFE, Edward C., furniture dealer and undertaker, being a prominent business man of Lewistown, Ill., in these specialties, is a native of McDonough County, Ill., where he was born

May 19, 1877, the son of E. T. and Parmelia (Clark) Wolfe, his father being born in Indiana and his mother in Illinois. Although he spent his early life upon the home farm and received a limited education in the district school of his neighborhood, his youthful aspirations all inclined toward a business career. At the age of seventeen he entered the Indianapolis Business University, in which he spent a number of most profitable years. Later he obtained a practical training in his present lines, which partake of both business and professional features, and in April, 1900, located in Lewistown and purchased the nucleus of his present complete establishment. Subsequently he finished a full course in the United States School of Embalming and passed a creditable examination before the State Board.

Having thus acquired a thorough business education and experience, with an additional mastery of the art of embalming, Mr. Wolfe was abundantly qualified to give complete satisfaction in the different branches of his calling. There is, in fact, no one in Lewistown engaged in special lines of business who has more completely secured the confidence of the people than Mr. Wolfe. He also takes a lively and effective interest in public enterprises, which have for their object the general advancement of the community.

On the 11th of October, 1905, Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage with Eleanor Binnie, of Macomb, Ill., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Binnie, her father being a banker and an honored pioneer and prominent citizen of McDonough County. Mrs. Wolfe is a lady of culture and strong character, especially prominent in church and social activities. In fraternal circles Mr. Wolfe is connected with the A. F. and A. M., M. W. A. and K. of P., and in politics is a Democrat.

WOLFE, J. P., a prosperous and substantial grain dealer of Norris, Fulton County, Ill., and for many years a farmer in Orion Township, was born in that township on December 3, 1841, and there attended the district schools in boyhood. He is a son of Thomas F. and Joanna (Coleman) Wolfe, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of New Jersey. Thomas F. Wolfe came to Orion Township in 1826, and bought 160 acres of timber land. This he cleared and carried on farming there for many years. He and his wife were the first couple married in Orion Township, and their eldest daughter was the first white child born in the township. They had fourteen children. Thomas F. Wolfe was a sturdy pioneer, intelligent, upright and persevering, and maintained a high reputation. His wife was a kindly, patient and diligent helpmate, and her character was marked by the finest womanly qualities. For a number of years Thomas F. Wolfe officiated as a Justice of the Peace.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and followed farming until 1899. In that

year he took charge for the Neola Elevator Company, of Chicago, of their elevator at Norris, the capacity of which is 15,000 bushels. He buys and sells all kinds of grain. He also owns a fine farm of eighty acres in Section 5, Canton Township, Fulton County, which is conducted by his sons.

On September 25, 1870, Mr. Wolfe was united in matrimony with Emma Wise, who was born in Canton Township, Fulton County. Eight children resulted from this union, namely: Luella, deceased; George W.; Bertha (Mrs. William Owen); Willie Harry died in infancy; Alta, wife of R. C. Webster; Jeremiah and Warren.

In politics Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat, and is prominent and influential in local campaigns. He served as School Director for thirty-five years. He held the office of Supervisor of Orion Township for twelve years, and that of Canton Township for eight years, twenty years in all. From 1882 to 1886 he held the office of County Treasurer of Fulton County. In all these positions he maintained a high reputation for ability, integrity and fidelity to his trust. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Church. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Modern Woodmen and the Mutual Aid. Personally he is one of the most popular men in Fulton County.

WOOD, Joseph R., the junior member of the firm of Wood & Son, furniture dealers and funeral directors, of Ipava, was born in the city which now is his home, March 30, 1868, a son of Oliver and Sarah (Farquhar) Wood, a resume of whose lives is to be found in another section of this work. Joseph R. was educated in the public schools of Ipava, and after graduating from the high school spent a year in Colorado, returning therefrom and going to work in his father's saw mill. At the age of eighteen he entered the Springfield Business College, from which he graduated in 1888, and with this excellent equipment returned to Ipava and became the partner of his father in the furniture and undertaking business.

The firm of Wood & Son have one of the best equipped enterprises of its kind in Fulton County, and carry a large line of funeral necessities, as well as various grades of furniture, wall paper, window shades, linoleum, carpets and rugs. In 1905 the capacity of the concern was increased by the erection of a fine business block on Main Street, the roominess of which permits a tempting display of goods and a subsequent enlargement of stock, should trade require it. The patrons of the establishment meet with every courtesy recognized in the business world, and the utmost skill is assured in the profession of caring for the departed members of the community. For the management of this department Joseph R. Wood is particularly adapted, having experience, sympathy, tact and discretion. He attended the National School of Embalming at

Quincy, Ill., and has taken several post-graduate courses to further perfect himself in his calling.

Mr. Wood established a home of his own November 20, 1892, marrying Irma Edith Marshall, a native of Bernadotte Township, and daughter of Carl Marshall, one of the well known farmers of Fulton County. Mrs. Wood is a woman of many accomplishments and personal graces and a graduate of the Woman's Musical Institute of Jacksonville, Ill. She is the mother of one child, Olive Marshall, born October 6, 1905. Mr. Wood is socially connected with the Knights of Pythias and politically is a Republican, having held the office of Town Clerk. He is one of the wide-awake and enterprising men of the community, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his business associates.

WOOD, S. P.—In the less extensive and populous towns and villages of a State, the Postmaster is very likely to be brought into contact with a greater number of the inhabitants and at more frequent intervals than any other member of the community. Few are the individual residents of either sex who do not become familiar with his presence and deportment and cognizant of his habits and characteristics, and there are likewise few, on the other hand, even to the older children, whom he has not learned to know. With such an intimate relationship existing between the man conducting the post-office and the townspeople depending on it fortunate and thrice happy is the incumbent of that office when all the men, women and youth of the place have for him only words of commendation. Such is the favored position of S. P. Wood, the efficient and popular Postmaster of Farmington, Fulton County, who is the possessor of those qualities of candor, sincerity, faithfulness and affability which give the best class of public officials a high standing in the estimation of those whose interests are intrusted to their care.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Elmwood, Ill., where he was born in 1861, a son of W. M. and Hester (Prosser) Wood, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Wood's father established his home in Illinois in 1853 and his mother brought to the State by her parents when she was but two years old. The early mental training of their son, S. P., was obtained in the public schools of Elmwood, where he grew to manhood, learning the trade of a printer during his youth. From the time when he arrived at years of maturity he has been identified with the newspaper business, in which he has acquired an enviable reputation in his section of the State. For two and a half years before taking up his residence in Farmington he conducted the "Elmwood Gazette," in connection with which he made a successful record. In 1883 he located in Farmington and bought out the "Farmington Bugle," which had been for two

years the property of and under the management of James J. Wilson. Of this paper a sprightly, entertaining and reliable sheet, which has a circulation of 900 copies, Mr. Wood is still the owner, publisher and editor. Together with the publication of the "Bugle" he operates a plant thoroughly equipped with appliances for all kinds of job printing, in which line he enjoys a good patronage.

In 1887 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Lora Lobaugh, who was born in Elmwood, Ill., and there received her youthful mental culture. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of four children, as follows: Harlan, who is sixteen years old; Edgar, fifteen years; Arthur, thirteen years, and Donald, eleven years. In politics Mr. Wood is identified with the Republican party, in the local councils and campaigns of which he has long been an influential factor. He has held the office of Town Clerk for two terms, discharging the duties of each position to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1898 he was appointed Postmaster of Farmington by President McKinley, and his continuous conduct of that office up to the present time has met with the approval of the community. Fraternally Mr. Wood is affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

WOODCOCK, Wallace, a prominent and successful farmer on Section 26, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born near Belvoir Castle, Town of Strathorn, Leicestershire, England, August 25, 1852, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Oglesby) Woodcock, natives of the same place, the former born January 4, 1822, and the latter in 1829. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hornbuckle) Woodcock, who were also born in Leicestershire. Thomas Woodcock, the father of Wallace, married Elizabeth Oglesby, in their native country and in 1854, with their son, then two years old, they came to Fulton County, Ill., locating in Canton, where they remained until 1860, when Mr. Woodcock purchased a farm in Section 3, Buckheart Township, Fulton County, upon which he settled. In 1865, he bought another farm in Section 26, in the same township, where he established his permanent home. His first purchase consisted of eighty acres. To this he added from time to time, until he had acquired 400 acres. On this place he carried on farming until the time of his death, March 11, 1887. His wife survived him nearly two years, dying February 2, 1889. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Wallace; Thomas A., a farmer in Buckheart Township, born December 31, 1861; Edward, born October 3, 1863; Emma, deceased wife of Harvey Crosthwaite; Isaac, born March 11, 1867; Sarah Ann, born April 15, 1869, died September 25, 1887; Richard, born August 28, 1871; and Charles, born October 8, 1875.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the parental farm, in the meantime, receiving his

early mental training in the district schools. After his marriage, Mr. Woodcock lived on the old home farm until 1904, when he moved to his present place on Section 26, Buckheart Township. In addition to general farming, he is a breeder of Shropshire sheep and standard-grade horses and cattle. Mr. Woodcock became a resident of the township when Fulton County was but thinly peopled, the land being then in a wild condition with few improvements, and the glowing future was hidden behind many years of hardship, privation and toilsome struggling. Since he has been identified with the growth and development of the country, and is now—solely through his own industry, energy, perseverance and integrity—one of its prominent and prosperous citizens.

On May 19, 1892, Mr. Woodcock was united in marriage with Tillie Sinate, and their union resulted in two children: Elizabeth, born May 21, 1893, and who is with her father; and Raymond, who died in infancy. Their mother died December 12, 1894. On December 31, 1896, Mr. Woodcock was joined in wedlock with Mrs. Anna McKee, a daughter of James and Nancy Childs, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1885. By her first marriage, Mrs. Woodcock had two children, Milton and Christopher McKee. Her union with Mr. Woodcock resulted in four children, two of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are: Wallace O., born August 2, 1897; and Adelaide, born May 2, 1904.

WOODS, Charles Allen, a rising young farmer of Avon, Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., in the early stages of whose farming operations is clearly manifest the promise of a prosperous development, was born in the vicinity of Avon, Fulton County, October 28, 1875, a son of George and Sarah Woods, natives respectively, of New York and England, a portrayal of whose lives appears elsewhere in these pages, and may be profitably referred to in connection with this personal record. George Woods being a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, his son, Charles, was naturally reared on the home place, where he remained during the period of his minority. He was the youngest of a family of five children, as follows: Mary, Flora, Lara, Jennie, and Charles A.

In boyhood, Charles Allen Woods attended the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm, and afterwards studied for a time in the high school in Avon, meanwhile assisting in the routine of farm work. On attaining his majority, he applied himself to his chosen pursuit, and is now the owner of 205 acres of highly productive land. In addition to general farming he devotes much time to the raising of stock, and his efforts thus far have been rewarded with satisfactory results.

On December 31, 1896, Mr. Woods was united in marriage with Addie Thompson, who was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, February 16, 1874.

Their marriage took place at Galesburg, Knox County, Ill. Two children have hallowed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Woods, namely: Fern Lenore, born October 14, 1900; and Gleaphyra Leila, born March 3, 1902.

In his political relations Mr. Woods supports the measures of the Republican party. His religious views are in accordance with the creed of the Universalist denomination, and in fraternal circles is identified with the A. F. & A. M. He is an intelligent, upright, and useful member of the community, an energetic and progressive farmer, and within the range of his acquaintance, are many whose cordial friendship he enjoys.

WOODS, Franklin R., who is among the most energetic and substantial representatives of the farming element in Fulton County, Ill., and whose productive acres are situated in Section 36, Lewistown Township, was born in the city of Lewistown, Ill., June 19, 1853, the son of John M. and Susanna (Myers) Woods, of Licking County, Ohio, natives of Boston, Mass., and Lewistown, Ill., respectively. Grandfather Woods, whose home was in the Eastern States, was lost at sea. John M. Woods was born February 14, 1819, and at the age of fourteen years he came to Illinois, locating at Lewistown, on November 17, 1833. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation during his entire life. Many of the best appearing and most substantial buildings, scattered here and there throughout Fulton County, attest his skill and care as a builder. John M. Woods was joined in matrimony with Susanna Myers, in Lewistown, Ill., October 7, 1847, and nine children were born of this union: William, who is engaged in farming in Banner Township, Fulton County; John, who died in infancy; Mary, also deceased; Franklin R., the subject of this sketch; James E., a resident of Summerville, Ore.; Walter D., who carries on farming in Section 36, Lewistown Township; Sidney E., who died at the age of seven years; Charles C., a resident of Longmont, Colo.; and Ralph E., who follows farming in Lewistown Township. Mary was the wife of J. H. Dew, and bore him three children, namely: Ida, wife of F. A. Mowder, of Mason County, Ill.; James, who is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; and John, who lives in Mason County, Ill. John R. Woods was a man of genial temperament and amiable disposition. He had a pleasant and cheery word for every one, and wherever he went he carried sunshine. Although he suffered much, especially towards the end of his life, being afflicted with that dread disease, cancer, he endured his pain with Christian fortitude and resignation. His last words were: "The conflict is ended, I will soon be at rest." For thirty-three years, he was a devout and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died as he had lived, strong in the faith, passing away October 20, 1903. His most worthy and estimable wife

still survives, having reached the age of eighty-one years April 17, 1907. She makes her home with her children, and like her departed spouse, is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Franklin R. Woods, the subject of this sketch, in early life attended the district schools of his native county and the city schools, and for some time worked with his father at the carpenter's trade. For one year he was also employed as a teacher. Since then his attention has been devoted to farming. In Lewistown Township he purchased a farm which he sold five years afterwards, and bought the interest of the heirs in the Brown farm, on which he now lives. He is the owner of 128 acres of excellent land, sixty of which are located in Lewistown Township, and sixty-eight in Liverpool Township. He carries on general farming and raises a superior grade of stock. He is a thorough-going and diligent farmer, and his farm is a model of careful arrangement and intelligent method.

On October 6, 1880, Mr. Woods was united in marriage, in Lewistown, to Christina Brown, born August 7, 1860, a daughter of William W. and Angeline Brown, both natives of Licking County, Ohio, and early settlers of Fulton County. Mrs. Woods is now the mistress of the house which was her birthplace, her parents being deceased. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Woods has resulted in five children, namely: Temperance M., born June 24, 1883, who is the wife of John Gause, and her husband carries on farming in Liverpool Township; Jessie R., born April 17, 1885; Susanna A., born May 10, 1888; Debba L., born July 31, 1891; and Olie H., born February 27, 1901.

In politics Mr. Woods is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but is liberal in his political views, and in local affairs, ordinarily votes for the best men. For thirteen years he has been a member of the Board of School Directors and takes a deep interest in the cause of education. He is also a strong advocate of temperance principles. Mr. Woods and his worthy helpmeet are zealous and active members of the Christian Church, in which he is Superintendent of the Sunday School. Both are highly esteemed throughout the community.

WOODS, George (deceased).—Many causes contribute to the almost invariable interest surrounding the first actual settler in any community. As the years lend distance and romance to his arrival, the honor becomes a coveted one, more especially if the settlement has utilized its most enlightening opportunities, and become the abode of peaceful and prosperous humanity. All who knew him eventually must join the vanishing cavalcade, and unless a knowledge of him is transmitted through history, the haze of uncertainty must gather about his name. So unmerited a fate can never befall that zealous pioneer, Asa Woods, who, in the early part of his life, occupied a well worn farm in Madison County, N. Y., and there married

Mary Wilford, a native of New Haven, Conn. Eight children were born of this union, five sons and three daughters, of whom three sons—John, Ira and George—are enrolled among the most substantial and helpful element that Fulton County has known.

A strong pioneering inclination led Asa Woods to dispose of his New York farm and equip himself for the long journey overland to Illinois. Starting out with two wagons and teams, and such necessities as were required of food and clothing for several weeks on the road, he set out with his family in the summer of 1836, stopping at night at wayside homes and cooking their meals over crude, kitchen fires. Days lengthened into weeks; experience followed experience; and the worn wayfarers at last arrived in what is now Union Township, Fulton County, in August, 1836. Asa Woods' twin brother, Ira, had come with his family to Fulton County a year earlier (1835), and they were living in a comfortable log house, which was shared with Asa's family until a new frame house was built. Asa purchased 160 acres of Government land a half mile distant from where the village of Avon was subsequently laid out on another Woods tract. In honor of these first arrivals the original hamlet was called Woodville, but was later changed to Woodstock, and still later an unappreciative and unsentimental Postoffice Department supplied the name of Avon. Mr. Woods survived the hardships of pioneer life for twenty-one years, his lamented death occurring about 1855, a half century ago. His personal characteristics have faded somewhat in the minds of his children, but he is recalled as a man of strong character and steady purpose, characteristics which accompanied the majority of the early settlers from comfortable homes in the East to a region of which they knew little or nothing.

George Woods, the fourth son of the pioneer, was born in Madison County, N. Y., June 5, 1831, and was five years old when the family came to Fulton County. He attended the early subscription schools, and at an early age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Avon for fifteen years. He then disposed of a farm which he had bought as an investment, and after several years spent in farming and in the carpenter business in Kansas, he returned to Avon and again plied his trade there. Seven years later he located on a farm which he previously had purchased in Union Township, consisting of eighty-five acres, upon which he made improvements, and which continued to be his home until his retirement to Avon in 1898. In 1855 he married Sarah Parkins, a native of England, and of this union were born five children: Flora, Mary, Laura, Jennie and Charles A., of whom the first three are deceased. Mr. Woods was first a Whig and then a Republican, and while never an active politician, he served nine years as Commissioner of Union Township. Mr. Woods' death occurred at his home in Avon, March 13, 1907, and funeral services were held

in the Universalist Church of that place on March 15, Rev. F. D. Adams officiating. During the more than seventy years spent in Fulton County he had witnessed a wonderful development, and an evening with him in his quiet, and comfortable home, resulted in the acquiring of a rare fund of information, concerning the lives of the courageous company who succeeded him in settlement, and grew to maturity in the environment of hard work and few diversions. The conscientiousness of well-doing, of using fairly his fellowmen, was one of the rewards which kept him company in the leisure of his evening days, and of the cherished remembrances of his descendants.

WOODS, Ira M.—The career of Ira M. Woods has conformed to the changes which have taken place in Illinois ever since his arrival in Union Township, Fulton County, in August, 1835. He then was seven months old, having been born in Madison County, N. Y., February 28, 1835. In the wilds of Illinois his school and general advantages were necessarily of the crudest kind, yet his surroundings and influences were such as to bring to the surface whatever of assertiveness and independence lay dormant in his nature. With the other members of his family he was the first to establish a residence in Union Township, and as one of its early pioneers, as a soldier during the Civil War and a holder of important township offices, he is entitled to permanent remembrance in the history of the county.

At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Woods purchased a farm of eighty acres in Warren County, later added forty acres to his original property, upon which he lived about fifteen years. He made many fine improvements and sold his land at a reasonable profit. He then bought eighty acres in Union Township, Fulton County, and in 1883 came to Avon, where he engaged in the meat market business for three years. He has a pleasant town home, purchased of James Gill, and in his retirement from active business has surrounded himself with many of the refinements and even luxuries of life.

The military record of Mr. Woods covered three years, during that time being a member of Company C and Company B, First Missouri Engineers. He participated in many of the important battles of the campaign, and since his retirement from camp and field, has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His marriage occurred in Prairie City, Ill., the year after the close of the war, to Hannah A. Davey, daughter of Sylvester Davey, a native of Pennsylvania, and by trade a cabinet-maker. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woods: Fannie C., wife of A. Holmes; Alena, wife of H. Rose; Alta, deceased; Walter, Grace, Ray and Emma. Mr. Woods is a Republican of long standing, and in earlier years filled many offices, among them that of member of the Town Board. He is a representative

of that sturdy element which has drawn its material and intellectual sustenance from the fertile prairies, and with them has attained maturity through splendid co-operation of awakening forces.

WOODS, J. A.—Of the men who own large country properties and superintend their management from comfortable town homes many are comparatively young in years, if old in accomplishment. To this class belongs J. A. Woods, who has a farm of 200 acres, 120 of which are in Greenbush Township, Warren County, and eighty acres in Union Township, Fulton County. A few months ago Mr. Woods abandoned rural life and bought of M. J. O'Donnell the home which he now occupies in Avon.

Mr. Woods represents a family established in Warren County, Ill., in 1835, by his father, Wilford Woods, who was born in Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y. In early life he came to Illinois where, in Greenbush Township, Warren County, he married Rhoda Butler, and with his wife located on the farm in Warren County which he now owns and occupies, and which at one time consisted of 600 acres. Much of this has been disposed of in earlier years, but the elder Woods is a prosperous farmer, and one of the most honored and successful of the hardy early arrivals in the State.

Born on the Warren County farm in March, 1864, J. A. Woods spent an uneventful youth, enjoying the usual educational and farming advantages that fall to the lot of the boys of his time and place. At Monmouth, Ill., in 1885, he was united in marriage to Dora Simmons, a native of Warren County, and daughter of Martin Simmons, an early settler in Warren County. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born four children: Martin, Seldon, Lena and Nealy. Mr. Woods' activities and interests have not included politics, nor has he been identified with any church or fraternal organization. He leads a quiet, unobtrusive life, and the good that he accomplishes for those less fortunate than himself is known only to himself and the recipients of his bounty. He is an honorable and high-minded man, and is held in high esteem by all who are privileged to know him.

WOODS, John (deceased), was born in Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., March 11, 1824, a son of Asa and Mary Wilford Woods, and one of a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters. Asa Woods, his wife and children, came to Illinois by wagon in 1836, arriving after a six weeks' journey near the present village of Avon, in North Fulton. John Woods received his schooling in the pioneer school-houses of those days, but in manhood and old age more than compensated for any inadequacies in his early educational advantages by an intelligent and earnest perusal of the best reading matter that came to his hand. When fourteen years old he entered upon an appren-

ticeship to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time, but later engaged in the business of a farmer and stock-raiser, in which he was very successful.

August 6, 1848, John Woods was married to Lucy A. Chatterton, a native of Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y. Her people arrived in Illinois in 1832. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods were born the following named children: Addie, now residing in Avon, Fulton County, Ill.; Lewis Seldon, who died May 13, 1881; Mary L., the wife of J. H. Ross, who died June 1, 1894; and Frank C., who resides at Avon, Ill. For nearly forty years Mr. Woods resided on his farm in Greenbush Township, Warren County, but in 1889 removed to Avon, where he made his home until the time of his death, August 4, 1894. Mrs. Woods died March 29, 1898. In common with the rest of his family, Mr. Woods was a Universalist in religious faith, and the lot on which the Universalist Church in Avon is built was his gift to the cause he esteemed so much. In politics he was a Republican.

WOODS, Walter D., who is successfully engaged in farming in Section 36, Lewistown Township, Fulton County, Ill., was born in the city of Lewistown, Fulton County, November 2, 1858. He is a son of John M. and Susanna (Myers) Woods, the former a native of Boston, Mass., and the latter, of Lewistown, Fulton County. John M. Woods was born February 14, 1819. At the age of fourteen years he made his way westward, and located in Lewistown November 17, 1833. He was a carpenter by occupation, and erected many of the best buildings in different parts of Fulton County, which are still standing as monuments of his skill at his trade. He wedded Susanna Myers, in Lewistown, October 7, 1847. Their children were as follows: William; John, who died in infancy; Mary, deceased; Franklin R.; James E.; Walter D.; Sidney E., who died at the age of seven years; Charles C. and Ralph E. The father of this family was a very cheerful and amiable man, and had hosts of friends. Even during the sufferings of his final sickness, which was caused by cancer, he maintained a sweet and lovable disposition, and endured the pain that racked his body with the tranquil resignation of a devoted follower of Christ. He was a zealous and beloved member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died, as he had lived, with unflinching faith in his Saviour, passing away October 20, 1903, at the age of seventy-nine years. The life companion of his joys and sorrows is still living, and shares the home of her son, Franklin R. She is a devoted member of the same church to which her departed husband belonged.

Walter D. Woods received his early education in the district schools and was reared on a farm. At the age of fourteen years, he began to make his own way in the world, and for some years worked by the month at farming. He then rented land, which he farmed until he

acquired property of his own. This occurred in July, 1902, when he purchased 128 acres, sixty of which lie in Lewistown Township and sixty-eight in Liverpool Township. On this place, besides carrying on general farming, he raises horses, cattle and hogs, of high grades. He is a careful, systematic and enterprising farmer, and meets with merited success. Fulton County has always been his home, and he has been a witness of great changes in its condition since his childhood.

On July 2, 1882, Mr. Woods was united in marriage with Lucy Harper, a daughter of Wesley and Harriet (Hill) Harper, the former a resident of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Woods became the parents of eleven children, of whom ten are still living, as follows: Charles E., who is engaged in farming in Liverpool Township; and, John W., Porter H., Bessie L., Harley F., Creston, Myron, Hattie L., Gerald A., and Clyde M., who are members of the family household. Walter C., the third child, died in infancy. The mother of this family was born January 14, 1862. The dates of birth of her ten surviving children, as above mentioned, are: Charles, June 9, 1883; John, April 14, 1885; Porter, November 3, 1887; Bessie, February 13, 1890; Harley, February 19, 1892; Creston, February 12, 1894; Myron, June 26, 1896; Hattie, September 12, 1899; Gerald, February 27, 1902; and Clyde, June 27, 1904.

In politics Mr. Woods is a strong Prohibitionist, advocating the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He and his worthy wife have been, for years, members of the Christian Church, and are zealous and active in promoting the spread of the Gospel and the conversion of sinners. To this cause both contribute liberally of their time and means. Mr. Woods has been a teacher in the Sunday School, and has served as its Superintendent, and is constant, in season and out of season, in his Master's work. As a citizen, he takes an active part in all enterprises undertaken for the welfare of the community.

WRIGHT, John M. (deceased), one of the earliest pioneer residents of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Hanover, N. H., January 21, 1816. He was a son of Royal and Diantha Wright, natives of that place. In youth Mr. Wright received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood in New Hampshire, and in 1835, journeyed to Illinois. In that year he settled at Canton and engaged in farming, in which he continued successfully for many years, or until his death. He was a man of the utmost purity of character and enjoyed the implicit confidence and unfeigned respect of all with whom he came in contact in business and social relations.

On June 7, 1837, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Catherine Hart, who was born in Goshen, Conn., on April 15, 1815. The nine children resulting from this union were as follows: Royal; Chester and James, deceased;

Julia; Charles; Asher; John; Frank and Frederick.

In politics Mr. Wright was a Republican. Religiously he was a Congregationalist and one of the earliest members of that denomination in Fulton County. He was a Deacon in the Canton Congregational Church, and his father was known as "Deacon Royal Wright, of Hanover, New Hampshire." The subject of this review departed this life on the 27th of December, 1858, universally respected and deeply mourned.

WRIGHT, Nathaniel Stephen, for many years one of the most prominent, successful and highly esteemed merchants of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., of which he is one of the oldest citizens, was born in that city, December 13, 1835, and received his early education in its private schools. He is a son of Joel and Emily (Phelps) Wright, of whom the former was born in Hanover, N. H., October 10, 1892, and the latter in Palmyra, N. Y., October 5, 1798. The paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Mary (Page) Wright, the former having been born in Hanover, N. H., in March, 1747; and the great-grandparents were Nathaniel and Irena (Sprague) Wright, the former born in Coventry, Conn., January 27, 1711. On the maternal side, the grandparents were Stephen and Lois (Day) Phelps, the former a native of Westfield, Mass., where he was born in 1768, and the latter born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1777. Luke and Ann (Freeman) Phelps, the maternal great-grandparents, were natives of Westfield, Mass., where the former was born in 1730. John Wright, of Knight's Bridge, London, England, the first of the Wright family of whom there is any record, lived in the seventeenth century. Samuel Wright was the first of the family to come to America, settling in Massachusetts in 1630. The Phelps family is traceable to the year 1520. George and William Phelps came to America from England in 1630, landing at Hull, Mass., on May 30th, of that year.

Joel Wright, father of Nathaniel S., journeyed from Hanover, N. H., to Illinois in 1818, while the region was still a territory. He rode a bay horse, crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and recrossing at Shawneetown, Ill. For several years he lived at Vandalia and Edwardsville, this State, working during the winters in the land office. He was elected Sheriff of Montgomery County, Ill., in 1821. In 1825 he went to the lead mines about Galena, Ill., where he remained until 1828, and then located at Canton. In 1830 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate, the Senatorial district then comprising all the territory north of the Illinois River. He was appointed Postmaster in 1832, and again in 1849, and was a very prominent man of that period.

In 1830, Joel Wright opened a general store in Canton. His first stock of merchandise was shipped on the steamboat "Fairy," which struck

a snag near the mouth of the Missouri River and sank, carrying her cargo to the bottom, but the goods were recovered in a much damaged condition. During the Black Hawk War, in 1832, his store and house were stockaded for protection against the Indians. In 1837, although not of the dominant party, he was appointed one of the three (afterwards increased to five) Commissioners of Internal Improvement, discharging the duties of this office with signal ability and unselfish devotion to the interests of the State.

N. S. Wright conducted a general store from 1855 to 1868 with much success. He was afterwards equally successful in dealing in real estate until 1880, when he resumed merchandising. In this he continued until 1903, when he retired from active effort. He is largely identified with the public enterprises of Canton, being especially prominent as the originator and promoter of the Water Works.

On May 27, 1874, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Laura Kelley, who was born in Lewistown, Ill., and received her mental culture in the schools of that place and in Galesburg and Rockford. Five children resulted from this union, namely: Alice, William Kelley, Charles Henry, Arthur Stephenson and John Stephen.

In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican. Religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a man of the most upright character and an exceptionally pure life. In his long, busy and useful career he has borne himself so worthily, that the gracious benediction "well done, thou good and faithful servant!" will be his constant solace until the end.

WYCKOFF, John Theodore, one of the leading citizens of Fairview, Fulton County, Ill., and formerly a successful farmer in the vicinity of that town, was born in Joshua Township, Fulton County, March 5, 1863, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth B. Wyckoff, natives of New Jersey. Joseph Wyckoff followed farming for a number of years, but devoted the latter portion of his life to milling. He accompanied his parents to Fulton County about the year 1850, and was married in Joshua Township in 1856. Having bought, in company with his father, 128 acres of land, he improved it, carried on farming there for three or four years, and then moved to another place west of the original purchase, where he remained for the same length of time. Ultimately the family owned about 500 acres. In 1866 Joseph Wyckoff traded his farm for a mill in Fairview, which he rebuilt and operated ten years. He was then occupied for five years in carrying the mail to Norris, Ill., and also kept a store. Resuming farming, he continued in that pursuit until he engaged in the implement trade, with which he was identified during the remainder of his life, dying in 1888.

John T. Wyckoff attended the Fairview schools in boyhood, and passed his youth on the

paternal farm. On reaching manhood he applied himself to farming for a while, and subsequently spent three years in the hotel business in Fairview. He then undertook farming again on the "Cox place," just south of that town, but later bought eighty acres of land of Nelson Brown in Section 4, Joshua Township, one mile south of Fairview. There he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising for some years, when he established his residence in his present location.

In October, 1903, Mr. Wyckoff was united in marriage at Fairview with Harriet Emily Fields, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Richard and Nancy (Oller) Fields, natives of that State. Her parents came to Fulton County, where her father was engaged in farming.

Mr. Wyckoff is now serving his second term as a member of the Town Board of Fairview. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. His religious connection is with the Reformed Church. He is a man of absolute integrity and commendable public spirit and maintains a high standing in the community.

YEOMAN, Peter, the well known and popular proprietor of a flourishing livery concern in Avon, Fulton County, Ill., is a native of the State of New Jersey, where he was born in 1851. The birthplace of his parents, Isaac and Sarah (Bush) Yeoman, was also New Jersey. His parents moved to Illinois in 1870, and settled in Fulton County, where the father, who was a farmer by occupation, followed his wonted vocation.

Peter Yeoman received the mental training of his boyhood in the public schools of Avon, and was reared to a farmer's life. For several years after reaching maturity, he was engaged in farming, and afterwards in dealing in horses. He is an expert in the latter line, and his operations were attended by profitable results. In 1892 Mr. Yeoman entered the hotel business in Avon, and successfully conducted the Yeoman's Hotel until 1894. In 1897, he bought out the R. Bottman livery establishment, which he has since conducted. The barn and livery accommodations of this concern have been familiar to the people of Avon since 1855. Mr. Yeoman has in use about twelve horses, and attends to all sorts of livery requirements. Besides this occupation, he has forty acres of land lying just east of the town of Avon, on which he carries on farming.

In 1877, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Ida Curtis, who was born in Fulton County, and there, in girlhood, enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Yeoman became the parents of two children, namely: Walter and Mahala. Mr. Yeoman is credited with good business capacity, and devotes himself to the details of his latest enterprise with energy and close application.

YOUNG, Charles.—An instance of a man starting out in life with few visible assets, and through wise disposal of his opportunities transforming his condition into one of more than ordinary prosperity and influence, is found in the rise of Charles Young, a resident of Ellisville Township since 1855, and at present the owner of 630 acres of finely improved country property and a valuable home in the town of Ellisville, in which he lives retired. Mr. Young is one of the six children of John and Anna (Kenton) Young, natives of Pennsylvania, in which State he was born in Allegheny County in April, 1828.

In his youth Mr. Young experienced much of hardship and little in the way of advantages as they are enjoyed by the country lad of the present day. During the long Pennsylvania winters he interspersed work around the farm with attendance at the district school, and thus acquired the taste for knowledge which has led him to devote much of his mature leisure to reading. When he came west in 1855 he had twenty-seven years to his credit, a stout constitution and abundant faith in his ability to succeed. While working for various farmers in Fulton County he broadened his agricultural and general information, laid by what he could conveniently spare of his earnings, and at Prairie City, Ill., in 1859, was united in marriage to Mary Jane Speer, also a native of the Quaker State. During the first year of the Civil War Mr. Young became a landowner, purchasing 100 acres on Section 18, Ellisville Township, which he devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and to which he added as his land yielded ample returns for his labor. His home, his general improvements, his methods and everything pertaining to his life industry were made to conform to the best known standards, and his high-grade cattle, Poland-China hogs and blooded horses for many years sustained a reputation all through Fulton County. In less than thirty years the nucleus of 100 acres had been increased to 630, and during the latter '90s the fortunate owner laid aside his implements of labor, having divided his farm among his three sons, erected a home for each and given each a start in life which, in the poverty of his own cheerless youth, would have seemed princely and beyond compare. His oldest son, Thomas F., has abandoned farming for mercantile pursuits, now being a successful lumberman of Abingdon, Ill. Those occupying the home place are John A., George K. and C. C.

In religion Mr. Young has been active in the United Brethren Church for many years. His career emphasizes the worth of perseverance, good judgment, wise investment and economy, of careful development of children in ways of obedience, gratitude and painstaking methods, and of cheerfulness in labor, combined with looking on the bright side of things, and expecting the best that the time and occupation affords.

YOUNG, H. D., who officiates with marked acceptability as Postmaster of the town of Piatt, Fulton County, Ill., of which place he has been a prominent and highly respected citizen for many years, was born in Pennsylvania in 1856, a son of Lewis and Rachael (Pennington) Young, natives of that State. Lewis Young was a farmer by occupation, and successfully carried on farming throughout his life. The subject of this sketch was reared on the home place and in boyhood utilized the advantages afforded by the district schools in his neighborhood. In 1879 he began teaching school in Fulton County, but during the same year located in Piatt, where he engaged in contracting and building, and also followed the wood-working trade. This he continued until 1900, when he embarked in the agricultural implement line, in which he has been quite successful, building up a good trade. He is a business man of sound judgment and close application.

In 1884 Mr. Young was united in marriage with Mary Morris, who was born in Fulton County, and of this union there have been two children—Mabel and Lala. Their mother, a most worthy and estimable woman, departed this life February 28, 1902.

In politics Mr. Young has always adhered to the Republican party, and has had an influential voice in its local councils. He has served the public efficiently in various capacities, having held the office of Town Clerk for five terms, served one term as Justice of the Peace, and discharged the duties of Clerk of the School Board four years. For a period of eighteen years he acted as Notary Public. He was appointed Postmaster of Piatt by President McKinley, and has since then been the incumbent of that office, giving complete satisfaction. In fraternal circles Mr. Young is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., Loyal Americans and the M. W. A., in which he has officiated as Clerk for four years.

YOUNG, Thomas L.—A capacity for painstaking industry has transformed Thomas L. Young from an impecunious farm hand into the fortunate owner of a farm of 280 acres in Section 4, Banner Township. Those permitted to visit this hospitable home may profit largely thereby, as the owner is a man of excellent judgment and broad knowledge of the principles of agriculture. His home suggests peace and prosperity, his barns and outbuildings are ample for the storage of products and the housing of stock, and gardens, an orchard, well-built fences and minor accessories bespeak the man who expects much from life, and is willing to give the best in himself toward its acquisition.

Mr. Young was born January 17, 1833, and is the third oldest of the six children of John and Mary (Lomason) Young, formerly of Warren County, N. J. His boyhood was a busy one, and permitted little leisure for either pleasure or education. Arriving in Fulton County in 1858, he spent a year working by the

month as a farm hand, after which he rented a farm in Mason County, Ill., until possessed of sufficient means to purchase his present farm. On January 17, 1867, he was united in marriage to Ellen Weaver, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Weaver, Fulton County pioneers of 1839. To Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born the following children: Lenora, John, Mary, Judson, Abbie, Thomas and Jesse. Mr. Young is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Methodist. He is a quiet, unassuming man, devoted to his family, his friends and the property which has so generously responded to his industry.

ZEIGLER, Willis Terry, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was born in Cass Township, this county, October 30, 1867, and there in boyhood received his early education in the district schools. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Hinderleiter) Zeigler, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois, and his parents are still living in the old home place in Cass Township.

Dr. Zeigler graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, March 6, 1896, and began the practice of his profession on March 20th, of the same year. Since then his patronage has constantly increased, as has also the confidence of his patients and the general public in his ability and skill. Dr. Zeigler is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Fulton County Medical Society.

On June 27, 1900, Dr. Zeigler was united in marriage with Ray Cecelia Snively, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., and pursued a course of study in the Canton (Ill.) High School. From this union one child, Robert Terry Zeigler, has resulted. On political issues, Dr. Zeigler is in full accord with the Republican party, and in November, 1904, was elected Coroner of Fulton County. In fraternal circles, the Doctor is identified with the A. F. & A. M. (Morning Star Lodge and Chapter of Canton), the B. P. O. E. and Fraternal Tribunes.

ZILCH, Adam.—During the interval between his arrival in Deerfield Township in 1856 and his retirement from active life in 1902, Adam Zilch rose from the position of a farm hand of seventeen, with a strong German accent, few clothes and no knowledge whatever of his adopted country, to the ownership of 500 acres of farm land, and town property in Canton valued at \$15,000. He came of sterling farmer stock in the Fatherland, where he was born December 1, 1838, and where his parents, Philip and Catherine (Reiffert) Zilch, owned a small tract of land. Educated in the public schools, his youth was filled with many and hard tasks, and the necessity of industry was impressed upon his mind with unflinching insistence.

With his small earnings tied up in a handkerchief Mr. Zilch stepped from the gang-plank

of a sailing vessel in New York in the summer of 1856, and at once came to Deerfield Township, where he secured work on a farm. Still following his principle of industry and saving, in 1859 he was able to become a land-owner, purchasing 120 acres in Section 17. Practical results soon made necessary the further acquisition of land, and he now owns 500 acres in Deerfield Township, besides a beautiful home valued at \$15,000, in which he has lived retired with his family in Canton since 1902. His farm is one of the most valuable in the county, and its rental supplies a comfortable income for the enterprising owner.

In Deerfield Township, December 20, 1862, Mr. Zilch was united in marriage with Anna M. Myers, a native of Maryland, where she was born November 13, 1834. Mr. Zilch has served his township as Road Commissioner. His life has been an open and useful one, winning the regard and approval of his fellowmen, and emphasizing the importance of industry, thrift and integrity.

ZITTEL, Henry A.—In Henry A. Zittel, Deerfield Township has a young farmer who conforms his labor to high standards, and who is advancing to prosperity on the homely qualities of industry, good judgment and perseverance. Born on the farm which still is his home, May 10, 1864, he is the son of a prominent Fulton County pioneer, and all of his active life has been spent in the pursuit of agriculture. Educated in the public schools, and broadened by the various experiences which befall the youth of energy and ambition, his independent career began at the time of his marriage, February 22, 1893, to Minnie Shackelford, a native of Joshua Township, Fulton County, born May 28, 1866.

With his young wife Mr. Zittel settled on eighty acres of his father's farm, upon which he has made many of the improvements, including the erection of a residence, barns, outbuildings and fences, and which property he recently purchased. Notwithstanding his many home duties, he is active in general township affairs, is a stanch Democrat and prominent in the lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. The family are members of the Christian Church, in the social circles of which the daughter, Ada B., is both popular and prominent. Mr. Zittel is an earnest, painstaking gentleman, and his integrity and general worth are appreciated by a wide circle of friends.

ZITTEL, John.—With his material assets wrapped in a small bundle, and his knowledge of English confined to the few phrases he had picked up from his fellow voyagers on board ship, John Zittel came to America at the age of twenty-two years to follow the carpenter trade in the city of Cincinnati. Notwithstanding his limited resources he had a large fund of practical common sense, and a fair education,

derived in the common schools of Germany, where he was born in 1826. A few months after arriving in Cincinnati during the summer of 1848, he came to Ellisville, Fulton County, and there followed his trade for five years. He then turned his attention to agriculture, which had been the occupation of his forefathers for generations, buying forty acres of land in Fairview Township, which he grubbed and improved for general farming. This continued his home for eight years, when he purchased the eighty acres in Section 1, Deerfield Township, which formerly belonged to the J. Young estate, and there he now lives. Later on he purchased 100 acres of Mr. Dickson for \$5,000. At the present time he owns 500 acres of land in Fulton County, all of which is managed by his sons, as for several years he has lived in retirement.

While still his financial fortunes were a matter of uncertain speculation, in 1855, Mr. Zittel established a home of his own by marrying Elizabeth Erb, who was born in Germany, and who is now the mother of four children: John, William, Henry, and Mary (Mrs. Taylor). Mr. Zittel's career furnishes encouragement and inspiration to the youth of the present who labor under limitations, and who must needs seek their independence in a strange land and among strange people. He has gained his wealth by the exercise of practical, every-day qualities, and by remembering always that a penny saved is a penny earned. The capacity for saving he has handed down to his children, and all are thrifty, industrious and capable members of a younger generation.

ZUMSTEIN, Ernest.—Unlike the average of his countrymen who seek the larger opportunities of the United States, Ernest Zumstein brought with him from Germany a small competence with which to establish his independent career. Born in Germany February 12, 1872, he was reared on the farm of his parents, Adam and Margaret (Schaefer) Zumstein, and in the public schools of the Fatherland received a practical education. Ambitious and resourceful, he left the family associations of centuries and crossing the Atlantic in 1895, came direct to Deerfield Township, where he purchased 220 acres of land in Section 12. This property, formerly owned by A. J. Shepley, was to some extent improved, but the present owner has added much by erecting a house, barn, granary and fences, besides supplying the most modern of agricultural machinery. He raises grain, hay and other products for home consumption, besides high-grade cattle, hogs and horses.

The marriage of Mr. Zumstein to his present wife, Lina L. Zumstein, occurred in New York City February 24, 1901. Mrs. Zumstein is a native of Germany, born January 7, 1870, and they have two sons—Henry and Elmer. Mr. Zumstein adheres to Republican principles, and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a Lutheran.

ADDENDUM

BIOGRAPHICAL

RILEY, William.—Between the time of his arrival in 1834 and his lamented death, February 7, 1873, William Riley was prominently identified with the history of Fulton County, adding to his already established reputation as a builder and contractor that of agriculturist and stock-raiser in Buckheart and Lewistown Townships. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Riley was born April 5, 1811, in the old Riley homestead on Cabin Creek, Lewis County, Ky., fifteen miles from Maysville. His father, William Riley, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Lewis County, Ky., in 1829, and his mother, Mary (McAlvain) Riley, died in Bryant, Ill.

Both the dwelling in which William Riley lived and the house in which he attended school were made of logs, and the benefits of the latter were obtained by Mr. Riley only after performing his share of labor on a small and not over-productive farm. Possessing marked mechanical ability, he shifted his energies from the farm to the carpenter's trade while still quite young and during the 'thirties came to St. Louis, Mo., with his brother, where he worked on the court house for three years. He also worked at building and contracting at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and other Southern towns, having to his credit

many fine public buildings, stores and residences. In St. Louis, April 24, 1843, Mr. Riley was united in marriage to Mary Blair, who was born in Portsmouth, Va., a daughter of William A. and Mary (Bellamy) Blair, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. Mr. Blair was married in Virginia and came to Illinois when Peoria was a trading post, settling near Kewanee, Henry County, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was the parent of eleven children, of whom but two survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Riley were born six children: Mary Eliza, wife of Samuel Laws, of Kirkwood, Ill., and mother of two sons; William A., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Evelyn and John Henry, both of whom died in infancy; Indiana, who died in August, 1903; and Joseph Henry, a farmer in Lewistown Township.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Riley never took an active interest in local political affairs as far as office-holding was concerned. Although his character as a whole has been modified by distance and deprived of the distinction of those nearer our ken, he is recalled by many now living as a man of splendid integrity, of great kindness and purity of heart, of devotion to his family and friends and loyalty and faithfulness to the duties and responsibilities of his life.

RAILWAY HISTORY.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY.—The Peoria & Farmington Railroad, extending from Peoria to Keithsburg, Ill., on the Mississippi River, was completed in 1883 and immediately taken over by the Central Iowa (now the Iowa Central) Railway Company, by which, under various changes, it has since been operated. The Illinois portion of the line—between Keithsburg and Peoria—covers a distance of ninety-one miles, of which about fifteen miles are within

the area of Fulton County, extending along the northern border of the county. The stations along the line within Fulton County territory are London Mills, on the northern border of Young Hickory Township; Rapatee and Middle Grove, in Fairview Township, and Farmington, in the northeastern corner of Farmington Township. The line enters Peoria County a mile and a half east of the city of Farmington.

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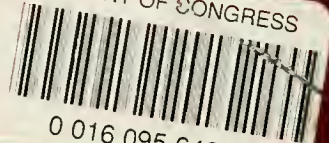
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