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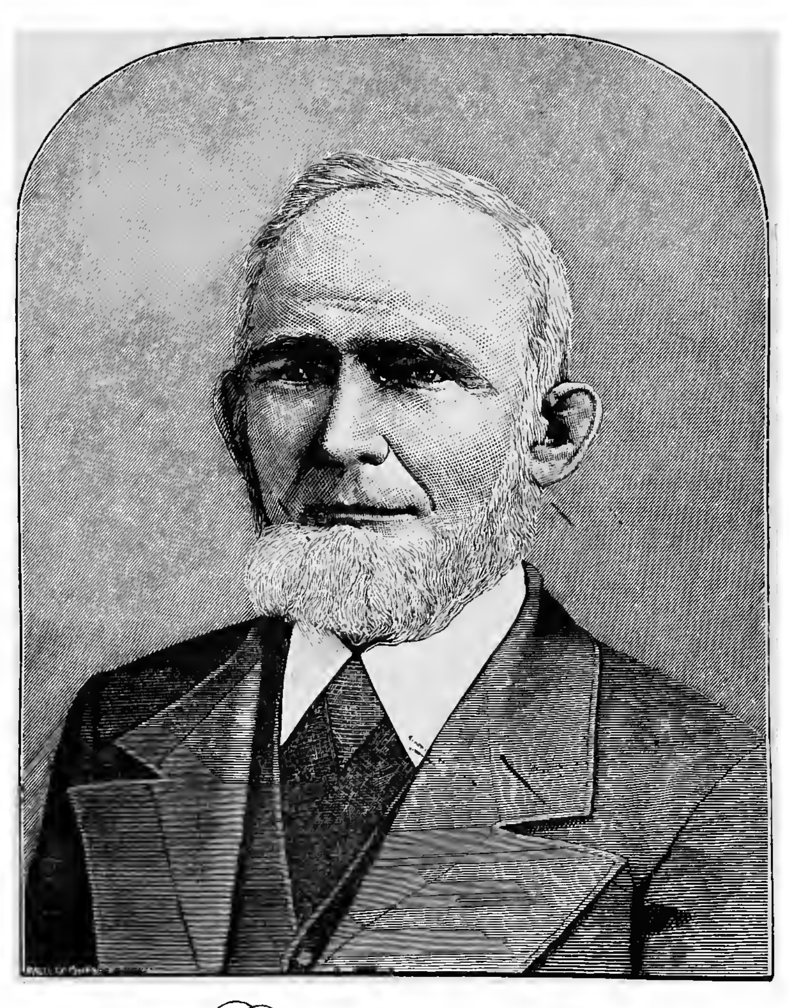

Yours Truly,
Jeriah Bonham,

FIFTY YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS

WITH

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS

ON

HISTORICAL EVENTS

GIVING SKETCHES OF

EMINENT CITIZENS--THEIR LIVES AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

BY JERIAH BONHAM,

FORMERLY EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE "ILLINOIS GAZETTE," "FARMERS' ADVOCATE," AND "RURAL MESSENGER."

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
J. W. FRANKS & SONS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
1883.

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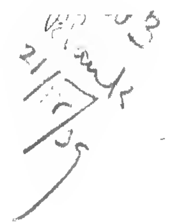

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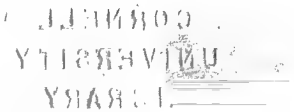

PREFACE.

Prefaces are generally written as the authors' apologies for writing a book. We do not write ours for any such purpose, but to give reasons why we are writing a second volume.

We have written a book of over five hundred pages, every chapter, and every paragraph in the chapter, truthfully historical, with a fullness of dates that in the outset we did not expect to obtain; in fact, we are agreeably surprised at our good fortune in being able to remember dates so well, or to find so many people who could refresh our recollections of the past: to whom we shall ever feel thankful.

In the preparation of the matter for this work we have been our own most severe critic; have used no superfluity of language in order to make high rounding sentences or glowing periods. The matter is submitted for the careful perusal of the historical student, and those also who "know it all" and can give an intelligent judgment on the merits of the work. To the earnest and patient seeker and toiler up the rugged path that leads to the heights of knowledge, much encouragement is extended to give this work a perusal, for the record we give of men and women who have made life a grand success by persistent effort in overcoming obstacles. We have yet to continue this record in the

second volume, and to add much historical matter that the limits of this volume prevent our giving now.

The next volume will contain much of eventful history that the details of, as yet, are only partially collected, and we need to go over the ground again to make them more perfect. Some of the mōst thrilling events of our fifty years' residence in the state are yet to assume shape and form, by our again visiting the localities and scenes of their enactment, conferring with surviving actors, getting the aid of their recollections to add to our own to make them complete. We intended, in this volume, to give a full history in detail of the operations and final banishment from the state of the combination of horse thieves, robbers, murderers, counterfeiters and those who committed other crimes, supposing we could obtain the data, dates, names, etc., that we wished by writing to participants in the events with ourselves. In almost every case that we have written the reply is, "come and see us then we can tell you, but must have your aid to help us remember." The events we refer to are the driving out the Rock River gang in 1841, and the expulsion and banishment of the Reeves family from Marshall county in 1843.

We have much of this history indelibly fixed on our mind, but from length of time the little details, dates, names of participants, all the names of the most noted outlaws, can only be revived again by visiting the scenes on which these great events happened.

Then there is an army of the old pioneers, some yet living, but most of them passed to the beyond, with the majority, that the author has perfect recollections of in all parts of the state. There are the pioneer preachers, Cartwright, Solōmon and Jacob Knapp, Zadok Hall, Henry D. Palmer,

John Brown, David Blackwell, Thomas Powell, Fathers Cummings, Silliman, Root and Chenoweth, their names, such a host, precludes a mention here, all in their and our day that we have enjoyed their acquaintance. Then the pioneers that these "fifty years" have brought us together with. There are the four Strawns, Jabez Capps, the Hodgsons, of Tazewell county, that sterling old patriot Isaac Funk, of McLean, that we tried to find room for in this volume, and then the long line of representative men that deserve recognition on the historic page—such an array as Owen Lovejoy, the Bryants, Wm. H. Henderson, John Hamlin, Charles Ballance, Sr., ALL, *all* we have known, and that sterling old pioneer educator, B. G. Roots, of Perry county, can bring out points that other historians have not yet given. The advantage the next volume will have over the present will be, the author will have more time to devote to its preparation. It will be a more finished production than the present volume.

Some readers will note the absence of some of the great names of the state from the present volume, and ask why is it? Where are they? Such names as Grant, Logan, and hosts of others, names that are household words. Such inquiries can be answered by calling attention to the title of our book, then bearing in mind that we are only giving our own recollections and others that we have been in immediate connection with in the last fifty years; that while we have enjoyed a casual acquaintance with most of these great men, all that we could note has found its way into history, and not necessary for us to repeat. The author, supposed to know the truth of what he relates from personal knowledge, and from those who directly communicated with him, known to be reliable, must ask for a liberal

allowance of charity in criticism. Remember, ye critics, that the work of collecting this widely different and varied class of matter was only entered upon in October last, the first three months spent in visiting different parts of the state to enlist the aid of others with whom we had been acquainted, to get data and dates, and the past three months spent in laboriously arranging the matter for the press, in which we have spent from sixteen to eighteen of out every twenty-four hours. The work has been greatly enlarged from the first plan, which was for a book of four hundred pages, but which has grown on our hands to almost five hundred and forty pages reading matter, which, with the illustrations, make it about five hundred and seventy.

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INTRODUCTORY.

To the Reading Public:—It is now rounding into the last days of the half century since, as an active lad of sixteen, full of the usual hopes of youth, I came to this portion of Illinois, as one of the members of a rather numerous family, in which the boys, at that time, counted the most by a large majority.

I was lithe, active and happy, disposed to look on the bright side of everything, as I do in commencing to write this book, for dear friend and reader, I write this book with brightest anticipations, and hope that sales will reach into the thousands, and that through its reading I can again renew acquaintances all over the country with the many readers that in former years I had through the columns of the Illinois Gazette, Farmer's Advocate and Rural Messenger, been instrumental in furnishing an infinite variety of literature, political, agriculture, horticultural, pomological, and on almost all other general subjects.

Then, Hope—that anchor to man's bright anticipations—leads the author to believe that the reading of his "Fifty Years' Recollections" will make for him many new friends and acquaintances. Why shouldn't it? Let the reader take in the scope of this half century in his mind's eye, look at the title of the book, then with an active imagination, travel with the author over these busy fifty years, and

realize what could be seen and noted in that time of the men that have lived and events that have happened.

The object of the author is to illustrate personal character, and throw light on specially interesting phases of the career, either public or private, of the persons he writes about; to condense, in briefest space, much of the history of individuals whose acquaintance the author has enjoyed during that time.

It is evident that a work of this kind can be made one of the educating influences, both to old and young — pleasant, instructive, and inspiring to all — and the perusal of these "Recollections" be as much of a pleasure to the reader as the writing of them has been to the author? Mutual pleasure, profit, and acquaintance has been the prevailing motive in the preparation of the volume. The book is in no sense a biography of the persons noticed, but recollections as now remembered. These have been written without personal bias or partiality. In short, it is giving truthful history of the occurrences related, and the work can be preserved as a reference to the times noted and the individuals mentioned.

Fifty years in our Country's and State's history! What eventful years, too. No fifty years in the world's history can show such progress.

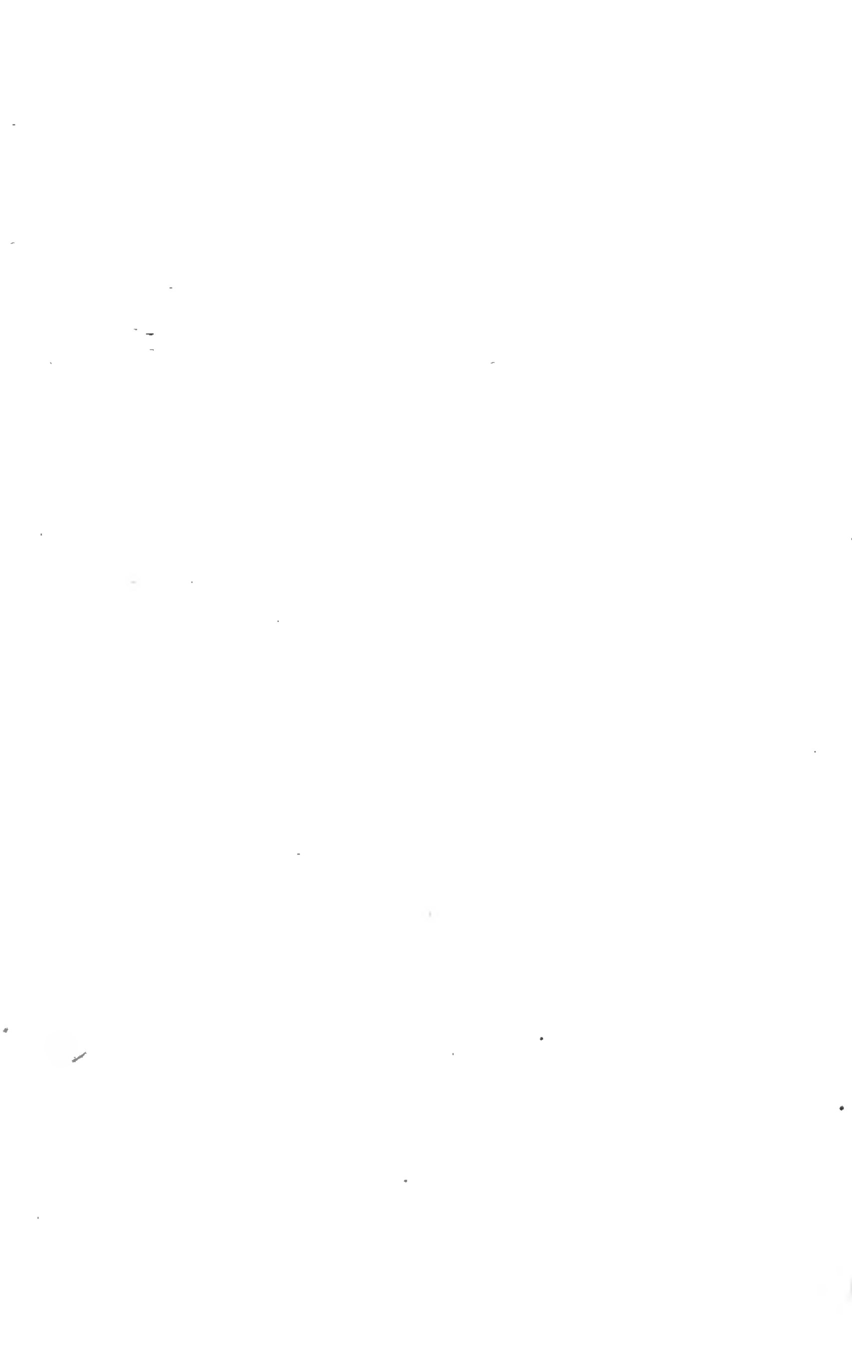
Birth, childhood, mature age — a useful life — has come and gone to many during the cycles of these years. The glorious memories of the godly and patriotic men and devoted women who have worked out the grand destinies of our State and Nation should be perpetuated. What have they done for us in establishing free schools, free gospel, and a free press? Along with, but dependent on these, have been introduced all the other educating influences.

They have given us rich legacies to live for, vote for, and fight for. They have developed a Lincoln, a Douglas, a Garfield, and a host of other compeers to live and die for their country. These portionless sons became the chief intellectual pillars in the temple of our liberties.

In these years interminable forests have fallen before the axe of the woodman; the broad expanse of prairie is upturned by the plow, and the fields appear in cultivated beauty; and where not one mile of railroad was built fifty years ago now there are more miles operated than in any other state in the Union.

In all these years the author has been a humble but busy actor, doing quiet, but he hopes effective work, in advancing the great interests of the State in all these fields of labor. He has been farmer, merchant, journalist, and now I am doing what Job so earnestly prayed that his enemy would do, " writing a book," hoping the public will give it a careful reading and impartial criticism.

JERIAH BONHAM.



GUBERNATORIAL RECOLLECTIONS.

SHADRACH BOND.

FIRST GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Preliminaries for admission as a state—Nathaniel Pope—What he did for Illinois—Proceedings in committee—The twenty-seventh of February, 1818—Committee's favorable report—Bill passed eighteenth of April, 1818—Shadrach Bond—His popularity—Elected without opposition—Hon. H. S. Baker tells about Bond—Formerly delegate in Congress—Register Land Office—Dies April 11, 1830.

April 18th, 1818, was the auroral day that broke on Illinois, opening up, in the near prospective, the opportunity inviting her to the dignity of statehood with the other states of the American Union. The preliminarie for an enabling act were concluded in January previous by the territorial legislature, in session at Kaskaskia, preparing and forwarding to Hon. Nathaniel Pope, the territorial delegate in Congress, their petition, praying for the admission of Illinois into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Congress most graciously, through their committee on territories, reported a bill for the admission of the state with a population of forty thousand. Delegate Pope was very vigilant in watching the progress of the bill at its various stages. One of his watchful foresights gave

this state the present site of Chicago, which, but for him, would have been left in the territory of Wisconsin. The original design, "north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan," would cut this state off from fourteen of her present rich counties and from the then rich lead mines of Galena. But to his vigilance the line between the embryo state, just knocking for admission, was made forty degrees, thirty minutes, or fifty miles farther north. This gave us the terminus—Chicago—of the Illinois and Michigan Canal which came with that extension, and other untold blessings that we have enjoyed as a state that we would have been deprived of had the line been made as originally intended. By this change of lines Illinois acquired a lake coast, giving an outlet to the east and north and the site for the second city in the Union.

We have not the exact date when these weighty provisions and amendments were discussed in committee, to which Mr. Pope was admitted by courtesy as well as right, but there is a tradition that the favorable action, or agreement to incorporate all his propositions into the bill, was reached February 27th of that year, but the formality of reaching a final vote, by a report of the bill from committee on territories, its first, second, and third readings in the House and Senate, was not reached until April 18, 1818, as noted in the opening of this chapter. But really the work in committee is the effective work in legislation, and Illinois can positively date its birth as a state from the day the proposition received favorable action and recommendation from the committee on territories. The constitutional convention to formulate that great instrument, in pursuance of the enabling act, was called to meet at Kaskaskia in

July, and completed its labors, by its members signing the constitution, August 26, 1818, just six months, lacking a day, from the time the bill was favorably reported from the committee.

The first election for governor, lieutenant-governor, and members of the General Assembly, under the constitution, was held the third Thursday and the two succeeding days of September, 1818. Shadrach Bond, of Randolph county, was elected governor, and Pierre Menard, lieutenant governor, neither of them having any opposition. Their term of service was for four years.

Shadrach Bond, on whom the distinguished honor of being elected the first governor of Illinois was conferred, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1773; was raised a farmer, and came to Illinois in 1794. He was a jolly, benevolent kind of a man, rollicking, and at times very convivial. In youth he had received but a plain English education; this had been nourished by home culture, until he became a man noted for his correct and shrewd observation, giving him a clear appreciation of events. In person he was commanding, of erect bearing, standing six feet in height. His complexion was dark, clear hazel eyes, the outline of his features angular, with jet black hair. He was a courtly man, as described to us by Hon. H. S. Baker, of Alton, who, when a boy, went with his father on a visit to the governor. He said the governor took the occasion to give him some lessons on etiquette that he always remembered. Reynolds, in his "Life and Times," says that Gov. Bond was a great favorite with the ladies, which we well may suppose of a man of his jovial disposition and courtly manners. His thorough honesty, unostentatious bearing, his ministrations of benev-

olence made him the most popular man in the state, and it need not be wondered at that his candidacy was a "regular walk-away," no other man having the temerity to oppose him. He was a "man of state affairs;" had been a member of the territorial legislature and a delegate to Congress from the Indiana Territory in 1812, when the two were one. It was he that procured the right of pre-emption to the public lands. In 1814 he was appointed by President Madison receiver of public lands at Kaskaskia. He was a great favorite at Washington, particularly at the presidential mansion, where the courtly Mrs. Madison presided.

After serving his term, his friends urged him to make the race for Congress, which he did; but he was getting old, "and full of years and honors." He did not make an active canvass, and Daniel P. Cook was popular with the people, and the governor retired to private life. He was appointed, in 1825, register of land office at Kaskaskia, by President Adams, and held the office until he died, April 11, 1830, aged fifty-seven years. In his honor the county of Bond was named as a tribute to his memory.

EDWARD COLES.

SECOND GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Exciting contest on slavery — Four-cornered contest — Good results from a divided house — Coles elected — Nativity. birth, and education — His public services — Sent on a Russian mission —Tour of Europe—Returns home — Comes to Illinois —Emancipates his slaves — He is persecuted for righteousness sake — Unscrupulous measures of slavery — Bitter wrangling and excitement among the people — Gov. Coles gives his entire salary to the cause — "Frieuds of Freedom" — Election day — Long distances traveled to cast a vote — William Blanchard — Victory for the Right — "All's well that ends well" — Gov. Coles' term expires — Removes to Philadelphia — Gets married — Age and death.

There was a state of anarchy in the new state in the canvass of 1822. The question of slavery has always made trouble to the state and to the citizen. Raising its hydra-head means discord, confusion and distraction. The election for governor that year was four-cornered; four candidates contesting for the honor, for as yet there was not much national politics entering into any of the contests. Monroe had been re-elected president in 1820 by almost general consent, and history informs us that personal rivalries had quite as much to do in deciding who would be governor, or any other officer, as the principles advocated. But before the gubernatorial and legislative contest of 1822, there was a state question that would not down. The year

before Missouri had been admitted with slavery after a fierce contest: a compromise plaster being applied, the then potent Clay of Kentucky applied it, and it brought healing in its application to Missouri, but the contest was transferred to Illinois, where two-thirds of the people were from the Southern States, and a large portion of these believed that the proper condition in life of a colored man was servitude.

Of the four men who were candidates for governor, Coles and Moore were known to be anti-slaveryites and Phillips and Brown to favor it. When the election returns were received, Coles had 2,810, Moore 522, Phillips 2,760, and Brown 2,543. Coles was elected by small plurality, which probably saved the state to freedom, for in that year if the line had been strictly drawn, a pro-slavery man on one side, and anti-slavery on the other, slavery would have prevailed. But, before the next year, when it was submitted, a largely increased immigration came to the central and northern counties, and the anti-slavery vote was increased. This, with the executive influence in its favor, turned the tide in favor of leaving the constitution as it was, and the governor's position was sustained.

Edward Coles, the new governor, was born in Virginia, December 15, 1786, and the youngest of ten children. He was impressed with the injustice and iniquity of slavery in early life, while attending college. His father was a planter owning many slaves. Young Coles formed a resolution that when his apportionment of his father's estate was allotted the slave part of it he would emancipate. Upon the death of his father his share of land was one thousand acres and twenty-five slaves. He was the private secretary of President Madison, a courtly, refined young man, of brilliant

conversational powers. His talents were employed diplomatically, and he was sent on a special mission to Russia with private dispatches. While on this mission he made the tour of Europe, greatly increasing his fund of information. After his arrival home he concluded to come to Illinois, and came out on a prospecting tour, and was at Kaskaskia when the convention was in session that formed the first state constitution. In the following spring, having returned to Maryland, he arranged to move his slaves to Illinois, and on the way told them that they were free. He gave to each head of a family one hundred acres of land in the neighborhood of Edwardsville, aided them with some money, and exercised special care for their welfare. That was his record, and the partisans who favored slavery, beaten by a division in their own ranks, had a majority in both branches of the legislature. They "made it hot" for the governor, but he was firm, and directed attention to the subject of slavery in clear and forcible language. This was enough to fan into a flame the repressed elements of the last year, and an effort to introduce slavery by amending the constitution was resolved upon. It required a two-thirds vote in both houses to pass the proposition submitting it to the people.

By force and intimidation, and the unseating of a member, the slaveryites secured the required two-thirds, and its passage was regarded as securing its triumph at the polls. They were so elated that they insulted the governor by marching a drunken mob to his residence with discordant music, bells, horns, and unearthly yells of an ignorant crowd. These demonstrations were kept up during the canvass to such an extent that they reacted against the slavery movement. The very violence of the movement

disgusted the better element who were in favor of slavery, and from this the anti-slavery element took courage. Never was such a contest waged in the state before. Davison and Stuve's History says: "The young and the old, without regard to sex, entered the arena of party strife; families and neighborhoods became divided and surrendered themselves up to bitter warfare. Detraction and personal abuse reigned supreme, while combats were not infrequent. The whole country seemed to be on the verge of a resort to physical force to settle the angry question."

The press teemed with angry incendiary articles, breathing out direct vengeance on the anti-slavery advocates. New papers were established. Our long-time old friend and neighbor of after years, Hooper Warren, was then in the heat of the fight, editing the "Spectator" at Edwardsville, and some papers at Shawneetown and Vandalia were conducted in opposition to the convention scheme. The governor, by this time fairly aroused, gave his entire salary for his term, four thousand dollars, to aid the cause of anti-slavery. The ablest talent in the new state was arrayed either on one side or the other. Through efforts of Rev. J. M. Peck, anti-slavery societies were formed, and organizations to get out the anti-slavery vote in all parts of the state. They were called "Friends of Freedom," and they were active in the cause. The ministers were active in the cause, and they met together from long distances to devise ways to arrest the impending evil. All the means known to civilization to impart ideas of the enormity of slavery were made available. Meetings were called, the rank and file of the people, excited to the highest pitch, wrangled and argued with each other wherever they met,—the excitement was so great that industry was at a stand.

"When the day of election came, the utmost exertions at the polls throughout the state were used by both sides to bring out a full vote. The aged, the crippled, the chronic-invalids, all that could be conveyed, with their bodily infirmities, were brought and cast their votes either for or against the call. People sacrificed weeks of time, traversed hundreds of miles across boundless prairies, for the sacred right to cast their votes for freedom. The old pioneer, William Blanchard, now nearly ninety years old, then living on Farm Creek, two miles east of Peoria, went, with several of his neighbors, all the way to Springfield, near one hundred and fifty miles, to cast their votes against the calling of a convention, to vote for keeping slavery out." Noble old man, the only one now living of the noble band. He still resides on his farm near Fon Du Lac, Tazewell county.

Election over, it was at least a month before the result was fully known, but good news came at last, Illinois was saved from the curse of slavery, the good Governor Coles and his noble co-workers were triumphant; — Illinois was a free state.

Many of our present well informed citizens are not students of history, or have not sufficiently studied the history of their state to be aware that such a fierce contest for freedom was ever waged in Illinois. Slavery was defeated by some one thousand seven hundred majority. The aggregate vote was eleven thousand six hundred and twelve; of this, four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two was for a convention, or slavery, and six thousand six hundred and forty against, making one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight majority for freedom. And thus ended the most important, exciting and angry election that took place at that early day

in Illinois. All feeling of animosity soon subsided, and it is said by the historian of that time, that a politician who favored slavery could not be found.

Gov. Coles' administration went out in a blaze of glory. He had served his state well, given his term and all his salary for the public weal, not only for that time but for us now, and for future generations yet unborn. "The victory was decisive of the question for all time."

He retired from office December 1826, at the age of forty, and we believe did not accept office again. In the year 1833, fifty years ago, at the age of forty-seven, he removed to Philadelphia, and was married to Miss Sallie Logan Roberts, having in after years, one daughter and two sons. He died July 6, 1868, aged eighty-two years, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery.

HON. NINIAN EDWARDS.

THIRD GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Nativity, education and family connections — Removes to Kentucky — Rapid advancement in official position — He is appointed Governor of Illinois Territory — His long service — Becomes a candidate for Governor in 1826 — After a heated canvass is elected — His prominent characteristics — His contests with the banks — Characteristics of the people — Contests not political, but personal — The pioneer of sixty years ago and later — Gov. Edwards' independence of action — Would not descend to the arts of the demagogue — Brief retrospective view and close of his administration.

Ninian Edwards was born in Montgomery county, Maryland in 1775. His education was such as ample means can secure when aroused by a desire to excel and succeed on the part of the student. His family stood among the most prominent in Maryland, admitted to the highest social circles, having great influence both in their native state and at the National Capital. He was a fellow school mate with William Wirt, afterward Attorney General of the United States. From being a student, Wirt was advanced to being a teacher, and young Edwards attended his school as a student. When sufficiently advanced to attend college he was sent to Carlisle college, Pennsylvania. There he commenced the study of law. When his legal and business acquirements were attained, he went to Kentucky, and

being a young man of engaging manners and courtly address, soon ranked among the popular young men of the state, and was elected to the legislature. When his term expired he removed to Russelville, and more resolutely than ever devoted himself to study, and rose to eminence in his profession, and was promoted rapidly from one success to another until he had successively filled the offices of Presiding Judge of the General Court, Circuit Court, Judge of Court of Appeals, and before he was thirty-two years old was selected as Chief Justice, the highest judicial position in the state.

From this position, in 1809, he was appointed by Mr. Madison as territorial governor of Illinois, and served until the state was admitted into the Union. His great legal abilities, ability as a writer, and fluency of speech as an orator, made him a formidable competitor to his opponents in 1826. Party lines were not tightly drawn, both candidates professing to be Jackson men, but Thomas C. Sloe, his chief competitor, enjoyed the advantage of being the regular Jackson nominee, while Edwards was making his canvass on his personal popularity, and on the principles of state policy he proposed adopting. Another candidate, making the contest a three cornered one, was Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, who, from ponderous length and weight of name, thought he should be elected governor. He was the outgoing lieutenant-governor, and claimed the office by promotion. Intellectually he was inferior to both Edwards and Sloe, admitting in his speeches that he was "not as great a man as my opponent, Gov. Edwards."

We can define this tri-square fight no more clearly, perhaps, than by giving each man the status he claimed — Sloe as a Jackson man, Edwards on the state policy and personal

popularity, and Hubbard from the fact that he was Lieutenant-governor, and as he said in some of his speeches, "I do not think it will require a very extraordinary smart man to govern you; for to tell you the truth, fellow-citizens, I do not think you will be very hard to govern, no how."

Edwards leaving national politics to the future, made the burden of his speeches relate to state affairs. He attacked the wretched banking system, characterizing it as "humiliating to our pride and disreputable to our character," "affording speculators the opportunity to riot on the necessities of the people," "taking the honest earnings of the sweat of your brows." He fought his battle and made his canvass solely on the ground of financial reform, irrespective of party affiliations. His forcible and instructive addresses gained the ear of the people, produced a good effect, and they sustaining him, he was elected. But the legislature was against him, and almost all the important measures he advocated were opposed in the legislature and by the different rings of speculators who had controlled the banks, most of them having became defunct. Thus was illustrated the want of cordiality between the executive and the legislative branches, and it continued through the legislative term of 1826-7.

But the governor's persistence in fighting the speculators was to have its triumphs. By the election of 1828 a new legislature was elected, and it was more favorable to the governor's views, and we find much of the legislation at that time to be in accord with his views. He was constantly active to produce this state of public opinion. He wrote with great facility, and his productions show a high degree of literary merit.

The varied composition of the homogeneous citizenship of Illinois in the "Life and Times" of Edwards and Reynolds, is aptly illustrated by historical quotations from the literature of that period. It is said, "But little thought was bestowed on governmental affairs by the masses." The elective franchise was given by the voter, because he was a personal friend to the candidate. This indifference, so unworthy of the citizen, was taken advantage of by the office-hunter. Politics were personal, and the vote was bestowed, not with regard to public welfare, but as a matter of personal favor. At this time, from 1818 to 1831, the people voted by ballot, as it was thought it gave the voter greater independence of action. But it also gave them the opportunity to exercise double dealing and dissimulation, both on the part of the voter and the candidate, by mutual deception of every grade and character. Sometimes the most adroit intriguer met with the most success. The voter would make promises, then violate them if a greater inducement was offered him. "To cure this evil, the legislature, at its session 1829, adopted the open vote system, making it imperative on the voter to call out the name of the candidate he voted for."

Then, as now, with a certain class of politicians, "treating" during a political canvass was thought to be necessary to success. Candidates for office would give orders to liquor saloons to "treat" freely to whoever would drink at their expense, for weeks before the day of election. Saturdays, more commonly than other days, was "treating day," the voters congregating from all parts of the country, coming long distances to hear the news and "fill up," frequently getting drunk and engaging in rough and tumble fights. The candidates would make it a point to be there and

harangue "the boys" on the "ishoos" of the campaign, and the most particular one in it, their own success. Meeting in the shady groves, the orators would thunder forth their claims, mounted on convenient wagons, logs or stumps. From this grew the phrase "Stumping it." Men were discussed, not measures. The most bitter personal arraignment of the other candidate was the stock in trade of these loud-mouthed statesmen.

The shades of evening would give warning, and the crowd would mount their horses, get in their ox carts, or on foot wend their way home, hurrahing or yelling for their favorite candidate, and cursing his opponent.

The pioneers, — all honor to their memories — though of rough exterior, a majority of them were well meaning, and it was not their fault that in a majority of cases they were ignorant, sometimes persuading themselves it was a virtue to be so. They were, for this reason, more easily duped, imbibing passionate and unreasonable prejudices, opposing as innovations any public policy that promised the elevation or education of the people, and unfortunately their descendants at an early day were no improvement on the paternal stock. In many cases their isolated life made them more reckless when they came from their homes and met their fellow-citizens on public occasions. They were brave, and to show it, many of them courted personal combats. Arrayed in red hunting shirts, over buckskin breeches, homemade skin cap, sometimes carrying a huge knife belted round their waist, they were a walking challenge against all comers, — an invitation to "pitch in boys, if you doubt it" kind, that led to many brawls. Candidates courted this class, and their influence sometimes turned the scale.

Governor Edwards, in making his canvass of the state, strove to pierce this armor of ignorance, violence, and species of intimidation, putting his canvass above personal considerations, and for the future advancement of the state's great interests. He brought great legal research and acumen to his aid, never condescending to the low arts of electioneering, such as wearing poorer clothes, or assuming to be ignorant when he was not, as his successor, Reynolds, would do; but whenever he went out among the people to address them, he wore the best clothes he had, traveled in the same style as when not a candidate, in his own carriage, driven by a colored coachman. His enemies tried to prejudice the people against him by charging him with being an "aristocrat, living in this pomp and style," when he was only pursuing the even tenor of his home-life for years, not changing it to catch the applause of the multitude when he became a candidate for their suffrages. As before intimated in the recollections of our historical readings, Governor Edward's official term was a contest with the banks to compel them to keep within the limits prescribed in their charters, and to advance the credit of the state, so that, when he retired from office in December, 1830, it would be found that the state was in a healthy condition as to its fiscal affairs. That it was so when he turned over the executive office to his successor, history most conclusively shows.

He retired from official position as governor in the fifty-fifth year of his age, leaving the state, as a legacy, the records of his best efforts for its prosperity since his appointment as territorial governor in 1809, both in his official and private life.

JOHN REYNOLDS, THE "OLD RANGER,"

FOURTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

What was said about the "Guvnor" — Nativity, parentage and educational advantages — Studies the classics — Slight evidence of the fact — Characteristics of the population — He readily adopts them — His linguistic powers of adaptation — His competitor, William Kinney — How the canvass was conducted between them — Reynolds elected — The Black Hawk War — The soldier's friend — Would made every man a Captain or General — Appoints Charley Henderson a "volunteer aid" — Goes the rounds of the three month service — Elected to Congress — His story of the rise of the waters without any rain falling — Closing political career — Opposes Douglas in 1858 — Pro-slavery views — Sympathies with the South — His death in 1865.

Our "Recollections" of the "Old Ranger" are not very extensive. His most expressive "happenings" occurred before our time. He was just on his "last legs" as governor when we came to the state, but had made himself so renowned that everybody had something to say about the "Guvnor." He was born in Pennsylvania in 1778, of Irish parentage; removed to Tennessee in 1790, and stopping there for ten years, came to Illinois in 1800. Educational advantages were limited at that time in the territory, and he returned to Tennessee to have the bright edges of his intellect furbished up, and he tells us in his "Life and Times," that he there acquired a "classical education," but

no one would suspect this fact from "his life and conversation," "his expositions of the classics," his writings and official papers. It is said of him that he would affect ignorance where he possessed ample knowledge, in order not to appear "too knowing." In the portion of the state where he "had his range," largely in St. Clair, Randolph, Madison and surrounding counties, the population was largely made up of Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, Virginians and adjoining southern states, a large sprinkling of French, a few from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and occasionally a stray Yankee, whose presence was scarcely tolerated.

A large portion of this heterogenous mass was rude, rough, and very ignorant,—"poor white trash," whose ancestors not being rich enough to own slaves, were not respected as much as their chattels, the slaves, among slave owners. This floating, listless and thriftless population, composed a portion of the emigration from those states at the time, but the men among them had votes, and among this class it was a crime for a candidate to know too much. John Reynolds being a politician, must come down to the tastes, habits of life, language, expletives and jargon of "We-uns." He "imbibed" their characteristics as he did their favorite beverage, adopted their manners, customs and speech, drank in their "Shibboleth;" he disliked polish, for their sakes contemned fashion, and in short was, to please the crowd, addicted to "licker" and profanity. The historian records of him, that his mind was "garnished by his various reading, a native shrewdness, and a wonderful faculty of garrulity, making him one of the public oddities in the annals of Illinois." Most fertile was his imagination, wonderous his powers to express his ideas, not connected with logical deductions, as this would been lost on his hearers. He could

"dialect" the Gaelic, the Milesian, adopt the linguistic peculiarities of the Kentucky hunter, the Tennessee Ranger, the patois of the kind of French then spoken around Kaskaskia, Cahokia or St. Louis. He was kindness personified, always ready to do a favor, and to forgive "those that persecuted him." He was angular, walked with a swinging gait, tall of stature, bony, and deeply furrowed face, and under his high, narrow forehead, his eyes rolled round, showing kindness. His nose "Romanized well down towards his ample mouth," from which issued almost a constant stream of volubility. He possessed the "Democratic" manners of his time, a sociable and talkative disposition, and his delight was to mingle with the people. At that time Reynolds was not "a whole hog" Jackson man, so he ran independently for governor against William Kinney, the regular Jackson candidate. The Whigs, or Adams' men, did not run a candidate, but generally voted for Reynolds because he was the independent candidate. Kinney was lieutenant-governor under Gov. Edwards, the retiring governor. History tells of Kinney, that he was "remarkable for intelligence and business capacity." He was a "Hardshell Baptist" preacher. He was of social disposition, could relate pithy anecdotes, which served him a good purpose in electioneering, was regarded one of the best political canvassers in the state, possessing unbounding energy and great ambition. He was, along with his pulpit capacity, endowed with a jovial turn and witty pleasantry. It was the practice in those days for candidates to "treat," and Mr. Kinney would so far forget his clerical calling as to "set 'em up" for the boys. But Reynolds could discount him and "go one better;" he could not only "set 'em up," but "go in and have a time" with the boys and indulge in profanity.

These two last political virtues of the times Kinney would not indulge in, so he was "badly left" when the votes were counted. Kinney preached on Sundays while making the canvass of the state, while Reynolds would gather a large circle of choice spirits and "gi'n a treat," and so the canvass went on between the men. Both candidates were "down on the Yankees." Kinney opposed the canal project, giving as a reason for it that it would open up a floodtide of "Yankee" emigration to the state, which he and his ultra partizans could not brook the thought of.

Reynolds professed great admiration for Jackson, though not ultra, and the "whole hog" Jackson men denounced him as an "outsider," and party excitement ran high; personalities were indulged in, and bitter reproaches were heaped on the candidates by the friends of the other by circulating all kinds of scandalous charges. But the "unadulterated Jackson man, and the Whisky Baptist," who claimed that he "fought with the sword of the Lord and the *spirit*," was defeated, and after a wearisome campaign of eighteen months Reynolds was elected. The animosities engendered in the campaign followed him in his official life. The majority in the legislature was against him, and annoyed him by rejecting his nominations.

In 1832 occurred the Black Hawk war, and in it the "Old Ranger" merged all his political difficulties. He was more of a "ranger" than a fighter, but he had good fighting stock around him, among the most famous being Gen. James D. Henry, who would have succeeded him as governor had he lived. Reynolds left his military affairs entirely to his generals. He mixed up with the men, and if he could have done so, every man would have been promoted, he was so kind. Illustrative of this, the author will relate a case in

point. Our good, kind and scholarly school teacher, Charles Henderson, who had taught our country school for three winters in Ohio, emigrated to Illinois in the spring of 1832. He came on horseback, arrived just at the time when enlistments were being made and men were being hurried forward to the place of rendezvous. He became a "camp follower," came up with the army at Beardstown, was presented to the governor, told him that he came to see the country, and if there was any service he could render, himself and horse were at the service of the state. "Yes," said the governor, "I can take you as volunteer aid, we want a good many of that kind now." "Well, governor, that will suit me," said Charley, "what are the duties of the position?" "Well," said the governor, "go along, feed your horse from the subsistence department, yourself at my quarters, assist me some with my writing, help the quartermaster and commissary when they call on you, and when we get where there is any fighting to be done pitch in and fight like h—l."

Our old school teacher accepted the conditions, went along, made his services so acceptable in the department assigned him, that the governor did not call on him to "fight the Indians like h—l," made the rounds of the three months' service, returned to Jacksonville where a brother was residing, settled himself, married a Miss McDonald, raised a large family and died there about 1876.

The reader will pardon this digression. Many anecdotes are told of the governor's military career, but we are admonished that since the half century ago there has been other governors of whom our "recollections" are more fresh, so must proceed with our history.

At the close of his gubernatorial term Reynolds was elected to Congress, serving three terms, taking in the Jack-

son and Van Buren administrations. In the negotiations to raise funds to build the canal he was appointed financial agent to England, but his service was not a success for the State.

In his congressional canvass among his constituents he would plead to the utmost simplicity and ignorance, to bring himself down on a level with their intelligence and knowledge.

On one occasion he was making a speech telling what he had seen at Washington. He and President Jackson were very great friends and often rode out together. On one occasion they passed along the banks of the Potomac. The day was fine, a bright clear sky overhead. They rode on and out on the Bladensburg road. In two or three hours they returned by the same route. It was high tide, and the waters from the bay were flowing in. The governor told his audience that he was alarmed. He said to the president, "Mr. President, where the h—l does this flood come from; there has not been a G—d d—d bit of rain fell in a month," ignoring the fact to his audience that he knew anything about the flowing or ebbing of the tide.

Passing over his further legislative experience, we notice his change of sentiment in 1857-58. "He always claimed the staunchest adhesion to the Democratic party." He quarreled with Douglas, and sided with Buchanan in trying to fasten slavery on Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution. He was the administration standard bearer in 1858, as the candidate of the Buchanan faction for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The author met him while making the canvass of the state. He came to the State Fair at Centralia that year, and was "breathing out threatening and slaughter" against Douglas. He made a speech in the

afternoon, mingled with some profanity. Some of his old anecdotes were listened to and laughed at, but he had lost his power over the people.

In 1860 he attended the Charleston convention as a delegate, and voted for Breckenridge, doing all he could against Douglas.

Owing to his proslavery views no man received greater attention from southern delegates than he. He was talkative and vehement, and aided in "firing the southern heart" to stick to Breckenridge. After the presidential canvass was decided in 1860 he was open in maintaining secession principles, going to the extent of urging the Buchanan officials to seize the treasure and arms in the custom house and arsenal at St. Louis. He died at Belleville in May, 1865, living just long enough to see the rebellion crushed. His wife survived him but a few months. He left no children.

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

FIFTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Reminiscence of the author — Nativity, early life, and military services — Comes to Jackson County at an early day — Appointed Major-General — Services as senator — Elected to Congress — Supports General Jackson — Appointed Brigadier General — Campaign at Rock Island — His difference with Jackson's policy — Candidacy for governor — Elected — Inaugural address — State bank and branches chartered — Conditions of the charter — Distrust, want of harmony and misrepresentation — Division and strife — Wild internal improvement legislation — Council of Revision — Their opinion — Influence of lobbyists — End of term — Again a candidate in 1842.

From 1830 to 1840 embraces two full gubernatorial terms and a part of another, of which the author retains a very vivid general recollection, although at the opening of Gov. Duncan's administration he was just "sweet sixteen," engaged every day at laborious work on the farm, and expecting at that time to make it a life business. If, therefore, there are some mistakes in the dates on which events happened, let it be attributed to the then youth of the author and the difficulty of obtaining the most correct information.

Joseph Duncan was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 23, 1794. Of his parentage we find nothing in our reading, nor of his earlier education. However, we know the latter

was limited, and that he enlisted in the war of 1812, when only eighteen years old. He was an ensign, and under Croghan at Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky, acquitted himself with credit. Coming to Illinois after the war he settled in Jackson County, and soon, from his military experience, was elected as Major-General of militia. Soon after he was elected state senator from Jackson County, and is honorably mentioned as being the first member that introduced a bill providing for a free school system. He was elected to Congress in 1826, and re-elected each succeeding term from that time until he was elected governor.

In 1831 he received from Gov. Reynolds the appointment of Brigadier-General for service in the field, that year being the first demonstration made by Black Hawk, but it was not attended by massacre or bloodshed. Duncan conducted his brigade to Rock Island, the difficulties with the Indians were temporarily adjusted, and the troops mustered out. His long service of eight years in Congress, previous service in the state, and his military record, eminently fitted him for any service to which the state would call him. With his naturally fine abilities, the store of knowledge regarding affairs of state, added to his clear judgment, decision, moral courage and personal deportment, all pointed to him as the representative man to inaugurate the grand system of internal improvements that previous legislation had initiated.

On the financial questions of the day in national legislation, Gen. Duncan had become estranged from the administration of President Jackson, whom in former years, in 1824, 1828 and 1832, had received his hearty support for the presidency, the two last being successful. Jackson, arbitrarily as he thought, had suspended the functions of the

United States Bank as the financial agent of the government; he had vetoed bills appropriating money for improvements of the great rivers, Mississippi, Illinois, and Wabash, and for the harbor at Chicago, Duncan having the interests of his constituents at heart, was obliged to break with the administration, and in manly addresses sent through circulars to the people of Illinois, advised them of the reasons why he could not support the administration. He did not canvass the state in person when a candidate for governor. The public interests demanded that he should remain at his post as member of Congress. The medium he employed to reach the people was through the press.

Gen. Duncan was opposed in his candidacy for governor by ex-Lieut. Governor Kinney, who had twice before been beaten, but who hoped this time, in consequence of Duncan's break with the administration, to rally the Jacksonian strength to his aid and be elected. There were also two other independent candidates; Robert McLaughlin and James Adams. On what issues they were presented as candinates, further than the general wish of themselves and their friends that they should be elected governor, we are not at present advised.

The vote stood, Duncan, 17,330; Kinney, 10,224; McLaughlin, 4,320; and Adams, 887, showing that Duncan received 1,899 votes more than the combined opposition to him,—the total vote of the state cast at that election being 32,761 votes, proving that Duncan had lost none of his old time popularity by his difference with the administration, the people not choosing to guage him by a party standard in respect to what they expected from him in the managements of the state's interests in conducting the grand system of internal improvements that he had paved the way

for in his eight years congressional career. In entering on the duties of his office, in December, 1834, he defined his state policy, and although the legislature was opposed to him in his new departure from the Jacksonian faith, "his recommendations relating to state affairs were most fully seconded and carried out." One of the measures he had differed with President Jackson about, was in the banking system, the other on improvements of navigable rivers and harbors; the last, more particularly relating to Chicago harbor.

In regard to the first, he now had an opportunity of impressing his views of banking on the people of the state. In his inaugural message he says: "Banks may be made exceedingly useful in society, not only by affording an opportunity to the widow, the orphan and aged, who possess capital without the capacity of employing it in ordinary business, to invest in such stocks; but by its use the young and enterprising mechanic, merchant and tradesman may be enabled more successfully to carry on his business and improve the country."

The legislature were not elected with reference to the creation of a new bank, but taking the responsibility, they created a new state bank, capital $1,500,000, privileged to increase the stock to $1,000,000 more, and authorized six branches. The suspended territorial bank at Shawneetown was resucitated with a capital of $300,000.

The chartering of these banks was but the entering upon a wild system of speculation, sanctioned by legislation, which followed in the next few years, and which overwhelmed the state in debt and almost financial ruin. The governor, no doubt, was honest in recommending the system, not knowing the class of greedy speculators that would

swarm around to control the bank. His view of it was, that there would be an inadequate supply of currency, as the charter of the old United States bank was about to expire, and that the organization of these banks at this opportune time would, with their circulation, take the place of the retiring currency of the national institution. It was also given out, that in order to satisfy the people, and the more readily obtain their acquiescence in the Jacksonian policy of hostility to rechartering the United States bank, that the secretary of the treasury "had encouraged the state and local banks liberally," by depositing the public moneys in their vaults, thus favoring the multiplying of state and local banks. We well remember the arguments used in these years of 1835–36 and 1837, and the issues of those banks at the time were regarded as good as gold and silver. The people, without regard to party, favored the circulation of their notes, showing that originally they were not party measures. "The bank had the usual power to receive deposits, deal in bills, gold and silver, but was prohibited from dealing in real estate or personal property, other than to dispose of such as it might be compelled to buy or bid in at sales upon judgments; but it had power to borrow a million dollars to loan out on real estate mortgages for five years."

This provision was to give all classes who could command the collaterals the chance to obtain loans on long time. It commended the bank legislation to farmers, who could borrow money to buy additional land, or to add improvements to that already purchased. "The principal bank was located at Springfield, with branch at Vandalia; other branches might be established and discontinued as the officers should determine."

"The circulation was not to exceed two and a half times the paid up capital stock. If the bank refused to redeem for ten days after demand, it was to be closed and wound up." This was not so bad, if the provisions had been rigidly carried out. At the extra session of December and January, 1835–6, the $100,000 of the capital stock reserved for the state was authorized to be sold; additional branches of discount and deposit, not more than three, were authorized; and fifty days in addition to ten were allowed for the redemption of notes. By act of same date the bank paper was authorized to be received in payment of the revenue of the state, the college, school and seminary debts.

But the jealousy of capitalists, the strife for the control of the institutions chartered, engendered, in malicious, but influential citizens, intense hostility to the banks. These individuals made representations that influenced the treasury department at Washington to withhold the deposit of government funds with the new banks, thus creating distrust and doubt as to their solvency. This caused any government funds that may have been deposited with these banks to be withdrawn. Party malice and private resentments were made to outweigh the public good; vengeful machinations of disappointed partizans formed combinations to draw specie from the vaults of the banks, and through misrepresentations, to prevent any to be again deposited. Scarcely were the banks in operation with their enormously augmented capital stocks when the disastrous financial revulsion of 1837 occurred.

Parties then became divided upon the subject of banking, although they were authorized and their capital stock increased, irrespective of party. In May, 1837, the banks

suspended specie payment. They were solvent, but the drain of specie at that time could not be borne. They were the fiscal agents of the state, and their suspension would involve the state and all its internal improvements in common ruin. A special session of the legislature was called July 10, and the bank suspensions legalized.

In his special message to this legislature Gov. Duncan urgently appealed to the members to repeal the pernicious system of internal improvements by the State, and let it be assumed and controlled by private enterprise. To this the legislature turned a deaf ear. He made patriotic appeals to the people to save the state credit by ceasing to war on the financial institutions of their own creation; that the credit of the banks was the credit of the state; to make war on the currency was to oppose enterprise and impede the growth of the state. Even at this time, had there been a union of interests in behalf of the state's credit, there would have been but little loss and disaster to the state, compared to the millions that followed, in the persistent adherence to the wild schemes adopted by the two previous legislatures. Gov. Duncan tried to save the credit of the state by at once stopping the wild and reckless system of internal improvements, noted more at length in another chapter of this volume, and to take the management of the banks from the control of speculators, who directly or indirectly gave directions to their financial operations.

But his efforts to stem the tide of expanding ideas and wild schemes of visionary speculators, were overborne by the wildest legislation of the legislature last met preceding his retirement from office. The council of revision, in their objections to one of these stupendous internal im-

provement bills that had passed the legislature, assigned as a reason why they could not approve it, "that such works can only be made safely and economically in a free government by citizens, or by corporations aided or authorized by government." The legislature, when the bill was returned to them with these and further objections, said that such vast public works would exercise an undue influence over legislation when carried on by the state. This was only too self-evident already, as combination and ring legislation were masters of the situation, and on the bill being returned to the legislature, it was passed, notwithstanding the objections of the council of revision. "There was a powerful lobby present, busily engaged applying the pressure to pliant members." These lobbyists were generally large contractors, or those that expected to be when the improvements were authorized by the legislature. If these parties could not attend in person, a paid attorney, glib of tongue, charged with the arguments to be used, was kept at the capital to interview and cajole the members. Their schemes were portrayed in glowing colors, and their success driven home by oratorical efforts that, from their earnestness, seemed both truthful and logical arguments. Gov. Duncan's efforts to stem the tide of this wild infatuation were fruitless. The schemers were bold, unscrupulous and persevering. Their wildest imaginings were argued into fact. Every art of reasoning that the teeming brain of man could suggest was brought into requisition to further the success of their schemes. Doubts regarding the advantages of the system were scouted, the resources of the state magnified, and the advantages of the works set forth with a positiveness that seemed born of actual knowledge or the inspiration of prohhecy.

But the welcome time came to him at last; the expiration of his term of office approached, and the election of his successor was at hand. Gov. Duncan retired from office enjoying the respect and esteem of the people of the State that he had served so faithfully in earlier days in the State Legislature, from 1826 to 1834 in Congress, and from 1834 to 1838 as governor.

The Whig party, with whom he acted, in 1842 again nominated him for governor, but the democrats were so largely in the ascendant in the state at that time that it was almost a forlorn hope for that party to make a nomination. This, with the popularity of Judge Ford, the democratic candidate, gave not a ray of hope that he would be elected.

THOMAS CARLIN.

SIXTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

The People still having great expectations — Gov. Carlin's nativity — Educational advantages — His father moves to Missouri — Thomas returns to Illinois — Enters the military service as a Ranger — Gets married — Locates at Carrolton — Enters the Black Hawk war and commands a spy battalion — In 1834 appointed receiver of public moneys — Receives democratic nomination for governor — Elected — His characteristics — Fully endorses the internal improvement system — Appoints Gov. Reynolds and Senator Young fund commissioners — Legislative reproof of the acts of the commissioners — Calls an extra session — Recommends a change — Calls a halt — The legislature abolish two boards — One commissioner in their place — Illinois history — Historical reminiscences of first railroad completed in the Mississippi Valley — Who rode on first train — The first engineer — First railroad built in United States in 1826 — First railroad from Chicago — The author's first railroad ride — Historical narrative resumed — Hard times of 1842 — Author's experience of them — Gov. Carlin's term expires — Returns to his farm — Elected to legislature — His death.

Following out conclusions from results we may safely state that the people, at the election of 1838, still cherished "great expectations" for the future of their grand system of internal improvements. Most of the old members of the legislature were re-elected, showing that the people, their constituents, endorsed their action. Both candidates for governor were supposed to be favorable to the system, as

one openly avowed and the other tacitly admitted it. To the successful candidate we propose to devote this chapter.

Thomas Carlin was born near Frankfort, Ky., July 18, 1789, of Irish extraction. His educational advantages were limited. To make up for this deficiency when he attained manhood he became a student, closely applying all his leisure time — himself being his own tutor.

In 1803 his father removed to Missouri, where he died in 1810. In 1812, when twenty-three years old, he came to Illinois, volunteered his service as a ranger, and, as the old military records of the state show, was engaged in various branches of the service, making a good record as a soldier. He married, in 1814, Rebecca Huitt, and resided on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, four years, when he removed to Greene county. He was one of the pioneers of that county, laid out Carrollton, and when the county seat was located there, made liberal donations of land for the county buildings. He was the first sheriff of Greene county, and afterwards served two terms in the legislature. In the Black Hawk war his former effective services as a "ranger" were remembered, and he was given command of a spy battalion, and acquitted himself gallantly at his post of danger. In 1834 President Jackson appointed him receiver of public moneys at Quincy, and he removed there. He was attending to the duties of this office when, in 1838, the shafts of a democratic nomination for governor struck him like a lightning stroke, unexpectedly, he having no aspirations or expectations in that direction.

He is described in history as a "democrat of the straightest sect," "unyielding, if not obstinate in disposition, and possessed, in private life, an unblemished reputa-

tion." "Above the medium height, light complexion, spare looking face, high forehead, long nose, thin lips, giving his mouth a compressed appearance, indicating firmness." As we indicated, he did not aspire to official position, but when the summons came he was not unmindful of the call of the people, believing "that the voice of the people was the voice of God." He was elected, and upon assuming the duties of his office he very unmistakably advocated a vigorous prosecution of the system of internal improvements that had been inaugurated. He says "The signal success which has attended our sister states in the construction of their extensive systems of improvements can leave no doubt of the wise policy and utility of such works. They furnish the farmer the means of transporting the products of his labor to market." He thought they tended to "stimulate the enterprise and industry of the people." "In the principles and policy of this plan, contrasted with that of joint stock companies and private corporations, I fully concur," concluding the sentence by saying "that the character and credit of the State forbid its abandonment."

The new legislature seconded the recommendation of the executive, made further appropriations and authorized additional works, involving an outlay of near one million dollars. The governor was also authorized to negotiate a loan of $4,000,000 to prosecute the work on the canal.

The legislature, in their every act, held firmly to the policy of the state owning all the public works. This was in accordance with the recommendation of the governor, and promised unity of action. The governor, thus encouraged, proceeded to appoint ex-Gov. Reynolds as special agent to effect a loan in the interest of the prosecution of the public works. He, with Senator Young, whom Rey-

nolds requested to be associated with him, in their anxiety to raise money to carry on the state works, made some very ill-advised and bungling loans, their conditions subjecting the state to heavy losses.

Of these transactions the house judiciary committee, reporting Jan. 29, 1840, says: "The anxiety of the agents to procure money for the state, or their eagerness to succeed in effecting sales where others had failed, induced them to enter into contracts injurious to the best interests of the state, derogatory to her dignity, and in every way calculated to depreciate her securities."

Here was a legislative rebuke to the commissioners who made these reckless and wasteful loans. It showed that the infatuation of the people's representatives began to be enlightened by the rays of financial light, and that the people were beginning to clamor at all points. These echoes from the people showed that in one short year's time a total revolution had been effected in the minds of legislature and people.

Gov. Carlin felt the force of this change in public sentiment. The magnitude of the system became appalling to him, and the legislature was convened Dec. 9, 1839, in extra session. On their convening, the governor invoked the exercise of careful and calm consideration of the entire field, by wisdom and in unity of action, in the adoption of such reforms as would promote the welfare of the state. This was the same body of men,—the same legislators, who but a short year before endorsed the whole stupendous system, and added new works costing one million dollars, now met, and asked to place the seal of condemnation upon measures they had so exultingly adopted. This was humiliating; they hesitated, doubtful

what course to pursue. It was "bad medicine" to ask the assembled wisdom of the state to take. We cannot say they "came up smiling" to the work, but they did it. The disagreeable task was performed, and the work of dismantling the towering edifice that stood a monument of the ruined hopes and ambitions of the members and the speculating lobby and contractors, was commenced. The board of fund commissioners and commissioners of public works were abolished. By a new act, one fund commissioner was provided to perform the same duties, "except that he shall not be authorized to sell state bonds or borrow money on behalf of the state." In short, the duties of this commissioner were to gather up the remnants of the wrecked system that was imposing a debt, if pursued to the end of the year, of $21,746,444, at an annual interest of $1,310,776. His duties were to receive and take charge of the railroad iron purchased in Europe, pay the duty on it; receive back all bonds from parties failing to comply with their contracts, register and burn the same; audit and settle the accounts of the late board of fund commissioners and the late board of public works, and bring suit against each member in arrears, if any such should be. This was a regular wrecker's business that he was to be employed at, gathering up the debris. It would be called a receivership at this day. Thus these memorials of supreme legislative folly were to be gathered in, "that the ability and resources of the state" had been pledged for. We have said what the debt of the state would have been if this wild system had been continued to the end of the year. By stopping at once, as was done, the debt was actually confined to $14,237,348. The history continues: "In 1840, after a short but eventful life of less than three years, fell, by the hands of its

creator, the most stupendous, extravagant, and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any community ever engaged in. While great disappointment pervaded the people at the failure of the splendid scheme, they were not surprised nor crushed at the news of its repeal. Indeed, their sobered senses had for some time taught them that to this extremity it must come at last, and they felt that sort of relief a man feels at the loss of half his fortune—he has learned his fate and is thankful it is no worse; possibly he learns a profitable lesson at the same time. While the people felt chagrined there was no one to blame in great part but themselves, for in many cases their representatives had but obeyed the voice of the people. Many names, since prominent, honored and great, are recorded in favor of the original passage of the measure, as may be seen by reference to the Journal of 1837: *Stuve's and Daveson's History of Illinois, Page 448.* The work on the canal still continued, of which mention is made in another part of this work. A portion of what was styled at that time in magniloquent language, when giving titles, and to ornament the headlines of the statutes of the state and the journals of legislative proceedings, "The Northern Cross Railroad," described as running from Meredosia to Springfield, was finished at a cost to the state of $1,000,000. Of this we wish to record our "recollection," as it was the first completed portion, part or parcel, of a railroad in the Mississippi Valley. We make special mention of it. We were not there, but we read the proceedings in the papers at the time. Eight miles of this "Northern Cross" was completed in 1838, the first rail being laid May 9th. On the 8th of November following, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley

of the Mississippi was put on the track of this road at Meredosia. George W. Plant, of St. Louis, was the engineer-in-chief. The practical man at the throttle valve, however, was William H. Delph, who continued in the service of the road after the inauguration. The locomotive ran over the track eight miles and back, carrying Gov. Duncan, Murray McConnell, one of the commissioners of the Public Works, James Dunlap and Thomas I. January, contractors, Charles Collins and Myrom Leslie, of St. Louis, and the chief engineer, Mr. Plant.

Of some of the participants in the inauguration and operation of the first railroad in the Mississippi Valley see sketch of Gov. Duncan in this volume. Hon. Murray McConnell, member of the house, and afterward of the state senate in the legislature of this state, was mysteriously murdered in his private office, attached to his residence at Jacksonville, several years ago. Mr. Plant became a prominent business man of St. Louis. Col. Dunlap, a prominent man of Jacksonville, was enterprising in building up the interests of that city, and the founder of the Dunlap House. Mr. Delph, when he quit railroad engineering, removed to Woodford county, in this state, where for some years he operated an engine in a saw mill. He was appointed postmaster at Metamora in 1861, by Mr. Lincoln, and held the office sixteen years, resigning in 1877, owing to old age, his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Gaynor, being appointed to succeed him. Of the other notables mentioned we have not traced their history. Mr. Delph's description of the first propelling engine is humorous, anything the imagination can conceive of except the perfect locomotive now in use. The engine would sometimes

break down or give out, and after a while finally was thrown aside as a failure and mules substituted in its place.

In passing, to keep in mind historical data, we remember that only twelve years before this, in 1826, the first railroad in the United States was built, connecting Albany, Troy and Schenectady, in New York. We remember ridding over this same road in 1866, but not the primitive flat strap rail, and the coach-carriage-like looking cars of 1826, when the railroad system of the United States was first inaugurated. Illinois, in the crash of the internal improvement system of 1838-39-40, received a set back — a check in railroad building for eleven years, before another railroad was built in 1849 from Chicago to Cottage Grove, a distance of twenty miles, as the author remembers taking his first railroad ride between these two points in September of that year. This track was completed to Elgin in 1850, then called the "Galena & Chicago Railroad," but now, a part of the grand system of the Chicago & Northwestern lines.

Historians sometimes make a digression to keep in view prominent facts, and our readers will pardon this lengthy one for the same reason. It, at one glance, brings to view the beginnings and advance made in railroad building in our state. Resuming the historical thread of events in Governor Carlin's administration brings us to 1841, when, by various arrangements and financial schemes the interest on the canal debt was paid, but not on the general internal improvement fund debt. Much difference of opinion existed among the financiers in regard to the best means of preserving the financial credit of the state. Some thought the irregular and illegal loans and hypothecation of bonds made by state agents Reynolds and Young, should

not draw interest further than actual cash received, while others contended that interest was due on their full face. It was during this year that Fund-Commissioner Whiteside hypothecated eight hundred and four thousand dollars worth of bonds, receiving therefor only two hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, less than one-third their face, and the transaction gave rise to the endless discussions that came in each succeeding legislature for many years afterwards in regard to the payment of same. This year, and the year 1842, were the gloomiest times, perhaps, in the history of Illinois finances, the state bonds going down to fourteen cents on the dollar.

In February, 1842, from causes already stated, the state bank, with a circulation of $3,000,000, went down; in June the Illinois bank at Shawneetown, with a circulation of over $1,500,000, broke, thus rendering worthless the only money there was in the country, making the pressure of the times so great that it is difficult, at this day, to make people realize the hardship of home living expenses, and to raise money to pay taxes. The products were only saleable for "store pay," and at small prices at that. The author, at that time farming, remembers that when a St. Louis dealer in corn passed up the Illinois river on a steamboat, leaving word at the towns as he passed that for all the corn the farmers would have ready to ship by time the boat returned he would pay ten cents per bushel — in cash — there was a hustling to and fro amongst the farmers to get all they could to Henry before the return of the boat, we among the number, delivered two wagon loads, about fifty bushels, receiving five dollars for it. The fall thereafter we employed a neighbor, Mr. Henry W. Lowry, to haul two loads of the choicest winter wheat to Chicago, paying

him twenty cents a bushel for the service. He sold the wheat for forty-one cents per bushel, paying us on his return twenty-one cents per bushel, cash, for our part. We only note these personal recollections because they were home truths at the time, so impressed on our memory from the hardness of the times that we cannot forget them.

This year of hard times brings our history up to the close of Governor Carlin's administration. He was a kind, well meaning man, "did the best he could" with the warring financial elements around him, who were "a-pulling and a-hauling" to maintain their ascendancy, and get all they could from the bankrupt treasury of the state. At the close of his term of office, in December, 1842, he gladly gave place to Gov. Ford, whose career we will trace in the next chapter. He retired to his farm at Carrollton, only emerging from private life to serve out an unexpired term of J. D. Fry, in 1849, in the House of Representatives. He died February 14, 1852, in his sixty-third year, leaving a wife and seven children, out of thirteen born to them. Some of his sons have attained distinction in both military and civil life, whom we may have occasion to notice in this or a succeeding volume.

THOMAS FORD.

SEVENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Dreary outlook when elected — His birth — Early death of his father — His mother moves west — Her poverty — Thomas' limited educational facilities — Goes to Transylvania University — Returns and studies law — Admitted to practice — Is successful — Elected prosecuting attorney — Election as judge — Personal mention — Judge of Chicago courts — Elected supreme judge — Nomination and election as governor — Official characteristics — Defines his state policy — Approved by the people — Builds up the state credit — Morman and Mexican wars — What was accomplished in four years — A brief recapitulation — Personal appearance — His ability as a writer — Did not care for money — Extract from last message — His death.

Perhaps no man was ever called to the gubernatorial chair at a more important epoch in the financial history of our state than the subject of our sketch. It was at a time when, from the effects of the reckless financial legislation of the two previous state administrations, our credit was a wreck, and its fragments were floating on the sea of bankruptcy and ruin. It was the culmination of a saturnalia of eight years of the most wild and visionary schemes of finance and state improvement ever devised since the days of John Law and his system of aggrandizement in the palmy days of the Mississippi bubble.

In other places in our work these schemes and systems are more fully dwelt upon, and it is not our purpose to indulge to a great extent in recapitulation.

Thomas Ford was a Pennsylvanian, born at Uniontown in 1800. His father, Robert Ford, was killed by the Indians in 1802, when Thomas was an infant, leaving his mother with very limited means and a large family, mostly girls. She had been married twice, her first husband's name was Forquer, and the greater part of the children bore that name. With this large family she emigrated to Missouri in 1804, going to St. Louis where the family remained for a year or two, having much sickness. She then removed to Monroe county, this state, settling near Waterloo, but after a year or two removed closer to the Mississippi river.

At this place Thomas, with his step-brother George Forquer, received their first schooling, their teacher being a Mr. Humphrey. Their mother was a good manager, energetic, and determined to give the boys as good an education as strict economy and industrious application would provide. She taught them to be upright and strictly truthful, and as they grew older inculcated integrity of purpose as the ruling principle when they should enter on a business career. Thomas received rather an irregular education; sometimes he had opportunities of attending, and then again the necessities of laboring for the support of the family would compel him to quit the school for a time. But though limited, he improved his opportunities when he could, and became quite proficient in arithmetic, was known for his correctness in the science of numbers, and was a fair penman. At this time his older brother, who had set up in the mercantile business, sent Thomas to Transylvania University, where he spent one term, his means not being sufficient to take a full course. He soon after entered the law office of Daniel P. Cook, at that time a member of Con-

gress. In his legal studies he gave early promise of the future eminence he attained. His patron and friend, Cook, encouraged him, placing his library at his disposal.

He taught school a portion of his time, and then returned to his law books until his attainments procured him an admittance to practice. He soon commanded a remunerative class of clients and attracted considerable attention, and such was his fame that in 1829 Gov. Edwards appointed him prosecuting attorney, and in 1831 he was reappointed by Gov. Reynolds, serving out his second term. He was afterwards elected judge by the legislature.

It was after his accession to the bench that he became a frequent visitor at father's cabin, thirty miles from Peoria, on the road to Hennepin. He would hold court till the business was finished, then mount his horse and ride towards Hennepin, Putnam county, his next appointment, spending the night at father's place. Very frequently he would arrive on Saturday evening, stay over Sunday, and ride on to Hennepin on Monday morning in time to open court.

Judge Ford was very plain and unassuming. His clothes were not strictly after the latest style, nor his language the most ornate.

He was sociable, free and easy with all the household, so his visits of two or three times a year were looked forward to with considerable pleasure.

Although he was an uncompromising Jackson democrat, and father equally so as a whig, they were personally strong friends, arguing their differences, if at all, very pleasantly, and this friendship continued while Judge Ford remained on the circuit.

The judicial positions he held were two terms as circuit

judge, one term as judge of the city court at Chicago, and one term as supreme judge, with circuit duties attached, altogether occupying near ten years on the bench.

As a jurist he was sound. He was imperturbable on the bench, keeping the members of the bar and the court officials well in hand. His decisions on points of law were given in few words, and attorneys acquiesced, receiving them as conclusive. He possessed a quiet, sanguine, determinate decision that eminently fitted him to sit in judgment on matters of difference between men. He was always a student, and the traits of his mind fitted him for close thought. He had not the insinuating and moving power of eloquence of the professional advocate, but as a writer on law, as shown in his opinions, he was able, easily understood from his plainness of language, lucid and sound argument.

Such was Thomas Ford to our mind when he was called from the bench to govern the future great State of Illinois in 1842.

As we have intimated in the outset, the financial status of the state was desperate. Just for the ordinary expenses of the government (not to mention the canal debt, bank debt, and internal improvement debt) the state was in debt one-third of a million dollars. Auditors' warrants were worth only fifty per cent., and not enough money in the treasury to pay postage on official correspondence. The people were unable, if ever so willing, to pay high taxes. The state had borrowed itself out of all credit. The currency of the state had been annihilated; the whole people were indebted to the merchants, the merchants to the banks, the banks owed everybody,—none able to pay,—what could be more discouraging.

But it is not our intention to follow out in detail all

these financial sinuosities. Those that are curious for such details are referred to the official records. They are only mentioned in this connection to show what a burden his predecessor laid down in his path for the new governor to take up, and he approached the task with a manful spirit. In his first utterance — his message — he says: "We must convince our creditors and the world that the disgrace of repudiation is not countenanced among us — that we are honest and mean to pay as soon as we are able."

This honest declaration had its effect. The creditors of the state now understood that there was an honest man at the helm; that a fertile brain was at work to devise ways to lift the state out of the embarrassing circumstances with which it was encumbered, and they were willing to watch and wait to hear propositions and discuss them.

During his administration the Mormon war occurred, with the exit of a large portion of that deluded people from the state, after their prophet Joe Smith had suffered death by a mob.

During the latter part of his administration the Mexicau war was inaugurated, and vigorous measures were taken to furnish Illinois' quota of men "to conquer a peace," and some important battles were fought during the summer, fall and fore part of the winter of 1846, and the forces on the border were marching towards the interior of Mexico when he delivered over the reins of government to his successor in December of that year.

To give a hasty resume of the "now and then," the "Alpha and Omega" of his administration, comparing the opening view with the closing, shows the financial status of the state to be in December, 1846, as follows: Instead of the domestic debt for the ordinary expenses of the state,

which was, as we have stated, near a third of a million dollars, we find it reduced to $31,212. When he came into office there was no money to pay postage on necessary official correspondence — he leaves on retiring $9,260 in the treasury; then, auditor's warrants were worth only fifty per cent.; when he retired they were worth ninety per cent. Then, the people were hopelessly in debt; when he retired they were mostly free from debt. Then, the bank currency had been annihilated; when he retired the banks had been put in liquidation, their depreciated currency retired, and replaced by a reasonable abundance of specie and the issue of solvent banks from other states. By exchanging bank stock of the state for bonds, and the sale of public property, about $3,000,000 had been extinguished, and by the canal, to be completed the next year, $5,000,000 more was effectually provided for in the enhanced value of the canal property; being a reduction of some $8,000,000, extinguished and provided for, thus showing that the state — which was on the brink of repudiation, and discredited throughout the civilized world — had, during his administration, its credit greatly restored, and enabled to borrow $1,600,000 to complete the canal.

This is but a brief recapitulation of what his firmness and honesty of purpose wrought out for the state in the four years he stood at the helm.

Gov. Ford, in his personality, was short in stature, slender, dark complexioned, heavy dark hair, deep set eyes, sharp nose and small mouth.

His writings very forcibly expressed his thoughts, showing that he was an accurate observer of his own times, and related events truly, describing them correctly from his just convictions and the standpoint from which he viewed them.

Soft veins of clay he may have had running through the iron composition of his nature — few men that do not have them — but taking him all in all, he was the best man for the time and for the state during the time he held executive sway that could have been selected. It can truly be said of him that in his care for the state he totally neglected his own financial interests. "For money getting he cared for little more than would afford him a decent support and scarcely that. He accumulated no wealth, and on his retirement from office he resumed the practice of law."*

He says in his valedictory message: "Without having indulged in wasteful or extravagant habits of living, I retire from office poorer than I came in, and go to private life with a full determination not to seek again any place in the government." He died at Peoria, Nov. 2, 1850, in very indigent circumstances.

*Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, 1873.

AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH.

EIGHTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Introductory reflection — Nativity, parentage, birth and educational advantages — Death of parents — Care of brothers and sister — His self-sacrifice — Attends college — Reads law — Removes to Illinois — Admitted to practice law — Elected to the legislature — Receiver of public moneys — Elected governor in 1846 — Assumes the helm of state — Constitutional convention — His characteristics — Funding the state debt — Recommendations adopted — Sale of railroad — What the convention did — Low salaries — Most rigid economy — Constitution adopted by the people — Change in time of holding election — Large donations of land to the state — Emigration increasing — Mexican soldiers' bounty lands — Gov. French retires from office — Public positions held afterwards — Member constitutional convention in 1862.

We have now arrived at a period in the history of the state when the citizen could proudly hold up his head aud point to honest endeavor on the part of state officers to exalt the financial credit, and provide the means for paying indebtedness, though recklessly incurred and the proceeds squandered in unprofitable projects.

Augustus C. French, whose administration opened in December, 1846, was born in the town of Hill, New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. He was descended from Nathaniel French, who emigrated from England in 1687 and settled in Saybury, Mass. While yet a child he lost his father, when the entire care of the family, their education and

support, devolved on the mother, an excellent woman of rare christian patience and fortitude, who added to these virtues rare business qualities, good sense and judgment. Augustus was taught by his exemplary, industrious, and intelligent mother the rudiments of a fair education. His exertions were necessary in earning a portion of the living, so that he could not go from home to school. When he was nineteen years old his mother died, leaving to his care four younger brothers and one sister. He was both a parent and a brother to the orphans. His education came to him by piece meal. He attended a common school irregularly, and when sufficiently advanced, went for a brief period to Dartmouth College. For the reason that his pecuniary means were absorbed by the care of his brothers and sister, he could not graduate, but his brief attendance was a great help to him, giving him an idea of his capabilities.

With his other reading he read law, and discovered his genius and adaptability to that profession. He was admitted to practice, and like a great many other young men, thinking that an entirely new field was the best to develope his powers, came to Illinois and opened an office first at Albion, Edwards county. Desiring a more extensive field, the following year he removed to Paris, Edgar county, and at once stepped into a lucrative practice and eminence in his profession. He entered public life by his election to the legislature. Here he met Stephen A. Douglas, and a strong attachment sprang up between them. In 1839 he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Palestine, Crawford county, and resided there when he was elected as governor.

He was the Polk and Dallas elector in 1844. His can-

didacy for governor, in 1846, was just at the opening of the Mexican war. It was popular and he was favorable to it, and it bore him into office by a large majority. His predecessor, Gov. Ford, had organized order out of chaos, financially, and prepared the way for the completion of the canal, which followed in May, 1848, and the state was settling up with unprecedented rapidity. It was just the time to expand a man's ideas of statesmanship, both state and national. Our state was just emerging from the throes of bankruptcy and planting herself on the solid basis of financial credit, and the nation was extending its domain by the acquisitions made by the Mexican war, of California, with all of its mineral wealth of gold and silver, and its lands, the finest wheat and fruit producing in the world. There was a bedrock solidity for future foundations on which to build up a permanent prosperity. It was under this administration that a new constitution, the fundamental law of the land, was to be formulated by the assembling of a State Constitutional Convention, composed of the ablest, wisest, and, thought to be at the time, the most honest men of the State.

At such a time, December, 1846, we introduce Augustus C. French as governor of the future great state of Illinois, just in his prime, thirty-eight years old, of medium height, well-proportioned, light complexioned, ruddy face and pleasant countenance, plain of manner, "agreeable, of easy approach by the most humble, neither office nor position changed him in his bearing towards those he had met while in the more humble walks of life." He was of a modest, retiring disposition, at times it might almost be called diffidence and timidity, yet when the occasion demanded, he was out-spoken and firm to convictions of duty on all public

questions. He was chaste, earnest and persuasive as a speaker, not seeking to make a display in the higher arts of oratory. In business he had proved himself accurate and methodical, and, as the executive of the state, was yet to prove himself a man of affairs, a prudent and discreet economist, honest and conscientious. It was fortunate, at this peculiar juncture of affairs, that a man of his peculiar genius, common sense, vigilance, and conscientious convictions of duty, was placed at the helm. We have said that the pecuniary embarrassments entailed ten years previous were put in shape to be gradually extinguished, the credit of the state had been in a measure restored, but it still required a clear, careful, executive brain to bring order out of the confusion, and a steady hand at the helm of state.

To commence on, he recommended the registration and funding of the debts. The exact amount could only be fixed to a certainty by calling on those holding indebtedness to make an exhibit of it, arrange the rate of interest and the time of future payments, then legislate to provide the fund to meet it. The canal debt having been provided for, the residue of all bonds or scrip should be converted into uniform transferable stock. The legislature agreed to these views, passed two funding acts, one authorizing the funding of the state bonds, and the other funding the state scrip, with accrued interest on the debt. By this process, by 1850, the entire state debt, excluding canal debt, was refunded in uniform securities, which greatly simplified the debt. This was satisfactory to the state and the holders of the indebtedness.

In 1847 Gov. French recommended the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad, from Springfield to Meredosia, (now the Wabash) the purchaser paying $100,000 for it in

state indebtedness. When built it cost the state $1,000,000, a loss to the state of ninety per cent. The opening of this, nine years previous, we gave an account of in a former chapter. The salt wells and canal lands granted by the general government to the state were sold, and state indebtedness paid with proceeds.

We have mentioned that early in the administration of Gov. French, a constitutional convention met. The members to this convention were elected on the third Monday of April, 1847, and when elected, met at Springfield on the first Monday of June following. The membership of the convention was not strongly partizan, the members taking a practical view of the matter, that in framing the new organic law, affecting not only the present but future generations, when present political questions would be obsolete, that the provisions of the constitution should be made irrespective of party predilections.

Without naming them, we can say that among our acquaintances in that convention there were some of the purest and best men in the state, belonging to both of the great political parties of that day; men who would not sway from what was right for any consideration of party advantage. Up to that time a foreigner could vote after a six month's residence, the same as a native-born citizen. This was changed by requiring them to be naturalized, and all citizens to reside in the state one year before being entitled to vote. Under the old constitution the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts were elected by the legislature, as was the states attorney; under the new they were made elective by the people.

These were the days of economy and reform. People had become accustomed to do a great deal of work for a

little pay, to sell their produce for a small price, and they exacted of their servants—the men whom they elected to office—to do the same thing; to work for the honor of holding the offices and serving their country.

The elective principle was engrafted so that every office must be elective. This took "log rolling" and party wrangling from the legislature.

Profiting by the lessons of experience that had saddled millions of debt upon the people, now pressing so heavily on them, it was provided that no debt was allowed to be contracted by the legislature exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and that only to meet casual deficits or failure in revenue; nor was the credit of the state to be extended to any individual, association, or corporation. Article fourteen, separately submitted, provided for "the yearly collection of a tax of two mills upon the dollar in addition to all other taxes, the proceeds of which were to be paid out in the extinguishment of the public debt other than the canal and school indebtedness, *pro rata* to such holders as might present their evidences."

This debt provision shows that the members of the convention were honest debt payers, and that they believed the people were. "The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts were made ineligible to any other office of profit or public trust in this state, or the United States, during the terms for which they were elected."

We have spoken of the economical features of the new constitution, showing that the new members had become accustomed to the diminished prices of the times. The salary of the Governor was fixed at $1,500 per annum, Supreme Judges, $1,200, each, Circuit Judges, $1,000 each, State Auditor, $1,000, Secretary of State and Treasurer,

each $800, members of the General Assembly, $2 per day for forty two days attendance, then $1 per day if they remained in session longer.

Our further remarks in regard to the new constitution will be general. The members had succeeded in stamping the result of their labors, — the new constitution — with principles that both parties could adopt. The elective principle, as applied to every important office, was a thoroughly democratic idea. "The people had ample time to consider its provisions and they did not fail to see its great superiority over the old organic law."

If there were a few minor points that did not fully accord with their views, it was so far superior to the old they could not afford to throw away the many safe and excellent limitations for the protection of the public interests against the chances of a wild, reckless and extravagant legislature to involve them in ruin. Taking into consideration that the advanced ideas of the present day did not then prevail, the labors of the constitutional convention of 1847 was a great advance from the year 1818. The vote on its ratification or rejection was taken on the first Monday in March, 1848, and the new constitution went into operation the first day of April following.

The vote stood for its adoption 59,887; against adoption 15,859 — making the majority in its favor 44,028. For adoption of Article XV, — 2 mill tax, 41,017; against it, 30,586, making the majority in its favor 10,431. The first election under the new constitution took place the first Tuesday of November, 1848. This was the year that Taylor and Fillmore were elected President and Vice-President. Gov. French was re-elected. By the new constitution the time for holding the annual election was changed

from first Monday in August to first Tuesday in November, each year.

The time of the meeting of the legislature was changed from first Wednesday in December to first Wednesday in January, each biennial year, the first legislature meeting in January, 1849.

Thus a year of happy coincidences was inaugurated. The new constitution was adopted in March, 1848. The Illinois and Michigan canal was opened the latter part of April, bringing prosperity and a healthy advance in the markets for produce. Canal boats, laden at Chicago, brought their cargoes to every port on the Illinois river and St. Louis, and when their cargoes were discharged, they loaded up at the same point with corn, wheat, oats or some other class of produce, and were taken by swift tow boats to LaSalle, from there by horse power through to Chicago. Farmers, merchants, mechanics and professional men felt the impetus, and that brighter days were in store for Illinois. The author well remembers this buoyancy of hope so long deferred, but now a fixed fact. Then engaged in the produce and lumber business at Lacon, our recollections revert to the voyages made on the "raging canal," the cargoes to Chicago being wheat and corn, and from Chicago to Lacon, lumber, furniture, and other articles then being dealt in.

But to resume events transpiring during Gov. French's administration. "In the fall of 1850 a new legislature was elected, fresh from a new people—NEW in great accessions, and also in that they had cast off their garments of despondency and were full of hope." These state Solons met in January, 1851, and performed a great deal of labor, giving life and vigor to measures which, with proper addi-

tions since, have unfolded into great advantages to the people of the state. State indebtedness was nearly at par, auditor's warrants were ninety-five cents on the hundred. Such was our improved condition NOW as compared to the close of 1842 — eight years of an anxious interregnum when state bonds were only worth fourteen cents on the dollar. Surely an upward and onward advance almost unparalleled. This improved condition was brought about by rigid economy, a thorough system of retrenchment under the new constitution, and a wise administration of affairs under Gov. French.

One progress was followed by another, and the close of 1850 and the opening of 1851 brought with it the magnificent grant from congress of 3,000,000 acres of land to the state to aid in building the Illinois Central Railroad, and the further donation at the same session of all the swamp lands in her limits, estimated at 1,500,000 acres. It was a liberal congress to Illinois, but our great state has amply repaid it by the service of her gallant sons since that day. The same congress also granted bounty land to the brave men who had periled their lives on the bloody fields of Mexico, which brought a home to many a deserving family. These were encouraging and hopeful aids, that with the other advantages that our state offered, brought a thronging emigration, filling up our broad prairies and aiding in the march to empire.

We might mention other advances made by the state in keeping abreast of the times during the six years from 1846 to 1852, but the niche in our "Recollections" is filled, which brings us to January, 1853, when Governor French gave place to his successor, with the proud consciousness that the credit of the state was fully restored, and her indebtedness,

which had for years been an incubus pressing her down, would be faithfully and honestly paid. Gov. Ford had opened the way and let the light in, showing a path to his successor, who, Joshua-like, had accepted the trust, and in 1853 the state was making giant strides towards wealth, greatness and empire, he enjoying the proud consciousness of having borne a faithful, just and honest part. He retired with the confidence of the people, they believing he had acted for the public good without regard to personal interests. After the expiration of of his term, he occupied for some years the professor's chair of the law department of McKendree College at Lebanon, and served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1862, where he gave the benefit of his great legal abilities to again remodeling the organic and fundamental law of the state.

JOEL A. MATTESON.

NINTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Retrospective — Nativity, youth and education — Enters on a commercial life — Returns to farming — Attends and teaches school — Visits the larger cities during vacation — Journeys to the south — Engages in building railroads — Takes an ocean voyage — Storm tossed — Returns through Georgia, Tennessee, and Missouri — Prospecting in Illinois — Returns east — Gets married — Sells his farm — Comes to Illinois — Improves a farm — Sells out and moves to Joliet — Builds a woolen mill — Takes contracts on canal — Elected to state senate — Chairman finance committee — Elected governor — His recommendations — New school law — N. W. Edwards — Conclusion.

Closing our last chapter with the prospective advancement of the state's great interests being developed on every hand, the building of the great network of railroads being commenced in earnest, we come to the inauguration of new men to assume the grave responsibilities of giving the right direction to affairs for the next four years.

Joel A. Matteson, the new governor, was born August 8, 1808, in Jefferson county, New York. His father and mother were Vermonters, and characterized by the industrious, thrifty habits of New England life at that day; were in good circumstances, and on settling in New York opened out farming on quite an extensive scale. Joel was their only son, and his services were so much in request in assisting in the varied labors of the farm that he was only

sent to the neighboring schools during the winter months; but these opportunities were improved, and he acquired a fair rudimental education.

Having an ambition to enter on a commercial life he opened a store at Prescott, Canada, before he attained his twenty-first year, but sold out after a year's experience, and returned home, and feeling the need of further education, entered the village academy, and after a course that greatly improved him intellectually, he taught school for one or two terms, traveling in the vacations, visiting the larger cities, observing the methods of commerce, and the successful operations of mercantile life.

Returning, he did not resume teaching, his father giving him a farm. He spent one year improving it, and feeling the necessity of more general knowledge of the business of this country, he traveled in the south, and having the means, engaged while there in railroad building by taking contracts. When these were completed he took a sea voyage, during which he experienced a great storm in the Gulf of Mexico. Returning from his ocean voyaging he visited Georgia, looking in upon the gold mines of that state, coming north through Nashville, then via the river route to St. Louis, staying there a while, concluded to return east, but before doing so, took a prospecting tour through Illinois, reaching his eastern home the latter part of the year 1831. Shortly after his return he married and settled down to further improve his farm, which occupied his time during 1832 and part of the next year. He had not forgotten the broad prairies of Illinois, and he sold his farm, taking his wife and child, and came to Illinois and settled on government land in what is now the limits of Kendall county. He had only two neighbors within ten miles, and

there was not a half dozen houses between his place and Chicago. He opened a farming business on an extensive scale, his family boarding about twelve miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping at night under a pole shed. He used to tell about a rattlesnake sharing his bed with him, but the reptile was peaceable, so no harm resulted from it. Getting his cabin ready his wife and child came to the farm to live. In 1835 he bought largely at the land sales at Chicago. During the speculative mania in 1836, that spread all over the country, he sold his lands and removed to Joliet, engaged in trade until contracts were let in 1838 for building the canal, when he became a large contractor, and prosecuted his work with energy.

He completed his job in 1841; hard times was the rule, general prostration prevailing, contracts being paid in state scrip. The state offered for sale several hundred tons of railroad iron, and Matteson became the purchaser at a great bargain. He shipped it to market, realizing a handsome profit,—enough to pay off all his debts and leave him several thousand dollars. Full of enterprise he built a large woolen mill at Joliet, that for many years enjoyed a wide reputation for the good work done. It prospered greatly and was enlarged. In 1842 he first entered politics and was elected to the state senate. From his well-known capacity as a business man he was made chairman of the committee on finance. He was re-elected for the two following terms, and held his chairmanship, discharging his duties with ability and faithfulness. Upon the resumption of work on the canal, in 1845, he again became a heavy contractor, and largely aided in pushing the work to completion. He showed himself in all his public and private business an energetic and thorough business man.

Summing up the strong points in Gov. Matteson's business and statesmanship qualities, Stuve, in his history, says: "Matteson's forte was not on the stump. His qualities of head took rather the direction of effective executive ability; his turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in the more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a state, of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he then stood untainted and without a blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues, and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts as to the condition of the state, and are often couched in forcible and elegant diction. The helm of state was confided to no unskillful hands."

Most truly may it be said of him that he was a master of finance, and could estimate the wants of the people with a correctness not many men could obtain. He saw that Illinois was in the track of empire, so urged upon the legislature the importance of granting new railroad charters, and afford proper encouragement to bring new fields of labor in the market.

He recommended the adoption of a free school system, and with it also the election of a superintendent of schools for the state — a measure adopted before the end of his term, as was also the law to maintain a system of free schools, an act fraught with great good to the youth of our state. Before the passage of this act the secretary of state performed the duties of superintendent of public instruction. But

now this responsible and important office was made a distinct department of the state government, the incumbent to receive a salary of $1,500. To test his qualifications and call them into requisition, he was required to draft a bill embodying a system of free education for all the children of the state, and report it to the next general assembly.

"This most important office at this juncture was by Gov. Matteson bestowed upon Hon. N. W. Edwards, on account of his long experience in public life, and from the conviction that he would carry into effect the hopes of the people and the designs of the legislature in creating the office. In January following he submitted a full report upon the condition of the public schools throughout the state, ably urged the education of the children at the public expense, and presented a well-drawn bill for a system of free schools, which, with some alterations, became a law."

To derive all the benefits and advantages of the law certain pre-requisites were necessary. "A free school was obliged to be maintained for at least six months in the year, and it was made imperative on the directors of every organized school district to levy such a tax annually as, if added to the public fund, would be sufficient for that purpose; and it was made collectable the same as the state and county tax. The local tax thus made obligatory, is the main resource of our free school system. Such was the leading and sagacious combination of the scheme to bring education nearer to the people, and induce them to partake of it. This is the course resorted to by the government to render the system efficient; in fact, giving premiums to maintain a free school for its youth."

The cause of education thus at once received an impetus which has since not only been well maintained but has gained

force, until to-day the free school system of Illinois is among the very best in the Union, the proudest and noblest monument which she has erected along the highway of her career toward greatness. The ordinance of 1787 declared "knowledge, in connection with religion and morality, to be necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," enjoining that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Congress, in the Enabling Act for this state, April 18, 1818, appropriated three per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within her limits for the encouragement of education, one-sixteenth part thereof to be exclusively for a college or university.

Railroad building greatly flourished from 1852 to 1856. During this time the Illinois Central R. R. was completed the entire length of the state from south to north — from Cairo to Dunleith, with a Chicago branch from Centralia to Chicago. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, with its branches; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, and Chicago & Galena Union, were all fully completed, some of them having commenced their construction in 1850 and 1852, under Gov. French's administration.

It was a time of general advancement of the material interests of the state, and emigration flowed with a steady volume to the state to fill up the new lands made accessible by the completion of these roads. Great political revolutions were being effected in the minds of the people. New combinations were made on new issues. Men were abandoning old principles and making new party affiliations. But of the men who were prominent in these "new departures" we will have occasion to speak more at length in other pages of these "Recollections."

WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

TENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Introductory — Birth, parentage and early education — Studies medicine — Removes to Illinois — Commences practice — Abandons the medical profession — Studies law — Elected to the legislature — Admitted to practice — Elected prosecuting attorney — Volunteers for Mexico, elected captain — Mustered in and elected colonel — Embarks for the seat of war — Arrives — Is joined by First Regiment — Their long marches — Battle of Buena Vista — Honorable mention — Mustered out — Elected to Congress — Offends the chivalry — Is challenged by Jeff Davis — Accepts, and means fight — Amicably arranged by friends — Is again elected to Congress — Opposes the Kansas-Nebraska movement — Nominated for governor — Is elected — The legislature opposes his measures — Party strife on the apportionment bills — High-handed proceedings — Supreme court decides the governor right — Same action 1859 — Governor's secretary treated with contempt — Governor again vetoes the bill — Slander still follows him — Triumphantly vindicates himself — His death.

Boisterous and acrimonious were the throes of party strife in the canvass of 1856. Political combinations never dreamed of had been formed from the heterogenous mass that was now opposing the administration of President Pierce and the election of James Buchanan to succeed him. The Kansas and Nebraska question absorbed every other, and public sentiment was rapidly crystalizing against it, not only in Illinois, but in all the northern states. The men who were candidates were only a secondary consideration.

It was the principles they represented that were voted for. William H. Bissell, the standard-bearer on the state ticket for the newly organized republican party, was born April 25th, 1811, near Painted Post, Yates county, New York. His parentage was humble, each member of the family, when they attained strength, being required to labor for the benefit of the family fund.

The labor of all, wisely husbanded, created a family "educational fund," that was devoted to giving the children a fair education. With only this young Bissell attained manhood, and chose for his profession the healing art, and accordingly made arrangements to study medicine, and in the regular course graduated, came to Illinois and settled in Monroe county, and from his little office was subject to calls from the sick and afflicted.

His versatile powers were early remarked, for at that day, in the part of Illinois where he located, very few were gifted with varied literary attainments. Without scarcely knowing it himself, it was discovered that he possessed these, and all combining gave him a singular facility and charm of speech, and he was called on to exercise it so frequently that it seriously interfered with his professional duties. He was not slow to discover this, and he determined to change his profession. He commenced the study of law, and almost simultaneously with his studies commenced his practice, with such easy facility did he learn his new profession. While fully fitting himself for his new duties he was elected to the legislature in 1840, and in the performance of the duties of his new position he was perfectly in his element, he being ready in debate, industrious and efficient. When the session closed he returned home, finished his law studies, was admitted to

the bar, and soon rose to the front rank. "His powers of oratory were captivating. With pure diction, charming and inimitable gestures, clearness of statement, and a remarkable vein of sly humor running through the whole, his efforts before court and jury told with almost irresistible force."

He rose rapidly to prominence, was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit, which position he so successfully filled that he always succeeded in convicting the offender. He gave all his cases a searching investigation. If he found a man wrongfully accused he was ready to admit the fact, and the case was not prosecuted, but for the guilty there was no compromise with him. By his fairness he gained the esteem of his brother members of the bar and the confidence of the court and jury. He was tall and slender in stature, of erect military bearing, which added dignity to his pleasant manner and winning address. He passed from one success to another in his professional and public career until the breaking out of the Mexican war in May, 1846. His impetuous and patriotic impulses prompted him to be among the first to offer his services on the call of Gov. Ford for volunteers. The Illinois quota was for thirty full companies, eighty men to each company, to serve for twelve months unless sooner discharged. The war fever raged, and within ten days thirty-five full companies had organized and reported. Such was the patriotic furore that before the place of rendezvous was selected there were seventy-five companies reported, all clamoring to be accepted. Gov. Ford was compelled to make a choice of thirty, thus leaving forty-five companies doomed to disappointment and to return to their homes.

Bissell's military bearing and his popularity caused his

unanimous call to lead his company as captain, and he reported at Alton, June 17, and the Second Regiment of Illinois Foot Volunteers was organized. Upon the election of regimental officers at Alton, June 30th, he was elected colonel of the regiment by an almost unanimous vote: Bissell 807, Don Morrison 6. The Second Regiment took steamer at Alton for New Orleans, was there transferred to ocean steamers and sent across the Gulf, and on August 1st arrived at Camp Erwin, Texas. At this place they were joined by the First Regiment, Col. John J. Hardin, and thence went forward to the great battle of Buena Vista. They marched to San Antonio, Texas, and joined General Wool's army of the center. They left that city Sept. 26th, marching steadily, entering Santa Rosa Oct. 24th without opposition. Thence to Monclova, marching forward to Parras, where an order for a change of the plan of the campaign was received by Gen. Wool. After remaining at Parras twelve days, Gen. Wool was ordered to intercept Santa Anna and prevent his attack on Monterey. December 21st he occupied Agua Nueva, thus completing a six weeks' march of over one thousand miles without, as yet, meeting an enemy. In January, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool formed a junction. From this on till the battle of Buena Vista the two armies were making various strategic movements, that culminated in the great victory to the American arms on the 22d and 23d of February. Of the conduct of the Illinois troops at Buena Vista, Major-General Zachary Taylor, in his report of March 6th, 1847, speaking of the First and Second Regiments, in connection with the Second Kentucky, says: "Col. Bissell, the only surviving colonel of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion."

These regiments (First and Second Illinois) remained at Buena Vista, doing some foraging duty, until the latter part of May, when, in a general order from Gen. Wool, they were mustered out. In this order Gen. Wool says: "In taking leave of these regiments, the General cannot omit to express his admiration of the conduct and gallant bearing of all, and especially of Cols. Bissell and Weatherford and their officers and men, who have on all occasions done honor to themselves, and heroically sustained the cause of their country in the battle of Buena Vista." Col. Weatherford succeeded the gallant Hardin in command of the First Illinois Regiment. From Buena Vista these regiments marched for Camargo, Texas, where they were mustered out June 17th, 1847. Returning home they were everywhere welcomed by their countrymen as the heroes of the day.

In 1848 Col. Bissell was elected to Congress; was re-elected in 1850, and immediately was recognized as one of the leading members. His working abilities were brought into full play. He was an ardent politician. It was during his first congressional term that his high sense of gallantry was shown in defending his adopted state from imputations sought to be fastened on her troops by Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, who claimed the victory on the field of Buena Vista as solely due to southern troops, and particularly claimed for the Mississippi Rifles, a regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis, the credit of turning the fortunes of that day, when "victory was snatched from the jaws of defeat," as due solely to southern valor. The discussions growing out of the slavery question, "adjusting it," were often seized on by these southern "fire-eaters" as the occasion to menace and insult northern members and

intimidate them. These insults were submitted to by some of the members with a meekness to cause one even now to blush with shame. Bissell's ardent nature could not brook it, and the vile slanders of Seddon were repelled in a speech so replete with facts, stinging rebuke and unsurpassed eloquence, as to bring to him at once national fame, and a just pride from his state and from the north generally. Utterances so bold, oratory so accomplished, the chivalry could not bear. Davis challenged him by the rules of the code. Bissell accepted the challenge with the deliberate intention to fight, which won him the admiration of the country.

Bissell says, in his correspondence with Jeff. Davis on that occasion, "My only object was to do justice to the character of others, living and dead, whose conduct fell under my own observation on that occasion,—a duty imposed upon me by remarks made in the course of the same debate." But the friends of Jeff. Davis, as soon as they found that Bissell would fight, set about to arrange the matter before the meeting was to come off. President Taylor, Davis' father-in-law, as soon as he was informed that the challenge was accepted, knew that it meant fight, and set about stopping the meeting by instituting legal proceedings to prevent it, but the friends of the parties, Maj. Cross, W. A. Richardson and Gen. Shields, on the part of Bissell, and Maj. S. W. Inge and Judge Dawson on the part of Davis, settled it without recourse to the dreadful expedient.

In 1854, when the repeal of the Missouri compromise was effected, he opposed it, and upon its consummation became identified with the republican party.

On account of exposure in the army, disease gained

entrance to his system, developing paralysis in his lower extremities, leaving his body in good health, but depriving him of locomotion except by the aid of crutches. This disability, it was thought, would be a serious drawback to his making the canvass in 1856, which it seemed to be the determination of the anti-Nebraska, or republican party, to confer on him. A republican state convention met at Bloomington, May 29, 1856, John M. Palmer presiding. It was a harmonious meeting. Bissell was unanimously nominated for governor. A letter was read from him, stating that his "general health was good; thought that he was recovering from his infirmity, and hoped for entire restoration; that his capacity for business was as good as ever, and while he might not be able to engage in an active canvass, he would not decline the nomination if tendered him." Hon. John Wood, of Quincy, was nominated for lieutenant-governor; O. M. Hatch, for secretary of state; Jesse K. DuBois, for auditor, and James Miller, for treasurer. W. H. Powell was nominated for superintendent of public instruction. A strong ticket, as was proved by their election the following November by a handsome majority, thus cementing all the various elements of opposition into the great radical republican party of the future. The union was made on the great central idea advanced by Mr. Lincoln in closing a speech at the republican banquet in Chicago after this election, Dec. 17, 1856: "Let by-gones be by-gones, let past differences as nothing be, and with steady eye on the real issue, let us re-inaugurate the good old 'central ideas' of the republic. WE CAN DO IT. The human heart is with us,—God is with us. We shall again be able, not to declare that all states, as states, are equal, nor yet, that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, but to renew

the broader declaration, including both these and much more, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."

This contest of 1856 was more than ordinarily bitter, acrimonious and personal. Richardson, the democratic candidate for governor, canvassed the state thoroughly, but Bissell, owing to his physical ailment, was unable to do so, and made but one speech, which was to his old neighbors at Belleville.

Bissell's character was the target of vindictive assaults, and he took occasion to repel these charges in the Belleville speech, which was widely published, and was so clear a vindication from all the charges that it did him a great deal of good. Bissell was elected by a plurality of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine votes over Richardson, but the legislature was politically opposed to the governor elect. On January 13, 1857, before the assembled joint meeting of the legislature and a large concourse of citizens, he was inaugurated. His inaugural address was short. It gave a cursory view of the all-absorbing slavery question, as connected with Kansas. He paid a glowing tribute to the growth of our great state, its wide extent of public improvement, the business of the railroads, the canal, and the financial condition of the state, and extinction of the public debt.

But turbulence and disorder ran riot. We have said that the legislature was politically opposed to the governor. Much vituperation and personality was indulged in between members, that shocked the better sense of all considerate men not wholly devoured by partisan malignity. Bissell's sensitive feelings were deeply wounded; his high strung nature, that only had the interests of the state at heart, was trifled with by personal abuse. Attacks on the private

character of the governor continued throughout the session; every device to embarrass him was resorted to. The courtesies and amenities due from the legislature to the executive department were denied him. The dignity of official position was sunk from view. Amid such turbulence and party strife the public interests and the good of the state went for naught. The violent organization of the house was not improved upon during the session. A new apportionment of the state was one of the requirements to be made at this session. Both parties presented a plan dividing the state to suit their interests and promote their future ascendency. Towards the end of the session the democrats passed their bill. It was sent to the governor for his signature. It was near the close of the session, a great many bills were receiving executive consideration, and in the hurry and pressure brought to bear on him, he affixed his name approving the bill, thinking it was some other, delivered it to his secretary, and it was sent back to the house where it originated. Great was the surprise of the republicans when the approval was read. It was known that he intended to veto it, and when it was made known to him he sent to the house to recall it. An informal note explanatory of the circumstances was followed by a veto of the bill. The democrats, who one hour before were so exultant, were now the disappointed party. The house, where it originated, refused to receive back the bill or allow the veto message to be read or entered upon the journal. It was held that after the governor had announced his approval of the bill it became a law and passed from his control. The republican members signed a protest, which was spread upon the minutes, but now that party feeling was perfectly aroused the protest was not allowed to stand.

On motion, it was expunged from the journal. With these partisan acts, and amidst the greatest uproar, this deliberative body adjourned *sine die* almost in a riotous manner. The act was by mandamus carried to the Supreme Court to test its validity. Judge Caton, delivering the opinion of the court, held "that while a bill is in the possession of and control of the executive within the period limited by the constitution, it has not the force of law, and he may exercise a veto power, and so return it to the house where it originated, with his name erased, notwithstanding he had once announced his approval of it." So ended the tumultuous session of 1857. At the legislative session of 1859 very nearly the same proceedings were enacted. An apportionment bill was passed, which, if permitted to become a law, would result in giviug the minority on the popular vote the majority of the members of the legislature. The governor held it for several days under advisement. Finally his veto came by the hands of his private secretary. He commenced reading it, and a violent tumult ensued. The speaker rapped with his gavel, crying, "silence, order; there is no quorum present. No communication can be made to the house in the absence of a quorum. Doorkeeper, put that man out," meaning the secretary. Others shouted "Knock him down,"—"Kick him out," etc., with violent demonstrations, but by this time the secretary had read the veto message, and delivering it and the bill to a page, turned to depart. The speaker ordered the papers to be returned to the secretary. A member snatched them from the boy's hand, went after the secretary into the lobby and thrust them at him. Mr. Church gathered them up, folded them together, walked leisurely up the aisle, and laid them on the speaker's desk. That official contemptously brushed them off.

Finally they were pocketed by a member, the wildest disorder prevailing. When quiet was restored a call of the house showed only forty two members present, less than a quorum, and the house adjourned.

In Stuve's History of Illinois, p. 677, the grounds which made it necessary to veto the bill are given, which, as we remember them, are correct, we having part of the time during the session been "a looker on in Venice," and can vouch for its historical correctness. "The objections of the governor to the apportionment bill were, that its effect would be to continue the control of the general assembly in the hands of a minority of the people; that the new county of Ford was placed wholly within both the ninth and tenth senatorial districts; that in the matter of giving excess, the tenth section of the tenth article of the constitution was disregarded; that there was an unnecessary departure from single districts — a glaring instance being the Thirty-second, composed of the counties of Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham, to which these representatives were given, when the census showed that the seven counties would divide neatly into three separate districts." Thus the legislature of 1859, like that of 1857, broke up in a rout, and exactly on the same question, — the apportionment, and its re-passage over the governor's veto prevented.

Party rancor and madness seems to have ruled the hour. The very acts that in former years had been commended in Col. Bissell by these partisans when himself a democrat, were now paraded against him since his connection with the republican party and election as governor. Col. Bissell, before his election as governor, had differed with Pierce and Douglas in regard to their policy or prin-

ciple in regard to the Kansas and Nebraska question. On this difference with the administration and with Mr. Douglas, the leading spirit in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he was selected as the candidate of the opposition (afterwards the republican party) as their candidate for governor.

This independent course on the part of Bissell made him the target for detraction, defamation, malice and abuse from the old party leaders with whom he formerly affiliated. With many it was personal pique and jealousy; with others it was to crush him because his personal popularity promoted the growth and success of the new party. This vituperation followed him through his entire official career, embittering his last days, which, with his bodily affliction, made life a burden. They charged him with corruption, combining with financial sharpers to get old and rejected claims presented and funded, making them legal indebtedness against the state. A direct charge of this kind was made against him in regard to a portion of the bonds held by the representatives or assigns of McAllister & Stebbins, and perhaps of other past financial transactions of the state. These charges were not directly made, but by conjecture, innuendo and deductions from far fetched conclusions, professing to have their foundation in extracts taken from the governor's correspondence and official acts.

The closing year of his official life (and, as it proved to be, of his natural life), he was under many afflictions; but these repeated charges roused him to his wonted intellectual energy, and in the *Illinois State Journal* of January 11, 1860, he published a complete vindication of himself, evincing the rekindling of his old flame of scathing invective, exposing the key to all this malice to be envy and jealousy,

showing up its animus in detail. He pronounced the charges "a tissue of vile assumptions, inferences, deductions and downright lies — pitiful cobwebs." He denied receiving one cent during his long official career that did not properly and legally belong to him.

This vindication properly rounded up an active official life of over twenty years, during which, in the state legislature, as prosecuting attorney, as a gallant soldier, member of Congress for several terms, and last as governor of the state, he had shed lustre on every position, vindicating his state's military fame, and governing with official fidelity.

On March 18, 1860, nearly ten months before the expiration of his term of office, he died at the early age of forty-eight years, leaving Lieutenant-Governor Wood to fill the high position to the end of his term.

His death was mourned as a national loss; appropriate honors were rendered him by funeral orations in different parts of the state, by bar and other associations; all giving greatest honors to his memory and eulogistic in his praise.

Thus passed away a man who started in life poor, without educational advantages, but by persistent effort mastered the science of medicine, then quitting its dull and laborious routine for a profession more suitable for developing his rare genius and master powers of mind, affording him a wider field for his active imagination and aspiring ambition, speedily attained eminence as an irresistible advocate; distinguished himself as a soldier; as an accomplished orator took front rank in the halls of national legislation, in which he was called to vindicate the honor of his companions in arms; then as the standard bearer, in his own state, of the new party marching towards national freedom, was elevated to the highest office of his state by the partiality of a great-

ful and confiding people, closing his life a brilliant success. Yet in the annals of this state, as seen in chronicling his wonderful history, no public man was ever subjected to contumely so gross, abuse more harrowing, or pursued with malice more vindictive; these cruelties causing him many a pang, casting a shadow over his exalted position and embittering the closing days of his life. Such are fame's penalties. Such is envy's revenge, and the envenomed shaft of partisan spite and hate. Gov. Bissell was quite happy in his domestic relations. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss James, of Monroe county, by whom he had two children, both daughters. She died in 1842. His second wife was a daughter of Elias K. Kane, formerly United States senator. She survived him but a short time, leaving no children.

JOHN WOOD.

ELEVENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Nativity and patriotic ancestry — His educational advantages — Comes west — Locates the city of Quincy — Names Adams county — A lone bachelor — Marriage — A city father indeed — Elected senator — Lieutenant-governor — Succeeds to the governorship — Appointed peace commissioner — Quartermaster-general — Enlists and commands a regiment — His varied duties — Returns to private life — A long and honored career.

Unswerving principle for the right, a sincere heart, a patriotism that admitted of no compromise with expedients, a resolute determination in the performance of duty, all these virtues combined characterized the subject of our present sketch.

John Wood, born at Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, December 20, 1798, was second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood and Catherine Wood. Dr. Wood was a surgeon and captain during the revolution, a man of great attainments as a scholar and master of languages. This aged veteran died in 1850 at Quincy, aged ninety-two years, and is said to be the only soldier of the revolution who is buried in Adams couuty. The mother (Mrs. Catherine Wood) of the subject of this notice died when he was only five years old.

In his boyhood he enjoyed the advantages of a fair common school education, and at the age of twenty set out

to explore the southern states, getting back and spending his first winter in Cincinnati, came to Shawneetown the summer of 1819, and following down the Ohio and up the Mississippi he reached Calhoun county in the winter of 1819-20, locating the following spring in Pike county, where he farmed it for two years. The fall of 1821 he visited the present site of Quincy, was pleased with the location, bought a quarter section of land near by, and the following year built the first log cabin near the river—the first building in the city — and thus became the pioneer of Quincy and of Adams county, leading a hermit life for several months, as he was a bachelor.

In 1824 he sent a petition to the Illinois legislature for the establishment of a new county, and being an enthusiastic Adams man, suggested the name for the county, and when organized and the county seat located, the name Quincy for the county seat, thus having Quincy Adams his own choice for county seat and county. At the time when the county seat was located Quincy contained only four adult men and two women.

In January, 1826, he married Miss Ann M. Streetor, daughter of Joshua Streetor, one of the new settlers from Washington county, New York, and thus broke his bachelor life in his 28th year. This estimable woman was the mother of eight children, four only surviving, three sons, and one daughter, all residing in Quincy; the sons named Daniel C., John Jr., and Joshua S., and the daughter Ann E., wife of John Tillson. Mr. Wood was a continued resident of Quincy, the home of his early adoption, during all these years, identified with every measure of its progress and history, and the recipient of every office in the gift of the people of Adams county that he would accept.

Before its organization as a city he was one of the village trustees, then afterwards member of the city council, many times elected mayor, in 1850 was elected to the state senate, and in 1856 elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Gov. Bissell. On Bissell's death in 1860 he became governor, holding for near one year, until succeeded by Gov. Yates in 1861, and was immediately appointed by Gov. Yates as one of the five delegates from Illinois to the peace convention at Washington that met in February 1861, but which resulted in no substantial benefit — in fact, was a failure. On his return, the rebellion breaking out, he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state, and held the position during the war.

In 1864, then in his 66th year, he took command, as colonel, of the 137th Regiment Ill. Vol. Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war.

Mrs. Wood died October 8th, 1863, and in June, 1865, Gov. Wood married Mrs. Mary A. Holmes, widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes.

Gov. Wood was the presiding officer of the senate from 1857 to 1859, during the sessions of two turbulent legislatures, and that body was opposed to him politically, but such was their respect for his strict impartiality and integrity that on the adjournment of each session a vote of thanks was tendered him for the ability displayed in his parliamentary rulings, and on his assuming the gubernatorial office, no man ever holding that high position enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of the state more than he did. During all the trying times from 1856 to 1866 he was firm and true to duty, the friend and counsellor of Abraham Lincoln until the president-elect left Springfield to assume the reins of government, and as quartermaster-general,

often at Washington during the war, he was a man full of duties and active in the performance of them.

He resided from 1821, when he built the first log cabin, his bachelor home, to the close of his life on the site of his old home.

Politically, up to the organization of the republican party, he was a whig. He passed through all the mutations and changes from being the hermit settler to the proud position of governor of the state, afterwards becoming an active soldier, looking after and caring for the bodily wants of the soldier by forwarding supplies to the front, and then taking command of a regiment. Sixty-two years ago a solitary settler, with no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, the strolling Indians almost his only visitants, he lived to see growing around him, by his directing hand, a thriving city, surpassed nowhere in beauty. Its prosperity has been his, and its citizens unite in single voice to honor the liberality, virtue and sterling integrity that attach to the name and lengthened life of Adams county's first PIONEER SETTLER — QUINCY'S FIRST CITIZEN — "THE GOOD OLD GOVERNOR." * * * He died full of years and honors June 4, 1880.

RICHARD YATES.

TWELFTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Words giving expression to history — Brief family genealogy — Nativity and education — Visits Lincoln at New Salem — Studies law — Admitted to practice — Is successful — Enters the political arena — Elected to the legislature three terms — Elected to Congress in 1850 — Re-elected — Defeated in 1854 — Takes an active part in the canvass of 1858 — Nomination and election as governor — Incidents and pleasantries of the convention — Presentation of rails — Lincoln's speech — Inauguration as governor — Subjects discussed — Beginning of the war — First call for troops — More offered than called for — Other calls made — Extracts from messages and letters — Letter to Lincoln — Another call — The legislature of 1863 — Proclamation — Prorogation — His last message — Four years' lessons learned — The ministry — The force in the field — Elected senator.

Our book — the "Recollections" — giving a sketch of Illinois' great war governor, will perhaps be regarded by many as only a repetition of former histories of the MAN, and of the times when he was making his impress on the state and national legislation, and afterwards as governor of the state during the war of the rebellion.

We cannot hope to present very much that is new. History is only a recapitulation of the past, perhaps presenting some new facts, and relating others in words deemed by the author most fitting to give expression and point to the information he is imparting. This is all we can hope to

do in presenting a sketch of Governor and the late Senator Yates.

His father, Henry Yates, was descended from Dr. Michael Yates, who emigrated to America before the revolution, settling in Virginia.

He married Martha Marshall, a sister of John Marshall, afterwards chief justice of the United States. To them was born a son, Abner, who married Miss Mollie Hawes, and to them was born two children, Henry and Martha.

Henry Yates moved with his parents, in 1788, to Fayette county, Ky., where his father died. The family, after two or three removals, settled in Gallatin county in 1804. Here, in after years, grew up Warsaw, and it became the county seat.

Henry Yates married, July 11, 1809, his cousin Millicent Yates. The union was a happy one, and eleven children were born to them, five dying young. Six were living when they removed to Sangamon county in 1831, residing at Springfield for a time, then removing to Island Grove, same county.

Richard was born January 18, 1818, at Warsaw, and when he attained the proper age was sent to the schools of the place, making encouraging progress in his rudimental studies, and was in his thirteenth year when his father came to the state. At this time, having made such gratifying progress in his studies, he was left behind at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and from there transferred to Georgetown College, Kentucky, and when he had finished his course there he joined his father's family at Island Grove. On the opening of Illinois College at Jacksonville he was among the first students that entered, and the first graduate o the institution.

It was during one of the vacations that he went with some of his fellow students to their homes in the vicinity of Salem, where he first made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. The college students were rigged out in "store clothes," and the future great emancipator received them in his home spun, and soon made them feel at home by telling some of his droll and inimitable stories.

After graduating he entered the law office of John J. Hardin as a student and made rapid progress in his law studies, finishing them by taking a course of lectures at Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky, then returned to Jacksonville and commenced practice. He entered at once on a successful career. He studied his cases carefully, presenting them fully, and being gifted with ready speech, logical in argument, and his oratory graced with gems of thought, he rose rapidly to distinction. He was an active campaigner in the canvass of 1840, advocating "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" in the exciting campaign of that year. In 1842 he was elected to the legislature, and afterwards re-elected for three terms.

This successful legislative experience paved the way for his nomination for a seat in Congress in 1850. The counties comprising the district were the same that Hardin, Baker, and Lincoln had represented from 1842 to 1848, and he made a personal canvass as they had done. The democratic candidate was Major Thomas L. Harris, the sitting member.

They made the canvass of the district in company, speaking alternately, and each arousing the enthusiasm of their friends. Both were good speakers, but Yates was the most fascinating and persuasive, and was elected over his military competitor.

He entered Congress, made a reputation in discussing the great questions of the day, was nominated under the new apportionment in 1852, when the democrats ungenerously threw Harris overboard and nominated John Calhoun, one of their most eloquent champions in the state. The canvass was a brilliant one, as we remember it, the candidates traveling together and speaking from the same stand. Yates again succeeded, and during his second term took a very active part in the discussion on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he opposed with all his accustomed arguments and eloquence. During this term was the formative period of the republican party, which he promoted by taking advanced anti-slavery ground in more than one speech of great power and rare oratory, gaining a national reputation. In 1854 the democrats again nominated Major Harris, and a majority of the people sustaining Douglas in his effort to repeal that act, Mr. Yates was defeated by a small majority.

The interim after closing his congressional career March 4, 1855 and 1860, was occupied in close application to professional pursuits, except making some speeches in the Fremont campaign of 1856, and Lincoln and Douglas contest of 1858, when he was called on to take a part in reducing or overcoming democratic majorities in Central Illinois.

In the gubernatorial contest of 1860 there were three competitors for the honor of the nomination: Senator Norman B. Judd, of Cook, Senator Leonard Swett, of McLean, and Richard Yates, of Morgan, with nearly an equal following when the convention met. Judd led in the first balloting, presenting his full strength at the outset. Swett's came from Middle-Northern Illinois and the eastern and western part of the state, with a few from Southeastern Illi-

nois — a support that was sure to go for Yates if they failed to secure their first choice. After several ballotings it was discovered that the choice was between Yates and Judd, when nearly all of Swett's friends voted for Yates and he was nominated, and before the vote was announced both Judd and Swett were withdrawn and Yates' nomination made unanimous. Then a call came for speeches from the gentlemen whose claims had just been decided before the convention. Yates came first, and was greeted with an uprising of the convention, with cheering and applause, showing that he had a deep hold on the affections of the people. His address was brief and eloquent, expressing his faith in republican principles, and the great future that opened out to the country in the success of the national and state tickets that would be presented, concluding by thanking the convention for the honor conferred on him, and pledging himself, if elected, to be true to the trust reposed in him. Mr. Judd and Mr. Swett made eloquent but brief speeches, expressing confidence in the nominee and their cordial acquiescence in the result.

Then followed in quick succession the nomination of a full state ticket, and the presentation to the convention, by John Hanks, of some of the rails made by Abraham Lincoln the first year after he came to the state. Mr. Lincoln was in the city, but not just at that time in the hall; he was immediately called for, and in a short time made his appearance. He entered the hall and took his seat, the delegates and audience rising to cheer him. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby rose when quiet was restored, and addressing the presiding officer, said: "An old citizen of Macon county wishes to make a presentation to the convention." On this announcement two old fence rails were borne

forward to the stand, inscribed "Abraham Lincoln, the Rail Splitter's candidate for the Presidency in 1860. Two rails from a lot of three thousand, made in 1830 by Thomas Hanks and Abe Lincoln, whose father was the first pioneer of Macon county."

Prolonged cheers greeted this presentation, when Mr. Lincoln arose, and with a serio-comical expression told the circumstances attending the making the rails used in fencing a field and helping to build a cabin for his father, the first work he did in Illinois.

This was only one of the pleasant and humorous little episodes that transpired at the convention. It showed that the people, while attending to grave matters of state, could with zest join in the indulgence of a half hour's season of jollity and pleasantry.

After Mr. Yates' nomination, came in a few weeks the national convention at Chicago to nominate a candidate for the presidency. He attended that convention and contributed as much as any other man to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He then entered the canvass, and by his great industry was instrumental in carrying the state the following November by an immense majority for the republican ticket; Lincoln receiving twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty-two over Douglas, and Yates receiving twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-three majority over Allen, leading Lincoln's majority just ninety-one, and the largest vote of any other candidate on the republican ticket.

January 14, 1861, he entered on his duties as governor, delivering his inaugural address. In discussing national affairs his words had the true ring of the patriot and ardent devotion to the Union, showing that in the approaching

trying period he would perform his whole duty with patriotic fidelity to the cause of the nation.

His theme was, with many other topics discussed, "the perpetuity of the Constitution and the government organized under it." "A Union of intelligence, of freedom, of justice, of religion, of science and art," founded on the "loyalty of the American people," and gave assurance "that the whole material of the government, moral, political and physical, if need be, must be employed to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." April 15th following, his active duties as "War Governor" commenced. The first call for troops was made by the President, and reiterated to the people and the legislature by Gov. Yates. The country was in commotion, the people flew to arms in such numbers that all could not be received into the service. The governor in his message to the legislature convened April 23, 1861, says, "Party distinctions vanished as a mist in a night as if by magic, and party and party platforms were swept as a morning dream from the minds of men, and now, men of all parties by thousands are begging for places in the ranks."

Within ten days after the proclamation of the governor more than ten thousand men had offered their services, twice as many as the quota called for from the state. Strong men, who at an hour's notice, perhaps, had left their homes to enter the service of their country, wept at the disappointment of being refused admission on mustering-in-day. On the recommendation of the governor liberal appropriations were made to place the state on a war footing. As soon as arms could be furnished the regiments were to go into camp for drill and instruction.

Under the different calls made before Jan. 1, 1862,

there were over 60,000 men received into the service, but over 100,000 had been offered, Gov. Yates urging the government to accept them, to spare no expense, to shun no sacrifice, and relax no effort, but with a strengthened purpose to uphold the majesty and integrity of the Union by these men, sternly and terribly in earnest in the work.

The 16th of February gave us Donelson, with 10,000 prisoners, sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and Camp Butler at Springfield. This victory and glorious capture was accomplished mainly by Illinois regiments urged on the acceptance of the government by Gov. Yates.

We have not space to detail minor events. On the 6th of July, 1862, came the welcome call for "300,000 more," Illinois' quota of this to be nine regiments, and the governor issued his proclamation announcing the series of successes that had crowned our army: "The Mississippi had been opened from Cairo to the Gulf; the Potomac had been opened from Washington to the Chesapeake. Beaten, broken, demoralized, bankrupt and scattered, the insurgents have fled before our victorious legions, leaving us a large area of conquered territory, and almost innumerable posts in the enemy's country to garrison with our troops." He urged promptness in filling the call, quoting Douglas, "the shortest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war." "Illinoisans, look at the issue and do not falter; your all is at stake." "The coming of the brave boys of Illinois will be hailed on the banks of the Potomac and James rivers with shouts of welcome. You will be hailed as the brothers of the men who have faced the storm of battle and gloriously triumphed at Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, and other memorable fields." Gov. Yates' appeal abounded in acknowledgements to the "noble women of

the state for their assistance to our soldiers in the field." In the tent of the soldier, far from his home, are found the bright traces of woman's enduring love and benevolence. Let all loyal men and women persevere in the good work." Closing, he writes: "Then rally once again for the old flag, for our country, union and liberty."

These calls kindled the old enthusiasm, and soon it was announced to the country that the enlistment rolls were full, the demands of the country met, the quotas filled.

July 11, 1862, Gov. Yates wrote to President Lincoln: "The time has come for more decisive measures; greater vigor and earnestness must be infused into our military movements; blows must be struck at the vital part of the rebellion. Summon to the standard of the republic all men willing to fight for the union. Our armies should be directed to forage off the enemy. Mr. Lincoln, the crisis demands greater and sterner measures. Accept the services *of all loyal men.* Shall we refuse aid from that class of men who are at least worthy foes of traitors? Loyal blacks who offer us their labor and seek shelter beneath our flag?" Our war governor was warming up to the demands of the occasion. Concluding, he said: "Illinois will respond to your call. Adopt this policy and she will leap like a flaming giant into the fight. It will bring the conflict to a speedy close, and secure peace on a permanent basis." Such are a few extracts from this patriotic letter, and the almost prophetic advice was soon after adopted.

Within two years after the first call Illinois placed one hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and forty men in the field, and they had been heard from in the roar of battle.

Coming to the year of 1863, that year of recreancy of

the majority of the legislators chosen, owing to the absence in the field of over 100,000 loyal voters, taken from all the senatorial and representative districts, the anti-war and southern sympathizing element of the state succeeded in securing a majority in the legislature that was opposed to an energetic prosecution of the war. They were obstructionists. The plans submitted to them by the governor in his message were ignored — even to the extent of treasonable utterances in the legislative halls.

To his recommendations of "an enactment, making provision for taking the votes of the volunteers of the state in actual service," they gave no heed. He also asked their aid "for the erection of a hospital or soldiers' home." He also asked their recommendation to Congress to "increase the pay of the private soldier." But other topics engrossed the majority of the legislature. Parliamentary stratagems were obliged to be resorted to to prevent legislation that would cripple the military operations of the forces in the field.

Our loyal governor was equal to the emergency. He gave the disloyal majority to understand that the state could dispense with their services, and by virtue of authority vested in him by the constitution he prorogued the legislature until the 31st of December, 1864, the end of the term for which they were elected.

The obstructionists were sent adrift, and he, with the constitution to guide him, conducted the war operations of the state until the election of a loyal legislature in 1864.

In a proclamation addressed "To the people of Illinois," dated February 14th, 1864, giving general information as to the conduct of the war and his plans for the care and comfort of the soldier, he says, "Then fill up the ranks,—

reinforce the column still advancing,—and by strength of strong arms in the field and patriotic sentiment at home, fill every village and hamlet claimed by traitors with the old flag and anthems of VICTORY, FREEDOM AND NATIONAL UNION."

We have now, as seen by the last quotation, entered upon the eventful year of 1864, an epoch, as shown by facts of history, when the people spoke by their votes,—the government by its official acts. Adverse legislation, which trifled with destiny, was baffled by the decision, firmness and stern promptness of the executive, thwarting schemes which threatened mischief, and the people that year rose in their majesty, putting the seal of their approbation on his act of prorogation of June, 1863. It was a grand year in the history of the state and of the republic, and traitors who had raised their disloyal heads in 1863 with a brazen front, seeking to tarnish the state's fair escutcheon, were in 1864 overwhelmed by the uprising of the people, covered by the rocks and mountains of public opinion, and sunk in ignominy and disgrace.

The result endorsed every recommendation of Gov. Yates given in his letter to President Lincoln, from which we have quoted, viz.: Military emancipation and the arming of the freedmen, Lincoln being elected by over 30,000 majority, and Oglesby elected to succeed our gallant "War Governor" by near the same majority.

In the final message of Governor Yates, January 3, 1865, he says: "In support of the government at home, and in response to calls for troops, the state stands pre-eminently in the lead among her loyal sisters. Every click of the telegraph heralds the perseverance of Illinois' generals and the indomitable courage and bravery of Illinois' sons

in every engagement of the war. One gallant Illinois boy is mentioned as being the first to plant the stars and stripes at Donelson; another, at a critical moment, anticipates the commands of his superior officer in hurrying forward an ammunition train, and supervising hand grenades by cutting short the fuses of heavy shells, and hurling them with his own hands in front of an assaulting column; and the files of my office and those of the adjutant general are full of letters mentioning for promotion hundreds of private soldiers who have on every field distinguished themselves by personal gallantry at trying and critical periods."

And now, at the close of his administration, the "Recollections" will note the progress made in the education of public sentiment in the state and nation:

1. PRINCIPLE is mightier than passion. It is founded on RIGHT. It has exploded the policy of "expediency" and "compromise."

2. The churches have made a noble record; the ministry clothed with new eloquence, church councils giving patriotic utterances very different from the apologetic tones when scripture was quoted to justify slavery. They have presented the claims of the country and denounced treason as a deadly sin, and are giving their prayers "without ceasing" for their imperilled country.

3. New forms of organized benevolence sprang into existence. "The Sanitary Commission" was the almoner of the gifts of the people. The "Christian Commission," to supply the spiritual wants of the soldier. The "Freedman's Aid Commission," working steadily for the relief of those made free, supplying stores of food, clothing and medicines. "Soldier's Homes" and "Soldier's Rests" at the principal centers of travel. "Soldier's Aid Socie-

ties," mostly auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission. The women of the land were foremost in these good works, and the boys and girls caught the inspiration. The ways of Providence, thought at times "to be past finding out," stood revealed, and when the administration of Gov. Yates closed in January, 1865, nearly two hundred thousand soldiers had been by his agency placed at the service of the general government, all of whom but three thousand and sixty-two, were volunteers.

In grateful recognition of his services the legislature elected him to the United States Senate for a term of six years from the 4th of March, 1865, his term expiring March 4, 1871.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY,

THIRTEENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Tribute to Patriotism — Nativity and early education — Studies law — Enlists in the Mexican War — Goes to California — Engages in mining — Returns to Illinois — Again engages in the practice of law — Travels in Foreign Lands — Returns in 1857 — Candidate for Congress in 1858 — Elected to State Senate in 1860 — Elected Colonel and goes to the front — Promoted to Brigadier General — In command at Cairo and Bird's Point — Services in Missouri — At Fort Henry — Leads the attack at Fort Donelson — The Second Division at Corinth — Desperate fighting — Is wounded — Slowly recovers — Great war speech at Springfield — Reports for duty — Resigns, but not accepted — Granted leave of absence — Resigns in 1864 — Nominated for Governor — Elected — Inaugural Address — Legislative Measures — End of term — Again elected Governor in 1872 — Resigned and elected United States Senator — Retires to private life in 1879.

The sage, the statesman, the minister in the sacred desk, the citizen of every profession, occupation or avocation, all recognize love of country — patriotism, as the chief, the cardinal virtue of a people. So it ever was, so may it ever be. The good and wise of the past and present, all nations, tongues and people, pagan as well as christian, teach as the crowning virtue of the citizen — love of country. The subject of our present chapter, distinguished in civil and military life, will be recognized as embodying in an eminent degree this noblest quality of the human heart.

8

Richard James Oglesby was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, July 25, 1824. His father was in very moderate circumstances, and his mother dying when Richard was only eight years old, he was left to the care of friends, who, from want of opportunities, could not give him early educational advantages. However, such as were offered he improved, and before coming to Illinois in 1836 he had attended school more than one year. He came to Decatur with an uncle and did such work as was required of him, his facilities for attending school being still very limited.

He lived at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1838, when he returned to Illinois, remaining till 1840, then went to Oldham county, Ky., to learn the carpenter's trade. After remaining two years in Kentucky, he returned to Illinois in 1842, worked at his trade and farming until the spring of 1844, when he commenced the study of law at Springfield. During his apprenticeship he spent about three months of the time in attending school. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and commenced practice in Sullivan, Moultrie county.

When the tocsin of war was sounded from the Texas border in May, 1846, he was among the first to volunteer. He assisted in the organization of the Fourth Illinois Regiment, Col. E. D. Baker, and in the election of officers was elected First Lieutenant Co. C., marching with that gallant regiment to Mexico, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, and commanding his company at the battle of Cerro Gordo, where it lost twelve in killed and wounded out of forty-one engaged. He served out his term of enlistment, was honorably discharged, and returning to Decatur resumed the practice of law for over one year, when feeling the necessity of a "higher education," he went to the Louis-

ville law school, studied most of one year and received a diploma from that institution. On returning to Decatur in the spring of 1849, with others he joined to swell the tide of gold seekers in California, providing an outfit with a six mule team, taking the overland route from St. Joe, Mo., to Sacramento, California, He mined in California for over two years, meeting with fair success, when he returned to Decatur the latter part of 1851 and resumed the practice of law, continuing it successfully for the next five years. In the spring of 1856, having a desire to see foreign countries, he visited Europe, the land of the Pharaohs and the Holy Land, and returned in 1857. In his journeyings he traveled leisurely, learning much of the history, lore and traditions of the Orient, and the topography of ancient Syria and Judea, with their history ancient and modern. Meeting him in the summer of 1858, at Décatur, when he was making the canvass for Congress against Robinson, he related many incidents and adventures of his foreign trip that were both instructive and entertaining. In his race for Congress he reduced the democratic majority in that district from four thousand to nineteen hundred, over one-half — a very satisfactory result, — showing his popularity in that democratic stronghold. In 1860 he was nominated by the republicans for the state senate, and was elected in a district that was largely democratic, his election being the turning point in making a republican majority in the state senate, — the first time it was so since the organization of the party. On the first call for troops, in April, 1861, he resigned his seat in the senate, and was elected colonel of the Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April 25, 1861. His regiment was stationed at Cairo until July, when he was assigned to the command at Bird's Point, where he

remained six months in command of two brigades of infantry, and a portion of the time was also in command of the forces at Cairo. He commanded a force of four thousand men sent from Bird's Point to Bloomfield, Mo., a movement in connection with one made by General Grant against the rebel forces at Belmont. In February, 1862, he was given command of First Brigade, First Division, Army of West Tennessee, under command of General Grant. The brigade consisted of his old regiment, the Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments infantry.

His brigade moved at the head of the forces, and had the honor of being the first to enter Fort Henry. After leading the advance to Fort Donelson, doing all the skirmishing, it occupied the right of the army in the investment of Fort Donelson, and was constantly under fire the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of February.

His command was the first to be attacked by the rebels on the 15th of February, maintaining the unequal contest for four hours, losing five hundred killed and wounded. It bore an active and gallant part in the battle, reaping great honors in the victory.

After the evacuation of Corinth he was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee during the absence of Brigadier-General Davis. He then resumed command of his old brigade, leading them through the terrible battle of Corinth, October 3d, 1862. Oglesby and Hackleman's brigade, of the Second Division, kept the entire rebel army at bay, saving Corinth to the union arms. These brigades charged the rebels. Hackleman was killed, and Oglesby was carried from the field, supposed to be dying from a wound received in the lungs. He rallied, but for a long time wavered between

life and death. He was taken to his home in Decatur, and it was not till the middle of the following January that he gained strength enough to leave that city and visit Springfield, where he had been invited to make a speech in the hall of the house of representatives by leading citizens of the state, upon the war for the union.

He appeared in the hall, his form emaciated and his face pale from long suffering and confinement. His voice trembled until warmed up by the intensity of his feelings, when he gave one of the most thrillingly eloquent speeches we ever listened to. It was during the session of the anti-war legislature, and many of the members were in attendance to hear him. He denounced their opposition as treason, their professions of love for the union as hypocrisy, and their plan of raising men and means to carry on the war as an obstruction. He warned them of the indignation of the people, the wrath of a patriotic soldiery, whose efforts to obtain a peace they were trying to cripple. He described the terrors of Donelson, the carnage of Corinth, in both his brigade leading the attack. We heard that speech, and we lack words to describe its effect. It encouraged the patriotic, denounced "the fire in the rear" members of the legislature, who that session composed a majority, the same that Gov. Yates prorogued the following June. This speech made Gen. Oglesby the hero of the hour, pointing him out unmistakably as the successor of Gov. Yates in 1864.

For gallantry and bravery at Corinth he was promoted to major-general, his commission bearing date Nov. 29, 1862. On the 1st of April, 1863, he had so far recovered that he reported for duty, and was assigned to the command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, consisting

of two divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry, to occupy West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. His wound did not heal and was very painful, compelling him to tender his resignation in June, 1863. Gen. Grant refused to accept it, but gave him a leave of absence for six months. He again urged the acceptance of his resignation May 24, 1864, and the next day the republican state convention, meeting at Springfield, nominated him for governor, and on the 8th of November following he was elected over James C. Robinson (his former competitor for congress in 1858,) by over 32,000 majority, at that time the largest majority ever given to any candidate in this state.

He was inaugurated governor Jan. 16, 1865. In his inaugural address he said: "The state of Illinois, true to instincts of loyalty and constitutional liberty, will remain faithful to her allegiance and true to the union, an humble participant in the proud history and pure glory of the holy sisterhood of states, sharing their experience and abiding their fortune to the end of time. We say the REPUBLIC SHALL NOT DIE, THE UNION SHALL NOT BE DIVIDED, the rebellion SHALL NOT prevail, traitors SHALL NOT conquer." Speaking prophetically he said: "Although the war is not over, the end approacheth. However formidable the rebellion at first, we have seen the worst of it. We have measured its breadth, sounded its depths and ascended to its height, and are bearing down on it and crushing it out."

The important legislation of the session of 1865 was marked by the ratification of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery. Its passage in congress was announced by telegraph, and both houses were prompt to ratify it, so as to give Illinois the proud distinc-

tion of being the first state in the union to place her seal on the good work. An ILLINOIS PRESIDENT urged it, an ILLINOIS GENERAL closed the war, making it possible to abolish slavery, and an ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE the first to ratify it,—a record to be proud of. This legislature also signalized itself by repealing the "black laws" that had disgraced our statutes since the organization of the state. The law requiring the registration of voters was enacted at this session.

The war being over, "the piping times of peace," plenty of money and high prices for all classes of produce, made 1866 a prosperous year. The last of the troops were withdrawn from the states lately in rebellion, the people resumed their peaceful occupations, and trade and commerce flourished. A new legislature was elected in November and ushered in the following January by assembling in regular session at Springfield. It was a session fruitful of many plans to promote education and educational institutions, public enterprises, improvements of channels of transportation, a new penal institution for Southern Illinois, and over these were contests for locations, an active lobby presenting every conceivable scheme, some of them receiving favorable consideration. The act establishing the state board of equalization was recommended by Governor Oglesby, and enacted into law. After a heated contest, great competition in bids, and much spirited disputation, the Industrial University was located at Champaign. There was not much party discussion at either the session of 1864 or 1865, one party being so largely in the ascendancy the minority quietly conceded the lead. Hon. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States senator, and the adoption of the fourteenth amend-

ment, conferring citizenship upon the blacks, and an agitation of the question removing the capital of the state, took place at this time.

The four years of Gov. Oglesby's administration passed. The relations existing between the executive and legislative branch were harmonious, aud he delivered over the reins of authority to his successor, one of the most popular retiring governors of the state ever holding the high position, if we may judge of his election to the same position in November, 1872, from which he was soon transferred to the senate of the United States, by being chosen by the legislature. On the 4th of March, 1873, he took his seat in that august body, and served the state most faithfully for six years, his term expiring March 4, 1879, since which time he has devoted his time to his private business, but is hale, hearty and robust, willing to serve the state in the same exalted position if the people, through their representatives, should make a demand for his services.

JOHN M. PALMER.

FOURTEENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Encouragement to youthful endeavor — Nativity and humble beginning — Limited educational facilities — Comes to Illinois in 1841 — Assists in improving a farm — Death of his mother — Attends manual labor college at Alton — Then teaches school — Mercantile traveler — Meets Douglas — Is encouraged to study law — Admitted to the bar — Not at first successful — Gets married — Elected county judge — Elected member of constitutional convention — Elected to state senate — Anti-Nebraska principles — Attends Bloomington convention of 1856 — Takes active part in canvass of 1858 and 1860 — Appointed peace commissioner — Volunteers for the war — Elected colonel — Appointed brigadier-general — Major general — Engaged in many battles — Marches with Sherman — Assigned to command in Kentucky — Difficult position — Military orders — Makes a speech to Kentuckians — Defines their position — Privileges of the colored man and brother — Mustered out — Resumes his profession — Nominated for governor — State ticket — All elected — His characteristics — Meeting of the legislature — Inaugural — Lobbyists at work — The governor closely scrutinises each bill — Exercises the veto power — Constitutional convention — The good work performed — Minority representation — Gov. Palmer at professional work — What might be — Author visits Springfield.

Noble impulses and high ambitions are stimulated by success, and the pages of our country's history are, to him who reads to be instructed, beacon lights, encouraging efforts to overcome obstacles that poverty and privation interpose to discourage the youth of our country from ac-

quiring knowledge and attaining distinction. As an encouragement that will thrill the current of thought, stir the blood, and quicken the pulses of the readers of this work, we shall devote this chapter to one who rose to distinction by perseverance, pluck and brawn.

John McAuley Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. His father, an old soldier of the war of 1812, while John was yet a small child, removed to Christian county in the western part of the state, where lands were cheap. Here, as he grew in years and stature, he was engaged in assisting his father in opening a new farm, receiving the benefit of such schooling as the sparsely settled country enabled his parents to give him. He was self educating, a student even in their rude home. He read all the books that his father's scanty library afforded, then borrowed from the neighbors such books as they possessed that imparted the knowledge he was seeking. His father was a man possessed of good judgment, governed by principle, and early impressed on the minds of his children anti-slavery sentiments, which they did not forget in after years.

The family removed to Madison county, Illinois, in 1831, and engaged in improving a farm, John, as he did in Kentucky, assisting. During this time he was devoting all his spare time in overcoming the disadvantages of his meager education by reading, and by his application fitted himself for entering the first department of a manual labor college at Alton. In 1833 his mother died, which made it necessary for his father to close housekeeping, and John, with his elder brother Elihu, entered the college at Alton and remained eighteen months. He advanced rapidly in his studies, and at the end of this time, finding it necessary to

replenish his exchequer, he left school and engaged in coopering in summer, teaching in winter and as a pedestrian salesman during vacations. The year 1838 he attained his majority, and while making some of his mercantile trips over the country fell in with Douglas, then making his first canvass for Congress. They became fast friends, were in political accord, and Douglas' eloquence fired his imagination to the effort of rising to like eminence. Douglas encouraged him to study law. The following winter, while teaching, he obtained the use of some law books, devoted his spare time to reading law, and when his school closed in the spring he entered a law office at Carlinville, making his home at the house of his brother, Rev. Elihu J. Palmer, who was pastor of the Baptist church in that city. At the meeting of the supreme court in 1840 he was admitted to the bar, his friend Douglas, who was much interested in his behalf, being present as one of the examiners. He was not immediately successful, and would have located elsewhere but had not the means to travel and seek a new location. This proved a blessing in disguise, and while awaiting business he the more energetically applied himself to his reading. He was poor, but industrious and honest, and his reward came afterwards.

He took an active interest in public affairs, was popular, and in 1842 was married to Miss Neely, one of the popular young ladies of the place.

In 1843 he was elected county judge, and at the end of his term in 1847 was elected to the state constitutional convention, in which he took a leading part. When the deliberations of that august body closed he devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession, which was now becoming lucrative. In 1852 he was elected to the state

senate for two sessions, or four years. In 1854, not forgetting the teachings of his father, he took a firm stand in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and on this he and his old friend Douglas separated politically.

He was again a candidate for the senate, this time on the anti-Nebraska issue; and was elected. It was at the session following that Lyman Trumbull was elected to the United States senate, the whigs in the legislature coming to his support. In 1856 he joined his fortunes to the republican party. In 1861 he was appointed one of the delegates to the peace convention at Washington, but the object of the commission was a failure. The south was bent on war and precipitated it.

The war being inaugurated, he tendered his services to the government, and was chosen colonel of the 14th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

In the campaign of 1861 he was assigned to duty in Missouri. In December of that year he was promoted to brigadier general, and assigned to duty at Commerce, Mo., under orders from Gen. Pope. His forces participated in the capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10, and in the march to Corinth.

He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Mississippi at the battle of Farmington. His division at Stone River, on the 31st day of December, 1862, stood like a rock. For his gallantry here he was made a major-general. His soldierly qualities were of a high order. He was shrewd, prompt, decisive and unfaltering in execution, and his promotion to a higher rank came no sooner than the army and country felt it was deserved. At Chickamauga his and VanCleves' divisions maintained their positions against fearful odds. He com-

manded the 14th army corps in the Atlanta campaign, and fought with distinction at Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek, receiving praise and encomiums in the official reports of Gen. Sherman.

Through some question of rank as to the succession to Gen. McPherson's command after his death, Gen. Palmer asked to be relieved, and some time after was assigned to new duty.

In February, 1865, he was assigned to the command of the Union forces in Kentucky, made military and civil governor, as well as commanding general. It was a delicate post. There was much restlessness. About half the people were professedly unionists, the other half sympathizing with the rebellion. The slaves of the unionists would escape to the union lines, and then it was expected that the commandants of posts would return them. Guerrillas were active; the question of emancipation was unsettled, and society was restless, troubled, and in a state of anarchy. It took decision and firmness to govern this seething mass. Professed union men were often found aiding the guerrillas, and it was the duty of the military governor to provide a tribunal to punish them.

Kentucky was again "the dark and bloody ground." White and black were in commotion; the status of the negro was yet unsettled in Kentucky, and their oppression was greater than ever. Both the slaves of unionists and rebels were anxious to get within the union lines,—in fact to get north of the Ohio river.

Gen. Palmer moved deliberately, but it was his imperative duty to move strongly. Crafty men could not manage him. April 29th he issued his first order. It instructed military officers as to their duty in making arrests. People

were not to be siezed for trivial words, uttered perhaps unguardedly. There was supposed to be no armed enemy to the government within his department, and all persons patrolling the state in violation of law were to be treated as robbers and guerrillas, and not permitted to surrender for trial. We give extracts from the order:—

"The people of this department are to be protected without regard to color. All such persons are under the protection of the government. Colored people, within the laws, resolutions, proclamations and orders referred to, are free; and whether free or not, are to be protected from cruelty and oppression in all cases. When the state of the country and organization and rules of civil tribunals will permit them to enforce justice, offenders against the local laws will be handed over to them for trial."

Here was firmness toned with justice and mercy. The order was right in spirit and conservative in tone.

At the union convention, held at Frankfort, Gen. Palmer delivered an address, and pledged the whole power of the government to protect union men and free speech, adding, in the hearing of some ex-rebels, "The time has passed in this country when free speech is to be understood as the liberty of mouthing treason. Free speech does not imply that the traducer of the government, and the defamer of the principles upon which it is founded, shall be protected in his lying utterances. My idea is, that no man has a right to utter treason not believing it, or to utter treason believing it. In the one case he is simply a liar, in the other he is a traitor."

The approach of the annual election called out order No. 51, declaring the continued existence of martial law, and forbidding the exercise of suffrage to all guerrillas, all

rebel scouts and spies, and persons who by act or word gave aid or comfort to persons in rebellion; all deserters from the service of the United States, "all persons who were or have been, directly or indirectly, engaged in the civil service of the so-called Confederate government, or so-called Provisional government of Kentucky."

To assist colored people to go where they could find employment, the general set aside the statutes forbidding them transportation on lines of transit, and informed municipal authorities that they could not and should not molest persons made free by authority of the government. The president was besought to remove Gen. Palmer, but the administration sustained him. A suit was brought against him for aiding slaves to escape, but Judge Johnston dismissed it on the ground that the requisite number of states had adopted the constitutional amendment before the indictment was found, and that therefore all criminal and penal acts of the legislature of Kentucky relating to slavery were of no avail. Thus a Kentucky court gave the first judicial recognition of the amendment. A general order followed, proclaiming the abolition of slavery and advising people of color to claim their right to travel at the bar of the courts. Treason and half-confirmed loyalty was again baffled. Gen. Palmer's administration in Kentucky will stand approved in history. When, in 1866, Kentucky was fully tranquilized, he was honorably mustered out, and returned to the peaceful duties of his profession. Malicious prosecutions followed him, but the loyal people of Illinois and a restored union sustained him, and it is now conceded that he blended respect for the state and municipal laws of Kentucky in every particular consistent with his functions as a military commander. Gen. Palmer was nominated for

governor of Illinois in 1868, against his own protest. The republican state convention was held at Peoria, May 6, Hon. Franklin Corwin, of LaSalle, presiding. Gen. Palmer did not attend the convention, and it seemed that none of his many friends were authorized to speak for him. All the most ardent could say was that "if the nomination was pressed upon him he would regard the voice of the convention as a summons to duty." There were other aspirants for the place, but they all knew that if Palmer would accept he would be nominated; so that none had the temerity to press their claims till the matter of his acceptance was settled. He telegraphed to Gen. Rowett while the convention was in session: "Do not permit me to be nominated, I cannot accept." This was read to the convention, and that body at once, in its perversity, nominated him. They now placed the responsibility on him of refusing to accept after the nomination was made. He was telegraphed at once and urged to accept, and finally, considering it to be the duty of the hour, the voice of the people having placed him within the Jeffersonian rule, "neither to seek nor refuse office," he tacitly consented. The other candidates on the state ticket were John Dougherty, for lieutenant-governor; Edward Rummel, for secretary of state; Chas. E. Lippincott, for auditor; E. N. Bates, for treasurer; Washington Bushnell, for attorney general; Newton Bateman, for superintendent of public instruction. Andrew Shuman, Robert E. Logan and John Reid were nominated for re-election for penitentiary commissioners, and Gen. John A. Logan for congressman-at-large.

The author's acquaintance with Gov. Palmer has not been one of intimacy, but of observation while attending

the sessions of the legislature from 1852 to 1860, during the sessions when he was a member of the senate, and visiting Springfield while he was governor. We found him in legislative work a logical and cogent reasoner, his language, which he never aims to make brilliant, but while presenting his array of facts and ideas, so forcible and convincing, that it almost approached brilliancy. His authorities are always at hand, which he marshals in solid array, showing the full scope and sweep of the subject under discussion. He studies his subjects well, and when understanding them has a rare capacity of presenting them to the understanding of others. He has business as well as exact methods in the practice of the law. This, with his long experience in public affairs, both civil and military, makes him a statesman of the highest order. His mental developments establish the phrenological theory; he has a robust frame, standing above the medium height; no ostentation, social to everybody, of correct habits, liberal and benevolent to such an extent that, although he has a competence, he is not wealthy.

The session of 1869 was characterized by great industry, not only among the members, but among the members of the "third house"—the lobby. This latter interest was never more bold in urging legislation in the interests of rings. They were reckless, audacious, prodigal in their professions, and perhaps it can be said with truth they were well supplied with "the sinews of war" in the shape of funds, to impress on members the exceeding importance of the measures they were advocating. Their methods were varied. A leading member of the senate, describing their manner of approach to the author, said, "they seldom offered money outright, but would ask an audience of a

member to explain the measure they were advocating, going into it fully, in general and particular details, growing very enthusiastic over it, and trying to get the member warmed up in its favor. If he succeeded in making an impression he would then ask the member to investigate the matter for himself. The member by this time would say to the lobbyist that his other legislative duties required his whole time and would not permit him to further investigate. Then the lobbyist would say, 'he was aware that the time of members was fully taken up, but that his measure was of public interest and one that members would but be engaged in their duty to the people in giving attention to, but he did not want them to give their time for nothing, it would perhaps be asking too much to do so, but if the member would give it attention he would fully compensate him for all the time taken.' When he arrived at this point he began to draw his pocketbook, and unless the member turned away he would hand over fifty or a hundred dollars, according as he valued the influence or vote of the member, saying, in his blandest tone, 'I do not wish to trespass on your valuable time, but I am anxious to have you investigate the matter, and do not expect you to give your time for nothing.' If the member accepted the money he was sure of his support of the measure; if he did not, the member could not say that the money was offered as a bribe."

This was one of "the ways that were dark" in which members were approached. Of course there were other methods besides regular bargain and sale of votes and influence, but this is given to show what a $50 or $100 bill, or frequently larger amounts, will do as a conscience plaster, to smooth the way for the support of measures that were

special in their nature, and in which the people had no interest.

Gov. Palmer, in his message, characterized special legislation as anti-republican and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Notwithstanding this warning, bills were introduced covering every conceivable object for corporate purposes, nearly all of which sought some advantage over the general law of the state or the people.

The governor, it was soon found, had the industry and will to examine each bill after it was passed, when submitted to him for his approval, and the courage to exercise the restraining power of a veto, when, in his judgment, the public interest was not consulted in the passage of laws. Of the nearly 1,700 bills that were passed at that session, none escaped his patient scrutiny. A large number of these he deemed unconstitutional, contrary to public policy, and at great expense of time reduced his objections to writing, in terms that were respectful, and showing forcible reasoning and the judicial bearing of the case.

So many of these bills, requiring much time to examine their immense mass of dry legal verbiage, were pressed on the governor, that the legislature concluded its labors before he could examine them, so took a recess from March 8th to April 7th, one month, to give him time to examine carefully all the bills before the final adjournment. An important event, indicating the advance of liberal principles, was the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving suffrage to colored people. This ratification "covered a multitude of sins" committed by that legislature in the passage of hasty, imprudent, and pernicious, as well as unconstitutional legislation.

Other important matters occurred during Gov. Palmer's administration with which we will close this sketch.

At the same election that he was chosen, in 1868, the people voted in favor of the call for a constitutional convention. The legislature that we have been discussing authorized the election of delegates, who were to meet at Springfield, December 13, 1869. This convention, composed of learned jurists, experienced statesmen, men coming from all the professions, avocations, industries and honorable callings of the state, met and prepared with much care a constitution, pronounced the best and wisest in its limitations and restrictions of any of the states of the union. Time, now thirteen years since, seems to endorse this conclusion, as the question of changing any of the provisions of that constitution has never been seriously proposed by any authority entitled to respect.

Space will permit but a reference to a few of the reforms introduced. Special legislation, which the governor so deprecated in his message, is greatly circumscribed, and irrevocable private franchises and immunities are prohibited. This provision destroys, in a measure, legislative rings, and the professional lobbyist's "occupation is gone." The governor is given a qualified veto, for the first time in the history of the state, with good results so far as exercised. Before this a bare majority of the legislature was practically the supreme power in the state. Minority representation in the legislature by means of cumulative voting has proven a satisfactory feature of this constitution, and the more noted from the fact of its being first adopted in this state. No other state in the Union has yet adopted it. It is a subject to which we have given some attention, and believe from its first adoption that it has exactly corresponded to

the ratio of representation to which the popular vote of the state entitled the different parties. Its just features are, that each senatorial and representative district can elect one member of the opposite political sentiment. No part of the state can present a solid front for either political party, and every voter in the state has at least one representative at the state capitol to whom he can appeal to present his views and sentiments. Another good feature, it promotes fraternal feeling between the different sections of our great state.

Our limits will not permit further mention of Governor Palmer's administration of state affairs.

Since his retirement to private life he has devoted himself to professional business. He has received honorable mention at the presidential conventions of his party for the nomination as their candidate for the presidency. That party always fails to nominate their "best man" when they leave John M. Palmer off their ticket. The republicans will always continue to feel thankful to them for doing so. He will not seek the nomination. He invites no "lightning stroke" of that kind; no more than he did when he was nominated for governor. The democracy would honor themselves more than they would him by choosing him as their standard bearer. While at Springfield to look in upon the organization of the legislature in January, 1883, we called on Gov. Palmer at his office to remind him that we intended to cherish him in our "Recollections." We found him surrounded by clients, and more waiting an audience. A pleasant salutation, a friendly grasp of the hand, and a bid to "call again," was all the time he could give us.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

FIFTEENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Nativity — early Education — Studies law — Admitted to practice — Removes to Chicago — Enlists in the Army — Elected Captain— Appointed Major — His services in the Army of the Potomac — Recruits and organizes the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry — Elected Colonel — Long term of service in Missouri — Regiment engages in many battles — Promoted to Brigadier General — Assigned to duty in military court — Other officers of the regiment — Regiment receives the last surrender of the rebellion — Mustered out — Returns to Chicago — Elected Sheriff — State Senator — Lieutenant-Governor — Governor — Term expires — Appointed Sub-Treasurer — Money bags by the cord — "Millions in it."

Faithfulness and devotion to principle should be recognized, and when it involves the sacrifice of business, of home and its pleasures, and places in jeopardy life, health and limb for the love of country, it deserves to be chronicled on historic page and held in remembrance by a grateful people.

John L. Beveridge was born at Greenwich, Washington county, New York, July 6, 1824. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances and John enjoyed fair educational privileges until his father's family removed to Illinois in the spring of 1842, when he was in his eighteenth year. They settled on a farm in DeKalb county, and all the working force of the family was busily engaged in opening up and improving the farm.

He was a great reader and early developed an aptitude for the law, and as the opportunities presented, improved them, and in due time was admitted to practice. Such was his success that he attained considerable prominence in the practice of his profession in his own and adjoining counties.

In 1844, wishing a wider field and scope for his varied specialties of practice, he opened an office in Chicago, and soon secured a good practice, which he increased until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when, August 27, 1861, he enlisted, and commenced recruiting for the Eighth Illinois cavalry.

On the organization of the company he was elected captain of Co. F., September 17th. The next day he was selected by the line officers as one of the majors of the regiment. In October the regiment was ordered to Washington, and remained there during the winter of 1861–2. In the inclement weather and deep mud of Maryland and Virginia they were schooled to the privations and severe duties of camp life, hard marching and severe fighting. He was an apt student, and quickly acquired skill in drill and the discipline of army movements and the maneuvering of the cavalry soldier.

His was no holiday soldiering. He shared in all the long and weary marches, toils, dangers and battles of that gallant regiment, and the checkered and varied success and defeats of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment participated in the battle of Williamsburg, led the advance under Gen. Stoneman upon Richmond, taking part in the battle of Fair Oaks, in the memorable seven days fight around Richmond, and the long and weary nights on picket and scout duty round that city, and ranging in their sweep,

Harrison's Landing. But this "On to Richmond" movement did not succeed, the connections were not made at all the points to prove it a success, and the Eighth Cavalry, with the rest of that large and disappointed army, were forced to retreat. Upon this retreat from James River the Eighth formed the rear guard, and the battalion commanded by Major Beveridge the extreme rear, beating back and fighting the rebel hosts.

In the fall of 1862, in the campaigns that ended in the battle of Fredericksburg, the "avenging hosts" of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry were always hovering on the flanks or pitching into the wings of the rebel army. Major Beveridge fought the enemy, in command of his regiment, under that great cavalry leader, General Pleasanton, at Purcellville, Uniontown, Aldie, Barber's Cross Roads and Amesville, and covered the rear and right flank of the army while swinging round under General Burnside to Fredericksburg.

The Eighth were the flying couriers, we might almost say the winged messengers, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Major Beveridge's battalion being the only cavalry force that crossed the river on that day. This force might with propriety be called the "Avengers," they followed in such quick succession in the battles of Chancellorsville, leading his regiment at Gettsyburg, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Falling Waters, and five times over the ground between the Rappahanock and Culpepper, either chasing the enemy or beating off their attack. Such was life with Major Beveridge in the Army of the Potomac. Sometimes the regiment was altogether, at other times divided up into battalions, making the Eighth almost omnipresent in all the operations at that stirring period of

the war. In this manner he served until the fall of 1863, when it was determined to organize another cavalry regiment from Illinois, and through Mr. Lincoln's recommendation to the War Department, permission was obtained to raise and organize another regiment, and by consent of Gov. Yates Major Beveridge resigned his commissiou Nov. 3, 1863, and returned to Illinois to recruit and organize the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. He was successful, and January 28, 1864, he was mustered in commissioned as colonel, and was in command of twelve companies, with Lieut. Col. Dennis J. Hynes, Major Hiram Hilliard, Second Major Lucius C. Matlack, Third Major Philip E. Fisher.

The first duty of the new regiment was to take charge of the rebel prisoners at Alton, during which time they engaged in active drill. February 16, 1864, he received orders to cross the river into Missouri, and there did duty during the spring and summer. They engaged in pursuit of the rebel army in October, 1864, afterwards dividing into squadrons and engaged in the scouting service in Missouri. During 1865 the regiment was re-united in Kansas. The second battalion, Major Matlack commanding, was sent to Glasgow, Mo., in the midst of guerilla strongholds. On landing at midnight dispatches were handed the Major advising him of the approach of a large rebel force.

The guerrillas dreaded the 17th, and did not attack. Orders came the next day from Gen. Rosencrans, directing the major with one hundred and fifty of the 17th, a squadron of the 9th Missouri cavalry, and several hundred Missouri militia, to move out in search of the rebel Thornton, who was in North Missouri with one thousand five hundred men. Thornton retreated. Matlack pursued, but could not catch him. Thus was inaugurated a short, vigorous

campaign, requiring, for two months afterwards, scouting parties, who engaged in severe skirmishing in which the boys from Illinois distinguished themselves.

The main part of the regiment under command of Col. Beveridge reported to Gen. McNiell, at Rolla, Mo. On September 28th Price attacked Pilot Knob and was repulsed. The rebel army was approaching Rolla, and the same night they burned Cuba, twenty-four miles distant. To check the enemy Col. Beveridge was ordered to move out with the 17th on the 20th. At night the regiment reached Cuba, and the rebel column of cavalry was driven before them. This relieved Gen. Ewing, who, with eight hundred men was expecting an attack, and fearful of capture. Col. Fletcher (since governor of Missouri) hailed with delight their deliverance by the timely arrival of the Seventeenth.

The rebels under Price, 20,000 strong, were now between Rolla and St. Louis, on their way to capture Jefferson City. They had seized the railroads and destroyed the telegraph lines. No orders or positive information could be obtained. Sanborn's and McNiell's brigades moved out at a venture towards Jefferson City, on a race to reach there before Price if possible. Scouts reported rebel forces moving on a parallel line only five miles away. Federal forces reached the city a few hours before Price, and preparations were hastily made for a vigorous defence. The men worked with a will, for the rebels outnumbered them three to one. Col. Beveridge, with the invincible 17th, was given the post of honor on the extreme right. Here an approach in force of the enemy, from the nature of the ground, was thought to be where they would make their attack. Gen. Fisk was in chief command. All the commanders of the brigades

were encouraging their men, and a bloody struggle was expected on the right. The artillery of the enemy opened on the center, and finding the federal forces well posted for defense, moved by in the night, heading for Booneville. Early on the morning of the 5th Col. Beveridge discovered the retreat of the foe, and soon was following them in pursuit. Major General Pleasanton having assumed chief command, Col. Beveridge was placed in command of the Second Brigade, the command of the Seventeenth devolving on Major Matlack.

The enemy was found in force at Booneville. October 11th Gen. Sanborn directed Col. Beveridge to attack with his brigade next morning at daybreak. The order of battle was arranged. The Fifth Missouri cavalry was followed by the Seventeenth Illinois. A vigilant foe was encountered, who was driven more than a mile, the Seventeenth following, moving to the front as the Fifth retired, carrying back its wounded. The Seventeenth was posted to await the attack of the enemy, who had been reinforced. Every desired end was gained. The rebels' attention was diverted to the front. The Seventeenth moved back in good order, unobserved, over the bridge where the fight first began, Major Matlack being the last man over, and with two orderlies, tearing up the plank floor so as to prevent artillery following. Every plan was carried out, the rebels were nonplussed, and they evacuated Booneville, the federals not knowing exactly where to find them. The Seventeenth was ordered to move out in advance and attack any rebel force it could whip on the road to Lexington. The rebels did not stop at Lexington. The brigades of McNiell, Brown, Sanborn and Winslow, all under command of Pleasanton, moved forward rapidly, overtaking the rebels near Inde-

pendence. Col. Beveridge, now again at the head of the Seventeenth, was dismounted and deployed on the left, moving forward, while the Thirteenth Missouri cavalry, supported by the Seventh Kansas cavalry, charged on the enemy, capturing their cannon. At midnight on the 22nd the whole force was again in motion, and during the day the Seventeenth was ordered to attack the left flank of the enemy, and proceeding cautiously, were just on the point of charging and capturing the rebel wagon train when they were recalled by Gen. McNiell, and its best opportunity for distinction was lost for that day.

Pushing on through mud and rain they again joined the main command under Pleasanton, and the enemy was again overtaken, and at early dawn, October 26th, at the battle of Mine Creek, Marmaduke and Cabell were captured with over a thousand prisoners, their arms and ten pieces of artillery. The prisoners were passed to the rear. The tired troopers, without stopping to rest, pursued the main body under Price, trying again to get up with them. Once they thought they had them. Gen. McNiell ordered a sabre charge, but the rebels fled and the federals pursued. Charging ahead on their jaded horses, a few miles brought them out on a broad rolling prairie, and there suddenly appeared in front the whole main army of Price in three lines of battle with supporting columns. It was a grand and imposing scene — the very picture and poetry of war, every man of that fifteen thousand being in view. The federals hastened to form in line of battle and advanced boldly. Every movement was seen. Our right attacked the rebel lines. The rebels massed for a charge, moving forward with screams of fury on the federal right wing, and were greeted with shouts of defiance. The Seventeenth was

ordered from the extreme left to strengthen the right of the center. The rebel right then hurried forward to flank the federal left. Col. Beveridge rode along the front of his regiment to give the last directions: "BE FIRM NOW. When they are in short range empty your carbines, give them your pistols next, then draw your sabres, and let every man show how Illinois serves traitors." Just then the music of the federal cannon burst in full chorus from the rear of the beleagured brigade, throwing shells most opportunely over into the charging mass of rebels, checking and demoralizing it. This check permitted the Seventeenth to return to its former position, when the rebel right retired speedily and their whole line fell back.

Near sunset Pleasanton sent an order to charge the whole line. McNiell rode up to Col. Beveridge saying: "I cannot move the whole line with my voice. My aids are nowhere to be found, give me a lieutenant, and do you, Colonel, move forward the Seventeenth any how." Lieutenant Pollock was detailed to convey orders to the right, and away went the Seventeenth alone, half a mile in advance of the center or right. With only about three hundred men it pushed up in the face of the enemy, who retired as it approached. The brigade encamped on the enemy's ground, and the rebels fled scattering. The Seventeenth returned to Rolla. They had left there a month previous, over five hundred strong, another squadron joining at Jefferson City. Less than one hundred and fifty mounted men came back, so destructive to the animals had that continuous pursuit been, extending over forty days.

The Seventeenth had carried off the honors, and the campaign was ended. Col. Beveridge was breveted brigadier general, and given a command in the department of Missouri.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes was made chief of cavalry of North Missouri, on General Fisk's staff, but was soon after given a sub-military district, with headquarters at Pilot Knob. Major Hilliard was put in command of the regiment. Major Matlack was detailed as provost marshal, district of St. Louis. Major Fisher was made chief of cavalry for district of Rolla. Honors followed those who had followed the fortunes of the glorious Seventeenth. The regiment was under command of Col. Hynes at Cape Girardeau in the spring of 1865. The rebellion was crushed east of the Mississippi. Jeff Thompson still held out in Arkansas, with a reported force of 60,000. Gen. Dodge, in command of that district, sent Capt. Bennett of his staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, to offer Thompson terms of surrender. The Seventeenth was chosen as an escort, Col. Hynes commanding, Maj. Hilliard taking part of the regiment, each having four companies. These marched to Chalk Bluffs, Arkansas, and the "peace commissioners," with an escort of sixty men, went forward, and on May 9th, returned with Jeff Thompson, who arranged for the surrender of his forces. The total was just 6,000. They were permitted to retire to their homes. This was the last armed force of the rebellion. The Seventeenth was in at the death, was the last regiment to confront a rebel force, and *finis* was written at the end of the Confederate chapter of events.

After this, squadrons, companies and battalions of the regiment were sent to departments of the service; some to the plains of Kansas, bordering on the Indian nations; some to Fort Smith to aid by their presence the authorities in concluding treaties with the Indians who had aided the rebellion, thus again acting as peace commissioners in another department of the rebellion.

The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, February 6, 1866.

General Beveridge, after his promotion, March 7, 1865, was ordered to St. Louis to preside over a military commission for the trial of military offenders, and was finally mustered out of service February 6, 1866, the date of muster out of his old regiment.

Returning to his home he devoted his time to private business and some law practice until the November election of 1866, when he was elected sheriff of Cook county for the next two years When his term expired, in 1868, he was elected to the state senate, for a term of two years, ending in 1870, then was elected to Congress for one term, when he was nominated on the state republican ticket as candidate for lieutenant-governor, with Governor Oglesby at the head of the ticket.

The ticket was elected by a large majority, and the following January he was installed into the office and held the position as presiding officer of the senate, when Governor Oglesby being elected to the United States senate, General Beveridge succeeded him as governor, and was duly inaugurated, serving four years, until succeeded by Hon. Shelby M. Cullom in January, 1877.

Gov. Beveridge's administration of affairs was vigorous, just and impartial, showing statesmanship of a high order. We have no space to devote to mention special measures that were promoted during his term. They were all in the interest of the state, and he will be accorded in history a place among the ablest executives of our great state.

In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes subtreasurer at Chicago, where he is keeper of the keys to the vaults that hold the millions of the government treasure

that is deposited there. In October last, while in Chicago on business connected with our present work, we called on him at his cozy quarters in the government buildings in Chicago. We had met him but once since his retirement from his duties as governor, and did not know that he could recognize old friends when so many faces are passing before him every day. Taking on the air of a stranger we presented ourself in front of the strong door of his castle — the treasure box,— asked to be admitted, and was shown in by the attendant to the governor's inner sanctum. We didn't have to introduce ourself; not a bit of it. As we entered he was on his feet in a moment, greeted us by name, a chair was handed, and we sat down to talk over old times, business or other matters that were presented. Soon another caller was announced and was admitted, proving to be Postmaster Kendall, of Geneseo, and an old friend of the governor's. Soon he said to us, "Come with me to see where Uncle Sam's millions are kept," and leading the way, we entered. Well, the "stacks and cords" of money that are piled up there, $13,000,000 in all,—$1,000 bags of silver, $5,000 bags of gold, cords of it. Then, turning to another part of the vaults, he handed us four packages of notes, bills — silver certificates, that is what they were, $1,000 each note — $1,000,000 in each package. We handled them, put them in our overcoat pocket, then didn't feel a bit rich; we wasn't a millionaire yet, but these millions, by any one who in time would be entitled to them, could be, all four of them, put into a side pocket and carried away. Such is the argument in favor of paper money, based on specie; while right along side there laid the wagon-loads of bags of silver, of which a $1,000 bag was a heavy load to carry, and a $5,000 bag of gold, though

not so heavy, would, in time become cumbersome, and weary a man to carry it round. So much for the half-hour spent in Uncle Sam's strong box with the faithful custodian in charge,—our old friend, Captain, Major, Colonel, General, Senator, Member of Congress, Governor,—and now Sub-Treasurer of the United States—John L. Beveridge, the gentleman, the soldier and statesman, whom we wish many added years of life to enjoy the trust and confidence reposed in him.

SHELBY M. CULLOM.

SIXTEENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Tribute to the genius of our government — Place of nativity — Parents remove to Illinois — Hard work and meager education — Earns money to attend Mount Morris Seminary — Ill health from hard study — Returns home and resumes farm labor — Recovers his health — Goes to Springfield to study law — Admitted to practice — Elected city attorney — Member of legislature — Again in 1860, and elected speaker — Appointed government commissioner — elected to congress — Serves three terms — Elected to legislature and again speaker — Elected governor in 1876—Again in 1880—Friendly contest for the United States senatorship — His competitors — Is elected — Resigns his office.

Our country, with its broad and yet expanding boundaries, noble institutions, its freedom of government, a liberty-inherited boon from our fathers; its people, so prosperous and happy, from the wise and discreet management of trusted public servants selected for executive positions after serving their state faithfully in other branches of the public service,— this regular advancement is nowhere so fully exemplified as in the sketches we have given of the men called to govern the state in the past sixty-five years. Without an exception each rose to their high position by their own efforts, through toil, privation and discouragements, that, but for indomitable perseverance, would have been insurmountable. The subject of our present sketch is no exception to this rule.

Shelby M. Cullom was born Nov. 22, 1829, at Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky. His father and mother, Richard Northcraft Cullom and Elizabeth Cullom, moved from Kentucky to Tazewell county, Illinois, with their family in 1830, and settled in the vicinity where Groveland now is. Young Cullom, when he attained age and youthful vigor sufficient, assisted his father in working the farm in summer and autumn, and feeding stock mornings and evenings in winter, attending the country school during the day time. This he followed till nineteen years old, when he left home and entered Mount Morris Seminary, remaining there for two years, when he returned home on account of poor health.

Before going to Mount Morris he drove his father's ox team in breaking prairie for several months, and thereby earned sufficient money to pay his school expenses. After leaving the seminary he worked on his father's farm until he recovered his health, when he entered the law office of Stuart & Edwards at Springfield, and began the study of law. He made rapid progress in his studies, and soon after his admission to the bar was elected city attorney. The presidential campaign of 1856 coming on, Mr. Cullom was placed on the Fillmore electoral ticket, and during the same canvass was nominated as the Union candidate of the Fillmore and republican parties as a candidate for representative to the state legislature, was elected, and at the opening of the session, January 1857, was voted for as speaker by his wing of the opposition party in the legislature.

The legislature of 1856–7 was an exceedingly strong one. Gen. John A. Logan was the Ajax of the democracy, leading them in their onslaught on Gov. Bissell, and Isaac

N. Arnold, of Cook, and others championed the republicans. It was a continuous field day from the opening to the closing of the session, and our young member, among others, was distinguished by his industry in promoting legislation.

In 1860 he was again elected to the legislature, and upon the opening of the session in January 1861, was elected Speaker of the house, and presided during the session with marked ability and impartiality. Before the conclusion of this session it was very evident that the Southern States would inaugurate a rebellion, and when the legislature adjourned in March all understood that there would be a call for an extraordinary session at an early day, to provide for the emergency in raising troops to resist and conquer the rebels. This extra session was called by Gov. Yates, by proclamation April 15th, and met April 23d, remaining in session ten days, their work being chiefly devoted to placing the state in a position of defense, and to meet the requisitions of the general government to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and prepare for the exigencies of war. In this hasty, but necessary, legislation, Speaker Cullom rendered very efficient service, and Illinois was placed on a martial footing that was maintained throughout the war.

In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln on a commission with Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana of New York, to go to Cairo, Illinois, and examine into the accounts of quartermasters and commissary officers, and settle claims against the government. In this adjustment of the state's account with the general government, he rendered valuable service.

In 1864 Mr. Cullom was nominated by the republicans of his district as their candidate for Congress, and although the district had given eighteen hundred democratic major-

ity two years before, he carried it by nearly the same majority, defeating John T. Stuart, his old law preceptor.

He was elected to Congress for three successive terms, from 1864 to 1870, leaving his seat March 4, 1871. In the convention of 1870 the republicans of the district became involved in the sectional contest between Springfield and Bloomington, their respective champions being General McNulta of Bloomington, and Mr. Cullom of Springfield. The contest in the convention was long and acrimonious, a recess was taken, and when the convention again met, after the first ballots showing same result, McNulta withdrew, and Col. Jonathan Merriam was presented and nominated. Owing to the unpleasant feeling rising from this long and bitter contest the republicans were beaten in the district, and the democrats have retained the ascendancy in the Springfield congressional district ever since.

On his return from Congress in 1871 the State National Bank of Springfield was organized, and he was elected its president. In 1872 the republicans of the Sangamon district again demanded that he should go back to the legislature as a member of the house, and he was again returned to that body, and by the unanimous call of the republican members was re-elected speaker, and served with great acceptability during the session of 1873.

He was again elected to the house in 1874, and presented by the republicans as their candidate for speaker, but the democrats and independents formed a combination and elected their candidate, Mr. Cullom being defeated by only a few votes majority for the coalition candidate. Mr. Cullom proved a very efficient member of the house for the session of 1875, commending himself by his attention to the interests of the state.

At the Republican State Convention of 1876 he was nominated for governor over Governor Beveridge, who again sought the honor. His democratic-independent combination competitor was Hon. Lewis Steward, who bringing to his support the opposition to the republicans from all sources was defeated by Cullom by near seven thousand majority.

Governor Cullom was inaugurated in January 1877, and his executive duties were so well performed during the four succeeding years that on the assembling of the Republican State Convention of 1880, although his competitors were among the ablest and best men in the state, he was nominated for re-election, and again elected over Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the democratic candidate, by near 38,000 majority, thus showing that the people of the state endorsed his previous four years administration by a largely increased majority. During both these canvasses Gov. Cullom was actively engaged in behalf of the principles he represented, and visited almost every county in the state, speaking to the people in advocacy of his state policy, which showed every debt paid, a large balance in the state treasury, and the people enjoying general prosperity. In 1882 it was clearly manifest that a large section of the republican party would ask Gov. Cullom to submit his name to the legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Hon. David Davis, whose term would expire March 4, 1883, thus expressing renewed confidence in his ability to represent the state in the most august and imposing legislative body in the world.

It was early understood that his chief competitor would be Gen. Green B. Raum, the able and efficient commissioner of internal revenue since 1877, and that gentleman during

the canvass of 1882 traversed the state, making many able speeches, "building well his political fences," making his impress on the constituency of the republican members to be elected, and enlisted considerable enthusiasm in his favor, and it was thought that his chances were exceedingly good. Ex-Gov. Oglesby also did some very effective work in the campaign, evincing unabated vigor as a speaker, and aroused considerable enthusiasm wherever he addressed an audience. He was also understood to have senatorial aspirations again, "his eye to the weather gage, and his sails hoisted" to catch favoring breezes by securing a republican majority in the legislature, and the largest number of that majority favorable to himself as senator. A republican majority was secured, and then a friendly contest among the competing statesmen and their friends for the legislative nomination was inaugurated, and when the legislature met at Springfield in January last, another "Richmond" appeared in the field in the person of Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and for some two weeks quite an animated canvass among the members of the legislature was carried forward by the gentlemen themselves, and the friends who interested themselves in their behalf, in the corridors, rooms and halls of the Leland House. It was quite evident from the outset that Gov. Cullom's star was in the ascendent, and when the republican legislative senatorial caucus convened he was nominated and his election followed on the day set apart, and on the 6th day of February following he resigned the office of governor and was succeeded, under the constitution, by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton.

He was sworn in as senator of the United States from Illinois, March 4th, 1883, for six years, and his previous official career promises a brilliant legislative success in serving the interests of the state and nation.

JOHN M. HAMILTON.

SEVENTEENTH GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Nativity and parentage — Youthful home in Illinois — Aptitude in learning — Volunteers in the service — Experience with guerillas and bushwhackers — Returns from the army — Teaches school — Enters Ohio Wesleyan University — Graduates — Teaches an academy at Henry — Goes to Bloomington — Commences study of law — Occupies chair of professor of languages — Admitted to the bar — Law partnership — Very successful — Elected to state senate — His methods in the canvass — Takes a leading part in legislation — Procures the passage of important laws — Elected president of the senate — Nominated and elected lieutenant-governor — Gives general satisfaction — United States senatorship contest — Gov. Cullom elected — Hamilton succeeds as governor.

It is in the light of history and fact that we have tried to present the leading characteristics of the men that the voice of the people have called to stand at the helm of state, for each consecutive term, as constitutionally provided for, in the past sixty-five years.

John Marshall Hamilton was born at Richwood, Union county, Ohio, May 28th, 1847. His parents were Samuel Hamilton and Nancy, formerly Miss Nancy McMorris, of Virginia.

He came to Illinois with his parents in 1854, residing with them at their home farm near Wenona, Marshall county. As a boy and youth he was studious, attending country school, and at Wenona, when his school studies

did not occupy his time, he assisted at the farm work just as persistently and perseveringly as he did at his studies in school. At fifteen years of age, when strength and stature scarce fitted him for enduring the hardships of a soldier, he enlisted in the 77th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but being so young was rejected by the officers, and after remaining awhile with the regiment he returned to his father's home, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in the 141st Illinois Infantry, Co. I, and served with that regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee, chiefly in guerilla warfare, until the regiment was mustered out in the fall of 1864. This was a more dangerous service than meeting an enemy in the open field, as these guerillas and bushwhackers were to be sought in the mountain fastnesses, very frequently ambushing the troops, employing treacherous decoys to lead the troops into dangerous places.

Returning from the army, bronzed by camp life, and still ambitious to climb the rugged heights of knowledge and science, he made his arrangements to pursue his studies, the war having interrupted and broke in upon them just at the time when he began to be interested in them. He taught district school six months and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he graduated with honor in 1868, in his twenty-first year. From 1868 to 1869 he taught an academy at Henry, Marshall county, Ill. In 1869 he located at Bloomington, commencing the study of law.

While thus engaged he varied the tedium of his law studies by filling the chair of professor of languages in the Wesleyan college at Bloomington. With close application to his law studies, when his duties at the college permitted, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and soon after formed

a partnership with Captain J. H. Rowell (recently elected to Congress), which connection continued until the official duties of each sundered their legal business relations (one entered Congress, the other the executive chair, at the same time). They built up an extensive practice in the twelve years from 1870 to 1882, which is in itself the best evidence of the ability and energy of both members of the firm.

In 1876, when in his twenty-eighth year, he was elected to the state senate, showing the great partiality of the people of McLean county for their almost youthful citizen. He was an indomitable worker in that canvass, as in every other since, and was elected over the combined opposition by near 2,000 majority distancing all other candidates. It was the author's pleasure to meet him while engaged in this canvass. He had not forgotten any of his farmer-boy days, in his methods, while out among the boys in the "rooral deestricks." John could talk agriculture, act it, illustrate it by going into the fields and taking a hand, or at least, showing how it was done. The farmers of that county have stood by him ever since.

On taking his seat in the senate, in January, 1877, he addressed himself to his duties with earnestness and industry. His influence was soon felt in directing and guiding legislation, that won for him the confidence and respect of his fellow members, and his influence was so great that he was generally selected to introduce important bills that required tact and management in securing their passage.

The State Bar Association, through their committee, of which Hamilton was a member, prepared a bill for the establishment of the appellate court, and selected Mr. Hamilton to introduce and procure its passage through the

senate. This division of judicial labor was absolutely necessary to relieve the supreme court of the vast amount of business that was accumulating each succeeding year. The establishment of this court gave the state one third more circuit judges than before, with three judges elected in each district, and one of these was to be selected and set apart for appellate duty, and was at the same time to perform such circuit duty as his terms in the appellate court would permit, thus facilitating the legal business of the state.

He was also the champion and introducer of the bill proposed by the State Medical Society, establishing the state board of health, which like the other measure, has proven a great benefit to the state.

In fact, during his senatorial term, scarcely a great measure was passed through the senate without bearing the impress of his directing and shaping hand. In the great fight over the reorganization of the state militia, his genius as a tactician and parliamentarian was eminently displayed.

Upon the assembling of the Thirty-First General Assembly he was the recipient of a compliment seldom accorded to any but old members after years of faithful service. He was unanimously chosen by the republicans as their choice for president *pro tem.* of the senate. In this position he displayed rare qualifications as a presiding officer by his wide and extensive knowledge of parliamentary law. He was strictly impartial in his rulings, courteous, winning the commendation of his fellow senators without regard to political differences. As a public speaker and efficient legislative manager few were more successful in facilitating business.

By this great ability he rose rapidly in the good opinion of the people, foreshadowing the advancement that has

since been accorded him. No man has risen more rapidly in the general estimation by reason of ability, weight of influence, and fearlessness.

Need we wonder then, that in casting about for a suitable and able man to be placed on the state ticket in 1880 by the republicans as their candidate for lieutenant-governor, that the name of John M. Hamilton would be one of the most prominent. There were men of ability that contested with him for the honor of the nomination, but on the assembling of the republican convention May 21, 1880, he was selected by a large majority on the first ballot, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom heading the state ticket for governor.

He rendered efficient service in the campaign of 1880, taking the whole state for his field of labor, resulting in the success of the entire state ticket, a republican legislature, and the legislature of the following winter, as will be seen, has advanced the interests of the state. As president of the senate he won and commanded the entire respect of senators for firmness and rapid dispatch of business.

He again entered the canvass of 1882, speaking about thirty times from the stump in all parts of the state with success, and was often named as a candidate for the United States senate, but when consulted in regard to presenting his name always peremptorily refused, being content to serve the state where the suffrages of the people under the constitution had placed him.

During the canvass of 1882 it early became apparent that Governor Cullom's prospect for being chosen United States senator was bright, if not positively certain. Several gentlemen were more active in canvassing the state than Gov. Cullom, but he had made such a good record in the six years that he had exercised the functions of his

high office that the large majority of republicans of the state were heartily and enthusiastically in his favor for United States senator.

Upon the assembling of the legislature in January, 1883, the senatorial contest was renewed. The several aspirants had warm friends among the members and also from the third estate — the lobby,— and for some days the contest was animated, but conducted with the greatest good feeling between the competitors and their friends, until the time of the party canvass, when Gov. Cullom was nominated, and subsequently, at the joint meeting of the legislature held for that purpose, was elected.

Gov. Hamilton assumed the gubernatorial office February 6th, 1883, enjoying the respect of the people of the state. It is too early in his official career to outline the future, but judging from his brief, brilliant and successful career, we may safely take a horoscopic view of the near political future, and find outlined a satisfactory official career in fulfilling the duties of his high position to the satisfaction of the people of our great state.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Early History.—Whig State Convention at Peoria, 1844.— Grand Array of Talent —Congressional Canvass, 1846—The Senatorial Canvass of 1858— His Springfield Speech —At Chicago —At Peoria—Henry.

There is not much in the early life of Abraham Lincoln to stir the imagination of the reader. There is nothing to rouse up wonderful enthusiasm in the humble processes of his education; his experiences of hardships; his early struggles with the rough forces of nature among which he was born. Indeed, we would be trespassing on the domain of history written by others if we attempted to give even a brief history of his early life, which has been so well and ably written by others, among them the campaign biographies of Scripps, Raymond and Barrett, the writings of Ward H. Lamon, Esq., and Hon. Isaac N. Arnold; also, "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by J. G. Holland; Carpenter's "Reminiscences," and later, the "Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln," by J. Carroll Power, to the excellence of all these we bear cheerful testimony.

Our "Recollections" of Mr. Lincoln must be confined in the main, to our personal acquaintance with him, which commenced at the Mass Whig State Convention, held at Peoria, in June, 1844. Mr. Lincoln was among the "big guns" in the grand array of eminent statesmen and eloquent

speakers present on that occasion; a galaxy of bright particular stars in the constellation of talent and patriotism, numbering among them Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterwards fell at Buena Vista, Colonel Edward D. Baker, who gave up his life at Ball's Bluff during the Rebellion, John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Jesse K. Dubois, U. F. Linder, O. H. Browning, Joseph Gillespie, Archie Williams, Jackson Grimshaw, T. Lisle Smith, Martin P. Sweet, Ben. Bond, Richard Yates, T. Lyle Dickey, Lincoln B. Knowlton, D. M. Woodson, Wm. H. Henderson, and a host of others who came up to this grand council in the interests of Clay and Frelinghuysen, the Whig standard bearers in that memorable campaign. In addition to these there were present Caleb B. Smith, Henry S. Lane, and several other Indiana orators, then and since known to fame, and from Missouri there were the renowned and eloquent Dr. E. C. McDowell, Don Morrison, and many others.

Among all this brilliant array called to address the convention during the two days' sessions, none attracted greater and more marked attention than Mr. Lincoln. Dr. McDowell, Caleb B. Smith, Edward D. Baker and Gen. Hardin made their speeches before him. All made grand speeches and were loudly applauded. Gen. Hardin was then the member of Congress from this district, and Col. Baker the candidate for the succession.

It is among the brightest recollections of that day when Mr. Lincoln took the stand. He did not, on rising, show his full height, stood rather in a stooping posture, his long-tailed coat hanging loosely round his body, descending round and over an ill-fitting pair of pantaloons that covered his not very symmetrical legs. He commenced his speech in a rather diffident manner, even seemed for a while

at a loss for words, his voice was irregular, a little tremulous, as at first he began his argument by laying down his propositions. As he proceeded he seemed to gain more confidence, his body straightened up, his countenance brightened, his language became free and animated, as, during this time he had illustrated his argument by two or three well-told stories, that drew the attention of the thousands of his audience to every word he uttered. Then he became eloquent, carrying the swaying crowd at his will, who, at every point he made in his forcible argument, were tumultuous in their applause. His subject was the exposition of the protective system, — the tariff, — the method of raising a revenue by a system of duties levied on foreign importations, which at the same time would afford protection to American industries. Mr. Lincoln spoke a little over an hour. His arguments were unanswerable. This speech raised him to the proudest height to which he had ever before attained. He had greatly strengthened the Whig organization in the state and established his reputation as one of the most powerful political debaters in the country.

This speech showed to the people that he had thoroughly mastered all the great questions of the day, and brought to their discussion closeness and soundness of logic, with numerous facts, clinched by the most elaborate and powerful arguments. This conclusion, it is among my recollections, we arrived at after enjoying this grand field day, hearing the most gifted of Illinois statesmen discuss all the great questions of the day, and we left with the thousands of others, for their homes, with the firm belief and conviction that Abraham Lincoln was the foremost statesman in Illinois, and would, at that time, have been

willing to vote for him for any position from Congressman to President of the United States, both of which privileges were enjoyed in after years.

We have said before that Gen. John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, was the Whig member of Congress in this district in 1844, and Col. Ed. D. Baker was now the candidate to succeed Hardin. He was elected and served his term, which brings our "Recollections" up to the Congressional canvass of 1846, when Mr. Lincoln received the nomination under an arrangement or understanding between the friends of the three gentlemen, that neither should antagonize the nomination of the other, and that each in turn should be elected for two years, from 1842 to 1848. The district being whig by a large majority, it was perfectly safe to make that arrangement.

After his nomination in 1846 he entered on his canvass, the custom then as it is now. There being no railroads at that time the candidates traveled in their own conveyances. He came to Marshall county, where at that time we resided on the farm in Henry precinct, near the boundary line of LaFayette precinct. Being the central location, a grove of fine trees near father's house was selected as the meeting place of the citizens of the two precincts located on the west side of the river.

He came after dinner, accompanied by Dr. Robert Boal, now of Peoria, Ira I. Fenn, Henry L. Crane, D. D. Dickinson, and many other citizens of Lacon, at which place he had spoken the day previous. Mr. Lincoln and his friends were in high spirits. He had abundant material for discussion. During the winter of 1845 Texas was admitted to the Union, and the war with Mexico had commenced. Mr. Lincoln opposed this war, believing it was

waged in the interest and for the spread of slavery. The tariff that he had so eloquently defended in 1844 had been repealed by the democrats when Polk came into power, and one that did not give protection to the free industries was enacted in its place; that favored the cotton and sugar planters of the south, the products of slave labor, to the subversion of the industrial interests and protective policy. The issues between the two parties then in the political field were positive and well defined. There was a large audience out to hear him, almost the entire voting population of the two precincts, and Mr. Lincoln was particularly happy and felicitous in his arguments on the points at issue, taking nearly two hours, discussing every question to the eminent satisfaction of his audience.

It is no part of these brief "Recollections" to give extracts of speeches or a synopsis of the arguments used, or a biography of the life of individuals, but to confine these sketches to a relation of facts and incidents coming under our own observation when we met the persons that they most intimately relate to. Mr. Lincoln went to congress, served his constituents well, returned and resumed his law practice. In the stirring political scenes of 1854 and Fremont campaign of 1856 he took an active part. But we hasten to the more important years of our history.

The republican state convention met at Springfield June 16, 1858. We, with a number of others, attended as delegates from Marshall county. Political excitement ran high. The state, from east to west, from north to south, was thoroughly aroused, and the issues of the day had been so thoroughly discussed that counties away down in Egypt that never before had sent delegates to a republican or whig convention, now appeared with a full representation of live

wide-awake republicans, and every county in the state was represented. Men had actually made great sacrifices of time and money to reach the state capital from the remote southeastern counties of the state lying between the Illinois Central Railroad the Wabash and the Ohio rivers. There were over six hundred delegates; these, with their alternates and the spectators, over one thousand earnest men, made a peaceful invasion of Springfield, intent only on their country's good by effecting a change of men and measures.

Two months before the democratic convention had met and endorsed Douglas and his Kansas-Nebraska policy. The senatorial succession to Mr. Douglas absorbed every other question, and no one was thought of or spoken of but Mr. Lincoln. Cook, with its large delegation, bore aloft a banner inscribed "Cook county, for Abraham Lincoln," that was hailed and cheered on every hand, and when it was borne in the members of the convention rose to their feet and gave three cheers for their candidate. As soon as quiet was restored the following resolution was read, its adoption moved and seconded, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote and prolonged cheers: "RESOLVED, That Hon. Abraham Lincoln is our first and only choice for United States senator, to fill the vacancy about to be created by the expiration of Mr. Douglas' term of office." The anxiety of the delegates to see and hear their chosen leader and champion was intense. After the business of the convention was concluded it was announced that he would address the members and citizens at the state house in the evening.

The speech was prepared with unusual care, every paragraph and sentence carefully weighed. The firm bed-rock

foundation of his principles, the issues of the campaign on which he proposed to stand and fight his battles, were well considered and his arguments incontrovertible. That was a memorable speech, in which were culminated all the grand thoughts and ideas he had ever uttered, embodying divinity, statesmanship, law and morals, and even fraught with prophecy. On his way to the hall he said to a friend, "It IS truth, and the nation is entitled to it."

The hall of the house of representatives was crowded to its utmost capacity when Mr. Lincoln arrived, and he was received with a prolonged shout, waving of handkerchiefs and swinging of hats. He bowed his acknowledgements from the speaker's desk, and was introduced by the president of the convention, Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner, and rising to his full height he surveyed the vast audience, and commenced slowly and deliberately at first, his voice increasing in force and power as he advanced.

We wish we had space right here to give that speech. Every gesture had meaning, backed by the appropriate words to enforce it. The logic was irresistible, the analysis so keen, so condensed, yet so profoundly impressive concerning the politics of the day, so plainly and intelligently expressed in every part, that no proper idea can be given of it through any description of ours. We would advise the readers of these "Recollections" to procure it, read it, and they that have read it read it again. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," was uttered with all the impressiveness of gospel truth.

As he advanced in his argument he towered to his full height, forgetting himself entirely as he grew warm at his work. His audience applauded, and such was the enthusiasm that at times the speaker could hardly proceed, the people were so wonderfully wrought up in their feelings.

Men and women who heard that speech will remember the wonderful transformation wrought in Mr. Lincoln's appearance. The plain, homely man towered up majestically, his face warmed as with angelic fire, the long, bent, angular figure, like the strong oak of the forest, stood erect, and his eyes flashed with inspiration.

Coming to the conclusion of this grand speech, in the closing paragraph he concentrated advice, admonition, a retrospect of the past, a forecaste of the future, a prophecy of what has since been fulfilled. We cannot do it justice by any description, and the reader of these "Recollections" will thank us for giving it place right here:

"Our cause, then, must be intrusted to, and conducted by, its own undoubted friends — those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work — who DO CARE for the result. Two years ago the republicans of the nation (referring to the Fremont campaign of 1856) mustered over thirteen hundred thousand strong. We did this under the single impulse of resistance to a common danger, with every external circumstance against us. Of strange, discordant and even hostile elements, we gathered from the four winds, and formed and fought the battle through, under the constant hot fire of a disciplined, proud and pampered enemy. Did we brave all then to falter now — now, when that same enemy is wavering, dissevered and beligerent? THE RESULT IS NOT DOUBTFUL. WE SHALL NOT FAIL — if we stand firm. WE SHALL NOT FAIL. Wise counsels may accelerate, or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later, the VICTORY IS SURE TO COME."

The last sentence was uttered with all the positive impressiveness of an inspired oracle. There was not in the entire speech a single appeal to partisan prejudice, nothing to merely catch the applause of his hearers, but he appeared before them as an honest, patriotic man, discussing the

gravest questions of the day, and enforcing them by facts drawn from the past, with a grand future in prospect.

The members of the convention, and the vast concourse of other citizens, carried with them to their homes something to think about — some inspiration to work for the cause. Every man was a worker, many were orators, and soon the land resounded with eloquent appeals to the people to rouse and set right the political wrongs that the Buchanan administration were fastening on the country.

Invitations to speak came from every part of the state, and Mr. Lincoln set about arranging his appointments for the campaign. Mr. Douglas was to speak at Chicago, July 9th, and Mr. Lincoln was urged to be present and reply to him, and when the time arrived, he sat near Mr. Douglas on the platform, and took notes of the speech and of the line of argument advanced. He patiently listened while the gur-r-eat pur-r-rinciple of "popular sov'reignty" was eloquently expounded. In arguing his side of the question, Mr. Douglas misrepresented the republicans and their platform, and particularly the high ground taken and maintained by Mr. Lincoln in his Springfield speech.

On the conclusion of this three-hour speech it was announced that Mr. Lincoln would reply to it on the following evening.

He spoke from the same platform that Mr. Douglas did the evening before, The distinguished speaker was given a grand ovation. He was introduced to the audience by Chas. L. Wilson, Esq., of the *Chicago Daily Journal*. Mr. Lincoln came forward amid a storm of long continued applause. It was some time before silence could be restored, the people were so enthusiastic. He was feeling well, in the best mood for illustrating his argument by a good story

to offset Douglas' positions, and getting all his points before his hearers, he treated them fully and fairly. Douglas had accused him of trying to array the north against the south, in the declaration made at Springfield, "I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free." Mr. Douglas had made what he thought was his strongest point, by insisting that our government had endured eighty-two years "half slave and half free," and that the chances were equally favorable for its perpetuity in the future. Mr. Lincoln in reply said:

"I am not unaware that this government has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I know that I am tolerably well acquainted with the history of the country, and I know that it has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free, I BELIEVE — and that is what I meant to allude to there — I *believe* it has endured, because, during all that time, until the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public mind did rest in the belief that slavery was in the course of ultimate extinction. *That* was what gave us the rest we had through that period of eighty-two years; at least, so I believe. I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any abolitionist — I am an old line whig — I have always hated it, but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. History led the people to believe so; and such was the belief of the framers of the constitution itself, else why did these old men, about the time of the adoption of the constitution, decree that slavery should not go into new territory, where it had not already gone? Why declare that within twenty years the African slave trade, by which slaves are supplied, might be cut off by congress? WHY WERE ALL THESE ACTS? I might enumerate more of them — but enough. What were they but a clear indication that the framers of the constitution intended and expected

the ultimate extinction of the institution. I said in the speech that Judge Douglas has quoted from, that I think the opponents of slavery will resist the further spread of it, and place it where our fathers originally placed it. I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the free states, to enter into the slave states and interfere with the question of slavery at all. I have said that always; Judge Douglas has heard me say it, and when it is said that I am in favor of interfering with slavery where it exists, I know it is unwarranted by anything I ever have *intended*, and, I believe by anything I have ever *said*."

We have given several paragraphs of this great speech to show the range of thought and argument of these two chieftains who led the opposing political hosts in the contest of 1858. Many young men and women, who have grown up since that eventful contest, will read these "Recollections," and these brief expositions will enlighten them in regard to the political issues before the war, and the reasons given by the south for secession.

Mr. Lincoln comprehended the questions in their full compass—their far-reaching consequences, and closed his address by reiterating the charge made in his Springfield speech, that Mr. Douglas was a party to the conspiracy for deceiving the people with the idea that the settlers could exclude slavery from their limits. Mr. Douglas had passed the charge in silence, and Mr. Lincoln said, "On his own tacit admission I renew the charge."

Mr. Douglas went from Chicago to Bloomington, making much as usual of his great doctrine of "popular sovereignty." Mr. Lincoln was on hand, in "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," determined to find out the exact position taken by his competitor, so that he might hear the

arguments and meet them in the canvass he had determined upon.

Mr. Lincoln wanted closer work than Mr. Douglas had given him, and July 24, 1858, addressed to him the following brief letter:

"HON. S. A. DOUGLAS—My Dear Sir: Will it be agreeable to you to make an arrangement for you and myself to divide the time and address the same audiences the present canvass? Mr. Judd, who will hand you this, is authorized to receive your answer; and, if agreeable to you, to enter into terms of such arrangement.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN."

Mr. Douglas replied, declining the arrangement Mr. Lincoln proposed, but intimated his readiness to meet his challenger at Ottawa, LaSalle county, August 21st, 1858; at Freeport, Stephenson county, August 27th; Jonesboro, Union county, September 15th; Charleston, Coles county, September 18th; Galesburg, Knox county, October 7th; Quincy, Adams county, October 13th, and Alton, Madison county, October 15th, thus proposing seven joint discussions at leading points in the state, which were accepted by Mr. Lincoln. The terms proposed in this letter and accepted by Mr. Lincoln, were that at Ottawa Mr. Douglas should speak an hour, then Mr. Lincoln should speak an hour and a-half, leaving Mr. Douglas the closing speech of half an hour. At Freeport Mr. Lincoln should have the opening and closing, and Mr. Douglas speak one hour and a-half, and so on alternately till the conclusion of the arrangement.

From the time this arrangement for joint meetings was made to the first meeting at Ottawa was near three weeks. During this time the two great men,—Illinois' gifted intellectual gladiators, kept themselves in training by play-

ing practice games in the cities in different parts of the state, — they engaged zealously in independent work.

Mr. Lincoln began his work at Beardstown, the place celebrated twenty-five years before by his leading his company to the seat of the Black Hawk War, on Rock River. From here he went to Bath and Havana, in Mason county, then to Lewistown and Canton in Fulton county, then to Peoria and on northeast to Henry, Marshall county, making speeches at all these places, immense audiences being attracted to listen to his utterances upon the great questions of the day. Mr. Douglas was equally busy and active, whetting up his popular sovereignty blade and waxed mighty in the fight.

At Peoria Mr. Lincoln met with the citizens of the adjoining county of Tazewell in large numbers, and a large delegation from Lacon and other points of Marshall county. The author was at that time the senior editor of the Illinois Gazette at Lacon, and in company with Dr. Boal, Judge Fort, John A. McCall, Charles G. Gapen, Judge Boice and many others, met Mr. Lincoln at the Peoria House previous to the hour of speaking. The delegation found him quite anxious as to the prospect of carrying our legislative districts, both senatorial and representative.

There had been a very few defections in the republican party, the most notable being Hon. John T. Lindsay, formerly a citizen of Marshall, but now a prominent citizen of Peoria. He had been a life-long whig, came into the republican party when it organized, and had been one of its most trusted members. His sudden somersault into the democratic party created great surprise. But his loss was made good by many coming out from among the democrats

and joining their political fortunes with the republicans, and we could give Mr. Lincoln the assurance that both our senator and Marshall and Putnam's representative would be elected.

There were a number of old-time whigs in Tazewell county, strong personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, but from southern birth and association rather prejudiced against taking the advanced ground enunciated in Mr. Lincoln's speeches. The most prominent among these was John Durham, Esq., now a citizen of Peoria. Mr. Lincoln was anxious that these old friends of his should be present and hear him, and made inquiry soon after his arrival whether Mr. Durham was in the city. He spoke in the afternoon in the court house to an audience that filled every seat, and standing room was at a premium. Hon. William Kellogg, at that time member of Congress, and the republican candidate for re-election, and Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, his democratic competitor, were present as listeners, as were all the leading republicans and democrats of Peoria and vicinity. Mr. Lincoln felt from assurances given him from this part of the political field that all was going well for him. He was in a capital humor for telling stories to illustrate his arguments, and told one on a former moss-back, rock-rooted democratic member from Wabash county, who was a fellow-member with him when in the legislature. He was a man inflated with the idea of his own importance, his mind was a store-house of "g-r-e-a-t p-r-inciples," and he was a member of the judiciary committee, a "strict constructionist" of the old antedeluvian type, and held himself up to his fellow members as the "constitutional adviser" of the house. In short he found something "unconstitutional" in every measure that was brought forward for

discussion, and for that reason would move its reference to his committee, so that its unconstitutionality could be eliminated. A measure was brought forward in which Mr. Lincoln's constituents were interested. The member from Wabash rose, arranged his legal and constitutional batteries and discharged them, as he thought, with annihilating effect upon its unconstitutional points. Mr. Lincoln told the story to illustrate the little quibbling points made by Mr. Douglas in arguing the "Dred Scott decision" in regard to the rights and power of citizens of a territory voting slavery "up or down." But to the story:

Mr. Lincoln, assuming that quizzical expression of features at all times so easy for him to simulate, a mirthful twinkle in his gray eyes, said: "Mr. Douglas reminds me of the point I made on the member from Wabash. An old friend of mine, a peculiar looking old fellow, with shaggy, overhanging eyebrows and a pair of spectacles under them (a personal description of the member), which enabled him to scan closely the most minute objects. One morning, just after the old man got up, he imagined, on looking out of his door, that he saw a squirrel on a tree near his house. So he took down his rifle and fired at the squirrel, but the squirrel paid no attention to the shot. He loaded and fired again and again, until, at the thirteenth shot, he set his gun down impatiently and said to his boy, who was looking on, 'Boy, there is something wrong about that rifle.' 'Rifle's all right, I know 'tis,' responded the boy, 'but where's your squirrel?' 'Don't you see him, humped up about half way up the tree?' inquired the old man, peering over his spectacles and looking mystified. 'No, I don't,' responded the boy; and then, turning and looking into his father's face, he exclaimed, 'I see your squirrel; you've

been firing at a louse on your eyebrow.'" The story needed neither application nor explanation. The audience roared with laughter and cheered in its appreciation of its points and his power of adapting them to the case in hand. This set at rest the little quibbles that Douglas was making against his arguments, in trying to raise discordant points. Then proceeding with his truths and combination of truths, he proceeded to show where Douglas had "left a niche in the Nebraska bill to receive the Dred Scott decision," which declared in effect that a territorial legislature could not abolish slavery. We have no further space to quote from the Peoria speech. His arguments were a reiteration of the grand truths enunciated in his Springfield speech, with perhaps some change of terms and language, with new illustrations to enforce them. Many of our old citizens will still remember that speech. It convinced the doubting, confirmed the wavering, and converted many from the democratic faith that were open to receive the truths so plainly told.

The next day Mr. Lincoln spoke at Henry, and the republicans of Marshall, Putnam, Stark and a portion of Bureau were out in force, and along with them came many democrats, both of the Douglas and Buchanan school, who were willing to listen to republican truths. Judge Boice, of Henry, presided, and Mr. Lincoln, on being introduced, was soon in the midst of his argument, with an audience more largely in accordance with his principles than greeted him at many other points which he visited, as Marshall, Putnam and Bureau counties were largely composed of people who came from the east fully imbued with anti-slavery sentiments and from the first, even away back in old whig times, were restive under the slavery platform

imposed on them by party conventions. Mr. Lincoln's presence among them was the occasion of a great ovation to him. He was met at the depot by thousands, and to the strains of music was escorted to the hotel.

He talked for the enlightenment of the democratic portion of his audience as follows:

"I say to you, gentlemen, that it would be more to the purpose for Judge Douglas to say that he did not repeal the Missouri Compromise; that he did not make slavery possible where it was impossible before; that he did not leave a niche in the Nebraska bill for the Dred Scott decision to rest in; that he did not vote down a clause giving the people the right to exclude slavery if they wanted to; that he did not refuse to give his individual opinion whether a territorial legislature could exclude slavery; that he did not make a report to the senate in which he said that the rights of the people in this regard were held in abeyance and could not be immediately exercised; that he did not make a hasty endorsement of the Dred Scott decision over at Springfield; that he does not now endorse that decision; that the decision does not take away from the territorial legislature the power to exclude slavery, and that he did not, in the original Nebraska bill, so couple the words 'state' and 'territory' together that what the supreme court has done in forcing open all the territories for slavery, it might yet do in forcing open all the states; — I say it would be vastly more to the point for Judge Douglas to say he did not do some of these things, did not forge some of these links of overwhelming testimony, than to go to vociferating about the country that possibly he may be obliged to hint that somebody is a liar."

The Henry meeting was a great success. The people gave a hearty reception to the principles of the platform, set the ball rolling, which showed in the result at the polls in November. The republican senator, Hon. George C. Bestor, the member of the legislature, Hon. J. A. McCall,

and the entire republican county ticket in Marshall county — every candidate was elected, which the republicans thought was glory enough to repay them for the hard fight they had made.

Mr. Lincoln went from Henry to his Ottawa joint discussion. This we did not attend, and only know particulars in regard to it by results at the polls in November, the republicans carrying their ticket, state, congressional, legislative and county, in the LaSalle district.

The next speech delivered when the author was present was at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858, the last speech the two made together,— closing the joint addresses.

Mr. Douglas opened by speaking one hour, in which he displayed considerable irritability. The campaign was wearing on him, as no doubt by this time he began to see that the political scepter he had so long held over the people of the state was about to depart from him. As it was the last joint discussion of the campaign, he took occasion to review the arguments of Mr. Lincoln at each place, Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg and Quincy, in the order they occurred, trying to show that Mr. Lincoln's arguments were not the same at Freeport as they were at Jonesboro, in the south part of the state. His whole hour was taken up in this recapitulation.

Mr. Lincoln sat taking in the speech with seeming immobility, and when Mr. Douglas concluded, he rose, his time being one hour and a half. He, as in the opening of all of his speeches, spoke slow but distinct, did not, rise to his full height, leaning forward in a stooping posture at first, his person displaying all the angularities of limb and face; for the first five or ten minutes he was both awkward and diffident, as in almost monotonous tones he commenced

to untangle the meshes of Douglas' sophistry. Proceeding, he gained confidence gradually, his voice rang out in clearness, rose in strength, his tall form towered to its full height, his face assumed almost angelic brightness, and such an outburst of inspiring eloquence and argument without a break in its force or power for the whole time allotted him to speak. He could be heard to the outskirts of the vast throng. As he proceeded the people became enthusiastic, but his voice could be heard above their cheers. Frequently throughout the speech he would turn towards Douglas and very emphatically say, "You know these things to be so, Mr. Douglas," if they were affirmative propositions, or, "You know these things are not so, Mr. Douglas," if they were negative propositions. At one time in his address he bent his tall form over Douglas, pouring in his eloquent remonstrance so sharply that Douglas rose to explain, but Lincoln would none of it. He said, "sit down Mr. Douglas; I did not interrupt you and will not be interrupted. You can reply to me, if you can, in your closing speech," and his solid, argumentative and logical statement of facts rang out, his audience becoming more enthusiastic as he proceeded. He warned the people against being diverted from the great question at issue by sophistical contrivances, as were trying to be impressed on them by the "gur-reat pur-rinciple" fantastically called "popular sovereignty."

We remember his line or argument throughout that great ninety-minute speech, the closing one he made in the seven joint discussions. Could give an outline of it, but it is not necessary as the speeches of both these great statesmen have been published and are accessible to the student of history in the libraries of the state.

Time passed on, the election of November 7, 1858, came, chronicled elsewhere in this work, and its results had a wider influence in shaping the country's history than probably any election since the formation of the government.

We could give our recollection of a great many connecting political events to bridge over the time, bringing the opening events of 1860. Mr. Lincoln, after the close of the canvass in early November, retired to his home at Springfield, his mind absorbed in the future of the great questions that the people of Illinois had for themselves as a state decided at the election, but which were to be considered and voted on in the other states in 1859.

He gave the questions more close attention than ever, as he was receiving hundreds of letters from eastern, middle, western, northern and some from southern states, in regard to the political contests in their states for 1859–60. He knew he would be called on to aid by his argumentative powers in the canvass of several of these states, and he set about to prepare himself.

The state legislature met in January, and the formality of electing a United States senator was enacted in a joint legislative meeting. The press of the country was discussing, prospectively, the probabilities of the presidential question for 1860. As a "star in the east," one of the republican papers at Augusta, Maine, wrote an article in February, 1859, suggesting Mr. Lincoln's name in connection with the nominatiou for the presidency in 1860. Soon after this, a paper published in Washington county, Pennsylvania, threw out some "advance thoughts" on the subject, and at different times during the spring and summer of 1859, "lines of thought" were written in other papers east

and west, showing that popular sentiment was "doing its perfect work" in preparing the way for Mr. Lincoln's nomination.

Of individual effort through personal influence, and combinations of individuals in consultation caucuses, we have not much record for the next few months after the election of 1858. Hon. R. W. Miles, of Knox county, gives an account of a meeting held in the library room of the capitol at Springfield, in January, 1859, when Mr. Lincoln's name was discussed as one of the probable statesmen whose names would be presented. A gentleman present, making a short speech, said: "We are going to bring out Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for president." Mr. Lincoln protested against it. This shows that he did not seek but rather held in check those of his friends who so early sought to present his name. We also believe that our friend Beatty, of the *Republican-Register*, Galesburg, presented the name of Mr. Lincoln at a very early date after the election in 1858.

Sometime in the autumn of 1859 the *Chicago Tribune* began to discuss presidential "possibilities and probabilities," and very frequently after that mentioned Mr. Lincoln's name as the most fitting and also the most available candidate to present for the campaign of 1860.

We remember in discussing this question, shortly after the election, with several leading republicans of Marshall county and personally strong friends of Mr. Lincoln, in arguing the reasons given in the GAZETTE for Mr. Lincoln's candidacy, they thought his time "was not yet," that the most that could be expected for him in 1860 was to elect him governor of the state, and through that he would eventually reach the United States senate, making his

record for the presidency, if ever, some ten to fourteen years ahead—either for 1868 or 1872.

In January, 1860, the author bought out the office outfit, type, good will and subscription of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at Chicago, and from that time was engaged in the interests of agriculture and all the productive industries of the country. In our rural ramblings we paid attention to the "speech of the people," who began thus early to express their preferences on the presidential question, and in Illinois there was only two men the people felt much interest in. These were Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, and the indications were that on the National field they would create as much enthusiasm as they did two years before over the prairies of Illinois, and from the indications, all the "political pointers" gave positive assurance that these two men would be placed in front of the two great political columns to lead on their hosts in the contest.

The newspapers of the land were pretty generally warming up. The great speeches of Lincoln at Leavenworth, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cooper Institute, New York, Hartford, Meriden and New Haven, Conn., Woonsocket, R. I., and several other places in the east were copied into the leading papers in the east, and now his name was the property of the Nation, and gaining force, momentum and power. So when he returned to his home in the west no man in the United States seemed to fill the public mind as much as he.

He was not unmindful of these particular demonstrations. Certain it is, they made a deep impression on his mind. Spring came on apace. April had come and gone. The democratic national convention had been held at

Charleston. It had split on Douglas. Its sessions had been "unfriendly" to him, and his adherents had adjourned to meet at Baltimore. The southern division adjourned to meet at Richmond.

The republican convention was announced to meet at Chicago June 16th, and the great "Wigwam," half a square long and a third of a square wide, was erected to accommodate the delegates with seats on the main floor, and so far as possible the crowd in the galleries. The time came apace. The people and their representatives were there, from California's "Golden Gate" to Maine — all the loyal states and fragmentary delegations from Virginia, Tennessee, and two or three other southern states. The "hosts of freedom" made a descent on Chicago, and right heartily were they received. Their mission was a friendly one, "the healing of the nation" the end in view. It was estimated that there was twenty-five thousand strangers in the city. The "Suckers," the "Hoosiers," the "Hawkeyes" and the "Badgers," were there in force, and "they came to stay" for Lincoln.

Joshua R. Giddings was there testing the kind of timber that the platform was to be built from. The committee on Platform came very near rejecting the words the old Apostle of Freedom proposed to insert in the "Articles of Faith" of the party, and the old veteran was thinking the convention would not insert and adopt principles that were dear to him, that he had contended for in Congress for years; but good counsels prevailed and his "plank" went in, and "Uncle Joshua" remained a delegate of the convention. When the platform was adopted it was hailed with demonstrations of wildest enthusiasm. Then came the nominations, and after that the ballotings. The bal-

loting went on, and on the third ballot Abraham Lincoln being nominated, a storm of wild uncontrollable enthusium descended. It was prolonged, repeated, everybody was on their feet, throwing hats and cheering. Immediately a life size portrait of Lincoln was held up to the sight of the audience, and the roar of artillery was heard outside, and each discharge was echoed back by those on the inside. It fell to Mr. Evarts, of New York, to do the graceful act of moving that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln be made unanimous. While doing this he shed tears, and when he closed, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, seconded the motion, and then followed another outburst of enthusiasm.

There was among the Illinoisans, both from the city and country, but one continuous outburst of enthusiasm and congratulation. Mr. Lincoln was their favorite — the people's idol. It was not thought strange if a man said and did some foolish things — the day was given up to congratulations. Shouting and singing, and one hundred guns were fired from the top of the Tremont House. Ribboned and festooned rails were carried round. If such an expression is admissible, we could say truthfully that the people were frenzied with delight. The click of the telegraph carried the news north, south, east, west, and the outgoing trains found bonfires surrounded by excited crowds at every village, to welcome and say "well done" to the returning delegates. That day, the days, weeks and months following, are, and long will be remembered. The author was on the outgoing train on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad the next morning, and sat with Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, who was a returning delegate from the convention. On the same train was Thurlow Weed, of

New York, with other delegates, who, while as far west as Chicago, concluded to go and see further into the width and breadth of our broad prairie states of Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Weed said he wanted to see the country "where candidates for president grew, expanded and developed without the polishing aid of eastern refinement, and the aid of the educating influence of her colleges." He was referred to the derivation of the name of the state, "Illini," — the country of men — and accepted the authority as conclusive. The trip was pleasant, the prairie breeze gentle as a zephyr that 20th day of June, 1860, the green prairie and broad cultivated fields spread out for miles on either side of the railroad. It was a grand day for the distinguished strangers to look out upon the wide expanse from Chicago to Rock Island. The trip had its pleasant episodes. At every station were large crowds assembled and the inquiry would be made "who's aboard?" When told "Sam Kirkwood," or "Thurlow Weed," they would call them out if but for a word, or to see them, and the train would go on its way leaving a cheering crowd.

Abraham Lincoln was thus placed before the people — the nation,— for the highest official trust in their gift to bestow. He was in his fifty-second year,— at his prime in manhood, clear in intellect, his great powers cultivated in the school of a rough experience, his acquisitions of knowledge gathered from the scantiest sources, their development at times almost a revelation to himself; raising himself by the excellence of his manly qualities of head and heart, forcing recognition when really not seeking it. In starting in life, from earliest childhood to full manhood, his years had been spent in the wilderness, subjected to hardest toil and darkest obscurity, and living almost in penury.

From this lowly estate he had raised himself without powerful influence or wealthy patrons, despising the tricks of the demagogue, without the aid of social or high official position, into national recognition and to the affectionate regard of the nation, and of good people throughout the civilized world.

During the following August the author was at Springfield and called at Mr. Lincoln's room at the state house, and found him quite alone for once, two of his children only being in, "Tad" being one of them. It was in the "heated term," and Mr. Lincoln, always accommodating himself to circumstances, was dressed to suit the weather, with shirt, linen pants, without vest, with a long-tailed linen coat overshadowing the whole. He was not "putting on style," no attendant was at the door to carry in our card. The door was open and we walked right in, was at once recognized and seated, the boys still continuing their play round the floor. "Tad" was spinning a top, and Mr. Lincoln, as we came in, had just finished adjusting the string for him so it would give the top greater force when it was whirled off on the floor. He said he was having a little season of relaxation with the boys, which he could not always enjoy now, as so many callers and so much correspondence occupied his time. Then the political situation was referred to, the prospects, and we found him much encouraged,—pleased with the situation. The Douglas–Breckenridge division of the democracy was discussed, with its bearings on the canvass. Altogether we found the great man well pleased with the outlook, content to wait the November outcome. As ours was a social call only at Springfield, in the interest of the ADVOCATE, a half-hour finished our interview, and we did not meet Mr.

Lincoln again until the next January at the opening of the session of the legislature. He bided his time at his home; a wise candidate. He was quiet under the most flagrant abuse and misrepresentation. He could afford to be; his cause was just; the platform of the party and his record was before the country; both were true.

The November election was only a formal record of the will of the people. A remembrance of all the incidents that came under the observation of the author in that campaign would fill a volume.

The meeting of the legislature in January, 1861, brought to the capital a large number of people. Many distinguished men from all parts of the loyal states came to see the new president, some by his invitation, others because they wanted to see Mr. Lincoln, and also look in on the legislature. Over half the gentlemen selected by Mr. Lincoln for his cabinet visited him at his home for consultation. Calling at his house on the first Thursday in January, we found Hon. Gideon Welles there, whom he selected as secretary of the navy; Edward Bates, of St. Louis, his attorney-general, visited him; Hon. George Ashmun, president of the convention that nominated him, visited him for consultation, as he was an old personal friend, they having served in congress together from 1846 to 1848. There was a constant stream of visitors, and it was necessary for him to have regular hours of meeting them. The author, attending the sessions of the legislature, met Mr. Lincoln frequently, and was at the depot on that dreary morning, February 11, 1861, when he took his departure from Springfield, never to look upon it again. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the morning a large crowd of people gathered at the depot, many crowding for-

ward to get a shake of his hand. When the time for departure came he took a position on the rear platform of the car and delivered a farewell address to his neighbors and friends that for genuine feeling, pathos, friendship for his neighbors, sympathy and deepfelt sorrow at parting, and reliance on a Supreme Power in the trying scenes on which he was entering, has not its equal for forcible expression in the English language.

This was the last time we met Abraham Lincoln in life. Our busy editorial life, with its incessant toil, prevented our going to Washington during the war. The damning deed of the assassin had been done, taking the life of the Nation's Chief, and the sacred remains were returned to the state of his adoption. When the mourning retinue arrived at Chicago, and the body laid in state for two days in the City Hall, we were one of the humble mourners among the thousands that passed by to view all that was mortal of the Nation's Defender, the Great Emancipator being returned to his home for sepulchure.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Historical Reflections — Birth and Early Life — Education — He comes West — Teaches School — Admitted to Practice Law — Chosen Attorney General — Elected to the Legislature — Appointed Register of Land Office — Candidate for Congress — His Canvass with Judge Brown — Humors of the canvass — "Divil av a discint" — Is beaten — Is again a Candidate Succeeds — Elected to U. S. Senate — His Senatorial canvass with Lincoln — His Death.

The lives of great men require careful study. The events connected therewith closely identify them, in all their leading incidents, with the people who forced greatness on them. A faithful portraiture of so prominent a man as the subject of our notice cannot be without great interest, absorbing beyond that excited by events connected with men less actively engaged than he was in the stirring scenes of his public career.

Stephen A. Douglas was born at Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813. His father died when Stephen was only three months old, leaving a sufficient competence, so that the child and youth was comfortably cared for and given a fair rudimental education in the common schools of the country. In these he was noted for readiness, diligence, and retentive memory. He was kind and amiable, and won the love and esteem of his teachers. In temper he was lively and vivacious.

At the age of fifteen he wished to prepare himself for college, but on "sitting down to count the cost," in a friendly council with his mother, it was decided, much to his disappointment, that the family treasury could not honor the draft. "That 's the state of the exchequer, then, is it?" said Stephen; then thinking a moment, he said: "I'll learn a trade so I can earn my own living," and the same day started out to find a situation as an apprentice, which he succeeded in doing in a furniture manufactory. Here he ingeniously wrought for eighteen months, making good progress, when sufficient means were acquired to give him the necessary "preparation," and he entered the academy at Brandon. He made rapid progress in the class of studies to which he directed his attention. He attended one year, when his mother removed to Canandaigua, N.Y., and Stephen entered the academy there as a student. Staying there another year he was prepared to enter on other studies, and deciding on the law for a profession, he entered the office of one of the leading attorneys there, Mr. Hubbell, and studied until 1833.

Then, fully equipped mentally, "as the law directs," the mighty West, with all its vast opportunities, opened out on his vision. On his journey he stopped at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and on to Jacksonville. Casting about, he "received a call" to teach a school at Winchester, obtaining forty pupils for a three months' tutelage, at $3.00 for the quarter, which, he says, "was the first quarterage I ever received." He devoted his evenings and spare time to perfecting his law studies, and at the close of his school he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and opened an office at Jacksonville.

In 1834, while not yet twenty-two years of age, he was

elected by the legislature Attorney General of the State. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature from Morgan County, and first met Abraham Lincoln at the opening of the session, at Vandalia, in December of that year.

After the adjournment of the legislature in 1837, he was appointed by President Van Buren register of the Land Office at Springfield, and removing there, he and Mr. Lincoln became neighbors. In 1838 the democrats nominated him for Congress from the Springfield district, against Major John T. Stuart, the whig candidate, the district taking in the whole of Northern Illinois from Sangamon and Morgan counties, including Chicago, Galena, and all the country from the Mississippi to the eastern boundary of the State. Really a "from Dan to Beersheba" district. Both candidates entered the canvass to traverse this vast territory. It was while Mr. Douglas was "looking after his political fences" in this campaign that we first met him. He was accompanied on his canvass by Hon. Thomas C. Brown, of Galena, one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of this state.

It was near sunset that two horsemen came up the road from toward Peoria, approaching father's cabin. One was a tall man, of commanding presence, sitting upon his horse erect, and the other astride of a powerful horse, but appearing, as they came up the road, to be a youth of sixteen. They approached our fourteen-feet square log cabin. Father, mother, self and other members of the family were sitting in the shed stoop that fronted the road, and had observed the travelers coming some minutes before they came in front. Judge Brown asked father if they could stay all night, at the same time mentioning his own and Mr. Douglas' name. They were told they could stay if they would

accept such accommodation as the cabin afforded. So the great notables were our guests — a big judge and a prospective congressman. Their horses were bountifully provided for, and in a very short time the big and little great men were invited around our plentiful board, for we have said in another page of this book that father was an old hotel (they called it tavern at that day) keeper, and mother preserved the reputation of the house by her rare skill in cooking, every eatable and drinkable being set up in the most appetizing style, her motto being, that cooking could be done just as well in a log cabin as in the best-appointed hotels. Our "distinguished guests" were pleased; they said so, and the family were all pleased because our guests were. It made no difference if they were democrats and father and the boys were whigs (the latter not then voters). The stories went round about even between the Judge, Douglas, and my father, while we boys listened, unless we were spoken to, and the big men were sociable with all the children.

One story we remember, Douglas told about himself, of his campaigning experience. He had been up at Joliet, where there were hundreds of men working on the canal. Most of them were the broadest kind of Erin-go-bragh fellows, just from the "ould sod," and, of course, in those days, all these were democrats. Douglas said: "I had an appreciative audience; they cheered me; in fact, they were too friendly. I was extolling the patriotism of Ireland, the virtues of her people, the bravery of her sons, and beauty of her daughters; I even referred to myself as being descended from a long line of patriotic sires of Irish descent. When I had said that," continued Mr. Douglas, "a great, big, burly Irishman, over six foot high, rose and

said: "Do you say Mr. Dooglas, that you discinded from the great McDooglases of Ireland?" Mr. Douglas assented. "Coming forward where I was talking the big man patronizingly leaned over me, spreading out his brawny arms," said, "What a divil of a disciut," which closed his speech, but said Mr. Douglas, "I expect to get all their votes."

Douglas and his friend Judge Brown remained as guests until next day, when they departed on their mission. Soon the election came off. Douglas received the votes of the "canal ring" as the thousands of laborers on the canal were at that time called, but there were not quite enough of them to elect him. He was beaten by just five majority for Major Stuart, was urged to contest the election, and did go into the investigation, having for its objects to prove illegal voting for Stuart, but the more he investigated he found that it was likely to increase Stuart's majority, and he was disappointed in his congressional aspirations for that time.

But with the politician's hopefulness ever rising to cheer the young aspirant, with the expressed hope of "better luck next time," he devoted himself more assiduously than ever to his law practice. His tact and skill gave him a wide professional reputation, and the fact of his having been a member of the legislature, attorney-general, register of the land office, and an almost successful candidate for congress over half the territorial limits of the state, made him the best known man in the state. He largely increased this acquaintance by making a thorough canvass of the state in the presidential campaign of 1840. It was called the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign," he addressing two hundred and seven meetings from the beginning to the close of the canvass.

Gov. Carlin appointed him secretary of state in December, 1840, and during that session the supreme court of the state was reorganized by adding four additional members, and Douglas was elected to a seat and assigned to the Quincy circuit.

He was so social and so anxious to stand well with the boys, that when a suit was pending he would keep track of all the proceedings, decide all points of law, leave the bench, go back among the bystanders recognizing Tom, or Jack, or Bill, distribute or take a cigar, enjoy a social smoke with them, sit down familiarly with them, often in their laps, at the same time keeping track of what all the members of the bar were doing. A judge with this elasticity of talent could not fail to be popular. He was preparing his way for his congressional career, which, when commenced never was broken until the time of his death. He was elected to congress in 1843, after serving nearly three years on the bench. He served three terms in the house of representatives and was a studious toiler, unceasing in his attention to business, and his knowledge of public affairs became vast, complete and accurate.

When he entered Congress, the question which had for years in one shape or another been brought up for consideration, was to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall for placing New Orleans under martial law at the time he was making preparation to defend that city from the British in January 1815. Douglas studied all the legal points involved, both in civil and military law, brought the batteries of his legal arsenal to bear on the question, and made such a masterly exposition of the "military necessity" that compelled General Jackson to declare martial law, that it attracted the attention of mili-

tary and civil officials all over the United States and Europe. Jackson himself, in thanking Douglas for this effort and the success attending it, said to him, "I knew when I proclaimed and enforced martial law that I was doing right, but never until I read your speech could I express the reason which actuated my conduct." In 1847 Douglas entered the senate of the United States, the goal of his ambition — except being president. To this he bent every other interest, as it was a noble ambition and worthy of any man. To promote the interest of the people was to promote his own, and after his successful labor in securing the grant of land to aid in building the Illinois Central railroad, and the large degree of popularity awarded to him for his agency and great influence, he cast about for other measures that would impress them still more favorably. He aided in the compromise measures of 1850–51, that he was sure would hold the South to his support, and not drive away any from the border or northern states.

To his mind the question would commend itself to the whole country, and having that fixed, his fertile genius commenced to evolve other problems that he would have the credit of originating — almost claim as his own by right of discovery, that he could present to the country as the original inventor, claiming copyright, and, as patent, bearing the great seal of approval by the people. It must have a high sounding and patriotic title,— hence Popular Sovereignty — the rule or government of the masses, to suit the North and not be objectionable at the South. This was the process of reasoning that brought to his mind the repeal of the Missouri compromise, removing the statutory line, taking down the bars, and giving free access to first comers in sufficient numbers to impress their policy or institutions

on the new territories before admission as states. The time, too, was well chosen to accomplish this patriotic and popular idea. The presidential election of 1852 was passed and there was a state of quietude, on the surface at least, of the political waters, but in Douglas' case "still waters run deep," and he prepared to launch his "popular sovereignty" barque to navigate them, with the probabilities strongly in favor that his port of entry would be the presidential mansion on the 4th of March 1857, and failing that, to sail the same craft for a positive successful landing in 1861.

Here is the programme, as gathered from Douglas himself in various brief conversations from 1854 to 1860, which our recollection enables us to give in substance, which history will verify. After various preliminary propositions and discussions, which it is not here necessary to introduce, Mr. Douglas introduced, January 23, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, in unexpected and ultimate consequences to him, was then beyond his political ken. The bill divided the territory from latitude 37 degrees to latitude 43 degrees and 30 minutes into two territories, the southern to be called Kansas, and the northern Nebraska; the territory between latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes, and 37 degrees was now left to the Indians. It was declared to be the purpose of the act to carry out propositions and principles embracing all questions as to slavery in the territories, or the states to be formed from them, these to be left to the people or their representatives residing therein.

Here was where the "squatter sovereignty" wedge was introduced, and further explaining that "it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to

leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." To this there was an amendment offered by Chase, of Ohio, "allowing the people to prohibit slavery therein, if they saw fit." This was voted down 36 to 10. March 3, 1854, the bill passed the senate by a vote of 37 to 14, and was not taken up in the house until May 8th, and was passed May 24th, the vote being 113 for to 100 against. May 30 President Pierce approved it, and Mr. Douglas' pet bill became a law, and thus were these two territories thrown open to settlement on equal terms, leaving the settlers at liberty to introduce or exclude slavery as they should think proper.

This we believe was the gist of the law as Mr. Douglas expounded and defended it before the people from 1854 to 1860. Its ultimate and unexpected consequences were fatal to his political prospects.

In 1856, the south finding that they could not make Mr. Douglas the supple and pliant instrument to carry out their designs, nominated Buchanan, whom they could use, the ultra southern wing gradually drawing away, although the Kansas-Nebraska bill was endorsed by the Cincinnati convention of 1856 as a kind of plaster, so that Douglas would not feel his defeat so keenly. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, endorsed it, saying "that the people of a territory, like those of a state, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall not exist within their limits."

After using Douglas' popularity to carry him into the presidential chair he basely deserted the platform on which he was nominated, adopted ultra southern views, and on the meeting of congress he boldly and in shameless defiance of his previous pledges to the country, urged the admission of

Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Buchanan said, in answer to a deputation that called on him to remonstrate against this measure, "slavery exists in Kansas under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could be seriously doubted is a mystery."

Douglas tells the circumstances of his disagreement with the president in a speech at Chicago, to which we listened in the canvass of 1860. It was at the great mass meeting held on the then vacant block west of Elizabeth street, between Madison and Washington, near the closing of the campaign. Douglas shall tell it himself:

"If you look into the Lecompton constitution you will find that the original document made Kansas a slave state, and then the schedule submitted another clause to the people to vote for or against; if they voted for it, Kansas was a slave state, and if they voted against it still it was a slave state. When I reached Washington, three days before the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the president, and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I implored him as a friend not to send the constitution into Congress for acceptance.

"I told him that it was a violation of every pledge we had ever made to the people; a violation of the fundamental principles of the democratic party, and a violation of the principles of all parties in all republican governments; because it was an attempt to force a constitution upon an unwilling people. He begged me not to say anything upon the subject until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the slavery clause on the 21st of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this convention. I told the president that if he would withhold his recommendation until the vote was taken on that clause I would withhold my speech against the measure. He said

he must recommend it in his message, and I replied that if he did I would denounce it the moment his message was read. At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject, and arose and said to me: 'Mr. Douglas, I desire you to remember that no democrat ever yet differed from an administration of his own choice without being crushed.' Then he added, 'Beware of the fate of Talmadge and Rives.' I arose and said, 'Mr. President, I wish you to remember that General Jackson is dead, sir.' From that day to this he and I have been trying the question whether General Jackson is dead. And one thing is certain,— the people of Illinois decided in 1858 that James Buchanan was not General Jackson."

That is the history of the Buchanan-Douglas political leave-taking just before the assembling of congress in 1857. Douglas fully felt the gravity of the situation on his own future prospects. It meant that he had two fights on his hands instead of one — he must fight the administration and the steadily growing republican party.

At the opening of congress the Lecomptonites, assured of the aid of the administration, demanded that Kansas should be admitted under that constitution, threatening disunion if not unconditionally complied with. Douglas, the champion of popular sovereignty, determined to be true to his pledges, promptly stepped forward and fought the battle of freedom for Kansas, single-handed, from his own party in the senate, the Illinois delegation sustaining him, and popular-sovereignty democrats standing side by side with republicans. Thus the recreant president and his allies were defeated in their attempt to force slavery on Kansas. Douglas delivered his celebrated anti-Lecompton speech March 22d, 1858, listened to with great interest by the dignitaries and representatives of foreign courts in Washington, and was congratulated by all parties. He

spoke for three hours, warming up by degrees, expounding the meaning and intent of the law. He referred to himself personally, not vain-gloriously taking credit for what he had done, but for the purpose of vindicating himself from the aspersions cast on him by his former political associates. He went through his public course. He showed what his acts had been; echoed his own words; said he was proud of what he had done; called attention to his acts, and defied his fault-finding democratic brethren to show that every public act of his life had not been recognized as the policy and principles of the democratic party. He defined his position in the present crisis,— what the duty of a senator from a sovereign state was, and the responsibility he owed to the people whose voice he represented. He lifted the head and heart of the audience with him. He held the multitude chained with that peculiar eloquence which, based on common sense and the rights of man, reaches its destination without the aid of rhetorical flourishes. Such eloquence does not dazzle, it convinces; it does not stretch the fancy, but solidifies the head; it does not hold the breath, but makes one breathe freer, for it cheers the heart. The applause which broke from the galleries and rolled from side to side of the chamber was a noble testimony to the principles enunciated. He was there as the defender of the people, the representative of the state, not the vassal of the executive to do its bidding, but consulting the interests of the people. He stood forth as the champion of state sovereignty. He grew in enthusiasm with the progress of his speech, and the effect was electrical.

Time wore on after this triumphant speech, bringing the canvass of 1858 between him and Mr. Lincoln, to which we have given considerable space. We have seen

that their principal subject of discussion was slavery and the territories, one insisting that Congress for the American people had the right to exclude it, and should do so; Mr. Douglas insisting that each territory should be left to settle its own domestic institutions in its own way subject only to the constitution of the United States. Both these men were working better than they knew. Both were teaching and making more prominent, and more than ever sacred, the majesty of majorities. This discussion has aptly been called "The battle of the giants," Mr. Lincoln securing the presidency, and Mr. Douglas his re-election to the senate.

But with a page or two more our recollections of these two great patriotic Hercules must close. The limits of these sketches have been drawn out at greater length than at first intended. They were both patriots. Douglas wished to be president because in that exalted station he could best serve the country, and he bent all his great powers of head and heart to achieve his noble ambition. Lincoln WAS made president because he had no ambition in that direction. He had no claims on the people, but the people had on him, and the spontaneous demand went up from the loyal majorities that he should be president. He was not disobedient to the call of his country. Both men fulfilled their destiny, well rounded up their years and honors. Mr. Douglas at the close of the extra session of Congress in April, 1861, hastened to Springfield where the legislature was in session, to assure the assembled representatives of the people of the aid of his powerful influence to rouse the people to meet the emergency promptly. Before leaving Washington he had called on Mr. Lincoln to assure him of his earnest co-operation in measures taken to raise forces to put down the rebellion.

He gave Gov. Yates the same assurance when he arrived at Springfield, and was invited by the legislature and leading citizens to address a meeting at Representative Hall. He denounced the rebellion as a "wide-spread conspiracy to overthrow the best government the sun ever shown upon," urged all "as one man to rush to the defense of that we hold most dear," giving the reason why he urged the people to quick action, he continued: "I have plead and implored for compromise. Now that all else has failed, there is but one course left, and that is to rally as one man under the flag. What single act has been done to justify this attempt to overthrow the Republic?" "The will of the majority constitutionally expressed, should govern." "It is a crime against the freedom of the world to attempt to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom." "Gentlemen, it is our duty to defend our constitution and protect our flag." "Let me say to my old friends you will be false and unworthy of your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your national flag. The shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war."

From Springfield he hastened to Chicago. Men of all parties hailed his coming. He spoke this time, and the last, in the "Wigwam," then consecrated to patriotic meetings. It was an effort worthy the last of the patriot statesman's life. It was oracular, prophetic, commanding, beseeching and persuading. Its arguments were unanswerable. It was like the words of the prophets of old, appealing to conscience, the heart, and love of country. The words of these speeches rang out all over the country, were read in all families, aud the united country heard it passed from lip to lip, "Douglas sustains Lincoln," and

the voice of treason was shamed into silence. We give, in closing, some of these last words. "The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year ago. The conspiracy is now known." "There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; ONLY PATRIOTS — *or traitors.* Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. I know the rebels expected to present a united South against a divided North." We give the closing paragraph of this greatest and last speech: "I express it as my conviction before God that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country. Illinois has a proud position, united, firm, determined never to permit the government to be destroyed."

These words were the seal of his usefulness here on earth. When he closed he returned to his rooms at the Tremont House. He had been laboring and suffering from the effects of a severe cold, was hoarse, spoke with difficulty, and the effort was too much for him. His hoarseness increased. He laid down to die, while the loyal millions at home and in the field were reading his patriotic utterances he was wrestling with the throes of death.

Mrs. F. A. Wood Shimer
Prin. Mt. Carroll Seminary,
Mt. Carroll. Ills

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.

MRS. FRANCES A. WOOD SHIMER.

FOUNDER OF MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

Introductory — Student of history — Great results from small beginnings — Two determined women — One improvement follows another — More land bought — Miss Wood married — Dissolution of partnership — Miss Ada C. Joy — Dr. Henry Shimer — Ornithological collection — Scientific attainments — Library — Different departments — The faculty — Present board of instruction — Description of buildings — Internal arrangements — Water supply — Plumbing — Ventilation — Ruttan system — Sewerage — Gas making — Student's pastimes — Promenades — Architectural lecture — Well arranged grounds — What one woman has done — Encouragement for others to do likewise.

The author of these "Recollections" need not offer an apology for the introduction into the work of so many pages, yes, whole chapters, to educational institutions, their controling force, the master minds of the educators of this state, the Archimedean levers that give power to all other industries, professions and callings of our great country.

We have no partiality for one institution over another, but are acquainted with the system and educational plans of some of the institutions of this state more than we are

with others, which enables us to write understandingly of their merits. In the course of our newspaper and editorial work since 1858, education, educators and their work, has been part of our study, in fact we have been a student all these years, not IN these institutions but OUT of them, noting the good they do, and the wide-spreading influence they command, by the better class of men and women that are trained by their teachings to enter upon life's duties with clearer and better defined purposes because of this teaching.

Of one of these great institutions that has been built up within thirty years we propose to speak,— Mount Carroll Seminary, built, controlled, managed architecturally, educationally and financially by the genius of women. It has been a progressive institution, coming up through these years from small beginnings to one completed whole, among the best in the land.

In the year 1853 two young ladies, Miss Frances A. Wood and Miss Cinderella M. Gregory, graduates of the Normal school at Albany, New York, came to Mt. Carroll, seeking an opening in the educational field in the west. They arranged for a room, their first term commencing May 11, 1853, with eleven pupils, but increased to forty before the close of the term. This select school continued in these quarters for over one year, still growing in popularity, Misses Wood and Gregory working together as educators, while Miss Wood financiered the embryo seminary.

A charter for the "Mount Carroll Seminary" had been obtained by the citizens at the session of the state legislature in 1852. The success that marked the labors of Misses Wood and Gregory led the board of corporators to propose to them to organize formally under their charter, sub-

ject to the management of the board. To this the ladies consented, on conditions that a suitable building should be erected for the accommodation of the school. The board at once organized a stock company and opened the books for subscriptions. About three thousand dollars worth of stock was subscribed and the corporators proceeded with the work, purchasing five acres of ground at a cost of five hundred dollars, and during the summer of 1854 erected a building forty-two by forty-six feet, two and a half stories and basement. In October, 1854, the school was removed to this building and duly organized under the charter, the board of trustees assuming control, and Misses Wood and Gregory taking charge as salaried teachers. The success in increasing the stock and making collections of that already subscribed came short of the expectations of the board, and as the spring opened, the time for enclosing the grounds, with the finishing of many needed improvements, found them without the funds for the work. As only about one thousand dollars of the stock subscribed had been paid in, it will be seen the building and furnishing thus far had been done mainly on borrowed capital. The creditors were getting uneasy. Something must be done. The board was disheartened and wanted to get the property off their hands. They offered it to Misses Wood and Gregory at the *cost of the work done*, and as an inducement offered to *donate* the five acres of ground and furniture, in consideration of which the ladies were to obligate themselves to continue the school ten years. The conditions were accepted and the property, with the charter, transferred by the board to Misses Wood and Gregory.

After a year or two the ladies assumed the debt made for the purchase of the furuiture also, as a condition for

release from the obligation entered into to continue the school a given time. Thus the only money-value aid received by Misses Wood and Gregory from the citizens or public, was in the five acres of ground donated by two prominent members of the board, Messrs. Rinewalt and Halderman, the original owners of the land, which they bought of the government at $1.25 per acre, occupied as farm land at $7.50 per acre till the site was in demand for the seminary grounds, when it advanced in value to $100 per acre. Thus, after an experience of six months under the management of a board of trustees, the school was again in the hands of its founders, with a debt of $4,500 for the building, and later, the debt for the furniture assumed. Fortunately Miss Wood had a small patrimony coming from her father's estate, and some responsible friends east as backers; yet what a task was before these young women! As it was now regarded as a "private enterprise," no board of trustees to give it a promise of success or permanency, of course nothing was to be expected from the public in the payment of stock subscribed or other pecuniary aid. Patronage, however, was given as far as the conduct of the school proved to merit it, and it came *only thus*, as it was the determined policy of the founders *not to solicit pupils, or "beg funds,"* but to lend all their energies to the making of a school that should MERIT CONFIDENCE, and thus be certain of a liberal patronage. Thus has this school been throughout all these thirty years, an exception to nearly, and so far as the author knows, quite all the schools in the country, in that its managers have NEVER ASKED any man, woman or child for his or her patronage — have NEVER EMPLOYED *an agent in any capacity to solicit pupils or funds for the support of the school.* Nevertheless, the seminary

grew in reputation, a large increase of students, as the years came and went, until 1857, when more room was needed, an addition to their building demanded — Miss Wood prepared the plans and specifications for an addition twenty-two by sixty feet on the southeast part of the original building. Mechanics were employed and paid by the day, and the closest economy exercised in every particular. This addition was raised two and a-half stories above the basement, added twenty-three private rooms, and cost about the same as the first — $4,500. Every business man of those years (1857 and 1858) can recall the fearful "panic" that crushed so many and embarrassed all. It came with almost crushing force upon the seminary enterprise just in the midst of the building of this first addition. What ready money there was for the work was closely locked in bank, with no certainty of its ever being available. Collections that would have been ready at call and depended upon to be put into the work it was impossible to get. The rooms were in demand for the opening of the next school year. What was to be done? "*Prudence*," perhaps, would have said, "suspend the building work." These ladies said, THE ROOMS MUST BE READY. To this end Miss Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) spent the summer vacation in actual labor in every way possible to forward the work. She bought the material for painting the building, at wholesale, mixed her own paints and put upon this entire building (except the *cornice*, the building being of brick), painting every one of the twenty-three rooms herself, three coats of paint. The glass and putty she bought in the same way, and glazed, with her own hands, every window, (forty of them). The wall paper she put upon every one of the twenty-three rooms herself alone. Thus she labored, not

from penuriousness, but what seemed to her necessity. The money was not at command to pay for this labor. She would not increase debts with a possibility of the laborer losing his earnings. The accommodations for pupils must be ready or the school would be seriously embarrassed in its next year's work. AND THEY WERE READY, and the school opened.

Just then came another crisis — the housekeeper was taken down with severe illness. TEACHERS were more easily obtained than COMPETENT housekeepers. Miss Wood placed a supply in the schoolroom, and took her post in the kitchen. For six weeks she did the cooking and administered the *domestic* affairs of the institution and at the same time filled the place of nurse to the sick housekeeper.

Success and popularity attended the seminary. Pluck and determination had made it a success. Its patronage increased, the debts were paid, and new plans devised for further enlargement. Miss Wood planned and worked on the outside — in the schoolroom, in the kitchen when necessary; painted and papered, contracted for material, managed everything with a skill commanding admiration and defied opposition. Miss Gregory was no less earnest among the students, and the good work went on. By enlargements and improvements in the years from 1857 to 1864, the building and accessories had cost $14,000, and 1865 opened with yet a larger demand for room. A second addition was built southwest of the original building, and so joined the first addition as to give the two the appearance of one building, both being raised to the height of the original building, and covering an area of fifty by seventy feet, or altogether fifty-two by one hundred and sixteen

feet. At the same time the rooms and internal arrangements of the first two buildings were materially changed, making them much more commodious and convenient. These improvements beginning in 1865, were completed in 1867. In this work the same system was pursued, and under the same management as in the addition made in 1857. Other lands were purchased, increasing the seminary domain proper to twenty-five acres. On the added grounds the work of hedging, tree planting and other agricultural improvements went on, as on the first five acres, till the entire campus is almost a grove, with open spaces of beautiful, well-kept lawn, with fruit and flower gardens.

During these busy years Miss Wood was married to Dr. Henry Shimer.

In our visits to the seminary, which were frequent from 1870 to 1875, we found Dr. Shimer distributing his vast scientific acquirements as lecturer, hearing a class in mathematics, discoursing to students or visitors on entomology, ornithology, and the kindred science to the last,— taxidermy. An industrious student of natural history, he has collected a choice cabinet for the use of the seminary. Those critical and competent to judge in such matters have given it as their opinion that his ornithological collection is not equaled in any other educational institution in the northwest, perhaps not in the country. He, being in those years engrossed in scientific educational duties, and later in his practice as a physician, has no time to devote to the business details of the institution, but that is left in the hands of the one who has shaped, fashioned, guided and directed it in its present magnificent success,— Mrs. Francis A. Wood Shimer.

There is a library of over three thousand volumes, and being added to on each recurring year. It is the depository of all the public documents published at Washington, about forty volumes being added every session of Congress. To this feature of the institution it is indebted to Hon. E. B. Washburn, when in Congress many years ago, and it has been continued ever since.

In 1870 the partnership between Mrs. Wood Shimer and Miss Gregory was dissolved, Mrs. Shimer becoming sole proprietor and manager of the institution. Soon after, Miss Ada C. Joy, of Maine, an accomplished and thorough educator, became associate principal. In addition to her accomplishments as teacher she has fine executive ability, and great tact and skill in the management of such a work. Up to the time of Miss Joy's engagement with her Mrs. Shimer had *no assistance whatever* in the *financial* part of the enterprise, which, with her large and increasing business, she now very much needed. In this Miss Joy proved herself equal to the emergency, as she quickly acquired a knowledge of business details, and has become a valuable co-laborer in this sphere of work as in the duties more especially devolving upon her position.

From 1870 the continued increasing wants of the school demanded more room, till in 1875 a third addition was projected and completed in the fall of 1876. This is forty by one hundred feet, and joined to the northeast corner of the first or original building. It is five stories, including a sixteen-room attic devoted to practice rooms for the music conservatory. In all, this addition has seventy-one rooms. Mrs. Shimer was again in this, as in the previous buildings erected, the sole architect, contractor, builder and financier. The *modern improvements* introduced in THIS building, and

Mt. Carroll Seminary.

Mt. Carroll, Ill

its much greater size than any of the three previous structures, together with the superior workmanship put upon it, made its cost to far exceed all the others. Then there were essential changes and improvements made in the other buildings, especially the first (original) one. As the family increased, the dining room was enlarged by the removal of one partition after another till now it occupies the space of seven rooms — the entire first floor of the original building. Furnaces with the same system of ventilation as in the last addition were also placed in this. With the improvements in buildings and grounds came added improvements in the working methods of the school.

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT is a valuable feature of the Seminary. The principal, a graduate of the New York Normal school, knowing full well the value of that system to those having teaching in view, has given prominence to this department. Hundreds of teachers have gone out from this seminary, now filling prominent positions in public and graded schools, seminaries, academies and colleges. Under Mrs. Shimer's liberal management of the seminary, provision was early made to give FREE TUITION to one teacher from each township in Carroll county, and one from each county in the state. Another valuable feature, showing the broad scope of the beneficent educational designs of its projectors, is the LABOR DEPARTMENT, affording the means to many of the most worthy young women of securing an education, fitting themselves for positions of usefulness. It gives opportunity to those who could not otherwise enjoy the advantages of a seminary to work their way — young women of energy and character earning their own education. There are at this writing many in this department doing a large part of the domestic labor of the institution. Thus

are teachers provided and educational advantages dispensed to many young women who could not otherwise obtain it.

At the head of the domestic departments as housekeeper, it is the aim to have a LADY in the true sense of the word, one who can not only DO, but direct and instruct the students in the BEST METHODS of housekeeping in all its details. To this end the present most competent and efficient incumbent, Mrs. Mary G. Nias, is laboring with energy and zeal, and with most happy results, as may be seen in the well ordered house and the neat and bountifully furnished tables, on which is uniformly found, not only an abundance but a nice variety, and all most wholesome and healthful. In addition to the instruction given to the young ladies in the manual labor department, Mrs. Nias gives lessons to ALL in the best methods of making and caring for a home and family.

The Mt. Carroll Seminary for the first fourteen years received both sexes, having as many young men in attendance as young women. As a "*mixed school*" it was an *eminent success*. The young men here "fitted for college," took a high rank in the different institutions they afterward entered and graduated from, doing credit to the seminary faculty, which at that time was made up almost exclusively of lady teachers. As an instance, one of the young men fitted here for college was admitted, on examination, to the *senior* year at one of the oldest eastern colleges, from which he graduated in one year. His preparation in mathematics had been entirely under the instruction of lady teachers.

Thus the seminary ever maintained a high standard of instruction and scholarship, having an extended course in studying in which is required the greatest possible thoroughness.

Young men were ultimately excluded from the seminary, much to the regret of all concerned, solely for the *want of room* to accommodate all.

While this institution has won for itself an enviable reputation as A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL school, in that its literary and scientific course is among the best, and that its students become thoroughly imbued with the idea of having a purpose and aim in life, and of gaining a thorough preparation for some sphere of usefulness, the ornamental branches have by no means been neglected. The music and art departments are not excelled in any institution of the kind West or East.

From a small beginning (the seminary having brought to this county the first new piano ever here), with three pupils in music, the music department has become so large as to employ five to seven teachers and professors of music, and furnished with nearly forty instruments — pianos, organs, guitars, etc. The success and popularity of the conservatory of music is largely due to Mrs. B. F. Dearborn Hazzen, who has been identified with it for the past fifteen years, and who deservedly ranks among the very best in the profession, her specialty being voice building. Her "METHOD" is of the best, her skill and tact in understanding the needs of different voices and so adapting her instruction as to safely develop them, are quite wonderful. Then as a lady, an educator, and one so closely identified with the institution and its principal, especially through seasons of great trial, Mrs. Dearborn Hazzen may be regarded as almost one of the founders. Her husband, Prof. H. W. Hazzen, excels also in his department, literature. There is probably no better scholar in literature in the state, if in the West, and as a teacher and lecturer he is winning a high standing.

Miss Kendall, for ten years at the head of the instrumental music, ranks with the best. The different assistants of the conservatory use the same methods as the heads of the departments, and all are subject to their supervision and direction, thus all students of music here enjoy directly or indirectly the benefit of the superior culture and experience of the principal of the vocal department and the director of the instrumental department.

The instruments in use here are first class, nearly all the pianos being changed for *new* ones during the last year. The graduates of the conservatory are in demand for first class positions as teachers, church singers and organists.

Thus we might fill pages in noticing the different features of interest and the many advantages this seminary offers to the young women of the country. Industry and economy were necessary in their accomplishment. These virtues have been exercised without stint. When likely to fail by the men-management invoked to its aid in its inception, two women — both educators, but one combining financial skill, great head and iron will, stepped into the breach — put both soul and strength into the work, and have brought the seminary up to its present high position, an honor not only to the state in which it has been built up, but to the national government, which is based upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens.

Description of Buildings.— Four buildings, as elsewhere described, all so connected as to give the appearance of one, present a west and north front of two hundred and fifty-six feet. The original building gives a dining room forty-two by forty-six feet on the first floor. The second floor is used for library, office, reception room and music room. Third floor for society and reading room and

private rooms. Fourth floor for private and trunk rooms. The second and third buildings give, on the first floor, school and recitation rooms, thirty-two by seventy feet, and four private rooms. The second and third floors are occupied for private rooms, and the fourth floor for studio and music practice rooms.

The fourth building, completed in 1877, has on the first floor a kitchen, laundry, dry room, ironing room, furnace room, foul air room, workshop, private room for employes, six dry earth closets, slop closet and dry earth vault and closet, the whole ventilated by the same system as the entire building, and thus kept as perfectly free from offense as can be. The value of these arrangements in a sanitary point of view cannot be over-estimated. The second floor has conservatory, principal's rooms, sick and nurse rooms, bath rooms, water and slop closets, on one side of main hall; on the opposite side, the entire length of the building (one hundred feet) is devoted to parlors and rooms for the musical conservatory, the space being divided into five rooms, each communicating by folding doors, making a most spacious music hall when thrown into one room.

The third and fourth floors are devoted to private rooms for students, all of which are neatly furnished, carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, bed (all with best woven wire mattresses), and all with convenient drawers, closets, cupboards, etc. Bath rooms, water and slop closets on each floor. The fifth floor has fifteen practice rooms for music, a SUN-BATH room, trunk rooms and tank rooms, furnished with a thirty-five barrel tank for hard or well water, and the same for soft cistern water. The water supply is complete, of the best, purest water. The

hard water is from a well one hundred and thirty feet deep, fifty feet being in solid rock, and the remaining eighty feet tubed with heavy galvanized iron. There is no possibility of surface water or any impurities getting into the well. The cistern water supplied to the soft-water tank is from nine very large cisterns, connected by pipes at the bottom. The two cisterns receiving the water from the different buildings are furnished with the most complete filters, built in with brick, covered with charcoal, gravel, sand, etc.

Thus the purest water is secured for both tanks. The water, from both well and cisterns, is raised by pumps, operated by wind power. The wind mill, with a sixteen-feet wheel, is built immediately over the well, and near the line of the cisterns. The pumps are set so that the mill works both pumps at the same time, thus quickly forcing an abundant supply of water to the fifth floor. The wind-mill house is a neat octagon structure, all enclosed with siding, painted and furnished with windows and blinds. It is separated into three stories, making convenient rooms for tools, etc. From the tanks in the attic, the water, both hard and soft, is carried to closets on each floor, and to the basement, where the soft water is heated in two eighty-gallon circulating boilers, connected with the kitchen range, and by its own pressure returned (both the hot and cold soft water) to the bath rooms on each floor, and to the rooms of the first building erected. The different bath rooms are furnished with metalic and rubber tubes for plunge baths, wood and tin tubes for sitz baths, Brown's steam tub for electrical vapor baths, and a complete shower bath, hot or cold, as may be desired.

The system of plumbing is complete, *no lead or galvanized* pipes being allowed to convey impure water to poison

stealthily, but surely, those using such water. The warming, ventilation and sewerage are as complete and perfect in that line as far as discovered. The well water is also carried under ground to the gardens, supplying fountains and hydrants for all needed garden uses. The warming and ventilating is constructed on the Ruttan improved system. The furnaces are so constructed that it is impossible to make the outer casing red-hot, and consequently the air is never "burned," thus obviating the objection urged against heating the furnaces. The supply of pure air from outside flues is abundant. This is amply warmed by contact with outer cases of furnaces, and from this goes to a sheet-iron reservoir, about seventy feet long by five feet wide, and two feet deep, and from this reservoir supplied to the nine stacks of brick flues, each stack having seven or eight independent flues, each of which supplies heat to a room. Every flue has a damper in the basement, which system of dampers, in connection with the registers in each room, gives almost perfect control of the heating of the building. Every room is furnished with a thermometer, which the occupants are expected to observe, and when the temperature is seventy degrees Fahrenheit the register is to be closed. If it falls to sixty-five degrees with register open, the occupant can report to the fireman, and more heat will be supplied. Thus a very nearly equal temperature may, with very little care, be enjoyed at all times, which is conducive alike to health and comfort.

The system of ventilation deserves special mention. All the floors throughout the building are hollow, as also the main partitions from attic to basement. Under every window is a space of perforated base, which gives an opening from every room and hall to the hollow under the

floor, which communicates with the hollows in the partitions and is thus carried down to the "foul air room" in the basement, which opens directly to a ventilating chimney, some three by six feet in capacity, out at the apex of the roof. The draft of this great chimney upon the entire volume of air in the building naturally tends to exhaust the same from the building. The ventilating openings being at the base of the room, where the coldest air and foulest air tends to accumulate, this is of course the first to be drawn off. The pure air from the outside, freshly warmed, is drawn in through the register to supply the air exhausted. As the rooms warm, which they do very rapidly, and warm air is drawn off by this great chimney draft and passes through the hollows under the floors and down the hollow partitions, the warmth is given out to the floors and partitions, till the entire building is of an equal temperature, the floors and ceilings of the rooms being within a degree or two of the same temperature — a great improvement on the old plan of stove-heated, unventilated rooms, where "the head is baked and the feet frozen." With this system of complete ventilation, capable of changing the entire atmosphere of the building every thirty minutes, it is apparent that there is no need of open windows, exposing to cold currents, but on the contrary the more closely the windows and doors are kept closed the more perfect will be the ventilation. Hence, every means are used to make the building close. The walls of brick are thick and hollow, and then furred and lathed to secure warmth and dryness. The windows are all furnished with double sash and outside blinds, all of which contribute to the warmth. This system of warming and ventilating can hardly be improved upon, and our "Recollections" should be read carefully in order to fully understand it.

The sewerage, as well as closet arrangement, should be noticed, as the healthfulness of a large number together is so directly dependent on the successful arrangement of these details. The slops from kitchen, laundry, bath rooms and private rooms are all emptied into iron sinks in the different closets, and thence conveyed by iron pipes down from the building into cement sewer pipes, laid deep under ground, and thence to a ravine some fifty rods from the seminary. The waste-water pipes are all abundantly supplied with stench traps, and to make the whole more secure, ventilated by carrying a tin flue from the upper end of the waste pipe out by the chimney to the top of the building. Thus there is no offense, no poisoning the air or earth, to be conveyed into the water at some remote time to cause sickness and epidemics.

With such complete sanitary arrangements Mt. Carroll Seminary will continue to enjoy the immunity from sickness that it is already noted for. An elevator conveys all baggage from basement to any floor required. Clothes flues and dirt flues convey all clothes to the laundry and all dirt to the dirt closet in the basement. With the added conveniences of water and slop closets on every floor, very much of the running up and down stairs is avoided. The entire buildings are fitted for gas. The gas house, of brick, is about eight rods from the seminary, where the gas is manufactured for lighting (at present out of use, a new machine soon to be put in).

For exercise, in addition to the ample grounds and the grapevine arbor, three hundred feet long, we will notice the piazzas running the length and width of the first building and length end width of the last building, giving five hundred feet for promenade, which is thoroughly enjoyed

by the young ladies, as we 'recollect' to remember witnessing their one hundred yard races in the arbor, shaded by the luxuriant grape vines; all the more enjoyable when they can stop at convenience and pluck the juicy clusters of grapes hanging through the latticed arbor, the vines being in full fruitage when we last visited the classical shades of the seminary.

Since that time improvements have steadily gone on. Three greenhouses, each sixty feet long, twenty, twelve and ten feet respectively in width, now ornament the seminary grounds. Adjoining these is a two-story cottage with seven rooms, furnishing convenient quarters for gardener and laborers employed on the grounds and seminary farm, for now, in addition to the twenty-five acres connected with the buildings, there are about three hundred and fifty acres of farm, pasture and wood land, all of which are made tributary to the support, comfort and pleasure of the seminary and its occupants. The vines and trees of various fruits on the farm and grounds are now numbered by thousands, the products of which are, in their season, furnished to teachers, students, and the entire household as free as water. Never, as yet, have any been sold, ALL being used by the seminary household. Thus an abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, early and late, contribute largely to the HEALTH as well as the enjoyment of the students. Yet another valuable improvement is found in a refrigerator of the Birdsall & Baker patent. It is a building eighteen by twenty-four feet on the grouud, and thirty-two feet high, giving two stories of cold storage space, and sixteen feet deep of ice room. The cold storage space is partitioned into eight rooms which are kept at an uniform temperature of about twenty-eight degrees summer and winter. These

cold rooms are devoted to the storage of the various supplies of the house needing a low temperature, as fruits, meats, eggs, etc. There is stored during May and June (the two best months in the year for making butter), a supply of six to eight thousand pounds of the best creamery butter. At the low and uniform temperature it is kept, no change takes place, and the last jar comes out as fresh and sweet as the first. Thus all the supplies for the tables can be kept any desired length of time in a wholesome and healthful condition. About three hundred tons of ice is stored in this refrigerator and an ice-house near it for the uses named. Cows are kept to supply milk for the household. Beef is grown and fattened on Iowa lands, which will be shipped to the seminary farm and slaughtered as needed, and kept fresh in the refrigerator. But we forbear further details, as we think we have given some idea of the completeness of the appointments here.

We have been thus minute in our description because we think our readers will thank us for this lecture on architecture, and particularly from the fact that the architect is a WOMAN, in short, we most emphatically declare that the superstructure and architecture of Mount Carroll Seminary in all its parts, intellectually, financially and architecturally, has been woman's work, Mrs. Shimer being the moving spirit, the superintending power through which, and by which, the whole has culminated in a grand success, from the quarrying of the rock for the foundation to the finishing stroke of the painter and the final furnishing of the vast educational pile.

She has asked no board of trustees to advise with their counsel — only to confound and distract. Let other women be self reliant and go and do likewise.

The completion of the building is not all that has been done. Look at the pleasant surroundings — the grounds with their wealth of fruitful trees, shrubs and vines.

Beginning with five acres of naked prairie, not a tree or shrub upon it, not even a fence to enclose it, she has added to it till now there are twenty-five acres enclosed with hedges and ornamental borders of evergreens and every variety of deciduous trees, planted with vineyards and orchards, embracing every variety of fruit grown in this latitude; flower gardens laid out and planted, walks, play-grounds and game grounds provided for, macadamized and graveled drives laid, arbors and shady seats, fountains set in their midst, all projected, material procured, and work done under the immediate supervision of the same woman. Her own landscape gardener, orchardist and planter, every tree and shrub and plant passed through her hands, placing nearly every root in the ground herself, with, in most cases, inexperienced boys to do the digging, whom she was educating for higher work. During these years of laying out grounds, and planting hedges and trees, being at all times financier, book-keeper, secretary, treasurer, steward and general overseer, this same woman carried on her improvements out of doors through the day, and attended to the duties of her other offices at night, thus, much of her life, taking only four or five hours sleep out of the twenty-four. If a change of cooks was necessary at any time she filled the vacancy for weeks, or till suited with a new one. If the cook was sick, as sometimes happened, she became cook and nurse. Such was the experience of many of the early years of this enterprise.

Say not that women are dependent. Every girl in the

country should be educated to be self-reliant and capable of being self-sustaining. Till this is the aim of every school for young ladies our institutions are sadly deficient. We have visited other educational institutions of the state, have taken observations of their systems, and will in the next volume, with equal pleasure, give space to what we know about other educators and the institutions they control.

MRS. DR. HANNAH M. C. TRACY CUTLER,

TEACHER, LECTURER AND PHYSICIAN.

WITH INTRODUCTORY, GIVING THE LIFE WORK OF HER HUSBAND, JOHN MARTIN TRACY, PHILANTHROPIST, COUNSELOR AND MARTYR.

Among the early emancipators of the great West was John Martin Tracy, born at Bridgewater, Vermont, September 16, 1809. The family were of Connecticut stock. The grandfather of Tracy died during the revolution and his father emigrated to Vermont. Only a year or two before this his youngest son was born. Abel Tracy was a deacon of the Presbyterian church, strict in observance of church duties, his house always open for the entertainment of the traveling ministers of the church.

The son received a religious education. He was precocious in his acquirement of knowledge, and his conscience became super-sensitive on moral questions.

When Martin was ten years old his father removed to Orleans county, New York, where he resided for nine years, when he went to Peru, Huron county, Ohio, with Martin and two daughters, his wife having fallen a victim to the insalubrious climate of Western New York.

John Martin Tracy was a reader on all subjects. What books his limited means prevented his buying he borrowed from his neighbors. His retentive memory was a receptacle in which knowledge was stored for future use. He read Hosea Ballou's liberal views and Alexander Campbell's

profound teachings of "one faith and one baptism," with other great subjects that agitated the world at that time.

He was particularly drawn to read the views of the great advocates of emancipation, and after preaching the bible doctrine of the Christian church for some time he broke off his connection with them because the views of his great exemplar, Alexander Campbell, tolerated slavery. He gave up preaching as his life work. The circumstances attending the severing of his connection with the ministry of that church are these: He attended an association of leading members of the church at Mentor, where a brother-in-law and sister of Alexander Campbell resided. Among those in attendance was the venerable father of Mr. Campbell and a young Virginian by the name of Martin Slaughter. This young man had just made a profession of his faith, been baptised, was an ardent disciple, and determined to do whatever was required of him. Taking an early opportunity, when the elders were gathered, to ask them in regard to his duty, he informed this eminent council of the church that his father had at his death left as a part of his legacy twenty slaves. These constituted the bulk of his fortune. Now, he desired to know whether he could keep these human beings as slaves and yet be a Christian, or ought he to set them free.

He wanted to do his duty even at the cost of the right hand or the right eye. The ministers questioned him. Could he not be more useful to these poor negroes by keeping them, instructing them in the doctrines of the church, than by setting them free? They advised their young brother not to impoverish himself, to be a kind master to his slaves, to profit by their labor and do good by its proceeds.

Mr. Tracy, being among the youngest of the ministers, listened to these sophistries with ill-concealed indignation, walking the floor with flashing eyes. When all had given their counsel he came to the front and addressing the brethren in clear ringing tones, said: "Do you know that you are counseling this young brother to his destruction? That is what you are doing. You know that he cannot hold slaves and be a true disciple of Christ. You are counseling as though he could serve God and mammon. If he follows your suggestions he cannot be a righteous man." He was interrupted by the appealing voices of many of the elders: "Brother Tracy, you are too extreme, too severe." Tracy replied, "I am only as extreme as the truth and as severe as justice." The council soon broke up without coming to any satisfactory conclusion.

How strangely these things sound to-day, when the veriest child understands this question so well. What came of this want of decision, or rather of a wrong decision of this church council? Martin Slaughter went forth, his conscience *quieted*. When the Kansas troubles broke out he was living on the borders of Missouri, had sold some of his slaves, bought land when it was cheap, raised hemp, sold it at a large profit, bought more slaves, gone on adding land and slaves till the great struggle for the extension of slavery began. Then he was Capt. Slaughter, known as one of the most active border ruffians, leading a company into Kansas to crush out the free state men. When the war of the rebellion was inaugurated he was a most determined enemy of the government. This all followed from the pernicious counsel given under sanction of the church. This radical departure of Mr. Tracy "from the faith of the fathers" of the church made his pulpit labors less acceptable, and from

this time his efforts as a lecturer were largely directed towards forming that sentiment of justice that would eventually lead to the overthrow of slavery by moral suasion. Some few years were passed in this labor of love, and with other faithful workers, he, on several occasions, was mobbed, because he did not keep his views on the vexed question of slavery to himself.

In 1837-38 he spent a portion of his time in New York, there making the acquaintance of Gerritt Smith and other prominent workers and reformers.

Returning to Ohio all his energies were bent in the direction of emancipation, lecturing on this subject while teaching school. The little leisure given him from his school labors was occupied in thoroughly informing himself in regard to the first principles of government, to see if it really gave any sanction to slavery. While considering this matter he found a book, "The Life of Granville Sharpe," one of the old anti-slavery men of England. This eminent man had studied law at an advanced age to know whether the constitution of England permitted slave-holding, until he became fully satisfied that the sentiment of Cowper was true. It ran thus: "Slaves cannot breathe in England. If their lungs receive our air, that moment are they free. They touch our country and their shackles fall."

These investigations convinced Mr. Tracy that it would be of great moment to him to become thoroughly informed in reference to the laws and institutions, as well as the more intimate history of the formation of the government. To do this he must study law, so he entered as a student with Joel W. Wilson, a democratic lawyer, at Fitchville, who was for some years a member of the Ohio senate.

It was during these readings and daily discussions that his wife began to call his attention to the limitations of women under the English common law, which our courts retained and decided by wherever they were not set aside by actual enactment. Think of a law that permitted entire personal control on the part of the husband, and left the wife in entire subjection to his will. Where was the mercy of a law which permitted a man to "bind out" his children without the consent of the mother, and permitted him to *will* them from her at his decease? Again and again these points were discussed, the wife always insisting that these laws had their origin in ages and countries where women were objects of traffic, and that the cause of injustice to women should be just as zealously opposed as the oppression of the slave. At this point the author will blend the life and actions of this well-mated pair into a harmonious whole—true helpmates of one another.

Our subjects illustrate the power of industry, study, indomitable perseverance, resulting in final success and the accomplishment of great good in every field of labor where they were called.

Hannah M. Conant was born at Becket, Berkshire county, Mass., and with only a rudimental education, acquired in the country schools of that day, was married in 1834 to Rev. John Martin Tracy, in Geauga county, Ohio. He was a close student, taught school and studied law at the same time, and preached on Sabbaths. In these studies he found a helpmeet indeed, his young wife joining him in his studies, and besides keeping the house in order, occasionally taking his place in the schoolroom when his duties as minister called him to preach on other days in the week.

Between lecturing, teaching and studying law, they were called to reside at Fitchville, Sandusky, Oberlin, and Plymouth, Ohio. While residing at Sandusky Mr. Tracy was admitted to the bar. He studied in the office of F. D. Parrish. His keen incisive intellect soon made itself felt, and he could have taken a high stand at Sandusky, as he was offered a partnership with his preceptor, then the leading attorney at Sandusky. But John M. Tracy had studied law only as a means to aid him in the philanthropic work to which he had determined to devote his life, in which resolve he was seconded by the hearty co-operation of his devoted wife. She had kept pace with him in all his studies; in fact, they had been fellow-students from the time of their marriage, making rapid advances, whether their studies were law, divinity, or the classics. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy had, in the course of their varied reading, become thoroughly imbued with the principles of the liberty party.

When he moved from Sandusky to Oberlin he and his wife entered into the full spirit that animated that community of emancipationists. There was but little law business at Oberlin, a very limited amount of conveyancing, so there was no field for the display of his legal abilities, but there were anti-slavery meetings to attend, and he was called to lecture at other places, altogether yielding but little recompense, but they both felt that they were just entering on their life-work — fulfilling their mission. They did not forget their studies, that opened out to their vision yet wider fields of labor. To aid them financially they received into their house a few students to board. Their motto was "plain living and high thought," and the couple were doubtless richer in true enjoyment than many who were rolling in wealth. When at home from his lecturing

tours Mr. Tracy read law to his wife, and she was ready to listen and discuss principles while at the same time directing household affairs. Part of his self-imposed duties were to teach the ignorant blacks who sought the protection of the friendly people of Oberlin in their flight from bondage. In the attic of the house they occupied they gave asylum to a poor colored man, Samuel Grey, an escaped slave. This man had been hired by his master, a Kentuckian, to do a job of chopping. When the work was done some one whispered him that he was a free man. This friend had also told him of Oberlin, and he went there with the sublime purpose of obtaining an education that would fit him for usefulness. He did not know his letters when he reached Oberlin, but he knew how to chop, and the forest around the village invited the labor of the axeman. His services were in demand, and after a hard day's labor he sat down in his little attic and by firelight tried to learn. When Mr. Tracy found him he had already mastered the alphabet and was trying to spell out a few words of the New Testament.

In the evenings when Mr. Tracy wanted a little relaxation from reading Maddox's Chancery, he would go up to the poor man's room and assist him in mastering the difficulties of learning to read and write, and his student made good progress, and in after years fitted himself for missionary labor in Africa, where he fell a victim to his severe labors and to the unhealthy climate.

The work done for such as Samuel Grey was not done without self denial. It was a severe test of self abnegation, of christian humility, to sit down by this unwashed freedman and teach him his first lesson. The following autumn they left Oberlin and again engaged in teaching. During

the years of wedded life of this well mated pair they had been blessed with additions to their household of two daughters. The eldest daughter was now near six years old.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Tracy engaged in teaching, Mrs. Conant, Mrs. Tracy's mother, keeping the youngest child, the eldest going to school to be taught by her mother. She taught the district school five days in the week, spending Saturday and Sunday with her parents. Mr. Tracy taught in an adjoining town, performing missionary labor among the people to prepare them to work for emancipation. When the winter term of each school expired they found an opening in the village of Plymouth, Huron county, where he felt that his services might be required in defending free men of color who were sometimes arrested as slaves.

Some time previous to this the Fugitive Slave Law of Ohio was enacted, so graphically depicted by Mrs. Stowe in Uncle Tom's Cabin in the escape of Eliza. This law, from which the national fugitive law was patterned, made it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to give shelter or aid to a fugitive slave. To protect the oppressed when arrested, and to shield those who set this inhuman law at defiance, was now the mission of these devoted philanthropists. Most of the people in the village and surrounding country were at this time pro-slavery in their politics, so that few sympathised with Mr. Tracy in his labors of love. However, a fair amount of legal business came to him, and his prospects were brightening. In the village was a Mr. Bly, noted for his enterprise in keeping one of the stations of the "Underground Railroad." His teams and himself were always at the service of the

oppressed to forward them to the land of freedom — Canada. One day near the middle of August Mr. Tracy received a call from a son-in-law of Mr. Bly with a message from that gentleman. He informed Mr. Tracy that Mr. Bly was sick, that there was three fugitives awaiting the cover of night, and wished him to forward them on to the next station.

Mr. Tracy returned to his home, told his wife, remarking, "I will do as I would be done by if I were fleeing from such a bondage." At sundown he procured a horse and went to Mr. Bly's. Soon as it was dark he started out with the slaves. About half past three in the morning he returned so much exhausted that his wife was alarmed. "What is the matter?" she asked. He replied:

"I have just escaped with my life. I have been pursued by a mob headed by a slave hunter. I heard their shout and told the colored men to save themselves by flight. I had told them on the way how to find the next station. They sprang over the fence into a meadow and made for the woods that lay back of it, while I turned down a lane hoping to escape my pursuers. I went into a cabin that stood at the end of the lane and inquired in regard to the roads. Presently the mob came on and surrounded the house. Some came in demanding the slaves. The occupants of the house denied any knowledge of them, the mob insisting that they were with Tracy and must be hidden there. The man became angry and finally ordered all out of the house. There I was alone with twelve brutal men, one of them armed with pistol and bowie-knife, threatening my life unless I told him where the slaves were concealed. I told him they were gone, they were fleeing for liberty and would not be taken. The men, most all of them, I knew were under the influence of liquor, in a condition of mind to be very unreasonable. They surrounded me, throwing dust and sand over me. I was nearly suffocated. Then they insisted I should go and show them the direction the

slaves had taken. They proposed sending two who were less drunk and brutal than the rest, and I consented to go, trusting I could escape from them and get home by another road. I went with them through the thick, tall grass, drenched with dew till I could scarcely stand. Then the men said we had best return and they would assure the slaveholder that we had made all diligent search. I tried to mount my horse, but they made such a tumult that it frightened him so I could not ride. At this the two men took me into the buggy with them and we came back to New Haven where they all stopped, while I was permitted to get my horse and ride home."

This was the experience of the early day abolitionists, those who were sowing the seed that in after years returned such abundant fruit. This experience proved the martyrdom of John Martin Tracy

For a day or two he kept up and tried to attend to business, but soon took to his bed, and August 30, 1843, gave up his life to the cause to which years before he had devoted it. His last words to his stricken wife were in answer to her question as to their children: "Teach them to love the poor," and gave direction in regard to his funeral, which was to be plain and unostentatious. His wishes were observed, the reading consisting of appropriate passages of scripture selected for the occasion by himself while living, and the remains were attended by the bereaved widow and a few faithful friends to their last resting place. Mrs. Tracy was now thrown upon her own knowledge of business for providing for self and children, but being utterly without pecuniary means her lot must have been hard indeed but for the kindly care and protection of her parents. Nothing could exceed their care and self denial. The father set about building a log cabin, as he had not yet built a frame house for himself. He felt that his daughter should

have a home for herself where she could use her own personal authority and influence over her children without interference from others. How lovingly he wrought, how pleased he was to hew the logs and smoothe the chinks that the walls would not seem unsightly. The cabin was finished, the widow and two fatherless daughters installed in their plain but comfortable quarters, when four months after the death of Mr. Tracy " unto her a son was born, a child given." When the fatherless grandson saw the light in that comfortable log cabin, how fond and tender was grandfather Conant in watching over the feeble mother, whose existence for a long time seemed to hang balanced between life and death. He watched with more than fatherly care and fondness over the sick mother and helpless little ones.

The son was named after his martyred father, John Martin Tracy, and we will have occasion to speak further of him before we close this chapter of our " Recollections."

As soon as the mother's energies began to rally came the question of future business to provide for self and children. She must manage in some way to earn a competence to pay living expenses and doctor's bill. But how? She could sew, but in that new settlement there was little to do. She had teaching talent, but could not then make it available, the home care of these three fatherless children cut off that resource. She had in the years gone by written some articles for Cassius M. Clay's paper under a pseudonym, but she had no claim upon the press, no thought of making her writings remunerative. Still while the little girls slept and she sat with one foot on the rocker of the cradle in which slept her babe, she sometimes employed herself writing fugitive articles, sometime poems, sometimes remin-

iscences, and at other times a phantasy. But she did it in haste ana resumed her sewing or knitting, feeling that she must not waste the precious moments.

One day a friend called, and chancing to notice the well filled portifolio, he said, "By the way, what are you doing with your writings? I remember you were once very fond of your pen," and immediately he opened the literary receptacle and taking up a paper began to read. He said, "These papers are of value and will be a sure source of help if you will use them, and as I shall be passing through Cleveland, I will call on Mr. Harris, the editor of the *Herald*. Who knows what will come of it?"

Mrs. Tracy called to mind that she had written some anonymous articles for the *Herald* in former years when he was a young editor of the country paper. She selected an article or two and sent them by this friend, which resulted in a life-long friendship with the editor and his family and opened up a moderate source of income, which enabled her to pay all the obligations that had so heavily weighed on her mind, besides giving her enough for the necessaries of life, which required money to provide. It was like the fountain which Hagar found in the desert, and she felt sure that tender guardians were still around her. The notice that followed these efforts was of more importance still, as other publishers requested contributions, for which they were willing to pay liberally.

These openings also prepared the way for invitations to address public meetings on the great questions of the day. While residing at Rochester, Loraine county, she assisted in organizing the first women's temperance society. This was before the Martha Washington organization.

At the same time and place she assisted in the organiza-

tion of the Women's Anti-Slavery Society. At first there were only three women who dared avow their faith in the right of the slave to freedom. Many advised Mrs. Tracy to not agitate this question further, because it was unpopular, and through it her husband had lost his life. But in spite of their well-meaning counsel the more did she speak in behalf of those poor oppressed men, who had not the right to even petition for their freedom. The fruit of this discussion of the subject was gathered in after years, the public sentiment became so strong that the anti-slavery candidates were elected to the legislature, that aided the election of a free soil United States senator from Ohio. In later years these principles became so popular in that township that on the election of Buchanan in 1856 there was only one vote cast for him in the place.

In the spring of 1848, without in any manner seeking the place, she was offered the position of matron in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus. She had spent the previous summer at Oberlin reviewing her studies, expecting to teach, but this opening changed all her plans. She went to Columbus, and while there was able to do much in a quiet way towards the overthrow of the Fugitive Slave Law of the state, as well as towards the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States senate, and Spaulding as supreme judge. So quietly, yet so efficiently she wielded influence, that few of those interested knew that they were indebted to her knowledge of the principles of law and constitutional history for the very opinions upon which they based their final action.

As she could have but one of her children with her she resigned her position as matron after two years' service, and accepted the principalship of the female department of

the High School at Columbus, and for a year she had her children with her, keeping house, teaching and studying the movements of the times politically. This, in connection with considerable editorial work for a magazine, so exhausted her energies that she was compelled to resign her position in school.

In 1851 the great World's Exposition in London was opened, and Col. Samuel Medary, wishing a special correspondent to represent his paper, engaged her services. Few lady correspondents were then sent abroad, but he trusted to her powers of observation and was not disappointed.

During the year she spent abroad, quite unexpectedly, and with almost no previous preparation, she came before a London audience as the advocate of Woman's Rights, giving the first pronounced lecture on that subject ever given in England. Her knowledge of common law enabled her to bring the cause clearly and searchingly before many enlightened people, as many members of parliament, the nobility, the great authors and leading merchants of England attended the lecture. She feared that her words, before such an audience, would fall by the wayside; yet they bore fruit. Greater opportunities came to her by being invited to address colleges, schools, professions and labor organizations representing many avocations. She also lectured on physiology and temperance in many places. She had carried with her credentials as a delegate to the World's Peace Convention, but she arrived a day too late to participate in its deliberations, but heard some of the closing proceedings.

This convention gave rise to the organization of many Olive Branch societies, and she attended many of these meetings, where she met Joseph Sturges and his excellent

family, Mr. Gladstone, since the Premier of England, and many other known leaders of English reform. But Anna Knight, one of the band of earnest workers in West India emancipation, interested her more than all others. Miss Knight had known Clarkson and Wilberforce, and during the struggle for that great work she had gone from house to house to secure signatures to petitions. Her experience then had aroused her to a keen sense of woman's *subject* condition, and she had for some time endeavored to bear testimony in the Society of Friends on this subject, but the elders had shirked it and her friends had tried to dissuade her from her efforts. Her sister said to her: "When thy views become popular, Anna, I doubt not we will then be proud of thy advocacy." With characteristic readiness Anna replied, "Truth demands singleness of heart and eye. When all men praise, thy advocacy will be of small moment." But set aside and baffled as she so often found herself, some opportunities came which she never lost, and in season and out of season she urged justice for women.

When Mrs. Tracy suggested that as a beginning it might be wise to first insist on higher education her reply was, "I tell thee, get the vote. Get the vote, and then thee can help thyself to all that it implies." This true friend greatly encouraged Mrs. Tracy in her work, and the strong, clear convictions have often helped to strengthen her purposes since.

The spirit of criticism that so filled the minds of many of the anti-slavery people of England was often hard to bear, and when our nation disgraced itself by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the feeling of humiliation was, indeed, painful, and it led her on one public occason to tell the people the story of Queen Elizabeth and Sir John

Hawkins: how by royal permit he went to Africa and bought slaves and brought them to and sold them in the colonies, thus beginning the great iniquity in the profits of which the crown shared. She also told the poor disfranchised voters, who stood thrilling with wonder at such bold utterances, that the time was coming when the right of suffrage would be theirs, and by it they could say whether bread should be cheap or high priced for them and their families, and whether the bread of knowledge should be for them as well as for the rich. Such outspoken utterances were not likely to bring any great amount of wealth or fame. One theatrical manager thought he saw in her impassioned manner the elements of a great actress, and endeavored to secure her to the stage. This offer was almost indignantly refused, feeling that her life was dedicated to higher aims. She returned to America just in time to attend the great Free Soil Convention held at Pittsburg in 1852, and by urgent invitation spoke of "Human Rights and their guaranties," showing how America was pledged to stand before the world a clear and consistent Republic, a light for all the nations. On her return home she was married to Col. Samuel Cutler, a nephew of Pliny Cutler, of Boston, an acknowledged pillar of the South Church. Immediately after their marriage they removed to Dwight, Illinois, purchasing land near the recently surveyed route of the Chicago and St. Louis railroad, where, with little experience in farm life, they began improving a new prairie farm. But as Mrs. Cutler had never, during her married life, been led to consider money getting as an end, only a means, she had stipulated that she should not be restricted from pursuing any course that her own conscience might approve or dictate. Her first care was for the education

of their children, and as there were no schools near she taught them herself, insisting on their being ready to give their evenings entirely to this object. The children were bright and active, and they advanced more rapidly than most scholars in regular schools, adding to their studies a weekly or semi-weekly paper, which was read on Saturday evening by the editor. With no more than the ordinary privations of new settlers time sped on with cheerfulness and some genius with which to overcome them.

Mrs. Cutler, becoming acquainted, was invited to lecture on temperance and physiology, and sometimes on other topics, and felt that more good could be done in this way than any other in establishing a high moral standard in the neighborhood while yet in the formative state of its society. At the breaking out of the Kansas troubles her her old enthusiasm was enlisted to prevent the fastening of the institution of slavery on that territory, soon to be a state.

She had been invited to preside over a Woman's Temperance Convention at Chicago, and on her way there met with a messenger from Kansas going to Washington with dispatches. He was relating the story of the burning of Lawrence, the murder of free state men and the suffering of their families. She listened and questioned. She felt that unless these wrongs were redressed the nation was virtually a ruin.

The temperance convention was a success, but during the deliberations Mrs. Cutler was thinking and planning for the preservation of Kansas as a free state. She feared that the men of the North were not sufficiently awake to the imminence of the crisis, and she accordingly, after counseling with some few earnest women, engaged Metro-

politan Hall for a Woman's Kansas Aid Convention two weeks from that time. During this time all the papers in Chicago gave the meeting a wide notice, some ridiculing, some approving the same.

The convention was held, committees appointed, and Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Josephine Griffing, Mrs. Cutler and others were enlisted in the work of gathering supplies and forwarding them to the needy sufferers in Kansas.

Two weeks later a National Kansas Aid Convention was held at Buffalo, and an organization effected headed by Gerritt Smith, Thurlow Weed and other men of national fame. Mr. Arny, late governor of New Mexico, was the receiving agent stationed at Chicago, and the Women's Society was soon consolidated with the National Aid Society. Generous contributions were secured by these efforts for the present relief of Kansas, pending the action of the government, and it may have been that this action was indeed the pivot of, and in the end made possible, the salvation of the nation as a republic.

During the progress of these great national events Mrs. Cutler saw more and more clearly the importance of securing political rights to woman, as only by this could they possess the moral influence so essential to the integrity of the nation by securing right and wholesome laws affecting temperance and kindred reforms. With the aid and co-operation of Mrs. F. D. Gage she canvassed the state, obtaining petitions for changes in the law giving to women personal and property rights, and by these efforts some important changes were effected. She also aided in similar movements in the states of Ohio and New York, attended many conventions, went home and worked faithfully to pick up all the dropped stitches, set the machinery in

order, and then for a brief time engaged again in this work and the temperance efforts which the times demanded.

By pen and speech she contributed to the success at the polls, in 1858 and 1860, of the great party that she deemed most loyal to the old flag and to the Union. She attended the session of the Illinois legislature of 1861, held frequent consultations with Mr. Lincoln previous to his departure for Washington, was at the depot to wish him God-speed and a safe journey, and heard the last farewell address of Mr. Lincoln to his fellow-citizens from the rear platform of the ear before entering to take his departure. She went from thence to her home, watching with eager interest the movements at the national capital and the secession movements at the South. When at last the blow was struck at the old flag she felt that all must now be consecrated to save the nation's life.

Her young son, whose birth was noted a short time after his father's death, now a youth of near eighteen years of age, was at the North Western University making rapid progress in his studies.

The students had many of them responded to the first call of the president for troops. The boy wrote to his mother asking permission to enlist in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Turchin's regiment, and quoting from Schiller, "He has not died young who has lived long enough to die for his country." Her answer was worthy a Roman matron or one of the revolutionary mothers: "I have nothing too sacred for God and my country; I consent, you may go," and John Martin Tracy, a worthy son of a martyr father, enlisted for the war. Col. Cutler's sons also soon enlisted, showing that every one in the family fit for military duty was off for the war. Col.

Cutler was in feeble health, age beginning to tell on his system.

Mrs. Conant, the aged mother, now a widow, was with them, and when the sore need came, often took care of the house while Mrs. Cutler went out to other places to raise sanitary supplies for the state hospital at Springfield.

Finding much to do in connection with the Freedman's Aid movement, she learned that there was a large number of refugees coming to Chicago for whom there had been no provision made. This led to the formation of the Western Union Aid Commission, of which she was president, and Mrs. Mary Cobb, secretary, their operations extending to the close of the war. This commission became auxiliary to the eastern society under the presidency of General O. O. Howard, and did much for the relief of the refugees, both white and black, who came north after Gen. Sherman's order on leaving Atlanta.

To show how impersonal was her zeal for the cause of freedom, let it be here stated that many thousand dollars worth of supplies were sent to the Southwest, which were equally distributed among unionists and rebels. While prosecuting this work she met Rev. Dr. Eddy, then of the Baptist church at Bloomington, Ill. He related an interview with Mr. Lincoln and several of the old anti-slavery men. Mr. Lincoln said, "What are you old abolitionists doing, I expected you to be punching me up with petitions for immediate emancipation, but I get not even a protest."

"Mr. President," said the spokesman, "We have feared to embarrass you with our importunities, feeling that you best knew the situation of matters."

"Hurry me up; hurry me up, I want to say that I am unable to resist the pressure. Now, if there was an

IMMENSE PETITION presented to Congress asking for emancipation as a WAR MEASURE, I would see that it was made a principal plank in the Baltimore platform—but a *little petition* would damn the whole thing."

The report of this conversation caused Mrs. Cutler to go to work in the west, and Mrs. Lucy Stone, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and others in the east, and with zealous aid from patriotic men and women in all the loyal states they obtained the desired petitions, which Chas. Sumner presented to the senate. Mrs. Cutler had gone to Washington on this and some other business, and met with the great Massachusetts statesman just after the presentation. With face perfectly irradiated, he said to her: "I have just presented that great petition. It took four men to carry it to the presiding officer's desk, it was so immense. It was respectfully received and properly referred. It is the greatest thing yet."

While at Washington Mrs. Cutler met an old friend, Ex-Gov. Bebb, formerly of Ohio (then of Illinois). He asked her to address the Union League that evening, as the regular speaker had been summoned home on account of sickness in his family. She consented and spoke before a most distinguished audience, taking for her subject the prevailing catchwords of the democratic party at that time, "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is." Taking up the history of the first Union, a loose confederacy of states, she followed the history of "the more perfect union," by which a great nation had grown out of these minor organizations, still preserving to the states their rights with natural limits, but conforming all to the great purposes laid down in the Declaration of Independence, which had been accepted and endorsed as the first national document.

From this she showed the original intent to establish a government based on such natural rights as all theoretically conceded, and hence the existence of slavery under the constitution had been from the first in violation of the very objects that had led to its formation. This was confirmed by article eighth of the amendment, which denounced slave trading as piracy, and under which one man out of the many so engaged had been executed — the slaver Gordon. This case had shown that the courts recognized this as law. Slavery was an old colonial institution forced upon the unwilling colonies, and it was said that in Jefferson's first draft of the Declaration he had instanced it as one of the grievances of the colonies. But individual interest was at first so strong that the early statesmen thought but to grant time and opportunity for adjustment, and so left it with the expectation that after 1808 it would soon expire of itself. But like an old pirate in the hold of a ship, spared because he was already dying of consumption, he had recovered and now sought to overthrow the crew and sail the ship of state in the interest of piracy.

She denied that our forefathers were a set of insincere compromisers. They sincerely organized a government for the equal protection of all, and it was now the duty, as it was the opportunity, of their children to accomplish what they had begun. She cited the opinion of John Quincy Adams, that the president, as commander in chief of the army, had the right to proclaim unconditional emancipation when the public safety should in his opinion demand it. This is but a brief summary of an address, which at a dinner given on the following day, by one of the senators, was discussed by Preston King, Judge Holt and other jurists, as the most able and conclusive argument that they

had ever listened to upon that subject. Gov. Bebb assured her that though he had for twenty years considered himself a constitutional lawyer, he had never heard the question handled with such ability. She was by no means moved by this commendation, further than to thankfulness that the knowledge gained in earlier years had not been buried in the grave of the martyr, but might yet avail to direct the policy of the government, so that it might accept the manifest destiny of Providence, and not rush blindly upon its destruction by refusing to make the nation a nation of freemen. While in Washington in company with Dorothea A. Dix, she called at the surgeon general's office, and represented to the acting official the importance of having the examining surgeon in the various states empowered to continue sick furloughs, so that the hopeless invalids should not be marked as deserters, or in extreme cases to grant discharges. The request, or advice, was acted upon, and thus many a poor soldier was permitted to remain at home till sufficiently recovered to safely return to duty.

These things accomplished, she quietly returned to the performance of domestic duty in her humble home.

In former years she had, among other studies, given some attention to medicine as well as law and divinity. So in all the places she had resided, more particularly since coming to Illinois, she had been called to minister to sick neighbors, who insisted on calling her in preference to the regular physicians, so her life was full of activity and usefulness.

In all this there is nothing remarkable, only the outgrowth of the times called for the highest activity of both body and mind. Finding at the close of the war that the people of the southwest were in need of seed-corn, the

Union Aid Society set about raising a supply, and forwarded about six thousand bushels to be distributed by faithful agents to avert the famine impending if seed was not furnished. This closed the immediate demands of the war.

At the taking of Fort Wagner one of Col. Cutler's sons was killed. This so shocked and unnerved his father (who was in feeble health, and gradually declined until the spring of 1865, when he was stricken with paralysis), that it was found inexpedient to remain on the farm near Dwight, and they removed to Cobden, Union county, Illinois. Here his health was improved, and Mrs. Cutler was soon called to practice medicine by some of her old neighbors and friends who had preceded her to that region and were building up the great horticultural interests that have made that county so famous.

Of the soldier boy, J. Martin Tracy, these "Recollections" will record that he served his country well, was employed by his commanding officer as a confidential bearer of dispatches, was sent on secret and dangerous service, requiring great discretion and prudence, in discovering the enemy's positions, at times entering their lines disguised in butternut suit and slouched wool hat, where he used the vernacular of "we uns," talking the broadest southern dialect, obtaining useful information, folding his butternut suit and like "the Arabs, quietly stealing away."

After the war he completed his studies, made the tour of Europe, studied portrait painting, became an eminent artist, returned to the United States, settling down by marrying the girl of his choice, organizing a family "as the law directs" by regularly increasing the census report. No young man of the author's acquaintance can show a better record, well worthy a martyr father and heroic mother.

In addition to practicing medicine Mrs. Cutler managed a small fruit farm, but finding her medical practice increasing so fast she gave up fruit culture, and for some time devoted herself entirely to her professional duties. Finding this was to be her life work, she said, "I must be as thoroughly prepared for it as men are," and went to Cleveland, attended lectures, read medicine, and graduated from the Women's Homœpathic College of Medicine and Surgery when past fifty years of age.

Since her graduation, with only occasional vacations of travel, study, visiting friends, of which she has hosts in all parts of the Union and Europe, she has devoted herself to professional duties with gratifying success. Her devotion to the cause of human advancement is not in the least abated by professional success. She is still ardently enlisted by pen and speech in the promotion and final adoption of woman suffrage, with all the reforms that it implies, as in former years. Her children are not among those who have had cause to complain that their mother has forgotten or neglected their welfare in her wider interest in affairs of state, but their education was provided for, and as they attained man and woman's estate they have taken their several places in a manner which proves that a mother can do her duty to her children, to her country and her race, and not neglect either. Our own acquaintance with Mrs. Cutler commenced when Col. Cutler moved to Illinois. Our business and journalistic duties often called us to Dwight, as hers called her to Chicago. When the author purchased and assumed charge of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in 1860, Mrs. Cutler was enlisted as a contributor, giving varied and entertaining letters from all the fields of labor in which she was engaged. She was frequently at Chicago, and while there was a welcome visitor in our family.

She was also one of the valued correspondents of the RURAL MESSENGER after the publication of that paper commenced, in 1868, and while the relation of editor, publisher and contributor existed, we had the most ample opportunity of storing our mind with these "Recollections," and when concluding them can say the half has not been told, as we have been compelled to abbreviate, leave unwritten and only give a brief synopsis of the long and useful career of the subjects of these chapters. We could diversify the relation of our "Recollections" by anecdote, reminiscence and incident, but our space precludes the possibility of giving them place, much as they deserve to be recorded. We do not know that Mrs. Dr. Cutler would take kindly to the suggestion, but we do know that if she would "write a book," giving a full history of the life of her illustrious, devoted and martyred husband, and her own checkered and useful one, it would be a valuable and interesting contribution to the literature of the day.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW AND ADVOCATE.

Place and humble condition of birth — Studious habits — Teaches school — Married — Death of her husband — Her thrift as a farmer — Again attends school — Her father's opinion of women's sphere — Contributes to the press — Graduates with high honors — Teaches school again — Patriotic and good to the poor — Purchases seminary — Work for the Union — Goes to Washington — Spends a year in observation and travel — Continues her studies in other branches — Masters all the sciences — Teaches select school in Union League Hall — Marries Dr. E. Lockwood — Daughter born — Devotes her attention to advancing wages of women — Important legislation — Studies law — Making the tour of the southern states — Takes measures to secure her diploma — Practices law — Magruder says she can not — Called to practice in other states — Admitted to practice in supreme court.

Among the proud galaxy of American women now in the prime of life, filling the full measure of a well-earned distinction that she has wrought out by her own unaided efforts, is the subject of our chapter — Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C. It can be truthfully said of her that she stands between the past and present,— the past, the age of prejudice against women occupying positions of usefulness in the various professions of life, the same as men — the present, when that right is everywhere accorded (although in some cases grudgingly), and

women take their places in every sphere their qualifications fit them to fill.

While at Washington during the winter of 1878-9, it was our good fortune to make the acquaintance of this excellent woman, and it affords us pleasure to transmit to our pages the impressions and knowledge there obtained of woman's capacity for business in any field in which she can usefully employ her talents.

Belva A. Lockwood was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., October 29, 1830. Her parents' name was Bennett, and she was the second of five children, all raised on the farm. She attended the district school, was attentive and studious, and as a matter of course with industrious scholars, she always stood at the head of her class, and at twelve years of age she had mastered grammer, geography, arithmetic, algebra and philosophy.

She was contemplative, read the Old and New Testaments, thought a great deal of the miraculous interpositions therein revealed and wondered if the same faith there taught would not be attended with blessing and happy results. She studied nature in the solitudes of the forest, along the limpid streams, running over the hills, sometimes jotting down her thoughts and observations in her note book. She was always the leader among her young companions, championing their cause, or if obstacles were presented, she set about to remove them.

Her teachers always remembered her as being the most daring and generous girl of the school. Before she was fifteen she was called to teach in her own district, and discharged her duties so faithfully that her services were continued. The remuneration for the first term of teaching was five dollars, the second six, the third seven, and the

fourth eight dollars *per month*. She had now arrived at the age of eighteen, with powers matured by observation and the practical duties of life over those of most women of twenty-five.

A thrifty young farmer of the neighborhood named Uriah McNall, paid his addresses to her, and he being agreeable to her and to her parents, they were married. She entered immediately on her household duties, taking the whole responsibility upon herself from the start. But misfortune came. The active young husband met with a serious accident while operating a saw mill, which enfeebled his system and finally resulted in consumption. While harassed with the care of an invalid husband she became the mother of a daughter, which increased her cares. Mr. McNall growing more feeble, she was aroused to fears that he would not recover, which were only too well founded, for after lingering for two years he died, leaving her a widow before she was twenty-two.

Most women under these circumstances give up business; if on a farm they rent it or sell it. Not so with Mrs. McNall. She entered with wonderful energy on her business, was well acquainted with all the details of trade, selling and buying stock, measuring the lumber she sold, weighing grain, writing her own orders or receipts in a business manner, then going the rounds of her domestic duties, making a dress or bonnet as well as any modiste, cooking meals, and all the usual routine. She astonished all by the easy facility with which she managed the wildest young horses, "breaking" them into harness or mounting them on saddle and riding fearlessly. She was full of energy, but after one year's management of the farm she sold off her stock, farm tools and utensils, and determined

to complete her education. She entered the academy at Gosport, studied geometry, German, anatomy, physiology, bookkeeping and other studies, kept her own house, boarding five other persons, all students, at the same time.

When these studies were mastered she received a pressing invitation to teach from her old neighbors, they offering her twelve dollars per month and board for herself and child. The little girl was a great favorite, going to school with her mother every day. Mrs. McNall taught two years. Then she determined on a course at college, and entered Genesee Wesleyan College at Lima, New York, thus putting in force the dream of her childhood — a thorough education.

She was now in her proper element, and vividly did she recall her girlhood school days, when she had had a longing to pursue an academic or collegiate course, and her father had said to her in answer to her repeated requests concerning the same, "*Girls* should attend to household duties and get married; only *boys* should go to college."

She now had the means to continue her studies. She diversified her toil up the hill of science by writing for the village papers and *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, the popular exponent of the agricultural classes in the East.

When teaching her first terms of school, from fifteen to eighteen, she had contributed both prose and poetry to the *Western Literary Messenger*, Boston *Olive Branch*, *Ladies' Repository*, and other papers, only in a few instances signing her name.

In her young days of "sweet sixteen," she had read essays at school exhibitions, and on one occasion Judge Baker, after listening to her at Middleport, said, "That effort is worthy of a man." The young girl orator did not then see the force of the compliment. She had always been

far ahead of all the young men in her classes and had yet to learn its full import. But let us return to her college life. She was now becoming widely known as an author, and while at Lima she was elected president of the Women's Literary Society, one of the college institutions.

She was also invited to prepare a history of Christian Missions, which was read in the college chapel to a crowded house. Absorbed as she was in her studies, she yet found time to teach a bible class and to visit sick companions and minister to them.

As the college commencement approached she prepared to present herself for her degrees. The Wesleyan was the second college that had admitted women to its sacred precincts, and many earnest thinkers were not yet prepared to believe that woman was capable of comprehending all that man could master.

The faculty, on her examination, were surprised at her accomplishments, for instead of being placed in the sophomore class, to her surprise and gratification she was placed in the list of juniors. This so encouraged her that she denied herself to all society, and in due course entered the senior class, and graduated with honor June 27, 1857.

Scarcely had she left college when, without her knowledge, she was elected preceptress of Lockport Union School, in which position she remained for four years, educating her sister and daughter at the same time.

In this school the same energy, unflagging industry, executive ability and commanding talent characterized her, and she filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the official board, the patrons and students. She was, at the same time foremost in prompt and efficient work in the missions and Sunday schools and benevolent socities, keep-

ing up a "ragged school" at her own expense all these years.

At the time of the Kansas troubles she was president of a relief society, and spent much time and money in the cause. She resigned her position at Lockport and accepted one as preceptress in the Gainsville Seminary, but after one year's service the edifice burned, and she built up a school at Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York.

After this she purchased the seminary building at Oswego, New York, and sustained a flourishing school for young ladies, and some time after sold the institution for twice as much as it cost her, and placed her daughter at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, where she had herself taught eleven years before.

These were the years of the war of the rebellion, and Mrs. McNall had during the whole time been president of the Aid Society that equipped for service the Twenty-Eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, and throughout the war her sympathies were ever with the armies of the Union.

After the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865 Mrs. McNall closed up her business in New York, and in the spring of 1866 went to Washington, remaining several months, visiting every place of interest in and about Washington, Georgetown and the surrounding suburbs, taking a trip down the Potomac, stopping at all the principal places.

She then visited Richmond, finally sailing to New York, going from there to Chicago, returning through Ohio, stopping at Harper's Ferry. Her sister accompanied her on her western trip and to Washington. In 1867 she hired Union League Hall and commenced a select school. She rented three halls, using one for school purposes, and rented the

others to temperance, religious and political organizations. Mrs. McNall had always been a student, and whatever she was engaged in, she always found time to study instead of reading romances, and it is wonderful how much she accomplished. At this time she studied and mastered International Law, studied Spanish and read several German works.

She was now proficient in history, astronomy, botany, zoology, mineralogy, physiology, algebra, trigonometry, surveying, differentia, integral calculation, mechanics, acoustics, optics, mathematics, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, evidences of christianity, political economy, mental philosophy, moral philosophy, Kame's elements of criticism, Butler's analogy, Latin, French and German.

After her school was opened and in a flourishing condition, her daughter Lura came to Washington, having completed her education. She immediately entered the school and took charge of the French and Latin classes

On March 11, 1868, Mrs. McNall married Dr. Ezekial Lockwood, and this, like her first marriage, was a happy one. One daughter was born of this marriage in 1869, a bright but fragile flower that drooped and died in July 1871.

So absorbed was Mrs. Lockwood in her labors of usefulness and charity that she neglected to a great degree the calls of society and ceremony. Time seemed too short to be frittered away in follies that narrow the mind, and she could not lead that aimless life.

She was, with other benevolent women, engaged in reformatory work. The temperance cause received attention, and through her efforts seven hundred names were obtained favorable to restrictive legislation.

The women in the government department were paid much less than men for the same work performed, and seeing that a special effort to right this wrong was needed, she was one of the most prominent workers in securing signers to a petition to secure equal pay.

To Mrs. Lockwood, more than any other person, is due the success of the Universal Franchise Association which awakened so much thought on the subject of justice to women. The course of lectures favorable to that great object was managed almost entirely by her. The "moral and constitutional argument" for the enfranchisement of women that was presented to Congress with the Territorial Bill, was written entirely by her, and is considered the best that has ever been presented to that body.

In 1870 she commenced the study of law, having received the degree of A. M. from the University of Syracuse, New York.

She studied law at the National University at Washington, after being refused admission to the law school of Columbian College. Fifteen women were admitted, but only two, Belva A. Lockwood and Lydia S. Hall, completed the course.

The ensuing summer Mrs. Lockwood made a tour of the southern states, contributing, on the prevailing questions of the day, to the *Golden Age.* Her articles were largely devoted to dispelling the prejudices that still existed against northern people and convincing them that northern capital, directed by skilled labor and Yankee ingenuity, was what was needed to build up the waste places of the south; a course since adopted by them and followed by results promised in her communications.

The faculty of the National University, where she had

studied, in the last quarter of the term denied these ladies the privilege of attending lectures, and finally refused to award them their justly earned diplomas — a piece of stupidity and injustice they had occasion to regret in after years.

This injustice Mrs. Lockwood brought to the attention of President Grant, then *ex-officio* president of the National University Law School, in a letter remarkable alike for its pungency, brevity and bravery:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1873.

To the President:

DEAR SIR — You are ostensibly president of the National University Law School of this District. If you are its president I desire to say that I have passed through the curriculum of study of this school and am entitled to and demand my diploma. If you are not its president then I demand that you take your name from its papers and cease to be what you are not. Yours respectfully,

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

On the following week, on Sept. 23, 1873, she was rewarded by receiving her diploma, and on motion of W. B. Wedgewood, made to the district court, she was admitted to the bar. She immediately began active practice, and for five years was recognized by the courts of the District of Columbia as a leading and successful practitioner.

In 1878 she was called upon to defend a client before the circuit court of Prince George county, Maryland, presided over by a Judge Magruder, whose extreme conservatism marked him as a rare old relic of prejudice of the by-gone days — since designated by the bar "Past Century Magruder," an apt designation that our own talented

stateswoman, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of the Chicago *Legal News*, has the honor of prefixing to this specimen—pre-historic judge. Mrs. Lockwood presented her brief and asked for permission to practice before that court, which the *learned* judge would not permit to be read, except through counsel. This profound jurist, in giving his opinion on which he based her rejection, gave a medley of natural, physiological, astronomical and scriptural knowledge, too profound for comprehension. We give it below:

"There are certain immutable laws of nature which cannot be controverted. The waters of the earth have their bounds, and the eternal rocks are immovable. Woman was made *after* man, out of a rib from his side. She was intended as a help-meet for him; her physical formation is sufficient argument against her appearing in public. The woman is the weaker sex, home is her appropriate sphere; she should not seek to go beyond her fireside. Woman was a star in her orbit. One star differed from another; there was one glory of the stars, one glory of the sun. The true mission of woman is to nurse the sick, administer consolation to the afflicted." The judge closed with a prayer that the day would never come when women would be admitted to practice in Maryland. This was erudition and legal wisdom that the good citizens of that judicial district in Maryland could not see the force of, and at the next judicial election Judge Magruder was relegated to private life, and Mrs. Lockwood is now a recognized practitioner before that court.

Since then Mrs. Lockwood has been called to conduct important law cases in the federal court of the western district of Texas, and also of the federal court, Baltimore, Md., involving some $50,000.

Mrs. Lockwood was denied recognition at the bar of the supreme court, and determined to scale the last round in the ladder of success and secure recognition at that bar. She prepared a bill providing for the admission of women to practice before that court. It was presented to the house by Hon. J. M. Glover, of Missouri, and was referred to the committee on judiciary. The committee, through their chairman, Hon. Proctor Knott, invited her to appear at their meeting when they were discussing and considering the bill. She appeared and made one of the most memorable and convincing arguments on the justness of the measure, which is now passed into history. Bluff Ben Butler arrived just as she was concluding her address, and when she was through he arose and characteristically remarked, "If there is a man on this committee who does not believe that this woman has as good a right to practice law as he has let him *say so now,* or forever after hold his peace." Hon. Geo. F. Hoar the same day presented the bill to the house, and it was passed by a two-thirds majority. A similar bill was passed in the senate. Like the house bill it was referred to the judiciary committee. The senate committee thought that no special legislation was necessary. This passed the matter over until the next session. Senator McDonald, backed by Mr. Hoar, enlisted in its favor and made a great speech. Two petitions in its behalf were presented, one from the bar of the District of Columbia and one from the State of New York. The bill was still opposed by many senators, but Senators Sargent and McCreery joining their efforts with those of the gentlemen named it was put upon its passage on the 15th of February, 1879, and became a law by a majority of twenty-one.

On March 3, 1879, Hon. A. G. Riddle made a motion

before the supreme court for her admission to practice, and the court granted the request. On the 6th of the same month she was, on motion of Hon. Thomas J. Durant, admitted to the bar of the United States Court of Claims.

Mrs. Lockwood's heroic struggles were finally crowned with success, and she was now the peer of the greatest lawyer in the land, all judicial barriers were broken down. Upon this achievement she received many congratulatory letters from all parts of the United States. Among others who wrote were Matilda Joslyn Gage, Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and her friend and pastor, Rev. A. F. Mason. Mrs. Lockwood has been interested in and taken an active part in the thorough mental, moral and physical training of the young women. From a very early age up to the date of her admission to the bar of the supreme court in September, 1873, she was a teacher, and as such was accustomed to give daily practical instructions in calisthenics and gymnastics. She owes much of her strong, vigorous health and suppleness of limb to this daily exercise and a practice of daily walking. In 1868, while employed as a teacher at Union League Hall, she became interested in the "Women's Rights Movement," and since that time has done what she could for the advancement of women in the arts, sciences and professions.

She has spoken on "Woman's right to the ballot" in all the great commercial and literary centers of the country, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Indianapolis and Chicago. Her last address on that question, "The disfranchisement of the women of Utah," was made at Lincoln Hall, January 23, 1883, and the day following, before the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives.

She is a member of the "Universal Peace Union," an

organization composed mainly from the Society of Friends, and a kindred society to this in the interest of universal peace, the "National Arbitration League," which has for its objects the settlement of all international questions by arbitration, thus avoiding war between nations.

Her lecture on this subject, delivered first in Washington, has been repeated in Providence and in many of the interior cities of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

During President Hayes' administration a memorial on this question was prepared and presented to the president, asking him to appoint a commission to negotiate with foreign nations, and a bill was introduced in Congress for an appropriation to pay the expenses of such a commission.

This effort was followed by her through the Arbitration League, by strenuous efforts to have President Arthur, and later through Congress, confirm the calling of the Peace Convention of the American States, as recommended by Hon. James G. Blaine.

Her letter on this subject was first published in the New York *Tribune* and copied into many other leading papers of the country. It sets forth that war is a relic of barbarism that must pass away before enlightened civilization, and that the day is not far distant when all difficulties between nations will be settled by reason and justice and not by the sword.

For nearly two years past Mrs. Lockwood has, in dispatching her business, and for the healthful exercise afforded, been riding a trycicle. She believes the bicycle and trycicle will largely take the place of horses in the large cities and in the country where the roads will admit of their use, and that horseback riding will go out of use.

For the last ten years, and since overcoming the preju-

dices of judges, law universities and the bar, she has enjoyed an extensive practice of law in all the courts, civil and criminal. She also has an extensive practice before the departments of the government, the court of claims and supreme court of the United States.

Her law labors have been engrossing and absorbing, and she has calls to go to distant cities. She recently appeared in the United States court at Boston in the celebrated case of Burgess vs. Graffamel, et al. Her appearance before the courts there was the first made by a woman attorney in staid New England, and was heralded widely through the press of the country.

To make the event notable a reception was given her by the ladies and gentlemen of Providence, Rhode Island, on the evening following. Since that time both Massachusetts and Connecticut have admitted women to the bar.

When we were in Washington, some four years ago, there were two young ladies and one gentleman studying law in her office, they assisting her greatly in the preparation of papers for the courts. The receptacles for legal papers were alphabetically arranged, and a quiet and orderly dispatch of business was going forward all the time.

MISS MARY A. WEST.

PRESIDENT ILLINOIS STATE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Various gifts and talents, natural and acquired, and the application and industry to use them for the advancement of the mental and moral culture of our race, are the distinguishing traits illustrating and exemplifying the character of the subject of this sketch.

Mary Allen West was born July 31, 1837, in the vicinity of the present city of Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois. Her parents were Nehemiah and Catherine West, members of the colony of advance settlers that came to that county in the spring of 1836, and the pioneers in the laying out and building up of the interests of Galesburg. Mr. West soon after removed to Galesburg, and was among the foremost men in the formative period of what soon became a great educational center. At an early age Mary commenced attending the district school, and soon developed an aptitude for acquiring knowledge that seemed almost pheunomenal — the desire for study was almost a passion with her. While yet a child, her extensive knowledge in regard to general history, as well as some of the sciences, was remarked upon by all who were acquainted with the family. Her social qualities were cultivated, and the girls of her own age were never so well pleased as when they could visit Mary, or be visited by her, as they were

always sure to learn something new and useful, and be well entertained at the same time. She grew to womanhood, educated entirely in the common school at Galesburg and Knox Seminary.

The moral and intellectual atmosphere of her childhood's home undoubtedly had much to do with the formation of her character. The home band, the father and mother, were conscientious Christians, of great intellectual force, and the children drank in from this fountain solid precepts to govern their youthful action, that followed them when grown to maturer years. As all parents should do, they made the home for their children bright and pleasant,— the morals and the family education were paramount to everything else. To illustrate this, several years ago the author was visiting at the family home of Miss West while her aged mother was still living, and the conversation reverted to the subject of youthful education. Mrs. West said that when Mary was yet a small girl, when visited by girls of her own age Mary would read to them, or form them into groups, school fashion, and thus entertain her company, and at the same time there would be no break in her own studies, her girl friends, when leaving, having probably learned something useful, and at the same time been highly entertained. Thus passed the childhood years of Mary Allen West.

When Miss West was only thirteen she presented herself for the required examination to enter Knox Seminary, and it was satisfactory, but the rules of that institution admitted no student under the age of fifteen. She was obliged to wait, but while doing so engaged in teaching for the most part of the time until the ADVANCED age of fifteen would admit her to its charmed intellectual circle, and

she graduated with all the honors at seventeen, immediately entering upon the great work of her life — teaching. As a teacher she is pre-eminent, whether in the social circle, the schoolroom, at her desk swaying the sceptre, as director-general of the educational interests of Knox county as superintendent of schools, or since she gave up that responsible position. She has assumed part of the business and editorial management of the UNION SIGNAL, of Chicago, the exponent of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois. This is more particularly her recent work. To follow out all the departments of her varied useful labors would fill more space than the limits of our work will permit.

With her duties as a teacher she has contributed much to the educational, religious, temperance and secular press. Although residing at Galesburg, she edited "Our Home Monthly," of Philadelphia, for two years. The "Christian Union" has been favored by her with many rare gems on many subjects,—but all in the interests of education. A great many of these able contributions she has given as a free offering to promote the interest in which they were written. She was for some time the Illinois correspondent of the New England Journal of Education, Boston, and has been offered positions on various editorial staffs. Besides these many labors of love and duty she is engaged in literary work not yet given to the world, which we can promise, when it does appear, will be the most full and complete yet given of that class, being a historical work.

At the session of the legislature, April, 1873, a law was enacted making women eligible to all school offices in the state. Immediately leading citizens of Knox county, hav-

ing at heart the educational interest, asked permission to present her name as a candidate. She declined the honor, but notwithstanding this refusal she was brought forward as a candidate and elected over two opposing candidates by a good round majority for four years, and so well did she perform her duties that at the end of her first term, in 1877, she was again elected by acclamation, none appearing to contest the honor against her. She served her last term and then positively declined to serve longer, her other work in the great moral educational world was so pressing that it called her to broader fields; but before recording the present, the reader will permit a retrospective of the busy life of Mary Allen West. Her educational work is found in the records of the State Teachers' Institute, the State Association of County Superintendents, she is a member of the examining committee of the State Teachers' Association, also a member of the International Council of Education of the Permanent Exposition in Philadelphia.

During the war she did a noble work. She was, during the entire existence of the Soldier's Aid Society, either the recording or corresponding secretary. Knox county boys, wherever they were, particularly the sick and wounded, were followed by her inquiries as to their welfare. She has represented her city, county and state, at state, national and international conventions; was a member of the Centennial Commission; has been, and still is interested in the Social Science movement, and at one time a vice-president. This has been her work of years outside of Knox county. Her home labors have been most arduous, but cheerfully taken up and performed. As characteristic, in her teaching experience to the ignorant and down trodden, was her connection with the colored school. The first years of the war

a great many contrabands came to Galesburg. She taught them, seeking them out, giving them much time, working under many difficulties. Her colored school numbered more than one hundred of all ages.

She has counseled with all the women's organizations for promoting missionary work, was president of the "Prairie Gleaners," a home mission band, has ever been a devoted Sunday school worker, conducting a large bible class for young ladies, and making Sunday visitations to the jail when criminals where confined there. Added to these, and perhaps crowning the whole of them, has been her devotion to the temperance cause. She organized and superintended the central division of the Band of Hope, and the local Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was vice-president of the Ninth Congressional District, (now the tenth). Has delivered many temperance addresses, and very often, when the gentlemen thought it too stormy or inclement to fill their appointments in a country neighborhood, she would brave rain, cold and Knox county mud when there was work to be done for temperance.

Many men owe their reformation to the thoughtful advice, and sometimes, more substantial aid, given them by Miss West. She has been helpful to the young of her own sex — many young girls acknowledging that her sustaining hand and noble encouragement to endeavor, has helped them to attain a higher education and lead a nobler life.

At the last annual meeting of the Illinois State Women's Christian Temperance Union she was elected president, and to her other active duties she is now giving her attention to the organization and building up of the temperance cause throughout the state.

We met her at the meeting of the State Educational

Society at Springfield, early in January, where she displayed the same earnestness in this field of labor as in the temperance work.

As soon as the society adjourned she engaged in the work of getting material from the ample resources of the state library to aid her in the preparation of the great work in which she is now engaged, that will appear within the next two or three years.

Miss West is an exception to many women of great literary fame. She posesses in an eminent degree, great housekeeping abilities, of this the author being the judge. She handles the pallet and brush with considerable skill, and in her spare hours, has perfected some paintings, showing taste and critical judgment in matters of art. That she has accomplished so much in life she ascribes largely to the fact that she never let a moment go to waste. Of her educational—her school-house labors, both as teacher and superintendent of schools, we could greatly enlarge, because we have been in positions to know. But the limits of our work, the vast amount of other matter that yet awaits our preparation for this and succeeding volumes, precludes further mention.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

DR. ROBERT BOAL.

EX-PRESIDENT ILLINOIS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Nativity — Education — First practice — Moves to Illinois — His large practice — His interest in public affairs — Oratorical efforts — Deep interest in politics — Elected to state senate — Services to the state — Elected to legislature 1854-56 — Long services to the state — Trustee of Deaf and Dumb Asylum — Enrolling Surgeon Fifth Congressional District — Removes to Peoria — Organization of Illinois State Medical Society — Elected president — Author's recollections — Their object — Advances in medical science — Opinion of eminent physicias — The past and present — Now and then — Synopsis of Dr. Boal's address — A contribution to science.

Robert Boal was born Nov. 15, 1806, in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, Pennyslvania. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Crain Boal. His father was a farmer, residing there till 1810, when he moved to Cincinnati. When Robert attained the proper age he was sent to the city schools and made fair progress in the primary and rudimental studies until the age of fifteen, when he entered Cincinnati College, taking only such studies as would fit him for entering on his medical course. In 1824 he entered Ohio Medical College, having the full benefit of medical lectures during his course of studies, and graduating in 1828, he

immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Reading, Ohio, ten miles north of Cincinnati, continuing there until 1834, when he removed to Cincinnati, continuing his practice there till 1836.

In the fall of 1834 he came to Illinois on a prospecting tour, and some of his Cincinnati friends having become interested in the new city of Lacon he concluded, after visiting the place, to identify himself with the interests of the embryo city, and returning to Cincinnati early in the spring of 1836, made his preparations to remove to his new field of labor, that in after years became the scene of his successful practice, and he was not long in securing the esteem and confidence of the people among whom he had formed a wide acquaintance. He was gifted with unusual oratorical talent and took a deep interest in public affairs as they related to the advancement of the interests of the new city, and as well in state, and national affairs.

In the movement to organize the new county of Marshall in 1838, he lent the influence of his voice and pen to promote it, and through his and others' efforts the new county was organized early in 1839, resulting in making Lacon the county seat. He also took an active part in the political campaign of 1840, that resulted in the election of William H. Harrison to the presidency. He was an ardent whig and outspoken in the advocacy of his principles, and throughout the surrounding counties his services on the stump were in great request to promote the success of local objects and the interests of the state and nation. His practice was not neglected, and in seasons of unusual sickness every other consideration was merged in alleviating the sufferings and pains of the sick and afflicted. His professional services were alike commanded by the poor as well as those

in better circumstances. The contents of his medicine case were open to all, no matter what the prospect was for future remuneration. His time, together with the services of Dr. Wilcox, his partner, was fully occupied in attending the calls made on them for medical services.

Outside of professional services he had many calls to speak in aid of the benevolent organizations and reforms of the day, and no man gave his money or time more freely.

In obedience to the call of the people in 1844 he was nominated and elected to the state senate on the whig ticket, a great many of the opposite political party voting for him. He co-operated with the best men of the state of both parties in building up the ruined credit of the state, and aiding legislation that resulted in finishing the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Although keeping fully abreast of all the political movements of the day, he did not enter official life again until 1854, when he was elected to the house of representatives, and re-elected in 1856, serving four years, giving much time in the Kansas-Nebraska agitation to enlightening the people, resulting in the organization of the republican party. At the end of his legislative service in 1857 he was appointed by Gov. Bissell one of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Jacksonville, and was successively re-appointed by Gov. Yates in 1861, by Gov. Oglesby in 1865, Gov. Palmer in 1869, and Gov. Beveridge in 1873; a continuous service of over seventeen years that he gave to this benevolence and charity. Most of this time he was president of the board of trustees. Abounding in good works, he was never idle.

In 1863 he was appointed surgeon of the board of enlistment of the Fifth Illinois Congressional District, composed of the counties of Peoria, Knox, Marshall, Putnam,

Bureau, Henry and Stark, with headquarters at Peoria. New regiments were being constantly organized and mustered in, and his duties were arduous, and he gave to them unremitting attention.

He was one of the charter members in organizing the Illinois State Medical Society, and its president in 1882, and before the conclusion of this chapter will be found a synopsis of his address, which we give in connection with our own and others' observations on the advances of medical science in the last half century.

In these "Recollections" we propose to present the foremost representative men of the state from every industry, avocation and profession. For near the full half century spent in this state it has been our pleasure, to which we refer with no little pride, to know as friend, neighbor, companion, business adviser and physician, Dr. Robert Boal, the oldest, ablest, and for length of years, the most successful physician in the state. His is a history that a whole volume could with profit be given to its relation. He is a man of most intelligent and broad views, and of long and honorable fame in a profession noted all over the state for men distinguished for intelligence and earnestness, who entered on their professional career with the heroic purpose of alleviating human suffering and prolonging human life;—to what higher ambition can a life be devoted than advancing medical science by observation and experience, observing, studying and minutely recording developments that occur in their practice.

Medical culture in the last fifty years has made an indelible impress upon the whole world of science, letters and religion — in a word, upon humanity. It would not be amiss in the presentation of our representative to note some of the advances made.

Great progress and improvement has been made in surgery.

An eminent American authority says: "The contrast between the surgery of former times and that of the present day forms one of the brightest pages in the history of human progress. Redeemed and purified by the genius of modern discovery, it is no longer a handicraft, but science and art reduced, if not to perfection, to principles as accurate as any that have been introduced into the study of the natural sciences, of which it forms one of the most interesting and useful branches. Surgery can no longer be separated from medicine. No surgeon can practice his profession with credit to himself or benefit to his fellow-creatures if he is not an enlightened physician, deeply grounded in the doctrine of disease and its cure."

Another eminent physician, Dr. J. D. Hills, of New York, says: "By the aid of anæsthetics, an American contribution to science and humanity, surgical operations have become painless, and many are now performed successfully which without anæsthetics would have been impossible, from the fatal shock to the system.

"Operations are successfully made in cases of railroad injuries and gun-shot wounds, which could not have been accomplished without the aid of anæsthesia. By the combined use of anæsthetics and the elastic bandage, amputations, exsections, resections and operations in many cases of aneurism, are rendered not only painless but bloodless.

"The exploring trochar and aspirator enables us to penetrate the viscera of the thorax and abdomen with comparative safety, and remove pathological secretions and deposits not unfrequently occurring in the pleura, lungs, liver, kidneys or ovaries. The suffering, pain and diseases which the

progress made in obstetrics and gynecology enables us to mitigate, if not entirely relieve, should entitle the department of medicine to be numbered among the greatest benefactors to suffering humanity."

In his annual address as president of the Illinois State Medical Society, delivered at Quincy, May 16, 1882, Dr. Boal gave some interesting reminiscences of the past, presenting his subject, "Past and Present; Then and Now." He says:

"Fifty years ago the agencies and facilities for obtaining a professional education were few and far between. THEN but two medical colleges were in existence west of the Alleghany mountains—the medical department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and the Medical College of Ohio, founded by that giant in the profession, the late Dr. Dan Drake—NOW towns of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants boast of at least one medical college. THEN a faculty composed of five or six professors was deemed a large and imposing one, in numbers at least, whatever else might be said as to its qualifications in other respects; NOW, in every medical school, however obscure, a long list of professors of every conceivable subject in the profession is published, and the doctrine of division of labor has been carried out to an extent hitherto unknown.

"If, half a century ago, our educational facilities were meagre and inadequate, now, on the other extreme, our colleges are multiplied until the supply is greater than the demand. In many cases these institutions have lowered the standard of professional qualifications to such a degree as to send forth illiterate and incompetent men, thereby imposing on the public and bringing reproach upon the profession. The remedy rests mainly with the profession. Let it discountenance, as far as practicable, the establishment of colleges where they are not needed. Let it, in the name of humanity, demand such regulations and enactments as will deprive these small, obscure, and numerous institu-

tions of the power of conferring degrees in medicine, and accrediting the illiterate and incompetent to the community. It is to be hoped that the progress of the age and its requirements will wake up the public to the fact that for its protection and safety such reform is needed.

"THEN the practice of medicine in all its departments was pursued by the same individual; NOW we have specialists for every branch of the science and art of medicine. THEN every practitioner was physician, surgeon, obstetrician, gynecologist, opthalmogist, and dentist; NOW all these are special subjects of study and practice, and as a result, wonderful advances have been made in these branches of the profession, and life has been rendered more tolerable and happy through the skill thus acquired.

"THEN calomel, antimony, and venesection were the common and indispensable remedies; that they were useful and potent remedial agents, and, in their day, did much good, is true; but it is equally true that their lavish and indiscriminate employment did great harm. Where is the physician of the present day who would have the temerity to repeatedly bleed a patient and keep him nauseated for days upon tartar emetic to cut short a case of pneumonia or pleuritis? Where is one to be found who would administer scruple or half-drachm doses of calomel, or a correspondingly large amount of antimony, every three or four hours? NOW we have a better knowledge of disease and a better practice founded on it. THEN every practitioner was his own druggist and pharmacist, made his own pills and tinctures, compounded all his own medicines, and generally carried all he required, as, with saddle-bags on his arm or astride his horse, he wended his way from house to house, administering to the sick and ailing, always welcome, regarded as an angel of mercy, although his homely garb and rough appearance looked anything but angelic.

"The life of a doctor of that day was one of peril, toil and privation; NOW it is one of comparative safety, ease and comfort; THEN the country was thinly settled and his rides were long and solitary; NOW it is populous, the doc-

tor's excursions are short and he seldom lacks companionship; then his patients were scattered over a wide extent of territory, and his travel was mostly performed on horseback, and its extent and duration was measured only by the power of endurance of himself and horse; NOW the area over which even the country physician travels is limited to a few square miles, and he jogs along in his buggy or carriage without discomfort or fatigue; THEN, often on his errands of mercy he swam his horse over swollen streams, or made long detours to enable him to cross or avoid the still more treacherous sloughs, sometimes following for miles a trail or path which he was liable to lose at any moment, with no living thing around him; NOW the swollen streams are bridged, the sloughs have been drained, the broad highway has succeeded the trail and bridle path; THEN, often whole days and nights were spent in the saddle without rest except a few snatches of sleep, sometimes taken on horse-back, sometimes in the lonely cabin of the settler; NOW in the abundance of the material with which the profession is supplied, no such sacrifice of ease and comfort is required; THEN at the call of sickness or pain he promptly responded, whether in sunshine or storm, in summer's heat, or winter's cold, traversing in his long journeys great stretches of prairie, blackened by the annual fires which swept over it, his vision resting on nothing save the black and cheerless plain spread out before him. The country was new, the doctors young and few in number, and no demand for services could be refused on any pretext save from absolute inabilty to mount a horse. Necessity made him self-reliant and courageous.

"NOW, cultivated fields, neat and comfortable farm houses have taken the place of burnt prairies, doctors are plenty, and many of them are no longer young. THEN the doctor was poor in purse, for his services were often paid for in promises — very seldom money,— greenbacks were unknown, fees were small. The best and most reliable circulating medium was the products of the country, and with this the doctor was generally paid. NOW, while few

physicians are rich, nearly all make a comfortable living, their services command fair prices, and when paid, the money is good.

"THEN, the dependence on each other, and the kindly life of a new country, gave the doctor a strong hold on the affections of the people where he lived and labored. They loved him while living, mourned for him when dead. The doctor did not know as much as we do now, yet, perhaps, knew some things of which we were ignorant, and which it would be profitable to learn.

"THEN the practice consisted mainly in the administration of calomel and jalap in a large dose when first called to a case, and then continuing the use of calomel alone in small and repeated doses, followed by nitrate of potash and James' powder or tartrate of antimony as a febrifuge. Many doctors of that day labored under the delusion that when their patient's salivary glands were swollen, his mouth sore and running a stream, then the disease was subdued and convalescence followed. So deeply rooted was this belief in the minds of most of the practitioners of that day that the death of a patient treated to a profuse salivating was a mystery they could not fathom.

"Quinine was sparingly used. The people had a prejudice against it, and its remedial powers, as we now know them, were little understood; NOW, instead of large and nauseous doses, clumsy pharmacy and crude substances of that day, we have their active principles, and our pills, extracts and various other preparations are so elegant in form and disguised in taste as to be acceptable to the most fastidious stomach. THEN the doctor, next to the minister, was the trusted friend and counselor of every family to whom he ministered. His advice was sought, not only professionally, but upon almost every other matter. He shared their joys, soothed their sorrows, and every passing year added to and cemented the attachment between them; NOW, the doctor is regarded more in the light of a tradesman or mechanic, and is employed from the same

consideration that a grocer, tailor or shoemaker is. The strong ties of gratitude and affection which then bound physician and patient together have almost ceased to exist. Their relation is now placed on a mere commercial basis, and for this the profession is more to blame than the public.

"THEN, woman was not known or recognized as a practitioner of medicine; NOW, the profession numbers in its ranks many intelligent, educated and able physicians of the other sex. THEN they were not admitted to any medical college in the land; NOW, schools have been established for their instruction, and the barriers which custom and education erected have been broken down, and the tendency of the times is to enlarge and widen their sphere of labor. As teachers and practitioners some are the peers, and others will compare favorably in qualifications with those of the sterner sex. In some branches of medicine they are excelled by few of their male associates. And here let it be said to the credit of the Illinois State Medical Society, that it was among the first to recognize the professional equality of the sexes by admitting women as members and selecting from their number one of its vice-presidents. By this act it honored women, honored itself, and set an example worthy of imitation by others.

"In the department of surgery what wonderful advances have been made. THEN, disease and pain rested like a dark shadow over its victims, irradiated by no gleam of hope. THEN the surgeon required a keen eye, a steady hand and a stout heart to pursue his cruel task,—amid the groans and anguish of the gagged and bound sufferer writhing in unutterable pain; NOW, thanks to advanced knowledge and the skill thus acquired, but above all to that greatest of modern discoveries, anæsthetics, human suffering has been alleviated,—the knife has lost its terror, for the pain it inflicts is no longer felt, and the most formidable diseases and injuries which FIFTY YEARS AGO were left to end in death, are in many cases amenable to cure. THEN the removal of any of the internal organs, or of tumors or growths upon external parts of the body, was

never undertaken or even thought of by the wildest imagination; NOW many of the organs formerly regarded as essential to life have been removed wholly or in part with surprisingly successful resnlts, and the lives of thousands in all parts of the world have been prolonged. THEN the sufferer endured nnmitigated anguish; NOW it is no longer felt; every part of the human body is explored, and organs are exposed which it was then thought could not be done without causing death. All morbid growths, both internal and external, which were then regarded as incurable, are now either arrested in their development or removed. Electricity in its several forms has been brought into use, not only for this, but many other purposes, with wonderful success, and the limit of its power and employment has not yet been reached. THEN the surgery of the eye and ear was confined to a few simple operations, with uncertain results; NOW these wonderful and delicate organs are treated with so much skill and success that cure of disease and restoration of function is the rule, accidents and organic disease the exception. THEN surgical instruments and appliances were comparatively few, and often clumsily constructed; NOW they are wonderful examples of artistic skill and ingenious invention. Our ophthalmoscopes, laryngoscopes, spectoscopes and other ingenious inventions now light many of the dark caverns of the human body, and reveal to sight hidden organs and their morbid conditions, thus rendering their treatment or removal more certain and practicable.

THEN little was known of that branch of medicine and surgery that bears the hard Greek name, gynecology. The revelations of the speculum and other improved modes of examination and exploration were unknown; NOW every medical college, however small or obscure, has its professor of gynecology, and the medical and surgical diseases of women are made a special study, and thanks to the knowledge and skill thus acquired, suffering women all over the civilized world have been rescucd from pain and disease, and given a new hold upon life. No department of the pro-

fession has made greater progress than this, and no labors and investigations have been attended with more beneficial results. For what it has done it deserves commendation. THEN, in chemistry, pharmacy, the collateral sciences and their applications to medicines, to arts, to the alleviation of suffering and the prolongation of human life, our knowledge was comparatively meagre and unsatisfactory; NOW, chemistry has given us that greatest of all modern discoveries as applied to medicine, anæsthetics. It has given us disinfectants and antiseptics, by which noxious gases and other germs of disease are neutralized or destroyed, health promoted and life saved.

Pharmacy NOW furnishes the palatable and elegant preparations we daily prescribe instead of the nauseous ones THEN in use. Little attention was THEN paid to that department of medicine; NOW, colleges are established for the education of pharmacists, and instead of ignorant dispensers and compounders of medical agents, we have an intelligent body of men thoroughly educated for their work. THEN, of hygiene, or the laws which promote individual and public health little was known or understood; NOW, we know the influence which foul air and bad sewerage has in causing and disseminating disease. THEN little attention was paid to the prevention, introduction and spread of epidemic and contagious disease; NOW, a more effective quarantine rigidly enforced, a more complete isolation of the infected, and other prophylactic measures which a better knowledge of the laws of health have caused to be adopted, have deprived them of much of their terror and added greatly to the sum of human life.

"In many other particulars the PAST and PRESENT, the THEN and NOW, might be drawn. The advances in physiology, pathology and the wonderful revelations of the microscope are of themselves fruitful themes for consideration. But I am admonished to refrain from trespassing upon your time or exhausting your patience by continuing the subject. Let me say in conclusion, that judging from the past thus imperfectly sketched, the future for the profession of medi-

cine is full of promise. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that we may hopefully look forward to the time when one obstacle after another will be overcome, one new and useful discovery after another be made, until no physical evil but death will be beyond the reach of human skill.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the society, indebted to your kindness for the position I occupy to-day, appearing before you as one of the only two now living who aided in the formation of this society, with the memories of half a century thronging around me, worn and weary with the journey of a long life now near its end, I heartily thank you for this, the last earthly honor I shall probably ever receive. I trust that our present session may be interesting and profitable, and that during the coming years, and long before another generation passes away, the Illinois State Medical Society will have achieved a reputation and exerted an influence in the profession worthy of the great state whose name it bears. For yourselves, individually, let me express the hope that each and all will prove loyal to the profession, and by neither word nor act bring disgrace upon it, but strive to elevate and make it what it is and ought to be, the highest and noblest of human pursuits."

Only a small part of this eloquent address can be given, but it is sufficient to show the vigorous and comprehensive grasp of mind he possessed of the practical principles of his profession.

Dr. Boal, now in the seventy-seventh year of his age, enjoys robust health, has a large practice, and a competence although not wealthy, respected and honored by his professional brethren in this and other states, "full of years and honors," bidding fair to enjoy yet other years of usefulness and the respect and esteem of people in all conditions of life, for whose health he has practiced his profession to promote for fifty years past — the oldest practicing physician in the state.

A. J. Streeter

HON. ALSON J. STREETER.

POLITICAL ECONOMIST, FINANCIER AND FARMER.

In attending public meetings in different parts of the state, and county and state conventions in the last fifteen years, we have had occasion to note the men who seemed to be the controlling power to whom their fellow workers in the cause looked for direction, counsel and leadership. Among these, the most prominent in labor and financial reform for which he is the advocate, was always found the subject of our present sketch.

Alson Jenness Streeter was born in Rensalear county, New York, in January 1823, his father, Roswell Streeter, in Windham county, Massachusetts, where the Streeter family have lived for many generations. His mother, Elinor Kynson Streeter, was a native of Rhode Island. There were six sons and two daughters, Alson J. being the eldest. His father moved to Alleghany county, New York, when he was four years old, where he resided for eight years. This was a rough, mountainous country, poor soil, where the principal crop raised was potatoes on the hillsides, where the little soil had to be preserved by walling it about with stones, then planting the potatoes in the enclosure. This was the only method of getting soil enough together to cover up the seed potatoes.

The principal occupation of the citizens was making shingles from pine blocks with froe and drawing knife, at

which young Streeter became very expert, and as we shall see, did him good service in after years.

There was a school house three or four miles distant, and to this, when a school was kept, he attended one to three months in the year. When he was twelve years old his father moved to Lee county, Illinois, settling twelve miles east of Dixon. The family came to Peoria by water, the first stages of the journey by raft down the Alleghany river, into the Ohio to Cairo, young Streeter pulling an oar aiding his father. From Pittsburg came round to Peoria by steamer, and from there across the prairies in midwinter, arriving at their destination early in 1834. The Indians were still in the Rock River country, the government survey of the land not completed, and the few settlers then there sought shelter in the scattering groves. The prairies were like the wide sea, the groves like small islands in the boundless expanse. The people believed the prairies would never be settled. Very little money was then in circulation, and furs and pelts were from necessity used as a substitute. Alson, adjusting himself to the circumstances, was soon the possessor of a few steel traps, a fish spear, a gun and canoe, and became a youthful Nimrod and fisherman. Helped his father in putting in the crops, "tending them," then he pursued the chase after the animals for the skins and furs, and sought the finny tribes beneath the waters of the swift running Rock River. He brought down the wild geese and ducks, and sand-hill cranes, and the bounding deer were not safe when within the range of his rifle. In the summer season he drove the oxen to the breaking plow, as other future governors were then doing. His "noonings," and when the oxen were resting, he read what few books he could obtain. While yet in his minority he

attended three months for two winters at Inlet Grove, in a rude log school house, such as described in other sketches. He tried to excel in his scholarship and was fairly successful. His father was poor, could neither read nor write. He died in 1850. After Alson became of age he began to "skirmish" for himself and thought over the question what should be done, concluding from his readings that every man was the architect of his own fortune, and he had two willing hands to wield the tools, a good constitution and energy to do, that have since moved things.

He felt the need of education, but he was poor, and his language of the rough frontier vernacular. He heard of Knox College, then just opened at Galesburg, and was told there was a manual labor department, giving young men the advantage of "working out" their education. Believing in improving opportunities, and gathering up his scanty wardrobe, he started across the wide uninhabited prairies for his educational Mecca — Galesburg, one hundred miles distant. He reached there, possessing thirteen dollars upon his arrival. He found the manual labor part of the institution was not in "working order." What was he to do? To buy his books would take near all his money, then he would have nothing to pay board. But he was fruitful in expedients. He boarded himself in a garrett, studied hard, chopped wood Saturdays, and mornings and evenings did odd jobs. When the summer vacation came, as he was an expert with a grain cradle and scythe, he found steady employment until the fall term commenced. This was in the hard times of the '40's; the building material was hand-made, "scored and hewed" for the frame work, sawed at the rude saw mills for the siding, and the shingles split by the froe and shaved to proper

thickness. Young Streeter's knowledge of making shingles here came in plaee, and there was plenty of good shingle timber within four or five miles. He bought trees in the timber, cut them dowu, sawed them into blocks on Saturdays, and hired them hauled to town. He then had work for every spare hour. His shingles were in demand, he was a "building contractor" as far as shipping shingles was concerned. In this way he earned the means to attend Knox College for about three years.

In January, 1849, he quit school, joined the great emigration to California, buying oue-third of an outfit drawn by an ox team. The company started in March, arriving in California the following September. On this long route he turned Nimrod again, his early hunting experienee gave him position in supplying the commissary department of the expedition. He remained in California until January, 1851, mining and trading, coming back to Galesburg via Panama.

In 1853 he drove a herd of young cattle from Galesburg to California for a market, and sold them as soon as he arrived there, and returned by steamer in the winter of 1853. In 1854 he bought another drove, went through and sold them, and returned in 1855, making a profitable venture in both his California trips.

On his return he bought two hundred and forty acres of land, where he has since lived, two miles northwest of New Windsor, in Mercer county. This purehase at that time was surrounded by a wide range of grazing lands, and he bought with a view of making a stock farm. He stocked up the farm and has been raising stock ever since, adding to his farm and grazing land until now he owns near 4,000 acres, and another farm in Missouri of 1,600 acres. The

farm is mostly grazing land and is stocked to its full capacity. His herds are now almost as numerous as Abraham's on the plains of Mamre, comprising seventy-five head of full-blooded Short Horns and five hundred head of high grade cattle, eighty horses, four hundred stock hogs, and other live stock, managed by his son Frank, a young man of wonderful executive ability, who now has sole charge and gives direction to the farm and stock matters. He is continually preparing stock for market, and his sales off the farm last year were over $25,000. A model farmer — a successful stock grower indeed.

When attending school Mr. Streeter possessed a fertile imagination, was a ready speaker in the college discussions, but for many years afterwards, being so absorbed in trade and the improvement of his farm, did not cultivate his talent much. He was an extensive reader, well advised in regard to the questions of the day, and commenced his public life by serving several terms on the county board of supervisors.

Before the war he was a democrat, and during the war a war democrat. He took an active part in the raising of troops and was in demand to speak at war meetings. He was an active "Home Guard," aiding by his voice and substance in forwarding men to the front, and he bent all his energies to the work. The days were too short for him, and he often worked half the night. Labor could with difficulty be obtained, and the more necessary it was for him to exert himself. The war passed, he had done his duty in time and means, and his farm work engrossed his attention.

In 1872 he was elected to the legislature. On taking his seat he was placed on the committee on education and agriculture, and took an active part in shaping the railroad

legislation at that session, especially the law "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination." That legislature also authorized the revision of our statutes.

About this time the "Granger Movement" was sweeping over the land, and he joined it. He has been a granger in principle since childhood.

In 1873-74 he severed all his old party affilliations, thinking the best interest of the country, and especially of the industrial classes, was in organizing a new political party—a party of positive convictions on the labor question, and a protection against the aggressions of organized capital. He has always been with the minority party, and remained there when the inducement to come over was held out by the majority. Perhaps he may always be in the minority, but be that as it may, an active and vigilant minority is one of the best safe-guards the people can have. The grange movement prepared the way for the National party, since called the Greenback party. Mr. Streeter was earnestly engaged in the formative period of that movement, attended the National Convention at Indianapolis, in 1876, that nominated Peter Cooper, and since then has attended the conventions of that party, both state and national. In 1878 he was the greenback candidate for congress in the tenth congressional district; Hon. D. P. Phelps, of Warren county, was the democratic candidate, and Hon. B. F. Marsh, of Hancock, the republican candidate. The only real issue in the district was the financial issue. He prepared for the canvass, threw the glove, launched his gauntlet at both his competitors, but neither would join issue, both claiming to be genuine greenbackers, even better than Streeter was, thus "out Heroding Herod himself," claiming to discount him in presenting his own

principles. This gave the anomaly of three candidates in the same district all professing to be greenbackers. Mr. Streeter received 3,600 votes and the others near 7,000 each, Marsh receiving a small plurality. Mr. Streeter's able canvass gave him prominence, and in 1880 he was presented at the Greenback State Convention as the candidate for governor, and spent four months in canvassing the state, speaking once, sometimes twice every day. He received 28,808 votes, 3,000 more than was given to Gen. Weaver for president the same year on the same ticket, the largest vote ever polled by that organization in the state.

Since 1880 he has spent considerable time in addressing public meetings, mostly in Illinois and Iowa, on the subject of finance and transportation. He has given his services freely, never asking pay, but in some cases his expenses have been paid when he was not a candidate himself, and has been liberal in his means in aid of advancing and promoting the principles of the National party. Ever since 1874 he has been active in the political field, both state and national, and when not in active campaign work has written many articles for the press in advocacy of his principles, and if life and health continues, his work in this direction is not done.

By birth, education and principles his sympathies are all with the masses—the laboring men, and although a majority of the people have not yet appreciated his efforts, still he will work on, even if not rewarded by success.

Mr. Streeter puts the matter rather tersely and to the point in some of his public addresses, to which we have listened and given a synopsis to the press: "If I had taken the other side, and in time of the war, instead of putting money into lands on which to raise cattle and grain,

meat and bread, for the army, I had put my money into bonds and started a national bank, and thereby drawn double interest on my money invested, and then obtained one or two railroad charters and then fooled the people along the line into the belief that I was their friend, desiring to build a railroad for their special benefit, and by this deception persuaded them into the belief that it was for the advancement of their interests and not mine, that they give the right of way, and take stock enough to build half or two-thirds of the whole road, and when they had done it, cheat them out of the whole, take the road to myself and then claim the right to fix the rates for transportation at what the traffic would bear, I say if I had taken this course there is no telling what I now would be rated at financially, possibly a millionaire. In 1878, when contraction of the currency had forced prices down to the ragged edge of despair, when farmers were making nothing because corn was selling at twenty and twenty-five cents per bushel, and hogs at two or two and a quarter cents per pound, when the land was filled with tramps, and labor was a drug in the market, when able bodied men were a nuisance that some said should be abated by bullets, I then saw in the railroad commissioners' reports that the railroads of Illinois were THEN making more money than they ever did when times were good. We were making nothing, the railroads were setting the lawful rates at defiance everywhere and making all the money.

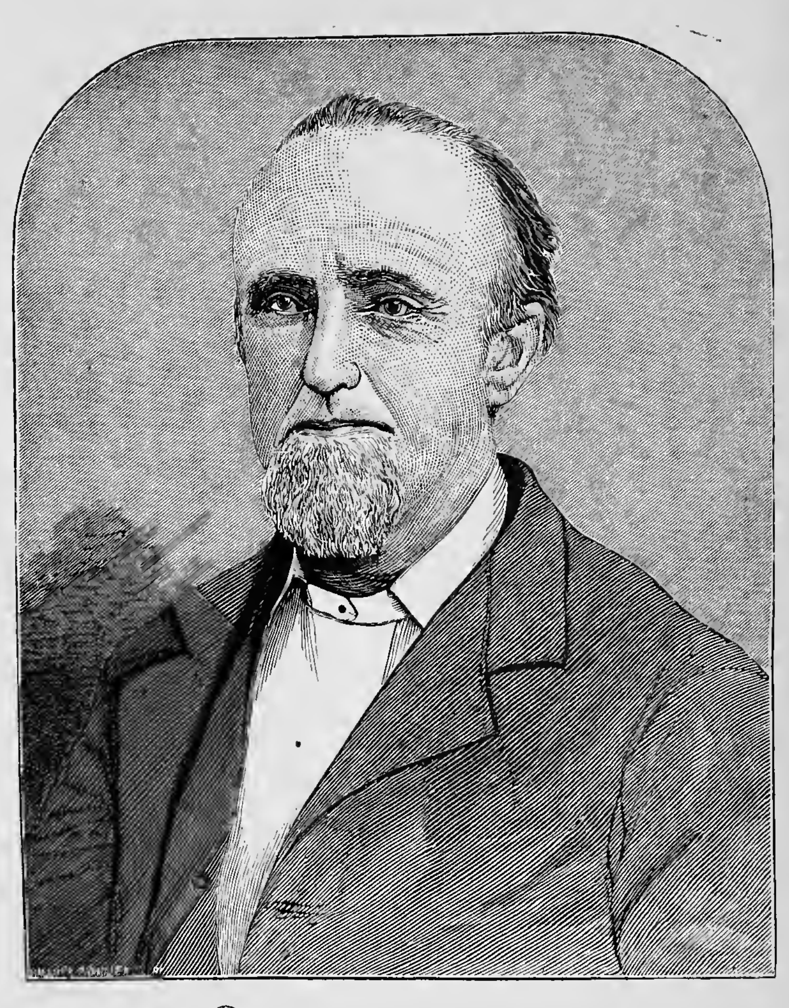
I made complaint to the commission, made specific charges, others joined with me, charging that the C., B. & Q., on which we resided, and over which we shipped our stock and produce, were overcharging us on everything. This correspondence ran on for six months; the commission found the charges true, but finally refused to prosecute, and the robbery went on. Since then I have made my complaints from time to time for overcharge, but in no case did the commissioners enter proceedings according to law."

Several of these complaints were made in the past year, and the correspondence with the Railroad Commission is found in the *Western Rural*. Mr. Streeter continues: "If any one thinks I am unfriendly to railroads they are mistaken. I have helped, by influence and with my means, to build the roads, and would do it again; and should any means be adopted that would in the least cripple their efficiency I would be the first to propose relief."

There is nothing brilliant in Mr. Streeter's style of oratory. He uses common language to give force to his arguments, and the audience always understand that he is in earnest and means just what he says. This forcefulness is the key to the fact that when he is a candidate himself he always polls more votes than any other name on the ticket. In energy there is always the pressure of a steam engine to do just what he undertakes, and it has been the ruling principle of his life. When a boy, as a trapper, hunter or fisherman, he did with his might what he could to develop the business and turn the proceeds into the family exchequer. As an ox-driver, turning over the tough sod of the Illinois prairies, he was content to stand in his lot. When the few months' attendance at school was doled out to him in the Inlet log school house, "he improved each shining hour." Then when attaining his majority, the age of freedom from parental control, higher aspirations seized him, he took his way across the boundless prairie to seek the classic shades of Knox college, arriving there only to find that he could not exercise his brawn and strength to pay his way. He bravely entered, "took his chances" on getting employment to earn money to pay the rent of his garret and for his scant store of provisions, and when vacation came, boldly going to the harvest fields to swing the

cradle and scythe to earn, at good wages, a store of wealth to pay expenses through the next term; then the discovery that an old art, a skill learned when he was a mere child — a handicraft as a shingle-maker — would earn him ample means to pay his way through college, shows the indomitable perseverance that has since characterized him as a man. His California ventures were all attended with a measure of success and the proceeds carefully saved, and when sufficient accumulations were earned carefully and with great prudence invested in lands and as success has attended him since from year to year, the same judgment and prudence has guided him. The balance sheet has been kept in his favor both financially and morally, he standing among the elders in the church, aiding all the moral reforms of the age, and a member of several benevolent organizations, having in one attained the degree of Royal Arch Mason. In his three long tedious and perilous trips to California are woven many incidents and reminiscences, of dangers encountered, escapes from Indians, privations, hardships, and his return by the Panama or isthmus route, full of perils to health and life, all would fill a volume that would read like romance, yet true in every particular.

We present him as the representative, recognized as such by the organization, of the National Greenback party of the state, and also as one of the leading farmers and stock-growers, whose accumulations have been so wisely invested in land, giving him one of the finest and most improved domains in the state.



Fraternally Yours,
O. A. Giller

EDWARD A. GILLER.

MASTER OF ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

Near fifteen years ago a movement, sustained by many prominent and influential farmers of this state, was organized for social, educational and business purposes. Like a great many other movements that grew into national importance the Grange organization was at first only local in its benefits pecuniarily, socially, and in a business point of view, but soon the advantages of united action were recognized and made so evident that larger and greater efforts were made to make the organization since known as the "Patrons of Husbandry," the combined membership under one head called "The Grange," and a single member called a "Granger" and collectively called "Grangers."

It was thought on its first inception that it was the popular movement of the day, and meant in the near future the political ascendency of those who could commend themselves to the masses by their activity for the "good of the Order," and thousands came into the movement, hoping that this flood-tide of popular favor would carry them forward to preferment, place, power, positions of trust, political patronage and "spoils and plunder." A few did get official positions, and it was found that they were no better than the professed party-spoils men. This result did not give assurance that the farmers' movement could be used as a political factor, and soon the office-hunting hangers-on were

not found in their accustomed places, and "the places that knew them knew them no more forever."

In the course of three or four years the Grange movement was happily rid of this brawling class of office-hunting political dead-beats, and men of stability and character came to the front in their organization. Among that number is the subject of our sketch, Edward A. Giller, master of the Illinois State Grange of the "Patrons of Husbandry," who was born at Manchester, England, September 11th, 1821, who came to Illinois in his twenty-first year, having served an apprenticeship to the carriage-painting business in his father's manufactory, besides being a very good worker in wood at the same business. His educational opportunities were limited to reading, writing and a slight acquaintance with mathematics.

After arriving in New York he came to Pittsburg and visited some cousins there, then took passage on a steamer for St. Louis, and from there found his way to Greene county, this state, hired out to a farmer at five dollars per month, and to "do his own washing and mending." He says he did not get rich at this, but saved money enough so that in the spring of 1844 he went to the Galena lead mines. Again "he did not strike it rich," and in the following fall went to New Orleans, was unsuccessful in finding employment, and came back to Natchez and spent the winter, took a job of cutting cord wood at seventy-five cents per cord, and had just five dollars—a family souvenir—in his pocket when he struck the job, and saved enough to not be under the necessity of spending his pocket piece, and in the spring of 1845 came back to Whitehall. Here he resumed the business he had learned when a boy; painted signs and any other work of that kind that came to his hand,

worked at wagon and carriage making, was in fact a "general utility man," until the Mexican war broke out in May, 1846. By this time he had become thoroughly "Yankee-ized;" the sound of "Yankee Doodle" fired his patriotic blood and he volunteered for the war, as he expresses it, "thinking that I was just the right kind of material to be shot at."

He enlisted in the First Regiment Illinois Foot Volunteers, commanded by the gallant John J. Hardin, and mustered into service at Alton, June 23d of that year. He was elected sergeant-major of the regiment, and gave to the duties of that position the attention and industry necessary to a faithful performance of its duties. In this regiment we remember also the names of Wm. A. Richardson, afterwards United States senator; T. Lyle Dickey, Col. Fourth Regiment Cavalry, in 1861; W. H. L. Wallace, who fell gallantly fighting at Pittsburg Landing in the late war, and Benj. M. Prentiss, also holding important command in the rebellion. He participated in the hardships of the voyage down the Mississippi by steamboat to New Orleans, and from there across the gulf to Camp Erwin, near Victoria, Texas. From thence the regiment marched across the country to San Antonio, under the rays of a tropical sun, and joined Gen. Wool's army of the center. September 26th they left that city, marching steadily forward, reaching Santa Rosa on the 24th of October, with no opposition. Thence the regiment marched to Monclova, and from there to Parras, Mexico. After remaining at this place twelve days, General Wool started to intercept Santa Anna, to divert or prevent his attack on Monterey, and on the 21st of December occupied Agua Nueva, thus completing a six weeks' march of one thousand miles.

They rested here till in January, 1847, when Gen. Taylor formed a junction with Gen. Wool. The united forces of Taylor and Wool marched in search of the Mexicans, and the usual maneuvering of both armies, either to bring on or prevent a battle, was performed until the 22d day of February, when the battle of Buena Vista was commenced by the Mexicans with a force of 20,000 men, the American force being about 7,000. The battle was ended on the 23d in a complete but dearly won victory for the Americans, Hardin's and Bissell's regiments covering themselves with glory. Mr. Giller was engaged in this battle, his duties calling him to the side of Col. Hardin, "that warm-hearted, generous, impulsive man,— nature's nobleman, and the bravest of the brave." In describing the incidents in the battle, as it progressed, Major Giller says:

"Well do I remember his last words to me,— they are engraved indelibly on the tablets of my memory. It was just after the left battalion of our regiment had charged and routed a body of Mexicans who had opened fire upon us as we were moving by the flank to assist the Second Illinois, who were so sorely beset after the Indiana regiment fell back. He called me to his side just as we were starting from the hill we had been guarding, which was really the key to the position. At the foot of this hill was Washington's battery. He said to me: 'Major, you just keep right by me, so that if I have any orders to transmit you can attend to it." We had scattered the Mexicans by a bayonet charge, and down the hill they went pell-mell with our boys after them, and the first thing we knew our boys were badly scattered, and each man or squad of men had more or less Mexican prisoners. Col. Hardin took in the situation at a glance. I had remained at his side. He said to me, 'Major, go and order Capt. Zabriskie to gather the troops together and report here immediately; then detail a guard of two men and take these prisoners to

camp.' These were the last words I heard the brave man utter. I obeyed the order at once, detailed Corporals Flynn and Fisher, and after breaking the stocks of the guns of the prisoners, I formed them in line, placing Fisher near the head, Flynn near the center, I bringing up the rear, and we marched them to camp. That order from the colonel saved my life. But for this order I would have been with him in that disastrous charge, which proved so fatal and took from us Hardin, Clay, McKee, Fletcher, and hosts of other gallant men and brave soldiers. The Mexican prisoners we had in charge were a cowardly set. When delivering up their arms they would fall down on their knees and beg for their lives,— they evidently thought we were going to kill them (perhaps they thought of the Alamo and Goliad). My fellow-soldier, Corporal Flynn, was the father of the gallant Col. Flynn, now one of Scott county's most honored sons."

Like most old soldiers Major Giller is fond of fighting his battles o'er again. He tells of a circumstance that came near terminating his life and usefulness the day before the battle:

"I had been unwell some time before, and Huey, our hospital steward, gave me by mistake two grains of morphine, instead of a half grain, as directed by Surgeon Peyton. But the mistake was discovered in time to take a neutralizing medicine; this saved me from 'taking the sleep that knows no waking'—the only bad result being that I was very sore and tender about my waist, so than on the days of the battle I could not wear my sword, but carried a rifle and discharged my duty as a soldier, though sore from the effects of the opiate."

With the exception of sending out an occasional foraging party his regiment performed no further service during the war. They remained at Buena Vista till the latter part of May, when they marched for Camargo and mustered out at that place June 17, 1847.

He returned to Whitehall "safe and sound," he was popular, a Mexican war hero, had won the title of "Major," which sticks to him to this day. He was installed soon after his return as assistant postmaster at Whitehall, the postmaster, Judge Worcester, having been elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. When the judge returned Major Giller went to work at his trade, received three hundred dollars per year and his board, he was prudent and economical, and saved from this two hundred and seventy-six dollars. This was a credit mark from which to start on life's journey, and March 1, 1848, was married to Miss Ladd, a daughter of Timothy Ladd, who was born on the farm now owned by Major Giller, March 3, 1830.

He bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, went in debt one thousand dollars, improved his farm by day and worked in the shop till late every night and on rainy days. His wife was a farmer's daughter, and in the Major's concise way of putting things, "both worked like heroes—result, got out of debt, kept buying more land," until now his home, the original one hundred and twenty acres, has enlarged, swelled out by "accretions" honestly bought and paid for, to five hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, tile drained throughout, and worth one hundred dollars per acre, is stocked with finest improved breeds of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine. In addition to it owns another large farm of near five hundred acres, two aud one-half miles from Roodhouse and three miles from Whitehall, and occupied by one of his sons, and equally well improved by tiling, well stocked and worth one hundred dollars per acre. His and Mrs. Giller's married life has been blessed, by "increasing and multiplying" in accordance with Divine injunction, with eleven children. Three died young, and

the oldest son, Marcus Robert, died three years ago aged thirty years, has seven still living, four boys and three girls. Oldest daughter married, resides in Morris county, Kansas, with her husband, have twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, making stock growing their business. They have two children. Major Giller's oldest son, George Alfred, resides near Kirksville, Missouri, owns five hundred and sixty acres, and rents three hundred acres more; engaged in the stock and dairy business. This son has three children. Next son, Charles H. resides on the Roodhouse farm mentioned, and has one child. The next son, William M., is "climbing the hill of science," attending school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and bids fair to turn his various attainments to good account. One son, Edward A., aged ten, "a chip of the old block," and two daughters, aged fourteen and eighteen are at home, all bright, healthy children. None of the masculine portion of this healthy and muscular family use any beverage that will intoxicate, or tobacco in any form, thus assisting to bring the beer and tobacco trade to an end. None of the members of this model family are connected by membership with a church organization, yet they are strictly moral, profanity being strictly inhibited from early youth. In communicating with Major Giller he informs the author that:

"When the farmer's movement was first inaugurated I took an active part in it, but as you are aware, it went by the board, too many men had axes to grind — political and personal. With others I then went to work and organized a grange, and have never regretted it. I was elected the first master of "Social Grange No. 1,308," have served on the most important committees of the state grange for a number of years, and in January, 1882, was elected Master of the State Grange of Illinois.

"I was opposed to keeping such men as you, editors, authors, ministers, school teachers, and representative men from other industrial pursuits out of our organization; but the line had to be drawn somewhere. If we were going to get our farmers and their wives to come into the grange and 'tell what they knew about farming,' they would not do it if persons so much better qualified with the gift of speech than themselves were present, and the result proves that the founders of our order 'builded better than they knew.' The subject is a theme that opens up such a wide field for thought and discussion it would take a chapter to give it."

Major Giller has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens in an eminent degree. Has been treasurer of his township for over thirty years, has made life a grand success, and ascribes the greater credit of it to his excellent wife, whose benevolent countenance sheds the beams of its benignant rays over the home in resplendent love and care for all present. His farming operations have been conducted systematically, the best implements, the best system of drainage and tiling, the best improved stock and the best grains. He says in describing his success in raising corn, "I have not failed in raising a crop of corn in thirty-three years. I bave land that has cleared me one hundred dollars per acre above all expenses in three years. No guess work about it; mark you, I speak from the book." A granger, truly "in whom there is no guile," a representative man of his class in this state. It is not wonderful that the grangers are showing an increased membership, having added six hundred during the last year.

We make short extracts from his annual address delivered at the meeting of the State Grange at Decatur, in January:

"During the past year I have visited different portions of the state and in every instance have received a most cordial welcome. From careful observation I am led to the conclusion that the organization in this state is on a much firmer foundation than ever before, and the work it is accomplishing is of such a character that it is making an impression for good in every neighborhood where there is a prosperous grange. The novelty of the grange movement has passed away. Those who become members now do so from principle, and become earnest workers in the cause. They are composed of earnest men and women who are desirous of educating themselves and elevating their calling, so that those now entering upon the stage of action will not be ashamed to own that they are the sons and daughters of American farmers.

"The great question of transportation is one that ought to call forth our most earnest thought. Rivers, canals and railroads are to the nation what the arteries are to the human body — the channels through which the life-blood courses—and we ought to do everything in our power to protect them. We have been unjustly charged with being enemies to railroads, when in truth we are their greatest friends. Time will show that the legislation brought about by our efforts will prove to them a blessing in disguise. The American people will tolerate no masters. They, and they alone must be the sovereigns, and the question had to be solved as to whether the CREATOR or the CREATURE should be supreme. If the decision of the courts are only followed by wise legislation all will be well. It was well for these huge corporations that it was so settled. We are desirous that capital shall have its fair share of the profits, but THERE we *stop*. The grange is not opposed to railroads, but is opposed to all extortions and monopolies. On this question you are expected to speak in no uncertain tones. The best thought of the members should be given to this as well as all other important matters.

"Progression is the order of the day. After the farmers' boy or girl leaves school they need some place of meet-

ing where they can use the lessons they have learned, and what place more appropriate than the Grange. Here they can train themselves to preside over any deliberative body, and educate themselves to vote intelligently on the different questions that arise; and here, too, the sisters get that training which enables them to teach the rising generation correctly. Every farmer's wife and daughter in the land, if alive to their best interests, ought, if possible, to be a live, active member of the Grange. No other organization treats her so fairly and justly, and in it she is a tower of strength, if for educational purposes only. No neighborhood that wishes to keep up with the times can afford to be without an active Grange organization."

Major Giller is a poet. His effusions are clear cut, as natural and original as the products springing from the soil of his fertile farms. They grace the periodicals of the day that are fortunate enough to secure him as a contributor, and are always sought for as desirable contributions to the literature of the day. We give two verses that close very appropriately his annual address:

"Step to the front, then, ye men who have nerve,
Step to the front, then, ye women so true;
For brave men and women there always is work,
If we only are willing our duty to do.

"The giants of old were as naught when compared
With the foes who at present the toilers must fight:
Then 'up guards and at them.' ere yet 'tis too late,
In the van let the Patrons strive for the right."

At the last state fair at Peoria, through Major Giller's industrious efforts, a large tent pavilion was erected at a central and convenient locality on the fair grounds, as the headquarters of the organization, and there the author had the pleasure of meeting representative members of the Order from all parts of the state. It is to be hoped that

this feature will be continued at the fairs hereafter. Let the pavilion be spread larger and broader. The needs of the organization will justify it, and the "good of the order" throughout the state demand it.

The following list of prominent farmers throughout the state compose the Deputy Masters of the State Grange of Illinois, appointed by Hon. Edward A. Giller, Master:

Henry Burner, Robinson, Crawford Co.; W. C. Trott, Bloomington, McLean Co.; T. J. Baldwin, Whitehall, Greene Co.; James Knight, Harrisburg, Saline Co.; Samuel Gordon, Dunlap, Peoria Co.; H. G. W. Whittenberg, Richview, Washington Co.; A. J. Sweezy, Rockford, Winnebago Co.; E. G. Patterson, Mattoon, Coles Co.; L. J. Nifong, Girard, Macoupin Co.; Geo. W. English, New Salem, Pike Co.; A. T. Strange, Walshville, Montgomery Co.; George Ball, Girard, Macoupin Co.; G. M. Curtiss, Nora, Jo Daviess Co.; Horace Wells, Virden, Macoupin Co.; Wm. H. H. Holdridge, Tonica, LaSalle Co.; J. E. Bradley, Hammond, Moultrie Co.; Oliver Wilson, Magnolia, Putnam Co.; Silas Andrus, Mount Carmel, Wabash Co.; M. M. Stookey, Birkner, St. Clair Co.; Thomas Buckle, Villa Ridge, Pulaski Co.; S. J. Davis, DuQuoin, Perry Co.; Thos. Hawes, Downs, McLean Co.; C. H. Frost, Gaff, Douglas Co.; H. Vanderhoff, Newton, Jasper Co.; James McGrew, Xenia, Wayne Co.

CORNWALL KIRKPATRICK.

ARTIST, MODELER AND MANUFACTURER.

"As clay in the hands of the potter," is impressed on our minds when called to contemplate the skill required, the scientific knowledge to properly blend the material, the component parts in the formation of the many articles, useful and ornamental, that are fashioned into shape and comeliness by the ingenuity of those skilled in the potter's art. It requires a genius for conception rarely concentrated in one mind, a fertility of imagination to create and direct all the fantastic shapes required in modeling the porcelain and stoneware clays of Illinois. But this combination of skill in this — one of the great industries of the country — is found fully developed in one of the leading manufacturers of this state — a man whom from his enterprise and public spirit is a public benefactor, not only of his own part of the state, but of the whole country.

Cornwall Kirkpatrick was born at Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, December 23rd, 1814, his parents soon after removing to Urbana in that state. He had few educational advantages, leaving home and school at twelve years of age to learn the business that he has through much labor and constant application finally made such a great success.

He was married January 1, 1839, to the eldest daughter of Capt. Alexander Vance, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon

after built a pottery at Covington, Ky., and remained there until 1848, when he sold out. While at Covington he served two terms in the city council. He then moved to Point Pleasant, Ohio, bought a large pottery, and as a residence bought the historical house of that place, in which Gen. Grant was born. His establishment was burned by an incendiary fire November 30, 1851, and he immediately set about rebuilding, and by the first of February following commenced business in his new place, which he had built most substantially of stone, immediately on the banks of the Ohio river.

In the fall of 1853 he sold out and removed to Cincinnati, engaged in manufacturing ware in the Fulton pottery for the following four years, and served two terms in the city council from the Seventeenth ward. He sold out at Cincinnati in December, 1857, and removed to Mound City, Illinois, and built and operated the Mound City Pottery, managed by a manufacturing company that, through financial mismanagement of parties who handled the funds, proved an unfortunate venture.

On the first of November, 1859, in company with his brother Wallace Kirkpatrick, he removed to Anna, Union county, and built pottery works, and has since been making grand success in manufacturing stoneware in all its departments.

In selecting Anna as the point for their future extensive operations, the inducements were the faith they had in the reports of the state geologist and their own practical experience, that they could be fortunate enough to discover the range of the choice porcelain, potter's and fire clays believed to exist in unlimited quantities in portions of Union county. While they were investigating, testing and

making their experiments during the first year's operations at Anna, they brought their clay from Grand Chain, on the Ohio river, to Cairo by boat, then re-loading it on the cars of the Illinois Central, brought it to Anna. This was expensive, and quickened their investigations, and in the second year of their operations they discovered the extensive beds of porcelain and fire clays about four miles from Anna, and since the St. Louis and Cairo Narrow Guage R. R. has been completed, Kaolin Station is located near their clay banks. On making this advantageous discovery they secured, by purchase or lease, the entire control of this valuable product, and besides what they use in their own manufactory they ship large quantities to Cincinnati for the manufacture of the white granite and C. C. wares, and to the iron and steel works of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and to the copper works at Detroit, for fire clays, and to other places for paper making, for paints, and for *improving* the *quality* and the *weights* of candies and confectionaries.

These clay banks range from twenty-five to seventy feet in thickness, and are found at different places within a radius of two miles, the finer qualities lying north and the coarser qualities south, taking the depot at Kaolin as the center; one of the principal pits being within a few hundred feet of the depot. It can thus be seen at a glance the innumerable uses that these fine clays are adapted to. They enter into the composition of our iron and steel, they compose part of the amalgam in the composition when smelting copper, add *material,* weight and quality to our confectionary, and enter into the ingredients from which our paper is made. A great deal of our finest crockery (fine plates, cups and saucers, Chinaized, but a long way from China), is manufactured from this product. The transmutations we

read of in the "Arabian Nights" are as nothing compared to the varied transformation of this wonderful clay. Messrs. Kirkpatrick are transforming it into gold, silver, bank notes and greenbacks in their business transactions every day by the same honest methods that farmers turn their labor into money, or as any other of the professions, occupations and industries honestly pursued will produce wealth — by hard work and close attention to business.

It is like visiting an art studio to go through their extensive works, both of the brothers being finished artists in the accomplishment of modeling the Kaolin product into all kinds of beautiful and fantastic shapes. Seemingly a great many of their products are the result of a free fancy, take form and shape for their own amusement when first conceived, but result very advantageously in discovering new forms of beauty — or may be, grotesqueness. It was in Mr. Kirkpatrick's fertile fancy that the celebrated Railroad and River Guide originated, in the form of a stone pig bottle, with the map of the Illinois Central Railroad engraved on one side. It was only a momentary inspiration of his, and the clay took the form and shape of a pig. Then the railroad map was obtained, and the design was so unique, so *apropos*, that thousands of them were manufactured and sent all over the country, east, west, north and south.

No man in Union county is more liberal and public spirited than Mr. Kirkpatrick. He gives time and attention to public interests. Soon after making Anna his home he was called into the city council, and afterwards three times in succession elected mayor. In 1873 he was appointed by Gov. Beveridge one of the trustees of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, located at Anna, and at

the organization of the board was elected secretary, and he still holds the position. In him the institution has found one of its most faithful guardians. The benevolent orders make him the almoner of their bounties. He is treasurer and conductor of the Odd Fellows' lodge, and secretary of the Encampment of Masonic lodges.

Since the organization of the Southern Illinois Fair Association at Anna he has had the leading direction of its affairs in the arrangement of the grounds, and his rare judgment and taste will at no distant day make the fair grounds the most attractive park in the county. The artificial lake is a very fine conception, and useful as well as ornamental, as it has furnished the citizens with clear, pure ice in great abundance for summer use.

Mr. Kirkpatrick frequently represents Anna Lodge No. 520, Masons, and Egyptian chapter No. 45, R. A. Masons, in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter at Springfield and Chicago, and for the last fifteen years has been on the committee of chartered lodges in the Grand Lodge of Masons.

In educational matters he has always been among the foremost, and in no enterprise that will advance the interests of the people is he backward. He is now in his sixty-ninth year, but his business vigor is not abated. His regularity in life, his equanimity of temperament, his abstemious and plain habits of living, using the good things of life to add bodily vigor, but abstaining from everything that would abuse or injure the natural powers he is endowed with, will no doubt bring him to the enjoyment of many more years of life.

HON. LORENZO D. WHITING.

SENIOR SENATOR, ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

If long service in public life be taken by a legislator as an approval of the representative's acts while serving his constituents, then the subject of our sketch stands forth as the most thoroughly endorsed amongst our many able statesmen and lawmakers.

Lorenzo Dow Whiting was born at Arcadia, Wayne county, New York, November 19, 1819, son of Samuel and Zilpha Whiting, his mother being a lineal descendent of Cotton Mather. His grand-father, Samuel Whiting, was a soldier in the revolution.

When a boy, Lorenzo enjoyed the benefits of the schools as they were conducted at that time, and when sufficiently advanced in the rudimentary departments he was sent to Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, where so many of our great men and noble women have received their education. He came to Bureau county, Ill., in 1849, and has since resided on a farm near Tiskilwa, and engaged in teaching at that place for several terms. He had taught several terms of school and been elected justice of the peace and superintendent of public instruction before coming to Illinois, and was, for five terms in succession, elected supervisor of the township, and took an active and leading part in the drainage of the Winnebago Swamps, a work so largely done by Bureau county.

In 1868 he was elected to the legislature, taking his seat in the house January, 1869. He served his constituency so well that when the members of the constitutional convention were elected in 1869, and met in 1870, he was one of the returned members, and so satisfactorily did his services prove that he was elected to the state senate at the election of November, 1870, and at the expiration of each succeeding term since he has been re-elected in districts that have been three times changed, thus numbering in all five elections to the state senate.

Mr. Whiting is gifted with that virtue in well doing, patience and endurance (we will not say long suffering), which always, when backed by perseverance, as Lincoln says, "pegging away," is always crowned with success in the end. In the last political campaign of Owen Lovejoy he edited the Bureau County *Republican*, and is a prolific writer on all subjects that tend to promote the advance of the country to greatness, wealth and power. What he does is done with a will and with the determination to succeed. He is almost the pioneer in the movement to build the Hennepin canal, and has probably, with perhaps one or two exceptions, attended more meetings and written more articles in the papers, made more speeches, written more memorials and reports, than any other man in the state to promote this enterprise. The same care and time has been given to the improvements of the Illinois river. Coming to his legislative action and his acts in the convention, we find that he was the first to assert the doctrine — in the constitutional convention — that the state should control the railroads, and supported it in a speech (see page 147, 1st volume debates). PRACTICALLY he is an anti-monopolist, and at the time of the great Granger agitation, from

1872 to 1875, attended many of the meetings, but was not in favor of organizing a separate party, so did not lose his identity with the republican party. He was active in passing and sustaining present railroad laws relating to "extortion and unjust discrimination," and was opposed to the so-called "grab law" of 1869, and "Lake Front" act of the same session. The present drainage laws owe a great many of their best provisions to his formative hand, and he has always given his influence to the passage of acts promoting the interests of farmers. The movement that has been agitated, and that will probably culminate in the passage of a law to inaugurate a road system for the entire state, that will operate to give the country better roads, meets his approbation and support, his own elaborate but well arranged road-law at this writing being just ready to pass to its third reading in the senate. He is in favor of a declaratory statute "that where the outlet of drainage is in a drainage depression, *on a man's own land*, he may drain and it will be no trespass on his lower neighbor—or lands below," and has a bill pending declaratory of this principle. He is also in favor of amendments, or a new revenue law, to reach all values *once*, and to relieve encumbered lands from *double* taxation. He is also in favor of authorizing county boards to *maintain* their ditches, made under Swamp Land Act, by special assessment on lands benefited, and his bill for this purpose has just passed the senate unanimously. He, at this writing, has a bill pending for the state to survey certain inland streams, so as to show to land owners their interest in straightening and clearing the channels, preparatory to a new law enabling them to combine for this purpose. He is in favor of "compulsory education;" has always favored temperance legislation that

can be executed. When we last met Senator Whiting and a number of others of our Solon's,— men of practical wisdom, discretion, versed in affairs of state, we proposed to him the advocacy of our measure for the correction and reformation of all the abuses and evils the body politic is now heir to,—"compulsory voting"— which is no less than compelling every citizen of the state to vote at all elections. This was only a suggestion, a subject for thoughtful study, that has a great many good reasons in its favor, which we do not propose giving in this place.

Our acquaintance with Senator Whiting dates back to near 1850, but was not intimate till the winter of 1860, since which time we have been somewhat familiar with his "goings to and fro." He has been married twice; his first marriage at Clayville, N. Y., to Miss Lucretia C. Clement, to whom were born three children, now living; his second marriage to Miss Eriphy C. Robinson, formerly of Brooklyn, New York. His daughter, Miss Lilian Whiting, educated at Galesburg and Mt. Carroll Seminary, is one of the editorial staff of the *Boston Traveller*, and eastern correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* and several other western papers and magazines. She has already achieved quite a literary reputation, and bids fair to take rank among the rising authors of the future.

HON. SAMUEL L. RICHMOND.

LATE JUDGE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The memory of an upright judge is a legacy that should be transmitted down through the annals of time and blazon the historical page. It is a mournful pleasure for the author, who was an early friend and neighbor of this departed jurist, to bear testimony to his worth, warm friendship and faithful service.

Samuel Lee Richmond was born at Poultney, Vermont, June 15, 1824. When eight years old his family moved to Ohio, and Samuel assisted in the labors of the farm, attending the country schools in winter, attaining a fair rudimental education. His ambition being stimulated by reading he determined to teach and study law, and in 1845 he went to Kentucky, taught school during the day and studied law in the evenings in the office of Hon. Garrett Davis, of that state, was admitted to practice in Kentucky, then returned to Ohio and entered the study of law to more fully qualify himself, and was admitted to the bar of that state. He thus spent three years in teaching and studying law in Kentucky and Ohio, and in the twenty-fourth year of his age was married, May 23, 1848, to Miss Susan, daughter of Elijah Hunt, of Licking county, Ohio. After his marriage he practiced law in the office of Lieutenant-Governor Ford, at Burton, Geauga county, Ohio.

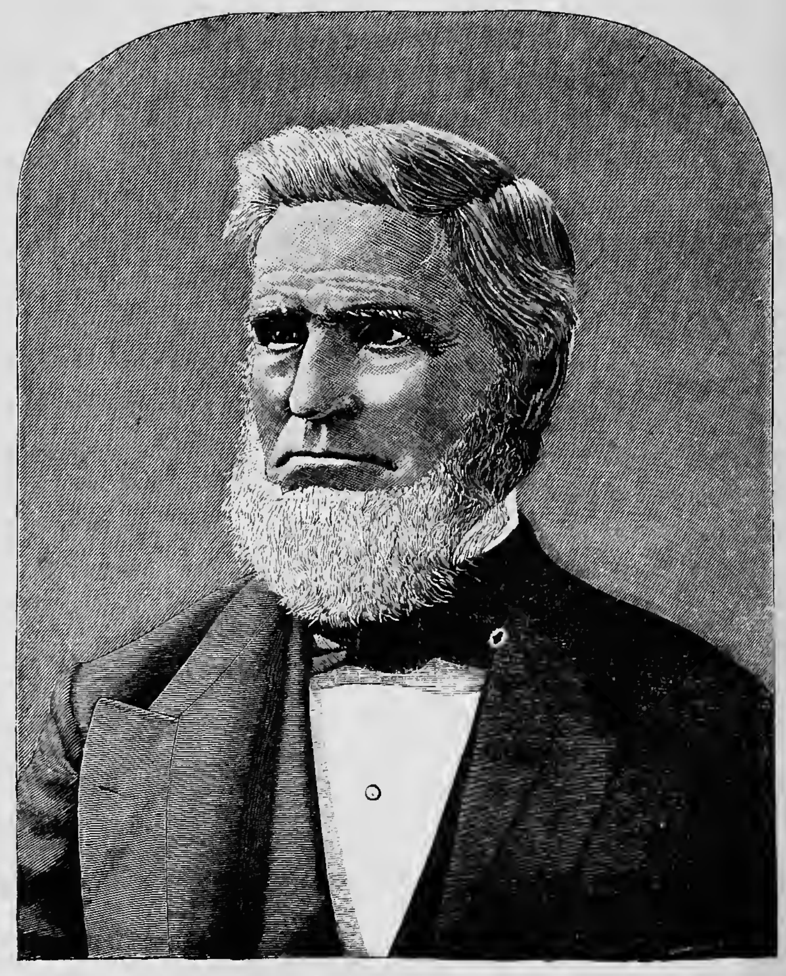
He came to Illinois in 1848 and settled at Princeton as partner of Joseph L. Taylor, staying there two years. He came to Lacon in 1850, where a broader and wider field for his varied talents opened out before him. Some important legal cases were pending in both the county and circuit courts, and he was retained in several of them. He displayed such ability in their management that he at once stepped into a good practice, and soon removing his family to that city, commenced what, in after years, proved a successful career as counsel and jurist. He was industrious, careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and when his cause and case was right and just always was successful, and as must always be the case when employed on the wrong side, he made pleas and arguments that almost made the wrong appear the better side. He was honest with his clients, canvassed their cases closely, and if he found they were not strong and well founded, and the evidence to be presented was not strong enough, he would advise them to settle the suit before going into a trial. If he could not effect an arrangement or settlement between the litigants, and the cause came to trial, he used all the force, ingenuity and tact at command to gain his client's cause.

As the years passed on his fame grew, and soon he controled as much of the legal business as any other attorney on the circuit. In 1855-56 he had made accumulations sufficient to induce him with others to seek investments in real estate, and in connection with Hon. John Burns and others, real estate was purchased at St. Paul, and additions added to that city that it was supposed would greatly advance in value in the near future. To manage the investment in person he removed to St. Paul in 1856, and their real estate seemed to promise well, but the financial crash

of 1857 came, and with it the bright prospects of realizing any advance on their investments ended. Like thousands of others that had made purchases of real estate in all of the "future great" cities at that time — not even excepting Chicago,— the bright visions of the investors vanished; a shrinkage of value so sweeping that it involved the loss of the payments already made — and at the end of 1857 and beginning of 1858 the purchasers found it to their interest to give up the real estate trade at the sacrifice of payments first made. Mr. Richmond was not disheartened, although the accumulations of years had been sacrificed, but bravely took up the task of retrieving his losses by returning to the practice of law. He came from St. Paul to Galena, practicing there one year, then returned to Lacon — among the people who knew him so well — to again recover a practice and a foothold among them. He resumed practice and soon recovered his old professional standing at the bar and among the litigants on the circuit. In 1861 he was elected to the judgeship of the twenty-third judicial circuit, and held the office by re-election for nearly twelve years. In February, 1873, he went to Champaign county by invitation of Judge Gallagher and the members of the bar of that circuit, to hold a special term of court. He opened court at the time appointed, February 10th, and held until the following Friday, when feeling unwell, at the suggestion of the members of the bar he adjourned court until Monday following, taking Saturday and Sunday for rest. Monday came, but not the expected recuperation and health, and court stood adjourned until Tuesday, which brought no relief. On Tuesday evening about ten o'clock he had a spasm, resulting from rheumatism of the heart. He was from this time

unconscious, and his family and friends were telegraphed for. On Wednesday morning he seemed to be easier, and reason and consciousness returning he expressed a wish to see his family, and was informed that they had been notified. He expressed himself that he did not "want to put them to the trouble to come," and this was his last intelligent utterance. After a few moments he relapsed into a spasm and it was followed by almost instant death. Thus died, away from home and family, Samuel L. Richmond, the upright judge of unsullied honor and integrity. Mrs. Richmond had left their home at the same time he did to go to the bedside of a dying father in Ohio, and strange coincidence, just the day previous to Judge Richmond's death his father-in-law, Elijah Hunt, Esq. departed this life, and when the message to the stricken wife came to her she was bending over the grave of her father. The remains were taken charge of by members of the bar and a committee appointed to attend them to Lacon. At Peoria a committee of the Marshall county bar met them, and the sorrowing cavalcade conveyed the remains to the late residence before the arrival of the sorrowing widow or the eldest son, who was at the time in one of the western territories.

Thus passed from earth, at the zenith of his great powers of mind, at the age of forty-eight, a man whose services on the bench had been eminently satisfactory to the people, ranking among the ablest judges in the state, leaving to his family his unsullied honor and integrity never questioned, his ermine unblemished, and it is at this shrine of friendship we bear mournful testimony to the worth and air judicial fame of an old neighbor.



HON. AUGUSTUS ADAMS

MARSEILLES, ILL.

HON. AUGUSTUS ADAMS.

PIONEER, FOUNDER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER.

With resources inexhaustible, its latitude extending from the semi-tropical climate of our southern border to the severe winters of northern Dakota and Minnesota, its products varied and distributed to suit the peculiar latitude required by each kind of fruit or grain, its subterranean depths containing the coal, the iron and other more precious minerals, with oil spontaneously flowing from the rocks, its timber forests and its grainery-filling prairie regions that are almost limitless — our country has embodied from its earliest infancy the necessary requisites for the development of the genius of the inventor and the enterprising manufacturer.

It is one of the missions of our work to introduce these pioneer benefactors by whose lives and genius many are made wealthy, enjoy greater immunity from the labor drudgery of the earlier years of our nation's history, and who have conduced to make business a pleasure in these modern days instead of a burdensome exaction of bodily strength as it was twenty-five and fifty years ago.

Among this class of pioneers—prominent in Illinois for forty-five years past, and for near sixty years a worker and inventor,— we introduce one whom all will recognize as standing in the front rank.

Augustus Adams was born at Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, May 10, 1806, where during his boyhood he attended the public schools of that early day until eleven years old.

His father dying at this time he was obliged to depend upon his own resources for support. But as a boy he was diligent, it might almost be said "in season and out of season;" he possessed an inquiring turn of mind — powers of investigation that he improved, and this was his foundation for future growth. His summers were spent on the farm, as hired help, but all his spare time was devoted to study by which he acquired a rich store of general information. By this incessant application, when arrived at maturer years, he had attained the necessary qualifications for teaching school, and his winters for several years were so employed.

While thus laudably engaged he discovered that he possessed an inventive genius, and with that excellent judgment and foresight which has characterized his life, he recognized that no field of labor offered greater inducements for the exercise of his inventive faculties than manufacturing, and closely following the developments of the agricultural resources of the west, he discovered that labor-saving machinery must play an important part in handling the enormous crops. With the accumulations saved from his years of toil he was enabled in 1829 to start a foundry and machine shop at Pine Valley, Chemung county, New York, which he continued to operate until the autumn of 1837.

But the West, with its boundless field for development, had been his objective point in these years of successful endeavor, and in the fall of 1838 he came to Elgin, Illinois, his family following him in 1840, and in 1841, with

James T. Gifford as a partner, he established the first foundry and machine shop west of Lake Michigan. This establishment, though operated in a crude way as compared with the improved methods of the present, continued in successful operation until 1859. For use in this foundry he purchased the first pig-iron and hard coal ever brought to Chicago for foundry purposes. Thus Elgin, Illinois, may be justly styled "the cradle" of western manufactories, and Augustus Adams "The Pioneer Inventor and Founder."

There he invented and manufactured the first harvester on which grain was bound and carried together, the "Hinge Sickle Bar," now used on mowing machines of all classes, and commenced the manufacture of the Adams Corn Shellers, which, with the improvements of following years, have made his name a household word wherever corn is raised.

In 1857 he moved to Sandwich, Illinois, where he commenced the manufacture of "The Adams Patent Self-feeding Corn Shellers" under the firm name of A. Adams & Sons. In 1867, owing to the ready acceptance of these machines, it became necessary to largely increase the facilities for manufacturing them. Additional capital was secured, and the business reorganized under the state laws with Augustus Adams as president of the company. A few years later, recognizing the superior advantages of the Illinois river at Marseilles, Illinois, and its greater economy for manufacturing purposes as compared with steam power, he, in 1870, established his younger sons there, organizing and incorporating under the state laws as The Marseilles Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Adams as its president, which position he still holds. Having resigned the presi-

dency of the Sandwich company, his interests are now centered in the Marseilles Manufacturing Company, their products having acquired a national reputation.

It was while Mr. Adams was engaged in these enterprises that the author's pleasant acquaintance with him commenced. Until weight of years prevented we always found him at the state fairs, where his genial greeting made him popular with the "press gang," the reporters always in their line of duty called to note the blue ribbons that adorned the displays of machinery that he exhibited. He was liberal with the representatives of the press, knowing it was the lever that moved the world forward in favor of the improvements of the age. We have also met him at Springfield when engaged in the weightier duties of the state, sitting in his place among the law makers of the land. As we have noted his close application to business, even when a youth, the same earnestness governed him while a legislator in modeling the laws in the interest of the people. Among the positions that his fellow-citizens have honored him with, we mention his election in 1847 as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, that engrafted so many good and wise provisions into our organic law. In 1850 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of Illinois, and in 1854 was elected to the senate. When the Northern Insane Asylum was authorized by an act of the legislature he was appointed by Gov. Palmer as one of the commissioners to locate the institution.

In his political views he was always a staunch republican, orthodox in religion, and a member of the Congregational church.

He was married October 21, 1833, to Lydia A. Phelps, by whom he has had eight sons and one daughter. Mrs.

Adams died December 14, 1867. He was again married, January 13, 1869, to Mrs. L. M. Mosher.

This sage, patriot and pioneer in western enterprise has now retired from active business, full of years and honors, where in a quiet home, in ease and comfort, he can review a long and useful life.

His oldest son, Darius, died April 16, 1872. All the others are engaged in the business originally planned and established by himself, and the old veteran is enabled to review with pleasure the development of the great manufacturing interests of the west, wherein he, as much as any other man, has acted a very conspicuous part, particularly in the establishment of the thriving manufacturing industries at Sandwich and Marseilles, not forgetting the almost half century ago when he founded manufacturing in embryo at Elgin, from which sprang the two flourishing manufacturing companies with whose history the prime of his life has been identified.

GEORGE E. MERCHANT.

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rapid advancement made from one responsible position to another that requires a higher order of talent, shows natural and acquired aptness of adaptation to the new duties required. In our considerable experience with railroads and the men who manage them we have very pleasant remembrances of the progress made to position and fame in their management by the subject of our sketch.

George E. Merchant was born at Worcester, Mass., November 25, 1842. His father, William Merchant, was engaged in mercantile business, and died in 1849. In the spring of 1850, when George was in his eighth year, his mother, with his younger brother William, came to the west and located at Fort Madison, Iowa, where the winter months were spent at school, making fair progress in the primary studies. In 1851 they removed to Mount Palatine, Putnam county, Illinois, remaining there four years, George attending the seminary at that place, at that time a very flourishing institution of learning. They resided here four years and then removed to Tonica, LaSalle county, in 1859, where he continued to attend school. In 1859, being then seventeen years old, he obtained a situation as clerk in the store of John Wadleigh, then, as at present, one of the leading merchants at New Rutland, same county, where he served faithfully until 1865.

In 1865 his railroad experience commenced, and also our acquaintance with him. He was appointed agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at that place, and served the company with great acceptability until January, 1872, when he resigned to enter the service of the Chicago and Rock River Railroad as agent at Rock Falls, Illinois, the principal station on that road. He held that position until February, 1872, when he resigned to accept the position of General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Dakota Southern Railroad, with headquarters at Sioux City, Iowa. This position he held until Feb. 1, 1875, when he resigned to accept the position of Traffic and Traveling Freight Agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Dubuque, Iowa. After faithfully serving this road for one year he received a pressing call to take charge of the Dakota Southern Railroad as General Superintendent, with headquarters again at Sioux City, showing the estimation of his services by being advanced to the management of that road. In March, 1880, this road was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, he retaining his position of General Superintendent until Feb. 1, 1881, when he was called to his present responsible position as General Manager of the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, one of the most prosperous short-line railroads in the country. It employs his varied talents to great advantage, as he superintends in person every detail in the business of the road that it is possible for one man to do. He possesses rare executive ability, and from the time he entered the service of the Illinois Central in 1865 he has at no time been unemployed, but has been promoted from one position of trust and honor to another, always giving the best satisfaction to

the patrons of the roads and to the great corporations themselves.

Mr. Merchant has been very happy in his family relations. In 1864 he married Miss Fannie E. Sherburne, of Lacon, Illinois, and they have been blessed with three children: Maude L., now in her fifteenth year, Nellie S., twelve years old, and Gerald E., aged five years. Mrs. Merchant is the sister of the enterprising merchant, Milton M. Sherburne, of Sullivan, Illinois, formerly of Sparland, and yet has pleasant recollections of her girlhood days spent on the prairies of Illinois.

HON. JOHN DOUGHERTY.

LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The subject of this sketch is noted for the full space of time of half a century of service to the state, a period marked by eras, epochs and stages in the developement of our state from infancy to robust manhood, that for length of years few of our statesmen were blessed with.

John Dougherty was born at Duck Creek, near Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806. He was the youngest son of Charles Dougherty, a native of Ireland, who left that country in 1798, and Elizabeth Wolf, a resident of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Charles Dougherty, a fine classical scholar, was educated for the priesthood. His love of country led his too ardent nature into the political complications and revolutionary movements of that year, into which so many brave Irishmen were drawn, which failing, many were banished from their country or suffered martyrdom on the scaffold. Coming to the United States his course of reading led him to renounce his former religious views, in which he was educated, and he became an ardent and devoted Methodist.

In 1808 he left Ohio and settled at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and soon fell a victim to malarial fever, leaving three sons and one daughter. His widow remained there until 1812, leaving there after the disastrous earthquakes that

occurred in 1811-12. She removed to Union county, Illinois, with her children.

John Dougherty, when old enough to attend school, was afforded such limited means of education as the country schools at that day afforded.

After leaving school he worked a year at the lead mines in Washington county, Missouri, and after this taught school for two and a half years at Fredericktown, Missouri. He then returned to Illinois, and on March 5th, 1829, was married to Miss Katharine James, second daughter of George and Elizabeth James, of Union county.

Looking around for a vocation he became acquainted with Col. Alexander P. Field, who invited him to read law in his office, which occupied his time and earnest attention for the next two years. Under such a competent instructor he made rapid advance and progress in his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1831, and soon became recognized as one of the rising young lawyers of the state. He was employed in the most difficult and intricate cases in the courts, as he was always employed by one side or the other in important criminal cases. He early entered political life, and in 1832 was elected to the legislature, re-elected in 1834 and 1836, and participated in the stirring times of those years in the internal improvement, banking and canal legislation so graphically described in another chapter of this work. Like other good men at that day he may have made mistakes in choosing sides on the questions that were presented, as most of the statesmen of that day did who voted money lavishly for improvements, believing they were promoting the interests of their constituents.

In 1840 he was again elected to the house, which session was the darkest period in the financial history of the

state, the banks all suspended or broken, work on the canal stopped, and the extensive railroad system that had been planned, all a wreck, and general financial desolation prevailed.

From 1842 to 1850 he served continuously in the state senate, and aided very much by his long legislative experience the effort of Gov. Ford to re-establish the credit of the state, and adopting measures to secure the completion of the canal, which he happily saw consumated in 1847. In reviewing his legislative action for the sixteen years he was a member of the legislature (eight in the house eight in the senate), from 1832 to 1850, we find that he was the most active, strong and persistent advocates of the system of free schools, since adopted, which has been for years the pride and glory of our state.

We can also note in a general way, without going into general detail as to date, that even in his earlier legislative action he exerted his influence to engraft into the statutes of the state a law that would give equal advantages to women in protecting her interests.

He was again elected to the house in 1856, at this time sustaining the administration of Mr. Buchanan, but the latter part of 1860 and opening of 1861, when secession raised its hydra head, before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, he took a bold and outspoken stand for the Union, cutting loose from a great many of his former political friends, many of whom who were his close neighbors, but who at that time sympathised with the South.

On many occasions he periled his life by his loyalty, traveling night and day giving his counsel, encouragement, and making loyal speeches, and it was largely through his influence that enlistments for the Union army were made

possible in Southern Illinois. In his section of the state fully half of the people were disloyal at the opening of the war, and Union men were marked for their vengeance, and some were assassinated. In 1864 he was chosen one of the electors on the republican ticket and canvassed the state. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1868, and again on the electoral ticket in 1872.

When retiring from the office of lieutenant-governor the senate unanimously gave expression to its sense of his ability, impartiality and fine sense of honor, in a series of resolutions which were sent to him at his home. Encomiums were written by the press of the state praising his ability as a presiding officer, and no man ever retiring from official position carried with him the regards of the people without respect to party as did Gov. Dougherty.

In the words of one who knew him well, "He was one of the noblest old Romans of the state. He was kind hearted, a lover of justice, the friend of the poor, the enemy of the oppressor. He performed every duty conscientiously." Another paper says of him, "He belonged to the olden school of gentlemen who are fast passing away." "The members of the senate looked to him as to a father. The life and character of the governor was such that there can be no question but he was revered and honored for his virtues of firmness and honesty."

In the reorganization of judiciary and the judicial districts in 1877, he was elected circuit judge, his term expiring a short time before his death, which occurred September 7, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, rendering up a long and useful life with faculties unimpaired. In the eulogy given him it is said, "From his character as a judge

there can be no question but he has gone to the shining shore — the land beyond, where all is peace and rest."

In our frequent visits to Southern Illinois after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad we met Governor Dougherty frequently, and also at Springfield when he was presiding officer of the senate, and have from this acquaintance given our estimate of him as a man, a legislator and a patriot. But he shone more resplendently in his family circle — his home. There, with his aged wife, his daughter and grandchildren, his genial, hospitable home-nature shone most resplendently. In the abandon of his enjoyment he was almost child-like, no stiffness or formality, visitors were made to feel that while they stayed it was their privilege to be sociable — "one of the family." Gov. Dougherty was not accumulative in the matter of acquiring a large store of this world's possessions. Competence and contentment seemed all he desired, and beyond a comfortable home we believe he left no large estate, personal or in realty. His life, official and private, for its lofty patriotism and virtues, should be emulated.

KATHARINE JAMES DOUGHERTY.

One of the mothers in Israel in the shaping and moulding of society in the early times of Southern Illinois, and a true helpmeet to her husband, Hon. John Dougherty, in his long and eventful career, was this wifely woman, of Martha Washington virtues and Spartan fortitude. Martha James, the daughter of George and Elizabeth James, born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 4, 1808. Her father came to Illinois in 1811 and made a home, until warned by some friendly Indians to move his family to a

place of safety, as there was a plot to massacre all the white settlers. He returned to Kentucky and remained until the conclusion of peace in 1814–15, when he returned to Illinois. He was a large stockgrower, the range of the rich bottoms and glades of Illinois was invitingly tempting to him, and presented business reasons why he should return to Illinois. On his return he settled in Union county, on the rich alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi that presented so many attractions to him in a business point of view. Here he was very fortunate, his herds increasing and multiplying as they did to Abraham and Lot in patriarchal times. He lived twelve years after his return to Illinois, and died in 1826, leaving his widow, with family, four sons and two daughters.

Katharine, the youngest, his favorite child, was married March 5, 1829, to John Dougherty, and the young couple set out to make their way in the world with a fund of energy and industry, supplemented with mutual love and respect, which grew more endearing as the years advanced and children were given to bless them. To them were born ten children, three of whom died in infancy, leaving five sons and two daughters to grow to man and woman's estate.

Their eldest son, William La Fayette, was at one time United States marshal, and died in 1864 from the effects of a fall from his carriage. Another son, Alexander N., studied law and attained some prominence at the bar, died at Jonesboro, May, 1879. The eldest surviving son resides at Jonesboro, serving the city as police magistrate. George M., formerly editor and publisher of the Jonesboro *Advertiser*, is now in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad company at Cairo, and John J., the youngest child, is now a lieutenant in the United States army, stationed at Brook-

lyn, New York. The daughters, the eldest is the wife of Wm. Fountain, Esq., DuQuoin, Illinois, and the youngest, Mrs. Helen Schuchardt, occupies the home residence of her late father and mother at Jonesboro.

From those who knew Katharine James in the pristine days of her girlhood and as the mature woman when married, who remember her kindly ways, social disposition, her goodness of heart, we gather that she was a girl of more than average beauty of face and form, and of peculiarly lovely and gentle disposition. Throughout all the more than half century of wedded life she was her husband's confidential adviser, encouraging him in his duties and in the employment of his great talents to advance the interests of the state. She was her children's guide to all that is best in life, and a friend to all who knew her. To her the sweet scriptural benison can be truthfully applied: "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her." She died March 28, 1882, at the family residence at Jonesboro, which had been her husband's residence since their marriage, fifty-three years and twenty-three days, aged seventy-two years and twenty-four days.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

MANUFACTURER, INVENTOR, AND CAPITALIST.

The development of the industries of the country is the glory of the state, and the enterprise that prompts the pioneers to invest their earnings and accumulations of former years should be recognized by the people. One of this class of citizens we present in this sketch.

William H. Powell was born in New South Wales, May 10, 1825, and came to America with his parents in 1832, stopping one year near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when they removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was given very limited educational privileges for a short time, and at a very early age was placed in a rolling mill and nail factory at Nashville to learn the business, and remained there until his eighteenth year, learning the height and depth and length and breadth of the manufacture of iron and nail making, that has, in the years since then, placed him in the front rank in both these departments as a manufacturer.

When in his eighteenth year, in 1843, he removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and engaged in the same business, still applying himself to studying every detail of the business, and all the processes of iron-making for the next four years. When but twenty-two years old he built the Benwood Nail Works, and was superintendent, very successfully managing the business until 1853, when he severed

his connection with the Benwood works, and removed to Ironton, Ohio, and built the Bellfonte Nail Works, and operated them until August, 1861, when he entered the service as captain of a company in the Second Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, a regiment organized in Ohio, but from the fact that so many more men were offering than could be accepted from Ohio, the regiment was tendered as part of the quota from West Virginia. He performed very arduous services during the war that our space prevents enumerating in detail, was promoted, passing through all the grades of promotion for meritorious conduct up to major-general, commanding the Second Division Cavalry under Sheridan in all the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864, continuing in the service until the close of the war.

When he was mustered out in 1865 he returned to his business at Ironton and greatly increased the facilities of the Bellfonte works by his inventive genius Having sold out his interest at Ironton, he returned to West Virginia in 1867, and built the Clifton Nail Works on the Ohio River, and was superintendent until 1870, when, by being thrown from a buggy, he received almost fatal injuries which incapacitated him from business, and from which he slowly recovered. He removed to Kansas City, Mo., and while regaining strength he engaged in the commission business, remaining there until 1875, when he removed to Belleville, Illinois, again engaging in the nail business, continuing there ever since, aiding in developing that industry in connection with others.

When General Powell returned to Ohio after the war a seat in the United States Senate was pressed upon him by the republicans of Ohio, but his private business demanded his attention and he declined it. Other official positions

were also declined, his manufacturing interests demanding his unremitting attention.

Im March, 1882, the Western Nail Company of Belleville was organized with General Powell, President, Conrad Rienecke, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Benjamin J. West, Jr., Secretary. The building of their extensive works was commenced April 15th, and pushed with such energy that they were completed, and they commenced making nails, Sept. 4, 1882, with a rolling-mill capacity of twenty-eight tons of nail plate per day, with fifty-six nail machines, having a capacity of three thousand kegs per week, with room to add one hundred and twenty-five nail machines. As the trade demands they will be added.

As we have noted from his life-long experience, Gen. Powell, the president of the company, is a thoroughly practical man in the nail manufacturing business—has made it a study. C. Rienecke, the vice-president and treasurer, is a thoroughly practical, self-made man, owning two large coal mines near Belleville.

The nail works are located on the Louisville and Nashville Railway, within the corporate limits of Belleville, fourteen miles southeast of St. Louis, and are supplied with coal from a shaft three hundred feet from the works, and the best of water from a reservoir only a little over one hundred yards away.

While at Belleville refreshing our remembrance of the olden time, calling on Gov. Koerner, Col. John Thomas, John Hay, Superintendent Raab, and many others posted in the annals of Southern Illinois, we visited this busy hive of industry, the Western Nail Company, and for nearly two hours was shown through these extensive works, with all their Plutonian grandeur, heated like the furnaces in

which were cast the Hebrew children, with the sizzling of pig iron, bar iron, rolled iron, from the cutting of the railroad iron by large shears. When it is put on hand-cars in packages of 750 pounds, new iron being added in proper quantities to restore the railroad iron to proper strength — to add new life, these amalgamated parcels are wheeled in front of the furnace, where it is melted into a mass at white heat and started on its journey through the slab roller, on to the hot shears, cut into ten blocks, and from this wheeled to the wash-heating furnace, remaining there about fifteen minutes, then taken from the wash-heating furnace and rolled through seven or eight nail plate rollers, each one making it thinner until the proper thinness is reached for making nails, when they are cut into the proper width by passing through the nail plate shears, and from these are carted on hand trucks to the front of the nail machines. There is also a nail plate heating furnace for tempering the plate for large nails. We were also taken to a separate apartment which contained a ten-horse power electric machine, sufficient for ten lights, that serve to light the immense expanse of the building in all its parts. The average day's work per man (mostly boys) is two or three kegs a day for barrel nails; heaviest nails, from sixty-five to seventy kegs per day, and ten penny nails from twenty to twenty-two kegs a day — a fair day's work. When we were there the works were turning out some 3,000 kegs per week, with fifty-six machines. Other machines were being added, so that January 1, 3,500 kegs per week would be made, and now (April, 1883) there are one hundred nail machines in operation, turning out fully 5,000 kegs per week.

It gives us pleasure to record this evidence of the

growth of manufactures in the west, especially when managed by men who gained their knowledge in the dear school of experience.

Superintendent Powell, a cousin of the general, has the general oversight of the whole works, and to his courtesy we are indebted for the pleasure of looking through the entire works. General Powell started the rounds with us, but a pressing business call requiring his attention the balance of the sight-seeing, illustrated by full explanation showing the operation of the machinery in cutting the nails, are due to the superintendent in charge.

This large industry is due entirely to the enterprise of General Powell, who to-day, we presume, has more intimate practical knowledge of the nail business than any other man in the United States, and it is one of the missions of our work to give prominence to the representative men of the country in every branch of industry. This company, having their own coal and water from the subterranean depths beneath their works, are prepared to meet all demands on them for their products. Their advantages place them out of reach of all competition from any quarter at any time.

The preseut value of their works, with new machines just added, is $150,000. Monthly pay-rolls, $11,000 to to $13,000; employes paid every two weeks.

HON. HARRY D. COOK.

CITIZEN, LEGISLATOR AND SOLDIER.

Few men are blessed with such pleasant memories from those who from association and acquaintance knew him, and from his sterling qualities of head and heart, learned to love him, than our our old friend whose well-rounded life it is a pleasure to record.

Harry DeWitt Cook was born in Washington county, New York, March 6, 1817. When quite youthful his father removed to Oneida county, same state, and Harry received but the most common rudimental education. He learned the builder's and carpenter's trade, and on attaining his twenty-first year he took charge of a canal boat on the Erie canal. He was married January 21, 1841, to Joanna Hall, and followed the building and carpenter business for the next ten years, making quite a reputation for the work he done. He removed to Illinois in the spring of 1851, and engaged in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad when it was put under contract. He was employed in bridge building for that road, owning a farm in McLean county.

On the completion of the Central Railroad he was appointed station agent at Kappa, Woodford county, and while serving the interests of the road was engaged in the grain trade, in which he continued until 1860. During the years from 1851 to 1860 Mr. Cook became widely known

for his social qualities, his rare good humor, his strict integrity in business and general intelligence on public matters. He contributed to the success of the republicans in 1856 and 1858-60, and when an efficient and influential man was required to carry the legislative district, composed of the counties of Putnam, Marshall and Woodford, in 1860, he was nominated as the republican candidate for the legislature, and thoroughly canvassed the district, was elected by a handsome majority, and the following January took his seat among the lawmakers. He brought to the performance of his duties rare industry and intelligence, no old member being so ready in discussing all the great questions that came before the legislature at that session than he. At the extra session in April, 1861, called by Gov. Yates, he rendered most important service in making provision for the troops then being organized and hurried to the front. He became thoroughly imbued with the military spirit and assisted in the organization of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and was elected captain of Company G, the members of the company being mainly composed of his neighbors who knew his worth, military genius and capacity for leadership.

He served over three years, the greater part of the time in most dangerous service—scouting through Southwestern Tennessee and Northern Mississsippi, and such was his thoroughness that he was promoted to major. If we gave the history of his long service it would be the history of the regiment. He was mustered out in October, 1864, and in three days after his arrival at home he was, in November, 1864, again elected a member of the house of representatives from his old district, and when the legislature assembled he was made chairman of the committee on

military affairs, and rendered efficient service in getting the military accounts of the state in good shape to settle with the general government. On the adjournment of the legislature he was appointed by Gov. Oglesby state military agent, with rank of colonel. After spending a few months until the war was fully closed in visiting hospitals, looking after Illinois soldiers, he was stationed at Washington, and took charge of the collection of soldiers' claims, settling several thousand claims without any expense to the claimants, the state paying him for the service.

In 1869 he undertook the collection of the disallowed war claims of the state against the government, and collected nearly $600,000, a task that could be accomplished only by one having thorough knowledge of the history of these claims. In the same year he removed with his family to Normal, bought quite a little domain and erected a comfortable house. In 1873, having completed the settlement of the claims of the state with the government, his accounts were settled, he having spent four years in the service.

In April, 1873, without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed by Gov. Beveridge one of the railroad and warehouse commissioners for the state. On the organization of the board he was made chairman. He served most efficiently for about eight months. The work was very laborious and exhausting on him; so many details in preparing the schedules, organizing the railroad management or service to make it correspond to the new legislation enacted during the winter, that it overtaxed his powers of endurance and brought on ailments that were fastened on his system by exposure at the battle of Fort Donelson, and other exposure and hardships, and he died at his home in

Normal, November 9th, 1873, leaving a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters; also an adopted daughter, Mrs. W. H. McClellan, of El Paso.

Thus passed away one of the most genial and companionable men that we ever numbered among the list of our friends. We knew him as a business man, while in the service of the railroad, as a merchant and produce dealer, and watched his course with much pride as a legislator, as during his first term we stood in the relation of one of his constituents. In the army he was the soldiers' friend, they trusted him, and as the state agent at Washington he secured many a soldier's claim that but for his knowledge might have been lost.

He was a model Christian gentleman,—acted it in his deportment. It was a principle that governed him in his business, in his politics, as a legislator, a soldier, and after the war as a faithful servant of the state. In every position of duty to family, fellowman or his country, he performed well his part.

HON. GEORGE C. BESTOR,

LATE MAYOR, POSTMASTER AND SENATOR.

Of no man whose memory is associated with the affairs of Peoria can it be more truly said "He being dead yet sleepeth" than of the late George C. Bestor. He was a man deservedly popular with all who knew him, and beloved by all who were intimate enough with him to appreciate his worth. Geo. C. Bestor was born in Washington, D. C., on the 16th of April, 1811. His father, Harvey Bestor, removed from Massachusetts and settled in Washington at an early day, and many of the family connections are residing there at the present time. His father was assistant postmaster general under Hon. Francis Granger, and was highly respected for his talents and virtues. George inherited his father's traits of character and gave early promise of the ability and integrity which marked his future career. As a boy he manifested those noble and generous qualities which endeared him to so many friends, and that conscientiousness in the discharge of duties which inspired confidence in his honor and integrity. At the age of sixteen he was appointed assistant document clerk of the house of representatives upon the recommendation of many of the leading statesmen of that time in Washington, and held the position eight years, or until 1835, when he came to Illinois.

Being a young man of energy and enterprise, in the twenty-fifth year of his age he resolved to strike out into a new country where a better field was open for his ambition and his talents to achieve for himself a successful career. Peoria was then one of the most promising points in the West. It had begun to grow in population. The beauty and desirableness of the location were attracting emigration from all parts of the country. Here was a desirable and promising field for a young man of talents and enterprise, and here Mr. Bestor came to make his future home, arriving in Peoria on the 3d of August, 1835.

After settling here for many years he was engaged in the real estate business, dealing in military lands, in which he accumulated a large property. From 1835 to 1840 a co-partnership existed between him and Mark M. Aiken, in the real estate business, during which time they made an abstract of the Edwardsville and Pike county records, a voluminous and carefully prepared work, showing the accuracy, system and thoroughness of everything that passed under the hand of Mr. Bestor. On the 18th of February, 1837, he was elected trustee of the town of Peoria, and re-elected on the 5th of November, 1839. On the 4th day of April, 1842, he was appointed postmaster of Peoria by President Tyler, and again on the 27th of March, 1861, by President Lincoln. He was elected police justice in 1843. He was three times elected mayor of the city of Peoria, filling the seventh, ninth and tenth places in the list of mayors with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

For several years Mr. Bestor was financial agent, and afterwards president, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (now the Peoria and Burlington branch of the

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad), and during the time he held that position succeeded in extricating the company from its financial difficulties. He was also a director of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad at the time of his death.

Before the organization of the republican party Mr. Bestor was an earnest and devoted whig. He fought the opposition with zeal and energy, and when defeated was always ready to renew the contest. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, to whom he was ardently and strongly attached. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention that nominated General Scott. In 1858 he was elected to the state senate by a majority which at that time was entirely unexpected in a district so strongly democratic. That was the year of the Lincoln and Douglas joint campaign of Illinois for the United States senatorship. Mr. Bestor espoused the cause of Mr. Lincoln, and while in the senate had the opportunity of voting for him in opposition to Judge Douglas for United States senator. In the campaign which followed in 1860 he did his share towards electing Mr. Lincoln to the presidency. During that four years in the senate he was on the committees on canal and canal lands, banks and corporations, penitentiary, swamp lands and military, and was chairman of the committees on internal navigation.

The Springfield *Journal* of that date, speaking of Mr. Bestor in the senate, says:

"Senator Bestor is a first-rate business man, and is one of the best tacticians in the senate. He does not inflict long speeches upon that body. He is universally popular, and his social qualities are such as to draw around him hosts of friends. He possesses a fund of anecdotes which

he relates with inimitable grace. As a citizen he stands deservedly high. He is fond of his home and its surroundings, and his hand and heart are open to his friends."

Almost everybody in Illinois knew Mr. Bestor, and none knew him but to love and respect him. His name is identified with the early history of Peoria, and no man contributed more to its development. His genius and enterprise are stamped upon its growth. At the commencement of the late civil war he was an ardent patriot, and his talents, his energies and his means were devoted to the cause of the Union. He was widely known as an influential man in politics. Mr. Lincoln esteemed him highly, and Judge Douglas, whom he opposed, said of him, "There is no man in Illinois I respect more; what he is, he is." He was zealous in the support of the principles of his party, a warm and ardent friend and courteous and manly opponent.

As a man George C. Bestor had few superiors. He was endowed with all the noble attributes of our nature. Genial, generous and affectionate. His manners were as soft and gentle as a woman, and his artlessness was that of childhood. His heart was always open to the demands of charity, and the poor will bless his memory.

For several years before his death Mr. Bestor had spent much time in Washington, prosecuting a claim before Congress for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, for gun-boats built for the government during the war. The construction of these boats had reduced him almost to poverty, and it is thought that the trouble and anxiety growing out of this, and what he believed to be the unjust delay of his country in meeting his reasonable demands, added to his feeble state of health, hastened his death.

He died at the National Hotel in the City of Washing-

ton, on the 14th day of May, 1872. None of his family were present at the time of his death except Mrs. Bestor.

He was twice married. First on the 20th of October, 1835, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Mary Jane Thomas, and second on the 13th of September, 1848, to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, sister of his former wife. He left by his first wife four children, now living, and the same number by his second marriage.

The death of Mr. Bestor was a great loss to the community at large, but especially to Peoria, with whose interests his life has been so long identified.

Few men have been so long in public or have closed their career with a more honorable record. From sixteen years of age until the time of his death, a period of forty-five years, he was connected with public affairs, and in all the responsible offices he filled preserved his integrity unsullied to the last. His example will long be remembered, and his noble qualities in the various stations of life will exert their influences on generations yet to come. He was a true man, a friend and benefactor to the poor, a generous, confiding, faithful friend, an ardent patriot, and an affectionate husband and father.

His death is mourned by his friends everywhere, but most deeply at the hearthstone, where he was the adored idol of his wife and children.

While his body lay in the parlor of the National Hotel, preparatory to being forwarded home, his friends from Illinois gathered around his remains. There were present of his old friends, Judge Merriman, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll and Col. A. C. Babcock, and Representatives Stevens, Snapp, Farwell and others. At five P. M. his remains were shipped forward to Peoria and interred in the family lot at Springdale Cemetery.

HON. JOSEPH J. CASSELL.

LATE JUDGE OF THE CITY COURT OF EL PASO.

The lawyer and jurist of to-day — the present time — to be competent to meet the requirements of his profession must be a thorough and dillgent student — must keep pace with the advances made in his profession and its collateral branches. A legal and judicial light, bidding fair to attain the first magnitude, went out on a bleak November day of 1880.

Joseph J. Cassell, to whose memory this sketch of a short but noble life is dedicated, was born in Woodford county, Illinois, October 7th, 1841. He was the son of Hon. Robert T. Cassell and Rebecca Perry Cassell. He was a close student, even while attending the common schools, and early read law in his father's office before attending schools where the higher branches were taught. He took a regular course of study and graduated at the Chicago University, and afterwards completed a regular legal course in the law department of that institution, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and for a time practiced as a member of the well-known legal firm of Ingersoll, Cassell & Harper. In the year 1867 he removed to El Paso and formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, John T. Harper, which continued until 1873. He was married to Miss Mae A. McNeal July 23, 1868, and from this union

was born four children, two of whom survive, both boys. This union was very pleasant and harmonious.

Mr. Cassell possessed large elements of popularity, was genial in manner, sociable, related an anecdote well when surrounded by an appreciative circle, and when left to himself was inclined to hard study, and was practical and earnest when roused to action, possessing powers of eloquence. He was twice elected judge of the recorder's court, which position he held at the time of his death. He was the candidate for elector in 1876, on the republican ticket, for the Eighth Congressional district. In 1879 he was spoken of for the circuit judgeship in the Peoria, Putnam, Marshall, Stark and Woodford circuit, but yielded the precedence to Judge N. W. Laws. In 1880 he was nominated by the republicans of his senatorial district for senator. He was in feeble health, and gave to the canvass so much of his strength that the exertion was too much of a tax on his vital powers and he was forced to take to his bed before the election took place. He was devoted to his principles, assiduous for the success of his party, and where he lived he was considered its ablest champion, its Achilles — its strong arm. He did effective work; in his labor he was indefatigable. But it was in his social relations to his neighbors and friends that his character was most resplendent. He forgave injuries and never forsook a friend. He kept an open house for the destitute and showered favors on the needy. The community and county in which he was born will never cease to honor his integrity, admire his warm and liberal qualities, and remember him with fondest regrets and most tender recollections. No man ever lived more in and for his family than he. His love for them was unbounded. He was a play-fellow with his children, com-

ing down at his home to their childish pranks, becoming a real companion to them, and in their childish sorrow shared it with them. By his devoted wife he was loved with an affection that few experience, and that some cannot appreciate. His hearth and family circle looked gladness — his home a perpetual summer.

Such was Joseph J. Cassell, faithful to his clients as a lawyer, just and incorruptible as a judge, for his chosen principles an outspoken advocate, a friend to his state and kind, and true to his family obligations as a youth dutiful to his parents, kind to his brothers, and shedding in his career a gentle halo over all mankind.

HON. LEVI NORTH.

ARTIST, POLITICAL ECONOMIST AND LEGISLATOR.

If a life spent in pursuits useful to others is worthy of respect and remembrance, then the following sketch deserves a place here.

Levi North was born in Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., March 12, 1821. His father, about eight years after, moved to Highmarket, an adjoining town, where he remained till in the spring of 1834, when he settled near Mount Vernon, Ohio. Here Levi completed his school education in a log schoolhouse, at the age of fourteen years, with the exception of a couple of months in Lowville (N. Y.) Academy, in 1837. His father was a farmer, and he learned to chop wood and do ordinary farm labor, but not being very robust he preferred mechanical labor, and engaged more or less in mechanical pursuits.

At seventeen he discovered by accident that he had a marked ability for drawing, and through the friendly encouragement of others he was led to practice it, and finally to undertake portrait painting. But there was no one near to teach him either drawing or painting, and he had no money to defray the expense of obtaining instruction abroad. He therefore read all he could find on the subject and pursued his studies without assistance. The next year he quit farm life and depended thenceforth upon his art. He studied

from life. He never even had the benefit of a good picture to look at until his twentieth year.

With such a meagre education he had to rely upon such reading as an itinerant portrait painter could get from borrowed books in a country where books were scarce. But his occupation brought him into contact with the best educated and most intelligent as well as best class of people, and from them he imbibed a wide range of ideas not accessible to young men in general. For these opportunities he was duly grateful. He spent the winter of 1841-42 in Columbus, where the legislature and the state and United States courts being in session, he saw much of the grand public men of those days. This awakened a new train of thought. He discovered new needs. He had already found time to read widely of anatomy, physiology and medicine — he wanted to know something of law. So, after teaching a village school in the winter of 1843, he entered the law office of Hon. E. W. Cotton, at Mt. Vernon, and studied as he could find opportunity, working meanwhile at his art and teaching another winter, till, in October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar. He did not study law with a view to practicing that profession, but merely as an accomplishment well calculated to enlarge his mind and to better fit him to associate with his employers. His artist life had been spent to a great extent among professional men, and he came to respect their intelligence and broad views.

He remained in Ohio till May, 1847, when he came to Peoria, where he spent a year mostly in pursuit of his art. He then went to Princeton, where he spent the years in various kinds of business until 1853, when he became clerk for the late Judge Kelsey, who was a real estate dealer.

He was shortly afterwards elected police magistrate, and served four years. This brought him again in contact with lawyers and legal business. He then drifted into law practice, and has ever since been a fairly successful lawyer. In 1860 he moved to Kewanee, and shortly after became the partner of Judge John H. Howe and continued with him till 1869, when Judge Howe was appointed Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory.

Mr. North was always a vigorous hater of all shams, whether in business, morals, religion or politics, and in a corresponding degree he loves honesty wherever it is found. Position, power, wealth, reputation, are to him nothing. Faithfulness and honesty — downright honesty — commands his most sincere respect. In religion, therefore, he believes that only is good which makes men live better lives. Good works is the only evidence he will receive to show that any man's religion is a good one for its possessor, or indeed, good for any one. It was natural that any person having such a mind, though brought up as Mr. North was, a democrat, should care little for his party as such. He faithfully believed in the fundamental principles of that party as professed at the time he became an interested spectator of political management, but in 1843 he became fully satisfied that, while those principles were true and wise, his party, as such, utterly disregarded them, as it has done ever since. He has no gala-day principles, none that were too nice for every-day use, none whose practice should be delayed, or whose application should not be to all men alike. His logical mind and strong love of justice could only see that all men were equal in their rights before the law, and that sex and color were not grounds for exception. He became an outspoken abolitionist, and as he could perceive no

action of either the Whig or Democratic parties looking toward the abolition of slavery, or in any manner restraining its extension, he joined his fortunes with the Liberty Party, organized only the year before. Henceforth he was an active worker in the cause of the slave. In 1844 he delivered a score of speeches and voted for James G. Birney for president. Personal consequences of every kind calculated to influence so young a man were paraded before him to induce him to unite again with each of the pro-slavery parties, but he was prepared for any sacrifice and remained firm to his convictions. He has never wavered in his adhesion to advanced principles of justice.

Others before him had championed emancipation in Peoria, but none advocated it without meeting demonstrations of the mob spirit. Samuel Davis, Moses Pettingill, Mark M. Aiken, D. D. Irons, and a gentleman by the name of Adams, constitute about all of the outspoken friends of the slave in the city in 1847. In December of that year Mr. North met Rev. D. J. Snow, a traveling lecturer for the American Colonization Society, in debate, each defending his own party principles, objects and plans. Here, by skillful manœuvering, he arranged to have Mr. Snow speak last, and thereby he gained an opportunity to present his party's principles, objects and plans in a clear orderly manner, without interruption, and with good effect, thus using Mr. Snow to secure him an audience and the requisite good order. He was always proud of this as being the first abolition speech ever delivered in peace in Peoria.

In September, 1848, while coming round the lakes on a steamer, Abraham Lincoln, then a member of Congress, with his family, including the present secretary of war, then a little boy, was aboard. A young man, the late D. D.

Driscoll, from Stark county, also a passenger, proposed a political debate and made provision for it in the cabin. Mr. North was to defend the free soil party's cause and he supposed Mr. Driscoll was to defend the whig cause. But when the time arrived Mr. Driscoll introduced to him and the audience Hon. Abraham Lincoln. The debate was held in the afternoon of one day and the evening of the next. Mr. North always expressed a high opinion of Mr. Lincoln personally, and of his fairness and ability in that debate, but thinks he could then be entirely at home only in discussion with democrats. Democratic principles and practices Mr. Lincoln seemed to fully understand. The principles and history of the liberty party he had no knowledge of at the time, and he seemed not to comprehend the ideas of free soilers. Indeed, in Sangamon county, where he lived, there was but one abolition voter until about the organization of the free soil party, and one could count them all in that part of the state on his fingers.

From that time forward Mr. North wrote much for the press. He was fearless in the defence of what he deemed right, and in attacking bad measures and practices of all parties. He had no faculty for worshiping the political gods of his time. He believed the noblest statesmen of the last half century were Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chase. The most of the rest were fractional men, able and useful often in the advocacy of measures, but not steadily reliable in their judgement concerning what those measures should be. They were advocates, sometimes on the right side and sometimes on the wrong, and generally looking only to present effects of great measures instead of probable future results. Such he considered the advocates of high protective tariffs and the loose railroad laws of the country to be. They

served the selfish interests of the few rather than the highest interests of all, and this did not rise to the dignity of true statesmanship.

In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Illinois legislature. Here, during the winters of 1871–72, he made himself useful in the revision and adoption of the statutes to the new constitution. He led the majority in the struggle against extreme high salaries for state officers. He maintained that while a reasonable compensation was due to our public servants, the extreme high salaries proposed for our officers (the question of judicial salaries was then under consideration) would tempt the worse class of aspirants to seek those places and furnish the means to purchase them through the aid of corruption. And he said that even a half of the salary he was now willing to pay had given us better judges and governors than he really had an expectation of obtaining in the future. He was not willing to compete for judges in the market with railroads, nor did he want the class of men they would employ. The great advocate always found it difficult to become an unpartisan judge.

He was an active worker for the license law passed in 1872, requiring the keepers of saloons to give bond for the payment of damages in case of certain injuries caused by the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was an active and influential worker in favor of our present system of penitentiary management, and estimates with some pride that while it is more humane, it saves to the state nearly a hundred thousand dollars each year that would have been lost by the adoption of either of the three other proposed plans. But he lays no claim to having originated it. He gives the credit of this to Gov. Palmer and Senator Snapp, but it was voted for by republicans only.

As a lawyer he always held that the duties of his profession did not require him to do a dishonest act. He believed that professional life did not require him to belittle his manhood, and that a lawyer could never rightfully become a journeyman liar, for it was as dishonest and degrading, and everyway as deserving of censure to lie and cheat in the interest of a client as if done for himself. But he held that lawyers were fully as honest as their patrons desired them to be, and on the whole were far better men than the majority of the public who supported them. If the bar ever became better it would be the result of more correct and honest maxims of conduct among the people. Notwithstanding his low estimate of the bar in general, it always seemed to him that law was the noblest and most useful of the professions in the hands of high-minded men. In this estimate the author has drawn on his remembrance of Mr. North while residing at Peoria, Princeton and Kewanee, both as a citizen and professionally. There are other prominent citizens of Henry county deserving like recognition, sketches of whom are prepared, but for want of space deferred until the appearance of the next volume.

GEO. W. BROWN.

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER.

It is remarkable how great a majority of the men who have risen to distinction and conferred lasting benefits upon humanity, commenced life poor and with nothing but ability and pluck with which to work out success. Among those to whom we will call special attention is Mr. George W. Brown, of Galesburg, Ill., the inventor and extensive manufacturer of corn planters. Mr. Brown commenced life in poverty. He was born in Clifton Park township, Saratoga county, New York, on the 29th day of October, 1815. He remained on the farm where he was born until he was fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, a trade which he followed for many years. He remembers the first boat that passed through the Erie canal, bearing DeWitt Clinton and other distinguished persons. He assisted in building the railroad from Albany to Schenectady, sixteen miles, which was the only road in the United States, except a line of about the same length running out of Baltimore; the cars run at that time were a little larger than a stage coach. The first train over the line carried several distinguished excursionists, among them the venerable Thurlow Weed. Mr. Brown was the first track-master of this road. Before he was of age Mr. Brown married Maria Turpening, who has been in a true sense a helpmate. Both were at the time of the union

Geo. W. Brown.

Methodists, and have remained members of the same church until this day. Some near relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Brown having gone to Illinois and sent back glowing accounts of the new country, they determined to go there and build up their fortunes. There being no railroads they bought a team and wagon, loaded all of their worldly effects and started out on their long journey. During almost the entire trip it rained and the roads were almost impassable, but in July, 1836, they located on a farm near what is now Tylerville, nine miles northwest from Galesburg. He traded his team for eighty acres of land, built a log house for himself and several of his neighbors by working at his trade while his wife conducted the farm. There are many houses now in the vicinity of Tylerville, Shanghai, and that section of the country, that were built by Mr. Brown when he was following the carpenter's trade. Being both a farmer and a mechanic Mr. Brown gave much thought to improving farm machinery. Crude as the cultivator of 1848 was, he conceived the idea of remodeling it into a corn planter. His idea was to drop three rows at once, setting the shovels the required distance apart for the rows, while a man walking behind the planter should operate the slide which permitted the kernels of corn to drop into the furrow prepared by the shovel. The wheels that followed to do the covering were sections of logs sawed off and attached to the planter. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Brown completed the first corn planter of the present style, and planted corn with it in May of that year.

In 1852 he planted about 25 acres of corn, and demonstrated that he had invented the principle which has been the foundation of subsequent planters. He was without means, had sold his property and about all his personal

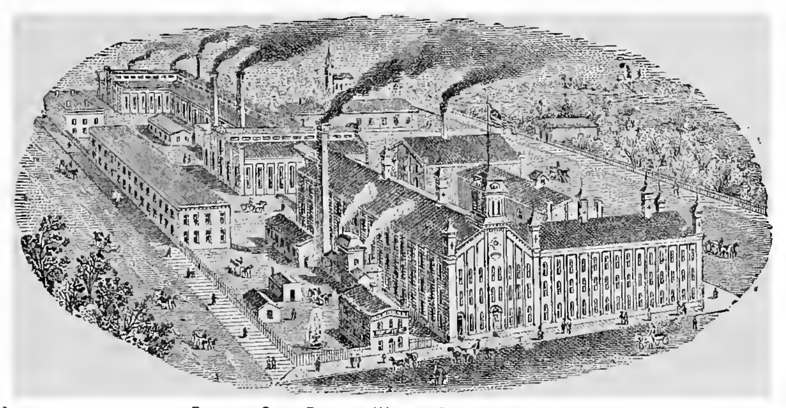
effects to complete one machine and get his patents, but with prophetic eye he saw that it must be used. It was the coming idea in machinery, and he sold his farm, went deeply into debt for more money, and took the chances of success. He had made a name for honesty and integrity, and his creditors gave him more time and he persevered.

He began manufacturing in Shanghai, a few miles from Galesburg, and in 1853 completed twelve machines, one of which planted that year three hundred acres of corn. In 1854 he made one hundred machines, and in 1855 three hundred machines, after which he moved his shop to Galesburg. Mr. Brown knew the machine would plant corn and do it well; the few farmers who had planted with it and seen the growth from the planting, knew it would, but these were so few that the great army of farmers knew nothing about it and were skeptical. The planters were introduced by sending out agents with one on a wagon to demonstrate that it was practical. This made the expense of introducing them very great; in fact, it is stated by those who claim to know, that it was more than ten years before Mr. Brown had made a dollar out of his invention. From that time forward success was waiting his nod, and the business increased with remarkable rapidity. With the increased popularity of his invention Mr. B. encountered new obstacles, other manufacturers appropriated his ideas and devices and began the manufacture. His only protection against these infringers was the courts, and to these he appealed and established the validity of his patents, which made those who had trespassed on his inventions pay him tribute.

This business has steadily grown until now it is the largest, finest and best equipped corn planter manufactory in the world. In 1880 this business was incorporated

under the name of George W. Brown & Co., with a paid up capital of $300,000. Its officers are, George W. Brown, President; I. S. Perkins, Vice-President; L. Stevens, Secretary; Jas. E. Brown, Treasurer; M. T. Perrin, Supt.

Of late years other implements have been added to this business, such as check-rowers, stalk-cutters, plow sulkies, listers and cultivators, of which many thousand are annually made and sold, many of which find a market outside of our own country. Russia, Japan, Germany, England, Australia, New Zealand, South America and Mexico, each have been benefited by this wonderful production.



BROWN'S CORN PLANTER WORKS, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

The above cut shows the present style of Brown's Corn Planter Works, which are wholly composed of brick and stone with slate roofs, making them nearly fire-proof. They are provided with steam heating, steam pump and water pipes throughout, for extinguishing fire, and they have all the modern machinery necessary for the success of this great manufacturing interest. Some idea of the growth

and magnitude of this business may be formed when it is known that over three hundred workmen are employed, receiving in wages annually about $140,000, and consuming in material more than half a million feet of lumber, three thousand tons of coal, four hundred tons of castings, two hundred and fifty tons of wrought iron and steel, twenty tons of paint and oil, besides large quantities of bolts and screws, and numerous other articles not named.

With Mr. Brown's successes have grown also a spirit of enterprise and benevolence. The evidence of his public spirit is found in many things about the city of his adoption. Brown's hotel, built by him, is an honor to its builder and the city. The Methodist church has received liberally from him, and no deserving charity is turned away from him without help. He is a conscientious manufacturer, a desirable citizen, a good neighbor, and a consistent Christian gentlemen.

JOHN CARROLL POWER.

STATE AND NATIONAL HISTORIAN.

A faithful chronicler of historic facts deserves to live in the memory of the people. Such a man, tried and true, we present in the person represented by our present sketch.

John Carroll Power was born September 19, 1819, in Fleming county, Kentucky. His grandfather and six of his grand-uncles were soldiers in the revolution from Loudon county, Virginia. They were a lucky seven and served their country to the end of the war, sometimes all being engaged at the same time. After the cruel war was over this branch of the family crossed the Alleghanies on pack horses, embarked on boats at Fort DuQuesne (Pittsburg), and floated down the Ohio, landing at Limestone (Maysville), and settled on territory afterwards organized as Fleming county, and here the subject of our sketch was born.

His father owned a few slaves, among them a woman and three children. His uncle owned her husband, the brothers agreeing not to make a sale that would separate the husband and wife. For some cause the woman and children were sold to a neighbor under pledge that they should not be sold, causing separation of husband, wife and children.

This man dealer took advantage of the sympathetic feelings of the brothers to drive a close bargain, for he soon after sold them for double what he gave. They were

bound, thrown into a wagon, drawn to the Ohio, placed on a boat, and never again heard from by the husband, who was more intelligent than the man who had sold his wife and children. This woman had cared for the children of the elder Power with the tenderness of a mother, and from the time of this legal abduction he abhorred slavery and always expected it would pass away with an almost Egyptian destruction in the redemption of the bondmen, but his powers of prescience were not sufficiently acute to penetrate the near future to know that it would be accomplished in his day.

There was not such an institution as a public school in Kentucky at that time, and he left his native state in his twenty-second year with but the simplest rudiments of an education. Mr. Power takes pleasure in attributing to a great extent the measure of success he has attained, both morally and mentally, to his selection of a wife.

He was married May 14, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Harris, at Aurora, Indiana, a short distance below Cincinnati. Miss Harris was born there October 1st, 1824, of English parentage. Her grandfather on the maternal side was rector of a simple parish church of England, near Manchester, for more than a third of a century. Mrs. Power being a graduate of a female college, her husband solicited her aid in mental culture, which was cheerfully rendered, and "polished off our diamond in the rough," she teaching and he receiving instruction, both better than they knew, for he soon discovered a strong inclination to fix his thoughts on paper, and through the press became a teacher in turn; "not hiding his light under a bushel," but letting his thoughts run fancy free. He thus was not long in discovering his vocation. He thus continued to cultivate

J. C. Poirer

habits of study, but he says without any thought of becoming an author till well advanced in life.

But finally the "divine afflatus" seized him and carried him a willing captive, leastwise he was not unmindful of the promptings of his genius, and his first effort in authorship was a success. He wrote an essay on "Self-education," for which the Illinois State Agricultural Society awarded him a medal in 1858. This was revised and published in "Harkness' Magazine," the editor expressing the opinion that those who read it would find it "one of the most profitable, instructive, and mentally and morally invigorating essays they ever read." This was high praise from a source competent to judge.

His next effort, the "History of the Rise and Progress of Sunday Schools," published in 1864 by Sheldon & Co., of New York, was his first publication in book form. After an additional study of twenty years he has it re-written and nearly ready for the press, under the title of "History of Sunday Schools and Life of William Fox, Founder of the First Sunday Society in the World." He has written several books and pamphlets on various subjects, also magazine articles on a variety of topics. An open letter by him to the postmaster-general on the subject of addressing mail matter, is a brief and interesting magazine article.

After four years of incessant labor by him, and two years by his estimable wife, he brought out his "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County." It is a book of 800 octavo pages, a work well done, giving great satisfaction.

Thousands will remember him as the genial custodian of the National Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois.

It has been said of Power that he can give a visitor more information about Lincoln and the monument in twenty minutes than could possibly be obtained in any other way in as many hours. His position there is due to the fact that he has written a history of the monument combined with the life of Lincoln, which is now in its third edition. His nine years' service as custodian has enabled him to become conversant with every event in the history of the monument, and almost every incident in the life of Lincoln.

Now that the monument is completed he is preparing to combine with the history a more elaborate life of Lincoln than anything heretofore published. But good men are subject to criticism, and Mr. Power is no exception. Some people are determined not to be pleased with anything, so some people criticize his kind efforts to entertain them when they visit the monument. In a humorous reply to a censorious newspaper attack by a visitor at the monument, Mr. Power relates in his book on Lincoln and the monument the best joke we remember to have seen about sleeping in church, and it is all the better for being at his own expense. He says: "One of my weaknesses from boyhood has been sleeping in church. I was compelled to do it in self-defense. Perhaps you ask, how? For fifteen years or more I was required to attend services on Saturday and Sunday in each month at a genuine Simon-pure old-fashioned, hard-shell Baptist church in Kentucky. Such a church was never known to exist north of the Ohio, and I doubt if it can exist in the south much longer. During all these fifteen years I sat under the same sermon, from the same man, Rev. Joel M. ———. It was full three hours long, all in that blessed tone so dear to the hearts of the elder sisters of the congregation. It made no difference

whether his text was in Genesis or Revelations, the sermon was all the same with the exception of a sentence or two at the opening and closing. The sermon abounded in the stereotyped phrases such as "mourning like a dove," and "chattering like a swallow," accompanied with tones and gestures as though he was trying to imitate the birds. These long sittings were more than my youthful flesh could endure, hence it became absolutely necessary as a means of self-defense, to wear away part of the time in sleep. I never realize so fully at any time that I am a monument of mercy as when I am thinking of that sermon and how I survived it. But it was not all evil. There was one redeeming feature in it, the benefit of which I am enjoying at the present time. I used to preach that sermon on odd Sundays to congregations of boys and negroes assembled behind barns and under shade trees, and that is the way that I acquired that Demosthenian eloquence which you so much admire. Although the habit of sleeping in church was acquired strictly in self-defense, it has proved to be sometimes quite annoying. After marriage myself and wife became members of a Presbyterian church, less than one hundred miles from Cincinnati, and at one time made our home in the family of the pastor, Rev. L. R. B. He could not fail to observe my weakness, and would occasionally remind me of it. I would retort by saying that it was his duty to preach such sermons as would keep me awake. He would usually speak my name as though it had a plural termination, which it has not. The seating in the church was promiscuous, consequently upon one very warm day I found myself under the necessity of occupying quite a conspicuous place in front of the pulpit. It required unusual exertions to retain an upright position, but I did not become so sound asleep as to prevent my knowing when the

minister closed his sermon, opened his hymn book and read distinctly from one of Dr. Watts' good old hymns:—

"My drowsy POWERS, why sleep ye so.
Awake my sluggish soul,
Nothing has half thy work to do,
Yet nothing half so dull.

"By the time the reading of the first verse was done I was aroused and felt as though all eyes were upon me, but preserved a respectful demeanor. We walked home together, but the events of the morning were not alluded to until all were seated at the dinner table.

"Assuming a serious expression of countenance, for I really thought he had selected that hymn as applicable to my case, I said: Brother B. I think I have just cause to complain of you. 'Why so?' said he, with an inquiring look. Because, sir, you to-day took occasion to 'point a moral and adorn a tale' by pointing out my infirmity publicly when you could just as well have done it privately. With a puzzled expression of countenance he said, 'I do not understand you, please explain.' Well, sir, at the close of your sermon this morning, seeing I had been asleep as usual, you could not wait until our arrival at home to reprove me, but under pretense of reading a hymn called aloud, 'My drowsy POWERS, why sleep ye so?' I then found the selection of the hymn was entirely unpremeditated on his part, and therefore will not attempt to describe what ensued, but any allusion to the subject after that was sure to provoke the most unbounded mirth."

The accompanying portrait is an excellent likeness as he looked in 1876 when first engraved, and as it appears in his "Life of Lincoln." He now shows just a little more the advance of years, but intellectually just in his prime, and his plans for the future in his literary work take in a wide range, requiring energy to accomplish.

HON. DAVID McCULLOCH.

JUDGE OF APPELLATE AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

If official position could be assigned to those most capable of performing their duties from their natural and acquired abilities, and added to these the moral force of right and integrity as the ruling principle that governs the man, then we could write that David McCulloch would be entitled to fill the highest judicial positions in our state and nation.

He was born in Cumberland county, Penn., January 25, 1832, graduated at Marshall College in that state before he attained his majority, and soon after came to Illinois, where he engaged in teaching at Peoria until the year 1855, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, and was admitted to practice in 1856. In November, 1855, he was elected as superintendent of the schools of Peoria county, and held the office till 1861, being twice re-elected. During these years he made many suggestions in regard to necessary changes in the school law, and had the pleasure of seeing them adopted by the legislature. These suggestions became a part of the new free-school system of the state, and went into operation during the latter term of his office, and it was his pleasant duty to give them the right direction in his own county, which he did, receiving the approval of the leading educators of the county and state, and among them none

were warmer in their commendation than Hon. Newton Bateman, then state superintendent of public instruction.

In 1860, having remained in the office of Manning & Merriman until that time, dividing the time between his law practice and his official duties, he opened an office of his own, but during the following year, Mr. Merriman having been elected to the circuit judgeship, he formed a partnership with Mr. Manning, which lasted till July 4, 1862, when Mr. Manning died. He then formed a partnership with the late Charles P. Taggart, which continued until 1869, when it was dissolved owing to the failing health of Mr. Taggart, who went to California.

During the last two years of this partnership Mr. McCulloch performed the duties of state's attorney, to which Mr. Taggart had been elected, as the bad health of the latter prevented him from performing its duties.

After a partnership of short duration with Capt. J. M. Rice, Mr. McCulloch formed a partnership with John S. Stevens, Esq., which continued until Mr. Stevens' appointment as postmaster in 1876.

He was just as watchful and discriminating in regard to any defects in the general law as he was in the school laws, and through his suggestions to members of the legislature important changes were made from time to time. Some amendments were drawn by himself and are still part of the law.

His active mind embraced a wide range, and he conferred with leading members of the bar from other parts of the state in regard to needed changes in laws, and additions thereto.

As early as 1876, from his extensive practice in the supreme court, he discovered the overcrowded condition of

that branch of the judiciary; that it was clogged, business delayed, suitors put off from term to term at great expense, in short, it in many cases retarded the administering of justice. It was found that legislation was imperatively demanded to increase the judicial force of the state. An appellate court was provided for by the constitution, to be composed of judges of the circuit courts. But the circuit courts were generally behind in their business, so there were no judges to spare for this intermediate court. What was to be done to end this perplexity? In this state of the question Mr. McCulloch, in 1876, addressed a communication to the *Legal News*, of Chicago, proposing a remedy that would reach the case. This letter was published in October of that year, and elicited the attention of the bar in different parts of the state.

At the same time came the proposition from Stephen V. Moore, of Kankakee, proposing the formation of a state bar association. The result of these different presentations of the question was, that a meeting of the bar of the state was held at Springfield, January 1, 1876, and a state bar association was formed, and steps taken to reform the judicial system of the state, the legislature then being in session. A committee, of which Judges Puterbaugh, McCulloch and Thornton were members, was appointed to draft the necessary bills.

These bills provided for thirteen new judges, and most of the other features of the bills were adopted, and the appellate courts organized, all in accordance with the plan first suggested by McCulloch's letter. The result has been most satisfactory.

The first election under this law was held August 6th, 1877, when Judge McCulloch was elected by a handsome

majority. In June, 1879, when there were three judges to elect, he led all the rest, having the highest majority of the three. He was designated by the supreme court as one of the appellate judges, being assigned to the Third Appellate Court District, which position he has since held, having been re-appointed in 1882, also at times performing some circuit duties. He was chosen president of the State Bar Association in recognition of his services in bringing about these great reforms, which position he held for one year.

In June, 1882, a supreme judge was to be chosen. The republican convention that met at Galva in May to select a candidate, after a number of ballots chose Judge McCulloch as their candidate. From the numerical majority of that party in the district it was supposed that he would be elected, but issues foreign to the question of the fitness of the men presented as candidates were forced into the canvass. Outside pressure was brought to bear against Judge McColloch, and thousands of dollars were distributed over the district to defeat him. This combination of all the distracting and heterogeneous elements in and out of the district, together with the fact that the election occurred at the most busy season of the year among the farmers, so that in the agricultural districts there was a very meagre attendance at the polls, all conspired to defeat him, and the people of the state at large are deprived of the services of one of the most pure and upright jurists in her borders.

Judge McCulloch is now in his fifty-second year, in the prime of manhood and mental strength, by nature a student, the traits of his mind fitting him for close thought and a happy way of expressing just what is proper for the place or the occasion. As a writer his expositions of law are

sound, lucid and able, combining plainness, solidity and impregnability to criticism.

Judge McCulloch's relations with the bench and bar of the state are most pleasaut. His associates on the appellate bench are Judges C. L. Higbie, of Pittsfield, and Oliver L. Davis, of Danville. Their place of meeting is at Springfield, and their official duties require their attention nearly one-half the time, either on the bench or in chambers, looking up authorities and writing out opinions. Their rulings and decisions are seldom reversed by the supreme court. The same can be said in regard to his associates on the circuit bench, Judges Laws and Burns, and the members of the bar throughout the circuit. Their personal and professional relations are most cordial and pleasant.

HON. GEORGE E. WARREN.

LATE REPRESENTATIVE STATE LEGISLATURE.

If long and faithful citizenship in this state entitles a man to just recognition from his fellow-citizens, then the subject of our sketch should enjoy that mead of praise.

George E. Warren was born at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, August 16, 1817. His father, Dr. Thomas Warren, was a native of New Hampshire; moved to Bristol, R. I., in 1810, and married Miss Martha, daughter of Charles DeWolf, a wealthy merchant and ship owner of that port.

In 1814 they removed to Ohio, and there resided till the spring of 1818, and then returned to Bristol, where Dr. Warren resided till the fall of 1835. His wife died in 1829, he with his family, then consisting of a daughter and two sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor, again removed to the west in 1835, landing at Alton when that city was increasing in population very rapidly.

Before coming to Illinois young Warren received the benefit of a good educational course at Brown University, Providence, R. I., entering that institution when he was fourteen years old and remaining there until his senior year. After removal to Illinois he commenced the study of law with Woodson & Hodge, at Carrolton, and was also appointed deputy of the circuit and county courts, under M. O. Bledsoe, who held both these positions. His health having become seriously impaired, in order to recuperate it

amid the scenes of youthful days, among friends in Rhode Island, in the spring of 1837, he returned to that state, and the following August was married to Miss Harriet S., daughter of S. S. Allen, Esq., then collector of the port of Bristol.

He returned to the west in the autumn of that year, and in the spring of 1838 settled at Alton, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

Owing to the financial depression then prevalent over the country the place offered but little encouragement to the young practitioner, and his father and guardian having purchased for him a large farm near Jerseyville with money bequeathed by his grandfather, Charles De Wolf, in the spring of 1840 he moved to this farm and commenced its improvement. In 1841 he was elected justice of the peace and held the position for eight years, when he was elected the first county judge of Jersey county under the new state constitution. He performed the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the people for eight years, till the fall of 1857, full two terms, making a continuous official service of sixteen years as justice and judge. He then resumed his law practice, following it steadily alone till 1862. He then admitted his son-in-law, Hon. W. H. Pogue, as a partner, which business relation still exists.

In March, 1875, he was elected mayor of Jerseyville on the anti-license ticket, and served very acceptably, the city prospering under his administration. But his fellow-citizens still called for him to come up higher, and at the general election in November, 1878, he was elected to the state legislature from the fortieth representative district, and took his seat at the opening of the general assembly in January, 1879, and during the session acquitted himself

with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of a large majority of his constituents.

Judge Warren has always possessed a competence, and never aimed at the acquisition of great wealth or political notoriety, his official positions coming to him unsought. He is domestic in his habits, and seeks and finds satisfaction in the enjoyment of a quiet home life,— the family circle and the society of congenial friends. He is literary in his tastes, and has a fund of knowledge to "draw on at sight" that is a great satisfaction to him. In acquiring this he has always been a close student, and his mind is a rich storehouse of practical knowledge. He has always been a firm believer in the Christian religion, owing this strong faith largely to the training of a Christian mother. He appreciates the truths of the Bible as a divine revelation, and at the early age of sixteen united with the Protestant Episcopal church. There being no church of this faith at Jerseyville, he, with his wife, in March, 1852, united with the First Presbyterian church of that city, and has been one of the elders since 1866. In politics he was a whig, but on the disruption of that party he became a republican, yielding a conscientious approval to the principles of that party.

In his worthy wife he finds a hearty coadjutor in Christian and benevolent work, to which they are both devoted.

He has four sons and four daughters, seven of them married and have children, and the judge, as one of the patriarchs in Israel, has a full score of grandchildren. One daughter resides at Washington, D. C. The others all reside at Jerseyville and in its immediate vicinity.

JOHN BRYNER.

LATE COLONEL FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Among the active and efficient patriotic men in our state on the opening of the rebellion, none made their influence and usefulness more felt in the sphere in which they acted than the subject of our sketch.

John Bryner was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1820, and came to Peoria in 1845. After serving in several clerical capacities he, in 1847, entered into business with William McLean, under the firm name of McLean & Bryner, in the leather trade, which continued till 1861. During these years he was called to fill many important positions of trust and honor. He was elected sheriff of Peoria county, and served two terms with such acceptance as to meet the general approval of the people. On the organization of the "National Blues" in 1856 he was elected first lieutenant, in which capacity he acted till the year before the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was elected captain, and when the call was made for volunteers he assisted in the organization and outfit of companies for other regiments, until the second call for 300,000 men, when he commenced the organization of the Forty-Seventh Volunteer Infantry. July 27, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the regiment, and from that time to the mustering in of the regiment, August 16th, he was continually

receiving and recruiting the companies that were to compose his regiment.

From that date till September 23d the regiment was perfecting its drill and waiting orders. On this date marching orders were received and the men went by rail to St. Louis, going into quarters at Benton Barracks, receiving their clothing and arms complete.

His regiment remained here until October 9th, when it moved by rail to Jefferson City, Mo., remaining there doing garrison duty until December 22d, then moving by rail to Otterville, there doing garrison duty until February 2, 1862, then marching north to Missouri river, crossing at Boonville, marching down the north side of the river to St. Charles, where it arrived February 18th, crossed the river again at St. Charles, and moved by rail to St. Louis, embarking on the steamer War Eagle for Cairo, arriving there Feb. 23d.

Feb. 25th moved by steamer to Commerce, Mo., disembarking, joined Pope's command, then organizing for a campaign against Island No. 10 and New Madrid. March 2nd marched for New Madrid, settling down before the enemy's works at that place March 4th. Here was the first opportunity the regiment had been afforded of coming face to face with the enemy, but the time had been improved by Col. Bryner at all points where he had been doing garrison duty, to perfect his regiment by a thorough course of military drill which he was thoroughly qualified to give them.

On the night of March 10th, the Forty-Seventh with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, marched ten miles below New Madrid, taking along a battery of light artillery. Their objective point was Point Pleasant, to blockade the river, cutting off the enemy's communication by the

river below New Madrid and Island No. 10. Here they were brigaded with the Eleventh Missouri and Twenty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, (the Eagle, or "Old Abe" regiment), and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Plummer. Col. Bryner remained with the regiment at Point Pleasant until April 7th. During this time the enemy were compelled to evacuate New Madrid, that place was occupied by the brigade, and on the 9th they were paid four month's services by Maj. Witherell, U. S. A.

April 10th the regiment embarked on the Steamer Aleck Scott and dropped down the river nearly to Fort Pillow, returning on the morning of the 11th to Tiptonville, Tennessee, twenty miles below New Madrid. Remaining here till the 12th, they moved up the river to Cairo, drew clothing, and steamer took on coal. On the 20th they moved up the Tennessee River to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., arriving on the 22d, disembarking, encamped near the river, and during the next fifteen days accompanied General Pope's army in their advance in the direction of Corinth, where the enemy were posted in strength. This march was very fatiguing, Col. Bryner's duties being to build a corduroy road through extensive swamps. May 9th they engaged the enemy at Farmington, Miss. In the fight Lieut.-Col. Daniel L. Miles was killed. May 28th the 47th participated in an engagement near Corinth. On the night of the 29th the enemy evacuated Corinth, and the regiment accompanied Gen. Pope's command in pursuit of the retreating forces as far as Boonesville, Miss., returning to Camp Clear Creek, six miles south of Corinth, June 11th, 1862, where in a few days they received two months' pay from Major Etting, U. S. A.

July 3d the regiment marched to Rienzi, Miss., remaining there until the 18th of August. Here Col. Bryner, in consequence of his arduous and incessant duties, was compelled by ill health to leave the regiment. His resignation having been accepted, he reluctantly took leave of the regiment. Through his ability as a tactician, strictness as a disciplinarian, and constant regular drill when in camp, the 47th became under his command one of the most efficient regiments in the service. The officers regarded him as a brother, and for the men he had a fatherly regard, he was so careful of their comfort, health and welfare.

Although compelled to leave his chosen command, when he arrived at home such was his experience, his superior skill, that, though an invalid, he was called on to assist in the organization of new regiments. The 85th, 86th, 103d, 108th and 112th were organized and fitted for the field under his careful and vigilant eye, he having charge of the camp at Peoria during the time they were filling up and getting ready to take the field. When the 139th — a hundred-day regiment, was organized, he accepted a commission as first lieutenant, and was assigned as assistant quartermaster, and his health having in a measure improved he accompanied the 139th to Cairo and went into camp with them.

While here he received a most pressing request from his old regiment, the 47th, then a battalion of four companies under command of Major Bonham, to return to them, every officer and man joining in the request. He accepted the tender, and obtaining leave of Gov. Oglesby, raised six new companies, going into camp at Springfield, the four veteran companies having been ordered to join Gen. A. J. Smith's forces, then in front of Fort Spanish at Mobile.

After the completion of the organization of the six companies he was taken suddenly ill at Springfield, where he died March 19th, 1865, thus rounding up a four years' service, faithful in health and sickness, as much a martyr to the cause of his country as if he had fallen in some of the battles in which he had participated while at the front.

His remains were brought home to Peoria, where appropriate civic and military ceremonies were rendered to them, then followed to their last resting place by a large cortege.

Bryner Post, G. A. R., organized October 8th, 1879, was named in his honor. Col. Bryner was married to Miss Rebecca North, at Mifflinton, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1842, the marriage being solemnized by Rev. John Hutchinson of that place. There were eight children born to them, four sons and four daughters, only three of whom survive. B. C. Bryner, his son, who was but a youth during the war, enlisted in the 47th regiment and served one year in company I. He was for several years assistant postmaster in this city under Postmasters Stevens and Cockle, but for more than a year past has occupied a responsible position in the insurance office of Callender & Co.

ORSON BINGHAM GALUSHA.

PRESIDENT ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Among the great productive interests of our rich, grand and patriotic state that have assumed importance in the last quarter of a century is that of horticulture, the "art which does mend nature," and like all other great industries that contribute wealth, luxury, comfort and pleasure to our people, there are among the prominent citizens of the state men who have given their time, means, talents, and all the great faculties with which they were endowed to the advancement of this science, along with the more important one of agriculture.

Conspicuous among the earnest workers we find Hon. Orson B. Galusha, of Morris, Grundy county, Illinois. He was born at Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont, December 2nd, 1819. His father, Jonas Galusha, Jr., was the son of Governor Jonas Galusha, who served several terms as governor of that state, and at this time was serving his second term. Jonas Galusha, Jr., resided on the estates of his father, the governor, and managed them for him, they being divided into several farms. Here he resided until Orson was sixteen years old, the lad assisting to some extent in the labor of the farm and attending district school, and one year attending Bennington Seminary.

Jonas Galusha, Jr., then removed to Rochester, N. Y., and his son Orson was placed under the tuition of Dr.

Chester Dewey, at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, where he pursued his studies for three years. He also varied his student life by serving as assistant teacher at the Fitzhugh Street Seminary.

In 1839 the family removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was left at the age of twenty-two, his mother having died there and his father and brother returning to Rochester. In the summer season he worked on the farm, and in the winter taught school until 1843, when he married Miss Mary J. Hinsdale, third daughter of Judge Mitchell Hinsdale, of Kalamazoo, Mich., afterwards continuing farming for five years. In 1849 he sold his farm in Michigan and removed to Lisbon, Grundy county, Illinois, and bought a small farm of 120 acres, and at once engaged in the nursery business and cultivating small fruits. Here he remained near twenty years, gaining rich experience and practical knowledge of fruit growing and the nursery business.

In 1868 he sold his Lisbon farm and bought another near Morris, the county seat, where his facilities for selling his fruits and nursery stock were much better. To this place he removed a large part of his nursery stock and established the "Eclectic Small Fruit Nursery," and his fruit farm is known as the "Evergreen Fruit Farm," on account of the evergreen shelter-belts and evergreen timber plantation upon it.

Here he has "practiced what he preached" on the fruit question, been very successful in both nursery business and fruit growing. Several years ago, on account of impaired health, he left his fruit farm for a short residence at Normal, in this state. After a few years residence at Normal he "returned to his first love," to the shades of his beautiful evergreen home near Morris.

But we have only been giving the farm work and labor performed by Mr. Galusha. Along with this his has been a life-work in trying to advance the interest of the people in the chosen business in which he was laboring — the cultivation of the soil; horticulture and agriculture fruit growing and farming.

His life has been one of continuous service to the public, and often of so much gratuitious service as to seriously interfere with efforts to accumulate property. In Michigan, soon after attaining his majority, he was elected township clerk and school inspector, which positions he held during most of his residence in that state. While residing at Lisbon the question of agricultural education was agitated, in which he took a deep interest. He corresponded with agricultural papers east and west, he attended meetings and addressed them on the subject. He was one of the pioneers in the movement favoring a system of state agricultural colleges or industrial universities, and when the movement culminated in the establishment in each state of an agricultural institution, his interest increased in the work to see that it was founded on a permanent and independent basis, and in connection with such men as Prof. J. B. Turner, Smiley Shepherd, M. L. Dunlap and others, aided in defeating a scheme by the trustees of some existing colleges to attach agricultural and mechanical departments to their waning institutions and thus establish them upon a permanent and popular basis.

He was the first member of the board of trustees appointed by the governor in his district, which position he held for six years, until the board was reduced in numbers by act of the legislature. He was the first recording secretary of the board, and always active and influential in

efforts to bring the institution into the special line of work for which the agricultural colleges were established. It was our duty as well as a great pleasure to lend the aid of the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and RURAL MESSENGER to Mr. Galusha and his co-workers when they were struggling for the establishment of the Industrial University. So we know whereof we write when we speak of their great labors. During this whole time there were other fields of labor, hardly less important, that were receiving the benefit of his great capacity for organization.

In 1856 he, with a few others, organized the Illinois State Horticultural Society at Decatur, with the late Dr. E. S. Hull, of Alton, as president, and Mr. Galusha as corresponding secretary. He continued to occupy this and other important positions in the society until 1861, when he was elected to the presidency of the society.

Subsequent to this year, and until the year 1869, he was for the most part of the time giving gratuitous services to the society by serving on its ad-interim committee, traveling thousands of miles annually, collecting facts in horticulture and making suggestions to growers of fruits and trees, formulating the information gained into reports which were published by the society.

In 1869 he was again elected secretary of the society, which position he held until December, 1882, with the exception of one year, when, on account of his severe illness at the time of electing officers he refused to take the place.

In December, 1882, he was at his own request, and in accordance to previous notice given to the society, excused from further services as secretary. But the society, unwilling to lose his services and counsel, elected him to the

presidency by a unanimous vote. He also served the state as a member of the state board of agriculture from the year 1864 to 1868, and for several years before and subsequent to this served the state agricultural society as superintendent of the pomological and horticultural departments at the state fairs.

In all these years of usefulness it has been our pleasant recollection of Mr. Galusha to find him an untiring worker in all the great organizations that he has been connected with. We have met him on fruit-growers' excursions in our own state and in Michigan, at state, county and horticultural fairs, always the same urbane gentleman, untiring in his industry, faithful to his numerous trusts, and of advanced ideas in educational and all great interests that would promote all the great industrial enterprises of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Galusha, in their married life, have had but two children, one son and one daughter. The eldest, a son, died at the age of four years, at Grand Rapids, Mich. The daughter is now the wife of Wm. Hawley Smith, one of the proprietors of the Saturday Evening Call, Peoria.

JOHN C. SMITH.

STATE TREASURER OF ILLINOIS.

Among the men that are selected to fill important offices of trust and responsibility in our state from year to year, none merited the recognition more than the able, efficient and honest incumbent of the office of state treasurer, who was installed in his present office in January, 1883, having been elected to that responsible position at the November election.

John C. Smith was born at Philadelphia, Pa., February 13, 1832. His early years were spent in his native state. His education was limited to the common schools, but he made fair progress until his seventeenth year, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter business until he was twenty-one years of age, when he set up for himself, proving himself a master builder. He spent one year at his business at Cape May, then came to Chicago, resuming his occupation as builder and contractor, continuing until 1855, when he removed to Galena and engaged in erecting a number of large buildings, some of the finest in that city.

His skill was so great that his services were sought where permanence and durability was required, and in 1850-1 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, as assistant superintendent in the construction of the custom house at that place.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he resigned this position and returned to Galena, taking an active part in

recruiting and encouraging enlistments. In 1862, on a call being made for additional troops, he recruited Company I, Ninety-Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was elected as captain. From this position he was successively promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, taking part in the battles of the Cumberland, and was twice breveted for meritorious conduct on the field.

In the desperate assault at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June, 1864, he was severely wounded while leading his brigade, and while yet suffering from his wounds, returned in time to participate in the battle of Nashville just previous to expiration of his term of service. He was mustered out and returned to his former home at Galena, remaining there several years, connected a considerable portion of the time in assisting in collecting the revenue.

In 1874 he removed to Chicago, establishing himself in the commission business, and the following year he was appointed chief grain inspector by Gov. Beveridge, and served with great satisfaction in this very difficult position.

In 1876 he was selected as one of the Centennial commissioners for this state to represent our interests at the great Philadelphia exposition of 1876, filling the duties of his department with marked ability.

In 1878 he was elected state treasurer by a vote of 215,283, as opposed to 169,965 cast for his competitor, Cronkite, making his majority 45,318, leading his ticket by nearly 10,000 votes. His career from the time he first appeared in public life has recommended him to the people. He will always be found right, at whatever sacrifice to himself.

During his term as state treasurer one of his confidential clerks, haviug charge of funds, was temporarily diverted

from their oversight, and $15,000 of state funds were stolen. Gen. Smith at once borrowed the money and replaced it, before the loss was known to the public. It was duty with him, no matter how much he suffered financially himself.

At the close of his official term he returned to Chicago and engaged in the commission business, and also organized a merchant's delivery company, of which he was director and treasurer.

In 1880 he was one of the most prominent aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination on the republican ticket, but did not receive the nomination. In the canvass of 1882 he was again presented as a candidate for state treasurer, and again succeeded, leading his ticket several thousand votes. He numbers thousands of personal friends among his political opponents, who, when Gen. Smith is a candidate, always forego their political predilections and vote for him because of his honesty and capacity for business.

MOSES PETTENGILL.

MERCHANT, MANUFACTURER AND PHILANTHROPIST.

If the prestige of a long and useful life, divided between business and doing good, blending profitable pursuits and the dispensing of the accumulations at the same time, receiving and giving, dealing justly in business affairs, yet making commercial transactions a benificence to those with whom he had dealings, will commend a man to the grateful consideration of a large portion of the people of this state, then we have in the sketch we propose giving the characteristics blended in the subject of this chapter.

Moses Pettengill was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, April 16, 1802. His parents were Benjamin and Hannah Pettengill, and Moses is the seventh of thirteen children. His grand-father, Andrew Pettengill, was an officer in the war of the revolution, and received his death wound at the battle of Bennington, Vt. Mr. Pettengill's youthful days were spent in hard toil on his father's farm in the summers, and attending the village school through the winters. He also attained some knowledge of mechanics from working at intervals in a machine shop, that was of great value to him through his long and successful career. From these incessant labors his health became impaired, and for several years he was an invalid. When he recovered sufficient strength he entered the village academy, and when he attained a sufficient proficiency he taught in

that institution, and in succession taught at Lowell, Mass., Saratoga Springs, and at Lewiston, New York. Outside of his teaching he was studying very closely the principles of mercantile life.

Quitting teaching at the age of twenty-five he engaged in mercantile life at Rochester, New York. Following it one year he lost the accumulations of all his years of labor by fire in 1828. Not having the means to continue business he went on a prospecting tour to many leading cities of the middle states, then returning, and after teaching one term he opened a store at Brockport, New York, taking as a partner Mr. Little, and soon afterward admitting Col. Sanborn, his brother-in-law. Business prospered with the firm, and in 1833 Mr. Pettengill was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Deacon Amos Pettengill, of Salisbury, New Hampshire.

During these years of prosperous merchandising he heard frequent favorable reports from Illinois, and desiring to see for himself he left Brockport in November, 1833, for Peoria, and after a long and circuitous route by canal, lake, river, and by overland, horse-back and stage, they reached their destination on the last Saturday in December, 1833. Mr. Pettengill's observant eye soon took in the advantages of the new city, and he made some real estate investments that are now some of the best business lots in Peoria, and still owned by him. Peoria then contained not over two hundred inhabitants, and these resided or boarded in about thirty log cabins, only one or two buildings being dignified as "frame houses."

Mr. Pettengill spent about two weeks in prospecting, getting acquainted with the people, then purchasing a horse took his departure homeward, going by Chicago across the

then almost wilderness country of Michigan, Indiana, and Northern Ohio, getting back to Brockport the latter part of February, and intent on an early removal, closed out his business at Brockport and within the next month settled up his affairs there.

In April, 1834, he started with his wife in company with Jacob Gale, for Peoria, making the journey round the lakes to Chicago and across the country. They arrived at Peoria June 1, 1834. In company with Mr. Gale he began the erection of a store on the lot he had bought, and purchased another lot adjoining that had a log cabin on it, of the most primitive kind, in which to reside. In the following November, under the firm name of Pettengill & Gale, they opened the first hardware and stove store in Peoria, and early in 1834 Mr. Pettengill bought Mr. Gale's interest, and added to the business the manufacture of sheet iron and copperware, the first industry of this kind in Central Illinois. Mr. Pettengill and his estimable wife, with nine others, organized the first church at Peoria in December, 1834. It was a New School Presbyterian, or afterwards Congregational Church, and he has continued a member until this time. Through his efforts, aided by others, the first church was erected and completed early in 1836. In the summer of 1836, in order to enlarge his business, he sold half his interest to A. P. Bartlett, which arrangement proved very satisfactory, lasting until 1844, when Mr. Pettengill again became sole owner. During these eight years the firm built the first three story brick store, corner Washington and Main. In 1844 he built another large three story brick store on same site where his stone front bank building was built in 1872. In May, 1844, his store, with a large part of his goods, was burned, but was soon rebuilt and fresh goods added, business continuing to prosper.

In November his son, Moses P., died, aged near five years. Mr. Pettengill continued his business alone for the next six years, and went east to buy goods each year, very frequently driving all the way through with his carriage, taking his wife along. From 1850 to 1854, Isaiah Babcock was a partner with him in business, and the business, from the close attention given it, was prosperous. He also during these four years branched out in the manufacture of agricultural implements with a Mr. Lazell, under the firm name of Pettengill & Lazell, which was the largest interest of this kind in that part of the state. During the latter part of this time he formed a partnership with several other parties, the company going into the lumber business.

All his enterprises seemed to prosper, he being fortunate in the selection of his partners; turning his profits each year into capital, and having unlimited credit, an unerring judgment of the different classes of business that would pay the best legitimate profits, all his manufacturing and commercial interests prospered.

He made some very judicious purchases of real estate during these years. One of these was a block of four acres on the West Bluff, on which, in 1862, he built a dwelling and improvements costing $5,000. In the spring of 1863, all of his enterprises requiring so much attention, he concluded to sell out his hardware, sheet iron and copper manufacturing business, established in 1834.

His wife died Feb. 29, 1864, after over thirty years of domestic happiness, during which time she had been really a helpmate to him in his business, at home, and in the church and social circles.

May 17, 1865, he was again married to Mrs. Hannah W. Tyner, of Hoyleton, Illinois, sister to Prof. J. A. Bent,

since of Wheaton college. Mrs. Tyner was a native of Middlebury, Vermont, a woman educated, given to benevolence, good works, and a valuable assistant to her husband in all the christian and educational work that Mr. Pettengill has been engaged in. He was chosen a delegate to the National Congregational Council which met at Boston, Mass., in June, 1865, and Mrs. Pettengill accompanied him to that imposing Church Congress. While east they visited many parts of the New England states, and returned at the end of the summer. On the night of December, 13, 1865, his residence was destroyed by fire, a large portion of the furniture being consumed. On its site, three years afterwards, was completed his elegant brick dwelling costing $12,000. In 1870, he, with other parties, organized a company to manufacture soap for the wholesale trade, which continued for two years, when he, with his nephew, bought out the other parties and continued the business.

For several years past Mr. Pettengill has retired from active participation in business, but he has considerable of his large capital invested in various paying enterprises and in real estate. The firm of Moses Pettengill & Co., composed of Mr. Pettengill as the senior partner, his adopted son, Blanchard T. Pettengill, and his nephew, J. A. Bent, Jr., as the other partners, control a large portion of the convict labor at the Jeffersonville penitentiary, Indiana, and utilize it in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The same firm control the labor of over one hundred and sixty convicts in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois, at the same business. The products of both manufactories meet ready sale over the entire west, the goods being made of the best material, by the finest machiuery, and under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Bent, aided by P. W.

Forbish in the cutting department, T. P. King in the fitting and sewing department, G. D. Emerson in charge of upper-leather department, Thomas Barber in charge of sole-leather department, and J. A. Smith in charge of the machinery department, all operated by a twenty-five horse-power engine from Ide's machine works, Springfield, Ill. This force manufactures forty cases per day, one-eighth of the product are shoes, and seven-eighths boots; twelve pairs of boots in each case, and thirty-six pairs of shoes.

From this hasty statement a good idea can be formed of the extent of the firm's business in boots and shoes from the product manufactured at both prisons.

The author, in his tour through southern Illinois refreshing his "recollections" in regard to the trades and industries of the state, devoted one day to looking through this vast establishment, and hopes that this relation of how the state employs its convict labor may be instructive and entertaining historical reading.

It requires a vast capital to conduct these enterprises, which is furnished largely by Mr. Pettengill. His son and nephew conduct the large wholesale house at Peoria. No doubt the business is very profitable, and Mr. Pettengill finds a large field for the distribution of his wealth in educational and religious enterprises. The church which he assisted in founding in Peoria comes in for a large share of his benefactions. To its building fund on Thanksgiving Day, 1879, he gave $4,000, has since given more, and during the last year (1882) he built a Ladies' Female Seminary at Peoria costing nearly $25,000, a free offering to the cause of education. He is by nature benevolent, and has assisted a great many young men in business.

Isaac Snedeker

ISAAC SNEDEKER.

FARMER, HORTICULTURIST AND PHILANTHROPIST.

From the substantial virtues, solid attainments and wide experience of the subject of our sketch, we can commend his example as worthy to be practiced by others.

Isaac Snedeker was born at Four Mile Ferry, near Trenton, New Jersey, November 22d, 1812, the youngest of four sons of Isaac and Catharine Snedeker. His youthful days were spent at home under the paternal roof, and when sufficiently grown aided in the work of the farm, and each year attended the neighboring schools a portion of the time, making fair progress in his studies until his eighteenth year, when a desire to do something for himself was developed by his leaving home and interesting himself in the public works, aiding in building the Trenton Water Works, and when these were finished engaging on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and from this to the building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, spending the earlier years of his manhood in the practical duties required of him. When these great works were completed he engaged in literary pursuits, and was employed in gathering the material and data for compiling the New Jersey Historical Gazetteer and Map of the State, spending several years in this work until it was completed, when he settled on a farm in Monroe county, New York. He was early known for his public spirit, giving aid to the building up of churches

and educational institutions. He connected himself with the Methodist church, and with others established the Pennington church in his neighborhood and erected Pennington Chapel, which bore the impress of his architectural direction and was an ornament to the surrounding neighborhood,—a model for other church buildings to copy from. He was one of the stewards of that church until his removal from the state.

He was active in the military organizations of New York, and was commissioned by Governor Marcy, August 1, 1836, as one of the official staff of the Fifty-second Regiment, New York Infantry, Col. E. Sutherland commanding, with rank from June 18, 1836, holding the office until July 17, 1841, when he resigned and was honorably mustered out by Brigadier-General Lathrop. He resided in New York until the spring of 1844, when he came to Jerseyville, Illinois, where, in connection with his brother Samuel, he engaged in farming, each taking charge of parts of the business that their peculiar genius best fitted them for, and for years their farming investments were very successfully managed.

He early identified himself with the reformatory and educational interests of his new location, and particularly in promoting the temperance work—becoming identified with the Sons of Temperance and one of its most active members.

He was also opposed to the institution of slavery while in New York, and was president of an Anti-slavery society. He believed it a *wrong,* and opposed it with might and power, and at an early day was instrumental in organizing an anti-slavery society in Jersey county, when it required nerve, firmness and pluck to dare to advocate their

principles. He was frequently threatened, and even life endangered, because of his outspoken principles.

In June, 1846, he was married to Miss Caroline Sunderland, daughter to John Sunderland, of Trenton, New Jersey, and sister of his brother Samuel's wife. The union was a happy one all through the years of his useful life.

In October, 1849, Joseph Crabb, a justice of the peace, committed three young men, all nearly as white as himself, to the county jail, under the authority of the black laws of Illinois. Mr. Snedeker had them taken out on a writ of Habeas Corpus and taken before the circuit court, and they were discharged. It is claimed that this was the first time that the Black Laws, under the new constitution of 1848, had been tested, and the first time a negro had been released from a common jail by a writ of Habeas Corpus in Illinois.

Mr. Snedeker's first vote was cast for Henry Clay, and he voted twice for Abraham Lincoln, a warm personal friendship existing between them.

At the opening and during the war there was a strong disloyal element in Jersey county, and it required pluck and courage to stand true to principle. Mr. Snedeker dared to come out boldly and advocate the cause of the Union, and in him the soldier boys had a firm friend. The author recalls an incident that occurred during the war — the darkest days of the Rebellion, when the Union Leagues and the Knights of the Golden Circle were meeting nightly to learn of the advancement or discouragements for either side; when several Union men's barns had been burned, and horse stealing from the Union men was a common occurrence; when strange men were seen in the mid-hours of the night, gathered together in strange out-of-the-way places, and

a band of guerillas and bushwhackers were encamped about six miles northeast of Jerseyville on Phillis Creek, who had threatened to burn the city; when a leading citizen and politician had gone out to them with a flag of truce to importune them not to burn and destroy property.

At this time, when general alarm prevailed, one night near midnight several pistol shots were heard near Mr. Snedeker's house. He rose quickly, not knowing but it was these guerrillas arrived to carry their threats into execution, as he was amongst the loyal citizens who had been threatened by the band of bushwhackers. When Mr. Snedeker went to the door to reconnoitre he heard the clashing of swords, the clatter of carbines and the hoofs of horses on the hard road, and a clear shout calling out the name of Isaac Snedeker to come out. He did not know whether it was friend or foe, his family was alarmed, all were greatly afraid, but he boldly called to the men in the dakness, asking "who was there." The men on the road again repeated "Come out doors." He stepped out in his shirt sleeves, walked towards the troopers, not yet knowing whether friends or foes were hailing him. The command immediately came in a clear, ringing tone, "come this way and not another word." He knew by this time that it was friendly voices, and he called out, "Advance friends." The troopers came towards the house, and he called to his wife and family that these were friends. The doors were opened and a hundred or more good loyal men entered, having been sent from Alton to disperse the camp on Phillis Creek, and had rode out in the night to be on hand for an early attack in the morning. The troopers were a company of the Seventeenth Cavalry, stationed at Alton for the double purpose of guarding rebel prisoners and pro-

tecting union men from rebel sympathizers. The troopers—rough riders, the Boys in Blue—were welcome guests at the house of Isaac Snedeker. "Boys, come in, you must have your supper, your horses must be fed," and the contents of the pork and flour barrels, and all the substantials and luxuries were arrayed in order, made to do duty, and the soldier boys were fed, their horses had for once good clean oats or sound corn to eat—men and horses reveled in high feed. Many of these soldier boys, yet alive, will recall the pleasure as well as the adventures of the night at Farmer Snedeker's. Arrangements were made for an early attack on the guerrilla camp and a plan of attack devised, and early next morning the camp was surrounded; some were captured and others put to flight.

The close and results of the war rejoiced him much. His old-time abolition friends and neighbors were called in and a grand jollification enjoyed, participated in by large numbers. The day was passed in social enjoyment, a recital of the events and incidents of the underground railroad experiences. It was a feast, a jollification, and it was estimated that there were near five hundred present—a happy, good time, "a feast of reason and flow of soul."

Mr. Snedeker was one of the chief promoters of the objects of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, a regular attendant on its sessions, and in connection with O. B. Galusha, Dr. E. S. Hull, Jonathan Huggins, A. Hilliand, W. H. Mann, Hon. A. M. Brown, D. B. Wier, Dr. A. G. Humphrey, H. G. Minkler, M. M. Hooton, Dr. J. Long, M. L. Dunlap and Hon. John M. Pearson, was instrumental in promoting the cultivation of fruit in all parts of the state. He never failed to attend the annual meeting of the society and take an active part in their deliberations, im-

pressing his practical knowledge and embodying it in their reports. His labors in this connection were not confined to this state, but he attended the Missouri State Horticultural Society's meetings, and took part in its deliberations.

The author's first acquaintance with Mr. Snedeker was at these annual re-unions of the state society and at the monthly meetings of the Alton Horticultural Society, which once or oftener each year met and were entertained at his house, he and Mrs. Snedeker making the large assemblage of lady and gentlemen fruit-growers as happy as they did the soldiers when they came to rout the guerrillas from Jersey county.

He was eminently a social man. Blessed with abundance, he was never so happy as when dispensing hospitality to his friends. In his family relations he was most happy. He has two sons living. Hon. Orville A. Snedeker, receiving his education in the public schools of Jerseyville, entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and graduated, after which he spent two years in Chicago in mercantile life and reading law, then he returned to Jerseyville and spent a year in the law office of Judge R. A. King, after which he was admitted to practice law in the supreme court. He then opened a law office in his native town, where he is known as a business man and lawyer. No higher encomium need be bestowed on him than the esteem in which he is held by the citizens and neighbors. He was married in 1873 to Miss Emma A. Dalzell, of Philadelphia, Penn.

The other son, Samuel J. Snedeker, is a typical farmer, and occupies the old homestead, just east of the city. It is a fine farm of several hundred broad acres, with the appli-

cation, energy and industry to manage it successfully. He married, in 1875, Miss Ann E. Dalzell, of Philadelphia, a sister of his brother's wife. He has four children, and is a prosperous farmer.

Isaac Snedeker departed this life July 4th, 1877, at his home, after a sickness of nearly one year, terminating in cancer of the stomach. He contained within himself all the good qualities of head and heart that ennobles a man, and should be emulated. Of him it can truly be said "Being dead, he yet speaketh," for he will live in the remembrance of a large circle of friends for many years. Mrs. Caroline Snedeker resides with her son Orville in Jerseyville, enjoying good health, the companionship of the families of old neighbors and relatives, enjoying the evening sunshine of life while awaiting the Master's summons.

Samuel Snedeker, brother of Isaac, and for so many years connected with him in their business and farming operations, both accumulating large estates, died at Jerseyville several years ago. Jacob, another brother, is still living near Bunker Hill, Illinois. There are two sisters of these brothers: Catherine, married to Jacob J. Wells, of Egypt, Monroe county, New York, and Mary K., wife of Luman Curtiss, of Carrollton, Greene county, this state.

GREENBERRY L. FORT.

LATE REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, CITIZEN, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Right pleasant it is to refer to one whom we have known since childhood days, and later as a companion and schoolmate. We bring our personal recollections down through succeeding years when his matured mind, stored by acquirements, fitted him to fill responsible places of honor, and the laborious duties connected with the trust imposed on him. Such a sketch we present of the subject of this chapter.

Greenberry Lafayette Fort was born Oct. 11, 1825, at French Grant, Sciota county, Ohio. He was the son of Benjamin and Margaret Fort, who in 1834 came to Round Prairie, Putnam county, (now Marshall) in this state. They embarked on board a steamer and came down the Ohio and by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Peoria. Here they arranged with a keel boatman to transport themselves and their goods a distance of nearly twenty-five miles up the river to Crow Creek landing near by where some of their old neighbors, Timothy and Roderick Owen, had settled. They made the trip in due time and found their friends waiting to receive them. When arrived, they soon made arrangements for the transportation of their goods to where Mrs. Fort's two brothers, the Messrs. Devers, were living. The Devers were also the brother-in-laws of Capt. Robert Barnes and Henry B. Barnes, having each married

sisters of the Barnes, and all from the same neighborhood in Ohio. So the Owen's, Dever's, Barnes', and now Mr. Fort's family made an "Ohio settlement" in that neighborhood in Illinois.

With this reference to the family connection, and they are all deserving of mention, we will confine our sketch to the name at the head of this chapter.

The first business of the family was to build a house on the land the father had bought, then he enclosed it with a fence, and at the proper season, prepared to break the prairie and plant the crop.

Greenberry was then too young to assist much in the heavier class of work, he "did what he could" by dropping corn, driving the prairie team, and any work that a boy of his age could do. A school house of the most primitive kind was soon erected by the action and strength of the whole neighborhood, for farmers of the intelligence of those we have named would not remain long without a schoolhouse for their children to attend. Young Greenberry attended the first term of school held at this union schoolhouse, built after the prevailing fashion of that day, on the broad guage principle, the fireplace occupying the whole end of the house, with chimney at the top for the smoke to emerge, puncheon floor, benches made from small logs split in two, and the broad side hewed smooth, puncheon writing desks extending along the whole of one side and end of the house, the windows just a log cut out the whole length, and a single row of eight by ten sash set with glass, extending the whole length, the house being kept comfortable by a huge log fire built at the chimney end of the house. This, in short, is a brief description of this schoolhouse where several future congressmen, members of legis-

lature, circuit judges, county officials, editors, etc., received their first "send off" in the direction of their future greatness.

It was at this "seat of learning" that young Greenberry made his first essays for an education, attending in the winter season, working on the farm in summer, aud helping in the gathering of the crops in the autumn, preparatory to entering school again. Thus the years rolled on, and he grew strong and "nervy," helpful to others as well as himself, for it is said of him that when home-work was completed he always stood ready to help a neighbor.

In 1845 he first attended Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle county, and continued several terms until he graduated, and returning to Lacon he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Silas Ramsey, county judge, then a prominent lawyer and afterwards a member of the legislature, and in the war of the Rebellion major in the regular army. Greenberry L. Fort was admitted to the bar in 1849–50, and commenced practice. His first brief was made in the Woodford Circuit Court, Judge David Davis, late vice-president, being the presiding judge. His client was Dr. Harlow Barney, and his opposing counsel Abraham Lincoln. Fort, having the right side, won the suit, it being the first acquaintance he had with Mr. Lincoln. They were always after that strong friends. His case being before such an eminent and able judge, his opposing counsel so distinguished, and he gaining his first case, it augured well for the young counselor, and his wide acquaintance gave promise of his stepping into a large practice at the outset.

In 1850 the whig party was in a minority of some 200 in Marshall county, but they sometimes succeeded by pre-

senting the most popular man, and they were casting their horoscope over the political horizon to discern the "coming man" for sheriff, who could defeat the democratic champion, Addison Ramsey, a former sheriff, who had some very strong and devoted friends in his own party, and some that were opposed to his again being elected.

The whigs, after a long consultation, finally united in asking the popular young attorney to become their candidate. From the fact of his having grown up in the county, his large connection by relationship with leading and influential families, some of them being democrats, they in turn using their influence with others — and another added reason, that he had a large following among the young men of the county of both parties — all these reasons pointed to him as combining all the influences that would secure success. His name was announced, and a personal as well as political canvass was made, and when the votes were counted he was "counted in" by a majority of four votes — thus overcoming two hundred political majority against him in the county.

He entered on the duties of his office, administered the duties faithfully, increasing his popularity with the people, and when his term of office expired, he was nominated in 1852 as a candidate for circuit clerk, and this time elected by a large majority. His duties as sheriff had been performed so unexceptionally that his popularity was largely increased.

In 1854 his father died, at the age of 80 years, and the following year his aged mother, both honored and respected by all who knew them. When his term expired in 1856 he was nominated for county judge, a judicial position he was eminently qualified to fill from his long official ex-

perience and his fine legal attainments. We need not say that his four years' services as circuit clerk were performed with dispatch, increasing the regard and respect of the people for his honesty and fidelity.

His candidacy with the people was popular and he was elected to the judgeship. It was during his term that the great senatorial canvass of 1858 between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas occurred. The contest was very animated, and Judge Fort entered the canvass, making many addresses in different parts of the senatorial and representative district, and his great influence was shown in the result.

It was during this year that he was married to Miss Clara E., daughter of Dr. Robert Boal, the oldest and leading physician of the place, now of Peoria.

The presidential campaign of 1860 also brought its duties and requirements. He had been the recipient of the official favors of the people for ten years without a break. His influence was greater than ever, and the demands of the campaign required patriotic endeavor, an unselfish giving of time and means to the cause. His eloquent voice and the arguments at his command were required, and he gave them. The canvass through, the victory won, the people's choice, Abraham Lincoln, elected, the winter of 1860-61 was passed in closing his judicial career as judge. He had been no careless observer of passing events. Southern secession had raised its hydra head and only waited the organization of its forces to show an armed front — a defiance of the law by force of arms.

He had set his affairs in order, and when Sumter was fired on he stepped into the ranks, and a company was organized, Company B, 11th Regiment Illinois Volunteer

Infantry. Capt. Fred. W. Shaw, who so gallantly fell at the head of his company at Donelson, was elected captain, and Judge Fort was elected first lieutenant, and the regiment was mustered in at Springfield April 22d, in the three months' service. This term of service was the training school of the regiment, and was spent in the vicinity of Cairo, at Villa Ridge and at Bird's Point. Returning, he recruited Company I for the same regiment for three years, and in order to get them forward promptly, furnished the funds to facilitate their equipment from his own means, and the Eleventh was again soon on the march, this time to the gory fields of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and numerous other battles of the war.

His business qualifications were of such high order that after the battle of Fort Donelson President Lincoln selected him as quartermaster, and he was detached from his regiment to be sent wherever duty called, to look after the forwarding of supplies. His position was one of peculiar trust, often determining great movements. Added to this he was made the custodian of rebel property captured, to dispose of it and turn the proceeds into the treasury. When the army was operating in the rear of Vicksburg a large amount of rebel cotton was captured. The sale of it was entrusted to him, and he realized over half a million dollars from it. At Holly Springs his papers, government vouchers and baggage were captured by the rebels, and without them his accounts would be confused and uncertain. At great labor and expense to himself he made out duplicates of everything. His care and oversight over a wide field of the army's operations were extensive and very often dangerous, as he passed from brigade to division and from division to army corps. The Army of the Tennessee was

his charge until after the capture of Vicksburg, then he prepared for the Red River expedition. After that was provided for, the various raiding expeditions in every direction claimed his attention.

When Sherman's "March to the Sea" was determined on, he was appointed chief quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. J. A. Logan, giving his attention to details and fulfilling its duties. He staid "close up to the boys" throughout that memorable campaign, and witnessed the surrender of General Johnson at Greensboro, and joined in the triumphant march to Washington, witnessing the grand review.

It was at this grand ovation to the Nation's soldiery that many thousands of officers and privates laid aside "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" and departed from Washington to their different states to the points assigned, to receive their pay and honorable discharge— and what was more gratifying to them, the grand welcome from their fellow-citizens. Not so with Col. Fort. The country had yet further need for his services and he was sent to Texas, to the "Southwestern Department," to close up the accounts of the government with all the regiments in that branch of the service. This duty required his services until late in the spring of 1866, when he settled his accounts with the government, and they were found correct. During his administration of the quartermaster's duties in the different departments to which he was called, millions of dollars passed through his hands, and every cent was religiously accounted for. On his return to his home in the early summer of 1866 he resumed the practice of law at Lacon and giving attention to private business, which was large. But his respite from public service was short. The

people of his senatorial district knew the man, and when the republican convention met in September following to select a candidate, Col. Fort was chosen without any effort on his part; "the office sought the man," and at the November election he was elected from the district composing the counties of Peoria, Marshall, Woodford and Putnam, and in January, 1867, he took his seat among the people's representatives.

In this new field he took front rank among the working members, many of the laws then passed bearing the impress of his formative hand. He was a member of several of the most important committees. As chairman of the penitentiary committee he secured the passage of the law giving convicts credit for good behavior, to be placed to their credit on the time of their sentence.

When his term expired he declined a re-election, and was succeeded by Hon. Mark Bangs, also a citizen of Lacon and a strong personal friend. He retired from public life and devoted himself to his law practice and the management of his large private business. Col. Fort was a man of business, careful and attentive in the management of his private affairs, as he was in his public life. He carefully applied his earnings at the outset of his official life to investments in real estate, some at that time bought at government price, and in after years made investments in Nebraska and other western lands. So he found in 1870 that he had a large estate to manage, and as he was improving his lands it was necessary for him to have some respite from official duties.

In 1872, under the new apportionment, the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford and Marshall were formed into the Eighth Congressional District,

and the people of the new district began to cast about for the man to represent their interests in Congress. Almost all of the counties had their "favorite sons." Kankakee presented her brilliant STARR, Iroquois her gleaming, sharp and shining BLADES, Livington presented her Senatorial Ajax STREVELL, and Marshall the impregnable, invulnerable and strong FORT. The other two counties held in reserve as "dark horses," men who, Barkis-like, were "willin" to have a lightning stroke in the shape of a nomination to Congress, our old friend BAYNE, of Woodford, being on the tender hooks of expectancy.

Such was the political situation when the Congressional Convention met at Fairbury in August, 1872. The aspirants with their friends were early on the ground. It was an animated but friendly contest. Each competitor, while making his best effort to succeed, was on the most cordial terms with his opponents. After many ballotings and consultations it was manifest that there would be a break. Livingston county was the vulnerable point. Strevell's friends were willing to yield, and from Col. Fort's general acquaintance in that county it was understood who would get the votes of that delegation.

The Livingston and Ford delegations came over to Fort, and the other aspirants, understanding what the result would be soon, withdrew, and he received the unanimous nomination of the convention, thus showing that he still held his old place in the affections of the people.

He was elected in the following November, and continued to be re-elected to each succeeding Congress until 1878, his last term ending March 4, 1881. His record in Congress was satisfactory to his entire constituency, even his political opponents conceded honesty of purpose, many of

them at each recurring election casting their votes for him. In 1880 he absolutely declined a re-election. His ambition for political preferment, never strong, was fully satisfied. A great many of his friends in many parts of the state, through the press and public meetings, presented his name as a candidate for governor in 1880, but he took no active part in the matter. At the Republican State Convention he received a very flattering vote, but the majority on the third ballot nominated Hon. S. M. Cullom.

His record in Congress was most successful. He made his impress on the legislation of the country on all the important questions that were settled during the time he was in congress. The currency question, remonetization of silver, resumption and many others, as presented, received his careful attention. His methods were honest, open and frank. He was a man of business, careful and attentive, possessing wonderful judgment and a thorough knowledge of men.

In summing up his qualities as a legislator a journalist says of him: "Without bluster or pretension he steadily pursued his way, and accomplished greater results than any congressman in the West. His manner was dignified but approachable and courteous, and his personal popularity absolutely unbounded."

Although never seeking office no man ever had more official honors thrust upon him. When his name was presented as a candidate from an authoritative body — a convention met for that purpose — then he entered the canvass. He was always successful, from the time he was elected sheriff until his last election to Congress, he never knew or felt the sensation or feeling of disappointment supposed to attach to a defeated candidate.

He went into the army from pure patriotism, volunteering in the ranks, but the men knew "in whom to trust," and called him to direct affairs. It was no management on his part that he was taken from his company and appointed a quartermaster; the position came to him unsought, without his knowledge, and came directly from the man that knew him so well — Abraham Lincoln.

The author speaks feelingly, having a knowledge of the matters whereof he writes, and speaks from facts learned in youthful days sitting on the same benches, writing at the same desk, warming at the same broad fireplace at the old school house described at the beginning of this chapter, the author being seven years the senior, but all the same a boy of that period, full of sympathy for boy-kind, and participating with the younger scholars in all their sports.

Col. Fort died at Lacon January 13, 1883, from embolism, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Death came suddenly, and after his prostration he never rallied to consciousness. When the stroke came he was engaged near his residence in his ordinary business, just at the moment training a young colt, when it was noticed that his head dropped, he threw up his arms and fell backward to the ground, living a few hours, but not conscious. Mrs. Fort and son Robert were absent on a visit to her two brothers in Chicago. The sad news was wired to her. She returned by special train furnished by President Blackstone of the Chicago & Alton railroad, but the honored husband was unconscious, and died soon after her and her son's arrival.

Thus passed from life, in the zenith of his powers of mind and great usefulness, Greenberry L. Fort, the warm friend, the useful citizen, the incorruptible official,—stricken suddenly while supposed to be in robust health, his

death came to his old neighbors, to the people of the state and country suddenly, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. All sorrowed for him. He was an intimate personal friend of thousands, and although the weather was very inclement there was a large attendance at his funeral. The services were short but impressive and appropriate, and all that was mortal of the citizen, soldier, and the statesman was laid away, leaving pleasant memories long to be remembered by all who knew him.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. MANN.

HORTICULTURIST, FARMER AND STOCK GROWER.

Away back in the fifties, when people of our then young state first commenced thinking of divesting themselves of the swaddling clothes of the frontier and launching out in improved methods of farming, and devising plans that would improve, and at the same time beautify, there came to this state a young man of plain habits, correct morals, endowed with good judgment, and of most industrious application to business. These qualities drew him to us, and since that time we have numbered him among our valued friends.

William H. Mann was born in Adair county, Kentucky, April 21, 1827, and was the youngest of a family of five children. His mother died when he was but two years old. When he was four years old his father moved to Montgomery county, Illinois, and enlisted in the force then being organized to defend the settlers against Black Hawk and his murderous hordes in the northwest part of the state. His father inherited the old Daniel Boone hostility to the Indian, and whenever there was a chance he improved the opportunity to rid the community of them. He was a brave soldier and a good man. When William was eight years old his father died, and with one of his brothers and only sister he returned to Kentucky, where part of the time he did such work as boys can do, attend-

ing a few weeks each year such schools as that part of the state afforded.

At twelve years old he went to Lewis county, Missouri, and worked on a farm for his board and clothing, going to school only six months during the six years he staid there. Then he returned again to Kentucky, where most of his friends resided.

After visiting friends a short time he went to Texas, and soon after arriving there enlisted in a company of Texas Rangers, entered the United States service when the Mexican war was declared, participated in several engagements, and when his term of service expired he was honorably discharged.

While in Texas he was induced to prepare and pack for market a few bushels of Osage Orange seed; a tedious operation. When the seeds were packed he started north with them, landing in Peoria in February, 1848. This was the pioneer introduction of the Osage Orange to the Western prairies, and dates the commencement of that enterprise. Mr. Mann failed to sell his seed, as nurserymen and farmers were not then acquainted with the value of the shrub, and did not know whether it could be acclimated. Here he became acquainted with Messrs. Harkness & Overman, then the most extensive nurserymen in that part of the state.

They encouraged him to engage in the growing of hedge plants. He did so, and it was a success, and the business has been successfully carried on ever since; some years producing fifty million plants. He located near Bloomington on part of the land now occupied by the city of Normal, and in connection with Mr. Overman he engaged in the general nursery business, being a general

benefactor to the whole country, supplying fruit trees, hedge plants, and trees for shade and ornament.

In October, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth Abraham, of Bloomington, a practical, industrious, intelligent young lady, to whom he ascribes a great part of the credit of his great success in the years since then. To them have been born nine sons, six of them still living.

When the success of the Osage Orange was assured as a hedge shrub Mr. Mann engaged extensively in the Osage seed business, making almost annual trips to Texas to make his contracts. From his hundreds of bushels of seed he supplied growers of plants and nurserymen throughout the prairie portion of Illinois and some in other western states. He extended operations to other counties planting a nursery in Marshall county and another in LaSalle county.

The years of the fifties rolled on, he enjoying the prosperity due to incessant and laborious attention to business, his operations extending in proportion. The year 1860, that portentious year, big with events of the future, foreshadowed by the result of the presidential election, stopped further communication with the south of a commercial character till the year after the war. It also suspended the trade in Osage Orange seed, but the stock of plants that he was growing advanced greatly in price, as did other nursery stock during the war.

On the breaking out of the war Mr. Mann contributed his aid to fill up the first quotas of troops by time given and means furnished. Known in nearly every county of Central and Northern Illinois for his public spirit and influence, it is nothing strange that when a company for a regiment then being organized was being raised in his neighborhood, the eyes of all should be directed towards

him to command it, and Company I, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. W. Orme commanding, chose him as captain, he never losing a day from duty during the two years he remained in the service.

After serving thus faithfully he resigned his commission for the purpose of organizing a colored regiment, but at the time there were so many permissions granted for that purpose, the quota required in that branch of the service was filled, and his patriotic intention of furnishing the government a regiment and commanding it could not be carried out. Captain Mann was a favorite with his superior officers, always at his post, and as he never used intoxicating liquors they knew he could be trusted.

He returned from the war and resumed his place in conducting the business that his partner, the late C. R. Overman, had successfully carried forward during his absence. When the war was over he resumed business relations with Texas, and again visited that state, the scene of his first military experience. His old friends there who survived the war recognized that genial and honest face, covered by the great broad-brimmed hat. They knew that his advent among them meant honest trading, prompt pay in Yankee money — the much-desired and sought after greenbacks, and this "bridged over the bloody chasm," and again for years the trade was established so important to the farming interests in the prairie states. In 1868 he was attracted to the great artesian belt in Iroquois county, and made a large purchase of land adjoining the new city of Gilman, at the junction of the Illinois Central and Wabash railroads.

He sold his property at Normal, removing his family to his new purchase, and inaugurated large improvements,

planted out over two hundred acres in fruit-seeds of all kinds that are hardy in this climate, also many acres in Osage seed to supply the largely increasing demand. He commenced at once the erection of a large brick house on the most elevated portion of his land, immediately adjoining the city and overlooking it and the surrounding country for miles. This house was fitted up with all the modern improvements, he intending it for his permanent home. In the fifteen years past he has prospered, and his sons have grown up around him. He has given each a good practical education, they inheriting from both father and mother business tact and industry.

Several years ago he added the business of importing and breeding Norman horses to his enterprises, and to that, some four years ago, the importation of Holstein cattle. In all his business ventures he has been a successful man. His stud of horses and herd of Holsteins carry off large premiums at the fairs.

In benevolent donations he has been liberal. His church connections since he arrived at man's estate have been with the Church of the Disciples, or Christian Church. In politics he is an unwavering republican. As in his army experiences offices of trust have been thrust upon him. Soon after his removal to Gilman he was, by unanimous designation of his fellow-citizens, appointed postmaster, and held that office until he resigned it two years ago.

In December, 1881, Mr. Mann visited Florida, and was so well pleased with it that in October last he removed there, leaving his extensive business at Gilman in charge of his sons. He will make that state his permanent home. He has purchased a large body of land, embracing several clear water lakes, on the line of the Florida Southern

Railway, fifteen miles west of the St. Johns river, where he has laid out a town, a railroad station, established a post-office, Mannville, and will plant out two hundred acres of orange trees as soon as the work can be done, besides other fruits that his superior judgment will enable him to select that will succeed in that locality.

It is the province of our work to recognize merit in individuals in their success in conducting great industries. In Capt. Mann we have one of this type. Without educational advantages, an orphan, an untutored boy, commencing life as a soldier boy, where the merit was in well performing his part, he entered upon a business life when scarcely attained to full manhood; he filled a place in the advancement and improvement of the country that probably no other man would have filled. He succeeded, and when the dark days of '61 came, that tried men's love of country — their patriotism—he stepped into the ranks. His early army experience pointed to him to lead the little band, and the soldier boys were not disappointed in their choice.

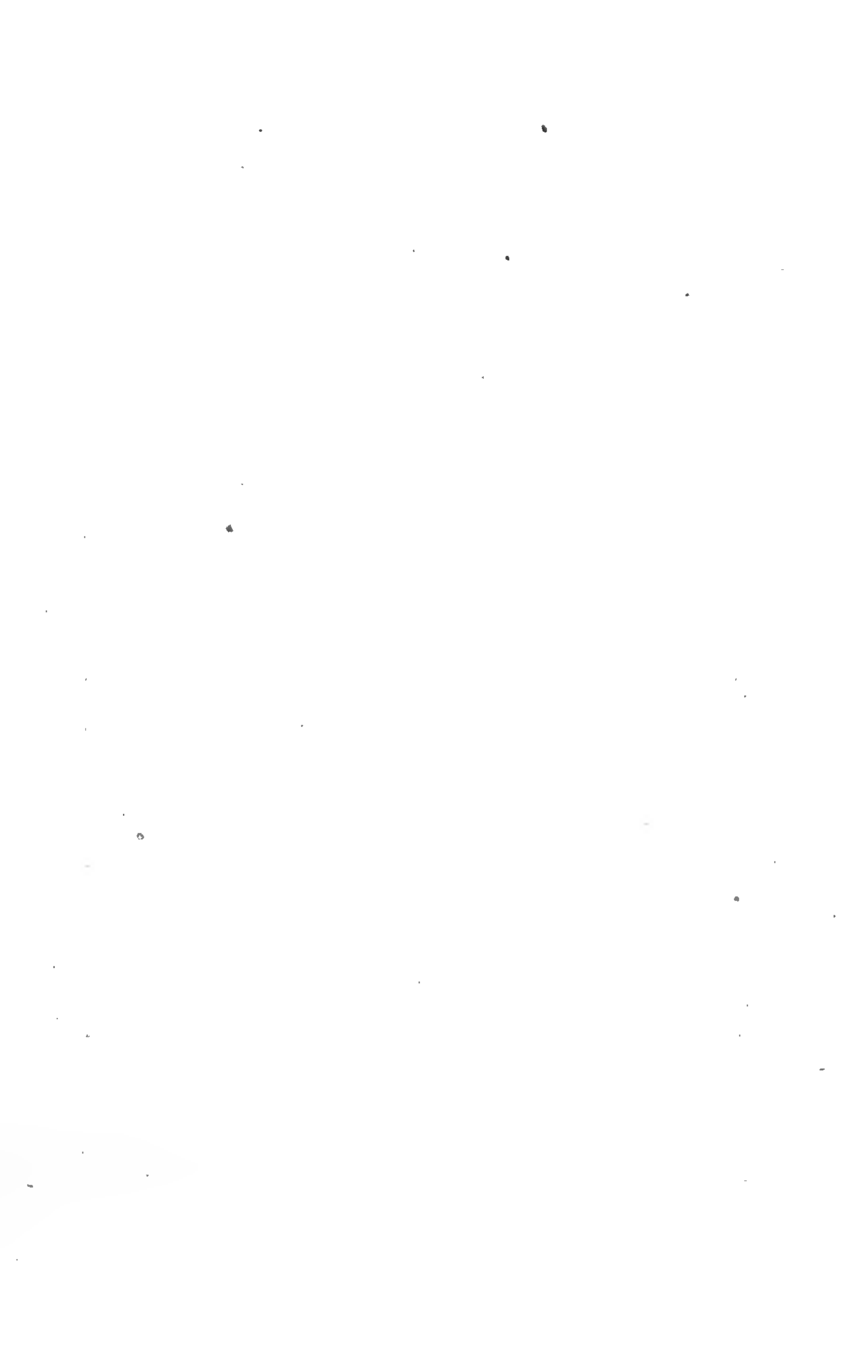
HON. JAMES McCARTNEY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ILLINOIS.

James McCartney was born in Perry county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1835. He was of Scotch ancestry, but his parents were of North Ireland birth.

When the subject of our sketch was only six years old his father moved to Lawrence county, Pa., and resided there for about five years, then moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. During the winter months James went to school, advanced rapidly in his studies, and entered the high school with the greatest energy and diligence and when winter terms of school offered an an opportunity he obtained a position as a teacher. When his term expired, he in turn became a student at the North Western Seminary, at Farmington, Ohio, and during his college life here he often visited Hiram College, Ohio, then presided over by Jas. A. Garfield. In 1856 he entered the law office of Matthew Birchard, at Warren, Ohio, and commenced the study of law, where he remained about one year, and in October, 1857, went to Monmouth, Illinois, in the office of Harding & Reed, where he finished reading, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Reed. In 1859 he removed to Galva, Henry county, Illinois, and successfully practiced law until the war broke out. On the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted in a company raised at Galva,

Hon. James McCartney, Attorney-General.



and was elected first lieutenant. The company was mustered into service as Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. After serving faithfully until after the battle of Fort Donelson his health failed from exposure, and he was compelled to resign his commission. He visited the Lake Superior regions, and recovering his health, returned and again entered the service as first lieutenant in Company G. 112th Illinois Infantry, Col. Thomas J. Henderson commanding. He was soon after promoted to a captaincy and served through the war, and mustered out with the regiment at Camp Douglas in July, 1865. While in the service he was engaged on special duty as judge-advocate of court martials, and for nearly a year as assistant adjutant general of the Third Brigade, Third Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio. After being mustered out of the service in 1865, he immediately went to Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., and again commenced the practice of law, in which he has engaged ever since.

At the Republican State Convention held at Springfield May 21, 1880, he was nominated for attorney-general and was elected, proving by the general satisfaction given that he is very acceptable to the people.

He possesses great legal ability, competent in every respect to fill the position of chief legal adviser to the state. Personally we have enjoyed much pleasure in his company, and always found him deeply engaged in giving consideration to his official duties, which are very laborious.

He has been called to Washington to argue cases before the supreme court in which the state was interested, and takes rank among the ablest lawyers of the state.

ONE OF ILLINOIS' GREAT INDUSTRIES.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

In giving place to successful results from scientific research we deem it due to the pioneers in a new industry to give prominence and encouragement to their enterprise.

As soon as the publication of our work was decided upon, we wrote to Professors Weber and Scovell to furnish for publication a full statement of the advancement made in perfecting the manufacture of sugar from the sorghum cane. They have cheerfully responded to our request, and before giving their very satisfactory article place, we will give a brief sketch of these eminent scientists.

H. A. Weber, Ph. D., was born at Clintonville, near Columbus, Ohio, July 12th, 1845. He attended Otterbien University at Westerville, Ohio, from 1861 to 1863, then went to Europe and entered the Polytechnic School at Kaiserstantern, in the Palatinate, from 1863 to 1866, and from these scientific schools was advanced in 1866 to the University of Munich, Bavaria; attended until 1868, where he studied chemistry under Baron Von Liebig and Dr. Reischauer, and mineralogy under Von Kobell, graduating at all these institutions with honors. Returning to the United States he engaged in the chemical department of the Geological Survey of Ohio from 1869 to 1874. In the latter year he accepted the chair of professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the Industrial University at Champaign,

filling it acceptably until the fall of 1882, and during the autumn of last year was engaged in the manufacture of sugar. We give place to his able paper on the experiments in growing and manufacturing the sorghum product into sugar.

M. A. Scovell, M. S., was born at Broadway, New Jersey, February 26, 1855, and entered the Illinois Industrial University in 1871, and graduated in the school of chemistry with the degree of B. S., in 1875, and at once occupied the position of First Assistant in the Chemical Department until 1878, then was offered and accepted the chair of Professor of Agricultural Chemistry from 1878 to 1882, when with Prof. Weber he engaged in developing the sorghum sugar manufacturing interests. We give the successful results reached in the very able paper given below:

THE SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

By Prof. H. A. Weber, Ph. D.

Through the results obtained in the manufacture of sugar on a commercial scale in the sugar works at Champaign, Ill., and Rio Grande, N. J., in the season of 1882, a new impetus has been given to the sorghum industry. The production of good, marketable sugar by the process employed at the Champaign sugar works is no longer a matter of experiment, but an assured success. The high degree of interest with which the press and the public in general followed the development of these results, is the best proof of the great importance which is universally attached to this new industry. Sugar has long ceased to be regarded as a luxury, but is everywhere considered as one of the most necessary and indispensable articles of food. For the supply of this important substance the American people have hitherto been almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries, only about one-ninth of the demand

being produced at home. During the running season the works at Champaign were visited by persons from all parts of the country, as well as by representatives of foreign countries, and even the most skeptical minds, on observing the quantity and quality of the sugar and the ease and certainty with which it was manufactured, were convinced that the enterprise was practicable, and that before many years the United States would produce its home demand for sugar and syrup. Any enterprise by which this desirable end can be reached should receive the hearty support of all that are interested in public welfare. From the results already obtained, coupled with the proverbial enterprise of the American people, it may be safely claimed that at no distant day the production of sugar from sorghum or northern cane will be one of the leading industries of the land, bestowing its wide-spread benefits upon the farmer, the laborer, the manufacturer and the public in general.

The establishment of the sugar factory at Champaign was the result of the experiments with sorghum cane made by Professors Weber and Scovell in the seasons of 1880 and 1881. The object of these investigations was to determine whether or not the production of sugar from sorghum was feasible in the great corn belt of the northwest, in which Champaign, where the experiments were made, is located. Up to this time the production of sugar from sorghum was an open question. In France the subject had been investigated many years before, and was dropped in favor of the sugar beet. In our own country scientists as well as practical manufacturers of sorghum syrup were arrayed upon two sides. One class ignored entirely the idea of making sugar profitably, while the other claimed that it was feasible. The advocates of sugar production, however, had the great disadvantage in the controversy of not being able to uphold their theory by well-established facts and results. So also the opinions were divided on almost every important point in the treatment of the cane and juice. From the many conflicting reports in regard to the whole subject and its minor details

no definite conclusions could be drawn, and it was found necessary, in order to prosecute the work in an intelligent manner, to treat it as an entirely new field of investigation.

The work of Professors Weber and Scovell occupied two distinct fields: first, scientific researches in which the nature of sorghum cane was studied, and second, practical experiments in making sugar. The results of their laborious investigations have been given to the public in full and need not be referred to here in detail.

From their reports the following conclusions may be drawn with reference to the manufacture of crystalizable sugar:

1. Seed should be planted as early as possible. Wherever late maturing varieties ripen about one-half of the land should be planted with early amber, and the other half with one or all of the following late varieties, the preference being in the order given: Link's Hybrid, Early Orange, Siberian. Kansas Orange is also a good late variety for making sugar, but is very liable to fall flat in a storm, and hence cannot be recommended for general planting.

2. Sorghum requires hot summer weather for rapid and complete development, and whenever extremely hot summers prevail, as in the great corn-belt of the northwest, the development of the cane holds pace with the formation of the seed, and the maximum quantity of cane sugar is reached when the seed is in the hardening dough. After this stage is reached the quantity of cane sugar slowly diminishes. Hence under these conditions the proper time to begin harvesting is when the seed is in the hardening dough. In seasons like that of 1882 with its unprecedented low summer temperature, and in such portions of the country where the average summer temperature is considerably lower than in this section, the amount of cane sugar may increase for two or three weeks after the hardening dough stage is reached. In these cases, the proper time for harvesting the crop should be determined by periodic analyses of the cane.

3. After the cane is cut the cane sugar or crystalizable sugar is gradually changed into invert or uncrystalizable sugar, and in the course of time no trace of crystalizable sugar remains in the stalks. For this reason it is evident that the cane should be crushed as fast as it is cut. Cane which is cut in the evening or afternoon may be kept until the next morning without any serious loss in sugar.

4. If possible the leaves should be removed from the cane, as they tend to lessen the amount of sugar, and increase the amount of impurity in the juice, but if the necessary labor for stripping by hand can not be obtained, the cane may be crushed with the leaves on. In no case, however, should the stripping be done far in advance of the cutting. All cane should be cut on the same day on which it is stripped, especially if it is not thoroughly ripe. An example will explain the reason of this precaution. A plot of cane was analyzed when it was in the hardening dough, a portion of which had been stripped a week before. The specific gravity of the juice of the unstripped cane was 1.058, while that of the stripped cane was 1.037. The percentage of cane sugar in the former was 8.31, while in the latter it was only 4.11. A week later another analysis of stripped cane was made, which revealed almost the entire absence of cane sugar, and a still lower specific gravity.

5. Topping the cane soon after the heads begin to appear, and before the seeds show any sign of becoming milky, not only hastens the maturity of the cane, but increases the specific gravity of the juice and the percentage of cane sugar. Sorghum seed contains over sixty-three per cent. of starch, and it was supposed that by topping the cane at the proper time the material which was to produce this starch might be retained in the stalks in the form of sugar. The truth of this theory was strikingly shown by actual experiment.

6. Sprouting the seed before planting does not hasten the maturity of the same. Six experiments were made in the season of 1882 at various times and with different varieties

of seed, in order to test this question, but in no case could the slightest advantage be noticed from sprouting the seed.

7. The percentage of sugar in the juice from the lower half of the cane is about two per cent. higher than in that obtained from the upper half, but the upper part should not be discarded as unfit for making sugar. Not more than twelve to eighteen inches of the top should be removed.

8. In order to study the effects of different varieties of soil upon the quality of the cane, a large number of analyses were made of fields of cane grown upon virgin prairie, prairie which had been under cultivation, timber land and Mississippi sand land. The average results did not show any greater discrepancies than might have been due to locality and mode of planting and cultivation, hence sorghum can be grown successfully upon all the varieties of soil specified. The co-efficient of purity was by far greater in the juice from the sand land than from any of the other varieties of soil.

9. Fresh barn-yard manure has a very deleterious effect upon the quality of sorghum cane. When liberally supplied it not only diminishes the percentage of sugar, but increases the amount of foreign matter (salts and albuminoids) to such an extent as to make a good defecation of the juice impossible, and to render the sugar and molasses when made unfit for use.

10. The application of superphosphate was found highly beneficial. Not only did the plat on which it was used mature about sixteen days earlier than one which was planted at the same time and the same seed for comparison, but the percentage of sugar was greatly increased. In a very few days after the seed was up this plat gave evidence of a most vigorous or rapid growth. The stalks were strong and firm, and the leaves broad and thrifty. This plat would have borne horse cultivation before the weeds would have gotten a start, and before the plat planted at the same time without the fertilizer would have permitted.

EXPERIMENT IN SUGAR MAKING — 1880.

The object of these investigations was to determine whether any method of the manufacture of the juice into syrup could be found which would insure the subsequent crystalization of the sugar. With this end in view, and in order to have as many data as possible for subsequent experimentation another year, a large variety of methods were employed, without waiting for the final result of each, and without any reference to their practicability of being used on a large scale. The apparatus employed was a two-horse Victor mill, with three upright rollers, a Cook's evaporator, a small Hedge's centrifugal, scales, tubs, pails, &c.

1. Experiment with *Early Amber*, September 18.—The cane was quite ripe. Before crushing it was stripped and topped, and yielded 48 per cent. of juice, having a specific gravity of 1.066. The juice was evaporated without the addition of lime or other neutralizing agent and thoroughly skimmed, the syrup when cold weighing eleven pounds to the gallon. No crystalization of sugar occurred.

2. Experiment with *Early Amber*, September 20.— In this experiment milk of lime was added to the juice in the cold as soon as it came from the mill, the addition being made gradually and with constant stirring until a piece of of reddened litmus paper was changed to purple when held in the juice. Then a solution of tannin and finally an equivalent amount of gelatine was added. The liquor was then boiled, thoroughly skimmed and concentrated to syrup. It being difficult to control the heat with the evaporator employed, the syrup was scorched and tasted like extract of licorice. The syrup crystalized readily.

3. Experiment with *Early Amber*, September 21.— As in experiment No. 1, the juice was evaporated in its natural state to a syrup, which, upon evolving, weighed eleven pounds to the gallon. No crystalization of the sugar took place. This syrup was afterwards concentrated farther, but still no crystalized sugar separated. Failing to make the sugar crystalize this syrup was subjected to an analysis, and

it was found that the ratio of grape sugar to cane sugar was as 1 to 2.2, while in the juice from which the syrup was made the ratio of grape to cane sugar was as 1 to 4. This proves that a large portion of the cane sugar was changed to uncrystalizable sugar during the process of evaporation, which accounts for the failure of the sugar to crystalize.

4. Experiment with *Early Amber*, September 22.—The juice was rendered alkaline with milk of lime and then neutralized with aluminum sulphate. On evaporation of the liquor to a syrup, which weighed 11 to 11½ to the gallon, a good crystalization of sugar ensued.

5. Experiment with *Orange*, September 23.—The juice was neutralized with milk of lime, tannin and gelatine added, and evaporated to a syrup weighing twelve pounds to the gallon. The color of the syrup was very dark. In a day or two the sugar began to crystalize, and a melado was obtained which yielded 49.1 per cent. by weight of brown sugar. The sugar was separated by the centrifugal machine.

The products of this experiment, calculated for one acre of cane, were as follows:

Gallons of juice	754
Gallons of syrup	120.6
Pounds of sugar	710.6

6. Experiment with *Orange*, September 24.—The juice was neutralized with milk of lime, tannin, gelatine and aluminum sulphate added, and then evaporated to a syrup of eleven pounds to the gallon. The color of the syrup was very light, and the sugar began to crystalize in two days after the syrup was made.

7. Experiment with *Orange*, September 27.—In this experiment the juice was merely neutralized with lime and evaporated to a syrup weighing eleven to twelve pounds per gallon. The syrup obtained was of a dark color, but it began to granulate in a few days forming a very heavy melado.

8. Experiment with *Orange*, September 27.—The juice was treated with milk of lime, and then sulphurous acid

was used to neutralize any lime remaining uncombined in the juice. On evaporating to a heavy syrup the sugar began to crystalize while the syrup was cooling.

9. Experiment with *Orange*, October 1.—The juice was treated with milk of lime and aluminum sulphate and evaporated to a heavy syrup. Granulation ensued in three days after the syrup was made.

10. Experiment with *Orange*, October 1.—As in experiment No. 3, with early Amber, here also the juice was evaporated in the usual manner employed for making sorghum syrup without the addition of lime or other neuttralizing agents. After allowing the syrup to stand five weeks, only a few crystals of sugar were formed. An analysis of the syrup was then made, and the percentage of cane sugar was found to be 38.90, while that of the grape sugar was 26.91 per cent. Here, again, an undue proportion of cane sugar was found to be invested, which explains why no granulation took place. This same experiment was repeated later in the fall after the cane had been ripe for a long time, and a like result was obtained.

11. A part of the *Early Amber* was saved for a final experiment at the close of the season when the juice had become quite acid. It was neutralized with milk of lime, and then treated with sulphate of aluminum. The syrup obtained was very dark, but a very good granulation was obtained.

EXPERIMENTS IN SUGAR MAKING IN 1881.

The object of the experiments in 1880 to determine a reliable method for producing granulation in sorghum syrup was more readily attained than was expected. By careful examination of the experiments as described, it will be seen that wherever the juice was neutralized with milk of lime, whether other re-agents were used or not, granulation ensued, providing a melado or mush sugar which yielded in some cases nearly fifty per cent. of dry sugar, but when the juice was evaporated in its natural condition without neutralization, little or no crystalization of sugar occurred.

The cause of this failure to granulate was shown to be due to the fact that in the latter case the cane sugar was largely converted into grape or uncrystalizable sugar. In those experiments in which other re-agents, as tannin, gelatine, sulphurous acid and aluminum sulphate were employed in connection with milk of lime, the results did not show any marked advantage over those in which lime was used alone, except where sulphurous acid or aluminum sulphate was added to counteract the evil effects of an excess of lime, the syrup and sugar obtained were of a lighter color, all of the melado was tough and gummy, and the sugar could be separated in the centrifugal machine only with great difficulty. Besides, the sugar in all the experiments when purged, was of a gummy nature and had the characteristic sorghum taste and odor.

One important point, however, was established by those experiments, namely, that the granulation of the syrup could not be relied upon unless the juice was neutralized before evaporation, and that when properly neutralized and defecated, the production of a melado rich enough in sugar to yield 710 pounds of dry sugar to the acre of ordinary cane was ensured.

This result, in connection with the information imparted by the scientific investigations made, practically solved the problem of manufacturing sugar from sorghum. There was now nothing left to do but to make an improvement in the process of manufacturing the sugar by which the foreign matter in the juice, which is not eliminated by the ordinary method of defecation, should be removed. This improvement in the art of making sugar from sorghum was found in use of bone-black or its equivalent for the purification the of the juice. This subject will be referred to further on, when discussing the process of making sugar on a large scale.

Of the experiments in making sugar in 1881, only one need be cited here. In the year before an approximate analysis of cane was made, which revealed the fact that only a little more than one-third of the sugar actually

present in the cane was obtained in the form of dry sugar. The remainder was either lost in the bagasse, or was contained in the molasses drained from sugar. To recover a portion at least of this great waste of sugar was one of the objects of these further experiments.

Experiment with *Early Amber*.—The cane selected for this experiment was grown upon virgin prairie, and the juice had the following composition:

Specific gravity	1.072
Cane sugar, per cent	13.66
Grape sugar, per cent	3.00

The cane was stripped and topped before crushing. The juice obtained was carefully neutralized with milk of lime in the cold, then heated to the boiling point and skimmed. The liquor was then evaporated to about one-half of its original volume, while any scum that arose was removed. It was next filtered through bone coal and then evaporated to crystalization. In order to recover the sugar left in the bagasse, this was packed into large barrels as it came from the mill and completely exhausted with water. The percolate thus obtained was treated like juice. The sugar began to crystalize while the syrup cooled. Two days afterwards it was separated from the molasses with the centrifugal machine. The results of this experiment are here given in detail:

CALCULATIONS FOR ONE ACRE.

Pounds of stripped cane with tops	18,535.3
Pounds of stripped cane without tops	15,765.9
Pounds of juice obtained	6,545.6
Per cent. of juice of stripped and topped cane	41.5
Pounds of melado from juice	1,298.7
Pounds of melado from bagasse	253.9
Total weight of melado	1,552.6
Pounds of sugar from juice	504.0
Pounds of sugar from bagasse	104.7
Total weight of sugar	608.7
Pounds of molasses from juice	794.7
Pounds of molasses from bagasse	149.2
Total weight of molasses	943.9

CALCULATIONS FOR ONE TON OF STRIPPED AND TOPPED CANE.

Pounds of juice	830.4
Pounds of sugar	77.2
Pounds of molasses	119.7

The sugar and molasses obtained were of good quality and entirely free from any unpleasant taste or odor. The same may be said of all of the products obtained from the various experiments made in the manner described above, with the single exception of that in which the cane was grown upon an abandoned barn-yard, containing large quantities of fresh manure. The quality of the sugar especially created an unusual degree of interest wherever it was shown, many persons doubting that it was made from sorghum.

The next thing to be considered more in detail is the nature of sorghum juice and the method for making sugar employed in the experiments just described and shown in the season of 1882, to be perfectly adapted to the manufacture of sugar on a large scale.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING SUGAR.

Sorghum juice in its normal condition has an acid reaction and contains, according to the varieties of the plant and to different conditions of climate, cultivation, etc., from 8 to 14 per cent. of cane sugar, from 2 to 5 per cent. of glucose or grape sugar, and from 1½ to 3 per cent. of foreign matter, consisting of nitrogenous substances (albuminoid), gum, vegetable acids, mineral salts, chlorophyl and starch, the last two ingredients being held in suspension.

When this juice in its natural state is heated and evaporated, as done in the ordinary way of making syrup, the following changes take place: As the temperature rises to the boiling point a portion of the nitrogenous matter coagulates, carrying with it all of the bodies held in suspension excepting the starch. This substance is contained in the juice in the form of minute white grains, many times

smaller than the starch grains contained in sorghum seed. When the temperature of the liquid rises to 60 degrees centigrade, these grains swell and burst, forming what is known as starch paste. On continued boiling this starch paste becomes soluble and remains in the syrup in the form of the worst kind of gummy matter. The greater part of the nitrogenous matter, as well as the gum, mineral salts and vegetable acids also remain. Even if no other change had taken place it would be impossible under these conditions to make the production of sugar a success, as the melado obtained would be unmanageable and the sugar and molasses, if separated, would be unmarketable. But in addition to these difficulties comes the fact that the cane and grape sugar are no longer in the same proportion in which they originally existed in the juice. It is well known to chemists that a solution of cane sugar acidulated with a mineral acid, as hydrochloric or sulphuric, is rapidly changed into inverted or grape sugar on the application of heat. The vegetable acids always present, even in fresh sorghum juice, act in a similar manner, the amount of inversion which they produce depending upon the acidity of the juice and the length of time employed in defecating and evaporating. These considerations lead to the first and most essential step in the treatment of sorghum juice for the production of sugar, namely the neutralization of the acids. A great many chemicals could be employed for this purpose, but milk of lime is the best and at the same time the cheapest. As the acidity of the juice varies in different kinds of sorghum and at different times in the same variety, no definite proportion of juice and lime can be established. The point of neutralization must be found by trial with the aid of litmus paper. This part of the process requires skill and care. That the acids should be neutralized has already been shown. On the other hand an undue excess of lime prevents thorough defecation by eliminating caustic alkalies, which dissolve up a portion of the coagulated albuminoids, and also cause too great a discoloration of the syrup. The best results are obtained when the

juice is rendered as nearly neutral as possible. When thus neutralized no appreciable loss of cane occurs upon subsequent defecation and evaporation. If, however, the juice were evaporated to crystalization without further purification, the other difficulties mentioned above would still obtain, excepting, that by the use of lime, a greater proportion of the nitrogenous matter would be precipitated in the process of defecation.

The liquor, after defecation therefore, contains cane sugar, grape sugar, nitrogenous matter, gum, soluble starch and mineral salts. Upon the crystalization of the cane sugar, as well as its separation from the molasses, the other constituents have an injurious effect, and they exhibit this effect in the following order: First, nitrogenous matter; second, gum and soluble starch; third, grape sugar and mineral salts. For further purification the liquor, after being concentrated to a density of 20 to 30 degrees Beaume, is filtered through bone-black. The nitrogenous matter, gum and soluble starch, which are by far the most injurious, belong to a class of bodies known as colloids. These substances are tenaciously retained by bone-black when their solutions came in contact with it. The mineral salts are also to a great extent removed by filtration through bone-black. When thus filtered the liquor no longer presents any obstacle for the production of the very best marketable sugar in paying quantities and on a large scale. During the season of 1882 twenty-six strikes of melado were made in the vacuum pan, and in every case the granulation was effected in the pan itself. The crystals were started with part of a charge and built up as is done in sugar houses. The melado, as it leaves the vacuum pan, should either be purged by means of centrifugals as soon as it has cooled down to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or should be put into crystalizing wagons and kept in a room where temperature should be maintained at about the same point.

THE SEED PRODUCT.

Sorghum has one great advantage over all other sugar producing plants in that it yields an abundant crop of ripe grain. As soon as the results in the production of sugar, as described, warranted the conclusion that the establishment of an immense industry based upon the cultivation of sorghum was feasible, the question of the best use to be made of the seed became an important one.

According to the analysis of Professors Weber and Scovell, sorghum seed has the following composition in 100 parts:

Starch	63.09
Sugar	0.56
Fiber	6.35
Albuminoid	7.35
Oil	3.08
Tannin	5.42
Ash	0.64
Water	12.51
Total	99.00

Although in its general composition sorghum seed resembles corn or other grain, as the analysis shows, yet it is a question whether the large amount of tannin contained in it would not prevent its liberal use as a food for animals. There is one use, however, to which the seed is eminently adapted, on account of the large percentage of starch and the comparatively small amount of albuminoids which it contains, namely, the manufacture of glucose. A number of experiments in this connection were tried, and it was found that glucose could be made directly from the seed, without the tedious and expensive process of producing starch first. In this manner the manufacture of glucose from the seed can be carried on in the same works and with the same machinery used in making sugar and molasses from the stalks, after the season for crushing the cane is over, thus giving employment to the works for nearly the whole year, and putting the sorghum sugar industry on a firmer basis. An average field of sorghum

will yield about twenty bushels of seed per acre, and the results of trials in making glucose show that four gallons per bushel can readily be obtained.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR IN 1882.

In the fall of 1881 Professor Weber received an invitation to address a meeting of the Champaign Citizens' Association, and lay before them the results of the investigations which he and his colleague had been making. As a result of this meeting a number of enterprising citizens of Champaign organized the Champaign Sugar Company, in order to give the process of making sugar from sorghum a trial on a large scale.

In the following spring a sugar plant was erected and land rented for the cultivation of cane. The season of 1882 was the most unfavorable one known for the raising of cane. The unusual amount of rainfall, together with the low summer temperature, prevented the proper cultivation of the crop and caused the cane to mature slowly and imperfectly. The average of a large number of analyses made this year showed a percentage of cane sugar in the juice of 8.20, as against 12.08 the year before.

Harvesting the cane began September 21, and was finished on November 17. Owing to the lateness of the season, one field of Orange was worked up before it was ripe, and another field was cut and shocked. The former and a great portion of the latter was manufactured into syrup only.

The method of manufacture was as follows:

The cane was unloaded from the wagons directly on a cane carrier 60 feet in length, which brought it to the first mill, having 4-feet rollers 24 inches in diameter. The bagasse from this mill was carried by an intervening apron to the second mill of the same dimensions. In passing from the first to the second mill the bagasse was saturated with a spray of hot water, by which means a great saving of sugar was accomplished. The juice from the two mills ran into a common tank, from which it was pumped into

the juice tanks at the top of the main building. From these tanks the juice was drawn into defecators holding over 600 gallons each, where it was carefully neutralized with lime, heated to the boiling point, and skimmed. After settling for half an hour or more, the liquor was drawn off into evaporators made of copper, and concentrated to 20 to 30 degrees Beaume. The heating of defecators and evaporators was done by means of copper coils. From the evaporator the semi-syrup was run into settling tanks, and any sediment allowed to subside. It was next passed through the bone-coal filters. These were four in number, 12 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. The liquor was next drawn into a vacuum pan and evaporated to melado or mush sugar. The melado was drawn off into crystalizing wagons and swung out as soon as it could be done with one centrifugal machine.

The results of the season's work are as follows:

No. of acres of cane worked up	244½
No. of acres worked for sugar	185
No. of acres worked for syrup only	59
No. of tons of stripped and topped cane	2,282
No. of tons worked for sugar	1,724
Average number of tons per acre	9⅓
No. of pounds of sugar manufactured	86,600
No. of gallons of syrup and molasses	25,650
No. of pounds of sugar per acre	465½

This statement includes all kinds of cane brought to the mill, some of which was quite poor. It also embraces the products for the whole season, in the latter part of which, on account of the cold weather and not having a suitable crystalizing room, a large amount of sugar was lost, since the melado had to be mixed with hot water in order to make it of a proper consistency to be run into the centrifugal machine.

The best results were obtained from a field of Orange cane of 12½ acres.

The products of this field were as follows:

No. of tons stripped and topped cane......	151
No. of pounds of sugar made..............	9,600
No. of gallons of molasses................	1,450
No. of pounds of sugar per acre............	768
No. of gallons of molasses per acre........	116

The average quality of sugar was that of extra yellow C. It polarized about 98 per cent. of cane sugar, sold at the works by the barrel at 8 to 8½ cents per pound, and retailed at the groceries side by side with New Orleans sugar of the same grade, bringing the same prices.

HON. GEORGE H. HARLOW.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

Few young men of twenty to twenty-five years ago entered with more head, heart and soul, into whatever they found to do, whether his own private business or of state or national concern, than the man we now present, whose name has been so identified with public affairs that it is almost a household word.

George H. Harlow was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, Sept. 5, 1830, the eldest son of David and Mercy Harlow. Received his education in the village schools, and at the age of seventeen commenced to learn the builder's trade, preparatory to advancing to a thorough knowledge of architecture, which study he finished under O. L. Wheelock, the well known architect, then of Watertown, New York, but for many years past, of Chicago. Young Harlow came to Illinois in March, 1854; settled at Pekin, Tazewell county, intending to follow his profession as an architect and builder, but after one year's work went into the mercantile business, and followed it successfully until 1860, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Tazewell county. He was always an active worker in politics; his first vote was given for Gen. Winfield S. Scott for president. In 1856 he voted for Fremont and Bissell, warmly supporting Lincoln for senator in 1858, and for president in 1860.

In 1860 he was nominated and elected clerk of the circuit court. His county was supposed to be hopelessly democratic at that time, and the incumbent of the clerk's office, M. C. Young, was very popular, and young Harlow was supposed to be leading a forlorn hope, but the result proved that work and pluck could win, and Harlow was elected by a good round majority.

The war coming on, he took an active part in aiding the raising of volunteers. In 1862 when the cause of the Union was apparently the most gloomy and disheartening, and traitors and treason were rampant all over the North, and the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty" were active in sowing the seeds of disloyalty in the North and border states, crippling the efforts of loyal men, Harlow and a few other loyal men of Tazewell county, met and organized the first Council of the "Union League of America," an organization that was destined to, and did exert a powerful influence in the political history of this country. Harlow was elected secretary of the first council, and afterwards the secretary of the state council, with headquarters at Springfield. From this the order spread into every loyal state and territory, and was the means of giving aid, support, and incalculable benefit to the army, and through its influence Lincoln received his nomination for re-election in 1864.

In 1864 Harlow was nominated for re-election, but owing to the large number of soldiers absent in the field the opposition to the republicans defeated him. In 1865 he was elected assistant secretary of the state senate, but in two weeks afterwards was appointed by Gov. Oglesby as his private secretary and assistant inspector general of Illinois, with rank as colonel, and had special charge of Camp

Butler, and held this position during the war. In 1868 he was a candidate for secretary of state, but for reasons that were deemed politic and advisable at the time, the place was given to Edward Rummel, and on his election Harlow was made assistant secretary of state, which position he held for over three years. In 1872 he was nominated and elected to the office of secretary of state, his term being for four years, and in 1876 he was re-elected, and his term of office expired in January, 1881, having held the office for eight years, and almost a continuous succession of official positions from 1860 until 1881.

At the close of his second term he removed to Chicago, entered into the commission business, and became an active member of the board of trade, known for his energy in trade and efficiency in promoting the interest of those committing their business to his charge, as he was in attending to the business of the state for so many years.

HON. JOHN PAGE.

EARLY PIONEER OF WOODFORD COUNTY.

From 1835 to 1855 no man probably in the limits of Woodford county made a deeper impress on the social, moral, business and political elevation of the county than John Page, whose career we will briefly sketch.

He was born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 28, 1787, and came of an old and numerously connected family, tracing their family tree away back in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, among the best Puritan stock of England. Owing to their religious privileges being abridged, the Pages came to America in 1630 with Gov. Winthrop, and it was a John Page that came at that time bringing a family of sons, and some were born to him after he came. He settled in Dedham, Mass. We will not trace the family genealogy by name, but say in passing that they furnished some good fighting stock in the revolution and in the war of 1812, in Mexico, and the war of the rebellion. Of this family John Page, a grandson of the first-named, settled at Gilmanton, N. H., about 1720, one of the original founders of the town. He married Mary Winslow, and to them were born a goodly number of sons and daughters, their descendants scattering out and settling at different places in New Hampshire. We find one of the family representing New Hampshire in the United States

senate from 1828 to 1834, as mentioned in "Benton's Thirty Years in the United States Senate."

John Page, the subject of our sketch, married Betsy Wilson, April 15, 1811, and from his stern integrity and business capacity, became a man of note in his county. He was justice of the peace; public administrator, surveyor, and served three terms in the legislature of New Hampshire.

He came to Illinois as the agent of a newly organized colony "to spy out this goodly land," and on his report that it was "fair to look upon" the colony came to Woodford county in 1835, purchasing a large tract of land in what is now Metamora township. Mr. Page was a man noted for plainness of speech, a "Quaker in whom there was no guile." He early attracted attention for his capacity to transact business, "a man of affairs." He was one of "Nature's noblemen." In his new field in Illinois he was called to exercise his talents as a surveyor, settling estates and various other classes of business. We first met him when we were in attendance as a delegate to a whig senatorial convention at Metamora in 1844. He was of the opposite politics, but attended the convention as a spectator, and seemed to be much interested. The contest was an animated one. It was Putnam, Marshall, Woodford and two or three delegates from Washington, Tazewell county, against Tremont, Pekin and the balance of Tazewell county. Several ballotings took place before a choice could be made, but finally the Putnam, Marshall and Woodford interest prevailed, and their candidate, Dr. Robt. Boal, then of Lacon, was nominated, and at the election afterwards was elected.

The sectional interests of the citizens of Metamora were

gratified in the choice, but some of them, through political predilection, opposed it. This was the year of the great floods in Illinois, "the wet year," and also of "Polk and Dallas" and "Clay and Frelinghuysen." The country was new, the streams not bridged, and "ye delegates" from the north end of the district became water-bound, the raging Crow Creek laid between them and their homes, and the rains were still desending; but good friends took our delegation in "out of the wet," and we fared sumptuously until the raging streams subsided, and had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with "Uncle Johnny Page," the Quaker.

As the years advanced the people did too. In 1848 he was elected to the legislature, his opponent being Jesse Lynch, of Putnam county. "Jess" was a talker, a regular political "Boanerges," had the whole political exegesis at his tongue's end, could talk the "sights" off "Uncle Johnny," and entered the contest, confident of succeeding. He challenged Mr. Page to canvass the district, but Mr. Page chose to conduct the canvass "Quaker fashion," in a more quiet way, "as the spirit moved him."

On one occasion, it is recorded, when they met, "Jess" thought to lay the old Quaker in the shade by his much eloquence, and was argumentative, tantalizing, using invective, every style of oratory in turn. When he closed "Uncle Johnny" rose, and looking at Lynch, said: "I am a candidate for the legislature; perhaps thee is running for Congress from the way thee branches out."

When election came round it was found that Lynch "was not heard for his much speaking," the people decided that Mr. Page "should go" by a large majority. Mr. Page was a "working member." It is not recorded that

he made many speeches, but he accomplished more than those that did. He voted what he thought was right, if his was the only vote on that side. His sage experience was such that he was consulted and advised with by both parties. His blunt honesty secured for him the friendship of Abraham Lincoln, although they were of opposite political faith.

After this session he declined any further official positions, as the infirmities of old age was creeping on him, and after a well-spent and useful life he died at Metamora, October 1, 1855, in his sixty-eighth year. Mrs. Page survived him some seventeen years. She died December 16, 1872.

Jesse Lynch, the fiery and impetuous competitor of Mr. Page, still lives, residing at Chenoa. He has not lost a whit of his youthful fire and humor. We met him last September at the Pioneers' Barbacue at Mt. Pulaski, called him up to the stand, he was introduced to the large audience and made them one of his wittiest and humorous speeches, abounding in pioneer stories that roused the echoes of the shady grove. He practices law but never went to the legislature.

Mr. Page's family consisted of ten children, all born at Gilmanton, N. H.; three daughters, seven sons. Of this large family, two sons, John W. and Adino, are engaged in the merchandising and banking business at Mettamora. Another son is engaged in business at Peoria, and his grandson, Hon. Samuel S. Page, formerly States Attorney of Woodford County, is now engaged in a lucrative law practice at Peoria — one of the firm of Worthington & Page.

His youngest son, Benjamin E., was a member of the 108th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Fort Spanish, Mobile, March 28th, 1865, just a few days before the fall of that place and the close of the war. He had been a good soldier, passing through many of the most severe battles of the war. He was a young man of much strength of character, good sense and judgment — qualities inherited from his father, and was much lamented by his fellow soldiers and by all who knew him at home.

ERIC JOHNSON.

Captain Eric Johnson was born in the Province of Westmanland, Sweden, July 15, 1838. He came with his parents to Heury County in the summer of 1846, when eight years old. His childhood and youth were spent at home at the Bishop Hill Colony. Two winters' attendance at a country school was all the educational advantages enjoyed.

Upon the division or individualization of the colony in 1860, the eleven acres that fell to his lot were located one mile west of Galva, and in the spring of 1861 he moved to Galva, and; renting some more land, he commenced life on his own account as a farmer. But his country's call for volunteers called him from his peaceful avocation of farming into the ranks of the patriotic volunteers that went for the defense of our imperiled country. On the 16th of September he entered as a private in Company D, 57th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

At the subsequent organization of the company at Camp Bureau, Princeton, Illinois, he was elected first lieutenant, and after the battle of Shiloh was promoted to the captaincy. Severe sickness, contracted in the service, compelled him to resign before the close of the war. In 1864 he became editor and publisher of the Galva Union. In 1865 he retired from the newspaper business and was

engaged in merchandising until the summer of 1868, when he became editor and publisher of the Altona Mirror, at Altona, Knox county, and in the autumn following he again became proprietor of the Union at Galva. In 1871 he retired from the newspaper business.

In the campaign of 1870 he was unanimously nominated for representative to the state legislature. However, interpreting too conscientiously the provisions in the new constitution requiring a two years' residence in the district, he withdrew his name from the ticket on his own motion. Several members-elect proved to be barred for the same reason, but their seats were not questioned, because it was held that the provision in the constitution could not affect the first legislature, as no district had been two years in existence.

Upon the convening of the legislature in 1871 he was elected journal clerk of the house, in which capacity he served during the regular, called and adjourned sessions of 1871 and '72.

In 1872, having always been a great admirer of Horace Greeley, he supported him for president, and was the candidate for elector in his district.

In 1873 he followed Greeley's advice and went west, and made Kansas his home for two years, but the grasshoppers and drouth convinced him that Illinois was a bad state to emigrate from, and in the spring of 1876 he returned to Illinois, settling again at Galva. In 1879-80 he, in connection with C. F. Peterson, of Chicago, compiled and published a history of the Swedish settlements in Illinois, a work of 500 pages, printed in the Swedish language. In 1880 he warmly espoused the cause of Garfield and Arthur. In November, 1880, commenced the

publication of the "Swedish Citizen," at Moline, Illinois, In July, 1881, Mr. Joseph E. Osborn became connected with him in the publication, and in June, 1882, Mr. Osborn purchased his interest in the Citizen, becoming sole proprietor. Captain Johnson possesses an active mind and industrious habits, and cannot retire from business, and so in August, 1882, he received an appointment as clerk in the war department at Washington.

He was married January 31, 1863, to Miss Mary O. Trail, and now has a family of seven children. He is a member of the Congregational church, active in benevolent and temperance work, and ready at all times and places to serve his country in civic or military life.

CAPT. JOHN D. HATFIELD.

FARMER, SOLDIER AND MERCHANT.

"Honor and merit from no condition rise,
Act well your part and there the credit lies."

John D. Hatfield was born July 4, 1834, in Park County, Indiana, and came to Illinois in 1845, with his father's family, settling in Radnor, Peoria County, and pursuing the occupation of a farmer and attending the country schools in winter, in this manner passing his life until reaching manhood. On arriving at manhood he went to Marshall County to reside, still working at farming until the war commenced.

November 2nd, 1861, he enlisted in Company H 53d Volunteer Infantry, in the ranks, company commanded by Captain John W. McClanahan. The regiment was commanded by Colonel W. H. H. Cushman, and organized at Ottawa, laying there in camp and drilling until March 1, 1862, then moved to Chicago, and from there was ordered to St. Louis, thence to Cairo, and as soon as transportation could be secured, was sent forward to join Buell at Savannah, Tenn., then on the march to join Grant. The regiment took part in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, thence to Corinth, taking part in the siege and other operations of the army, the movements bringing the 53rd to Grand Junction, Tenn.

During the summer of 1862, the regiment were at Memphis, thence to Bolivar. October 5th, 1862, the regiment took part in the battle of Hatchie and Hatfield was wounded in the lower jaw with a ball and thirteen buck-shot, a very dangerous and painful wound. He was sent home and remained there until his recovery in February, 1863, when he received his commission as First Lieutenant for meritorious conduct and returned to his regiment at Memphis, and in the movements approaching Vicksburg and until its final surrender July 4, 1862, was performing active duty with his company. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment marched with other forces under command of Sherman to Jackson. Here, on July 12th, the regiment went into the fight 200 strong and came out with only 62. Lieutenant-Colonel Earl was killed. The carnage was fearful. Lieutenant Hatfield was taken prisoner, and through much privation and suffering was taken across the country and over the rough railroads to Libby Prison at Richmond, and with many other prisoners, was kept there, suffering much. A plan of escape was devised by the prisoners. A tunnel was dug and 109 of the prisoners escaped February 9th, 1864, Captain Hatfield being one of the lucky ones. Among others that escaped at the same time were Captain Mark M. Bassett, Co. E, 53d Regiment, now of Peoria, and Lieutenant Henry P. Crawford, of the Second Illinois Cavalry. When they came out of the tunnel Hatfield and Bassett became separated. Bassett and Crawford stayed together, wandering around for four nights, when they were recaptured and again thrust into prison, this time in a dungeon. They were afterwards taken to Columbus, South Carolina, where they again escaped, this time succeeding in reaching the Union lines. After being almost starved for

six days and nights, only getting one meal during the time, furnished him by a colored man, he succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Williamsburg. From here he was sent to Washington. After rest and recuperation he was sent home for sixty days and rejoined his regiment at Ottawa, which was home on veteran furlough. At the expiration of the furlough the regiment, with Captain Hatfield, rejoined its command at Cairo, and took boat up the Tennessee river for Florence, joined Sherman at Rome, Georgia, and engaged in the Atlanta campaign. Captain Hatfield here received his final promotion to the captaincy of his company, and with it bore his share of the toils and perils of the campaign, taking a prominent part in the desperate charges and assaults of the 20th, 21st and 22d of July, losing in the three-days' fight 101 men.

After these bloody days they rested for a few days at Eastport, then going in pursuit of Hood northward, returning to Marietta November 6th. On the 16th he started with his regiment "On the march to the sea," from thence participated in the Carolina campaign, to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh and to Richmond, the scene of his imprisonment in Libby, from Richmond "On to Washington," and he participated in the grand review of May 24th, thence proceeding to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was mustered out of the service July 22nd, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, for final payment and discharge on the 29th, 1865.

Capt. Hatfield came back to Marshall county and engaged in farming, and was quite successful. April 26, 1866, he was married to Miss Nellie M. Shepherdson, of Warwick, Massachusetts.

In 1868 he commanded a company of "Tanners" in

the campaign of that summer and autumn, and has participated in public affairs, always public spirited, urging measures which would contribute to the public interests.

In 1876 he sold his large farm in Saratoga, Marshall county, and removed to Bradford, Stark county, and in 1880 had the honor of commanding the "Wide Awakes" in the Garfield campaign. In 1882 his fellow-citizens elected him as one of the county board of supervisors for Stark county. He is largely engaged in the produce and stock trade at Bradford, enjoying among the business men a reputation for uprightness in his commercial transactions. He has a comfortable home, presided over by a regular "Warwick" of housekeepers, the woman from the "Old Bay State," chosen at the close of his eventful war experience, and to this household have been added from time to time "olive branches," some three or four, making a very pleasant household in which to make a short visit, and it has been our privilege to enjoy his hospitality both while residing on his farm and since he moved to Bradford.

HON. ELBERT EASTERLY.

CITIZEN, FARMER AND PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

If integrity and uprightness in a citizen long known and respected by his fellow-citizens should be recognized, then here we have a man indeed in whom there was no guile, and whose virtues should be transmitted down through history for the example and emulation of his fellow-citizens.

Elbert Easterly was born near Greenville, Greene county, Tennessee, July 10th, 1828, and came to Illinois in May, 1847. His parents, Casper and Elizabeth Easterly, came to Jackson county from Greenville, Tenn., September 1850. His father died October 3rd, 1863, and his mother died September 16, 1863. On the third day of March, 1854, he married Miss Ellen Hinchcliffe, whose parents, Joseph and Sarah Hinchcliffe, were natives of England, and settled in Jackson county in 1829. Both are now dead.

Mr. Easterly settled on a farm four miles southeast of Murphysboro, and by his own exertions succeeded in making it one of the most productive in Jackson county. He was early entrusted by his fellow-citizens with important public trusts and official positions—justice of the peace, assessor, one of the associate judges of the county at an early date when the county court was composed of three judges, one presiding and two associates. He held this position several terms.

In every public enterprise he was among the foremost, either in church or temporal matters. He took a more than ordinary interest in the advancement of his chosen calling — agriculture and horticulture, and after the county agricultural society was organized, served on its board of management until the time of his death.

At the inauguration of the farmer's movement in 1873 he identified himself with those combined for the protection of the agricultural interests of the country. He was president of the Jackson County Farmer's Club, and took an active part in promoting its objects in protesting against monopoly in all its forms.

In 1874, when there was an effort made by designing men to merge the farmer's organization of the state into political clubs to promote the schemes of political wire-workers who wanted to ride into office by the influence of the farmer's clubs, he entered his protest, and through his influence at the meeting of the county club in April, 1874, a series of resolutions were adopted by the members that the farmers of Jackson county would not sympathize or countenance partizan political action outside of the old political organization. The action of the Jackson county farmers and these resolutions were published in the leading papers of both political parties of the state, and had great influence in checking the demagogical movement then being made to carry the farmer's movemeut into partisan politics.

In 1872, at an election held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William Schwartz, as representative to the state legislature, the republicans nominated Mr. Easterly as their candidate, and he received many more votes than his party strength, yet failed of an election but twenty-

seven majority against him, the county being more than one hundred democratic.

Mr. Easterly was a devoted christian, holding a license as a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

After a protracted and painful illness he died February 25, 1875, in the forty-seventh year of his age, respected by all who knew him.

He was peculiarly happy in his family relations, very social, and given to hospitality, and no man in his county numbered more or warmer friends.

He was blessed with eleven children, seven boys and four daughters; four sons died. Two of his sons have been residents for three years past of the Pacific coast, before reaching there making the tour of the western states and territories. Two daughters are married, Jennie, eldest daughter, to Don Johnson, and they reside on a large farm near Carbondale. Second daughter, Alice, married to Samuel H. Coad, of Murphysboro, Ill., who is engaged in the mercantile business. Two daughters and the youngest son, Elbert, are attending the Southern Illinois Normal University completing their education.

HON. JOSEPH GILLESPIE.

PIONEER, LEGISLATOR AND JUDGE.

Intending to give a full sketch of Judge Gillespie in volume II, we only produce a portion of his pioneer life as introductory to an article written by him on the early railroad legislation of Illinois, resulting in the grant of land to aid the Illinois Central Railroad in building. We visited Edwardsville in December last, and were pleased to find this old Gamaliel of the Illinois Bar at leisure to give us an audience of two or three hours, which we devoted to refreshing our recollections of the early history of the state, and we know that the historical part of our work is more full and complete by reason of that interview.

Judge Gillespie gave us some reminiscences of his early frontier experience in a trip he made in company with his brother Matthew from Edwardsville to the Galena Lead Mines in 1827. They left home Feb. 22d to seek their fortunes at the mines. The winter up to that time had been very open, raining a great deal of the time, the prairies were covered with water, the broad sloughs full and the streams overflowing, no bridges across the streams, they being compelled to swim nearly every stream on the route, and camp in open air at night. They reached Springfield at the end of the third day out, not entering a house on the route. They rested here, then struck across the broad prairie in the direction of Fort Clark (Peoria),

not finding a house to lodge in on the route. Arrived at Peoria, found it filled by a conglomeration of Indians, French voyageurs, frontier adventurers and just a few people who "came to stay." Whisky was one essential part of the refreshments offered, and muscular strength, either fighting or wrestling, was the chief pastime with a large portion of the population.

He related that the hardest fight he ever witnessed between two men, was between two boatmen on the night of their arrival at Fort Clark. It was to test which was the "better man," no other principle being involved.

From Fort Clark they struck northward across the prairie to Boyd's Grove, then on past where Princeton now is, thence to Paw Paw Grove, and on to Dixon on Rock river, the ferry at that time being kept by a French Indian trader by the name of Ogee. Here he met Isaac Funk, with another man named Phelps, who were on a trading trip, going to Galena, and part of their "produce" was a barrel of whisky. Gillespie, from much exposure, was very sick. He went to Phelps for "sumthin' warmin'" to get the chills out of his system, internally and externally. Phelps said: "Yes, I've sumthin' hottern' brimstun." Gillespie told him that was just what he wanted, and was furnished with enough to set his yearning stomach all right. Dixon was occupied at the time by a band of Winnebago Indians, and the Gillespie boys bivouacked with them and made a bargain to be ferried over Rock River next morning. During the night it turned very cold and the Indians would not or could not ferry them over. As they had paid the Indians they determined they should fulfill their promise, so they took canoes and ferried themselves over. Getting north of Rock river they built a

large fire to keep warm by, and when the weather moderated a little they pushed out towards Galena, arriving there on the nineteenth day out. They remained in the lead mine district for three years; did not "strike it rich." His description of the miners' life, their huts, their methods of cooking, the internal arrangement of their houses, the free and easy life they led, all was interesting.

He tells about hard times. When he returned from the lead mines in the fall of 1829, he came down the Mississippi from Galena in a skiff to Quincy, and crossed the country on foot to Phillips' Ferry, on the Illinois River, walking home about one hundred miles. He had but one dollar when he started, and offered to pay his way at every place at which he stopped over night or took a meal, and found no one that could change the dollar until he reached Carrollton, Green County. Nothing was produced in the settled part of the state in that day except beeswax and peltries. These would bear transportation, so could be turned into money. No sale in large quantities could be made of produce. The only way of turning that into money was to build flat boats and descend to New Orleans to market their surplus products. This made Lincoln a flat-boatman before he was grown to manhood, and Gillespie a famed oarsman, so with a frail skiff he run the Mississippi from Galena to Quincy. A life of such rugged toil made them the self-reliant men they afterwards became.

But we could give history that he furnished to fill more than a chapter. We defer it till the next volume and fill out balance of space with accounts of railroad legislation that inaugurated the building of the Illinois Central and other railroads, from which our readers can refresh their memories in regard to measures that introduced

the great system of railroads throughout the state. In the Black Hawk war Judge Gillespie was a member of Captain Erastus Wheeler's Company of Mounted Volunteers in the regiment commanded by that famous Indian fighter, Col. Sam Whitesides; has been a member of both branches of the state legislature for many sessions, been circuit judge, held many other responsible offices, and is a regular cyclopedia of state and national history.

EDWARDSVILLE, December 20, 1882.

JERIAH BONHAM, ESQ.,

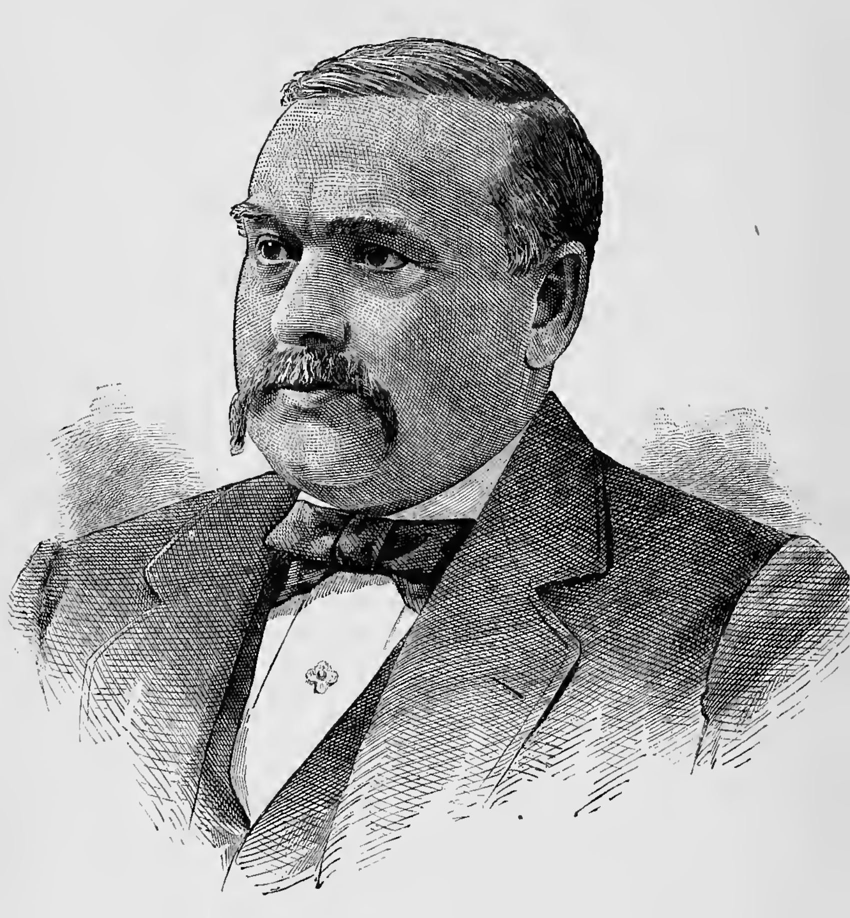
Dear Sir:— I promised to give you my recollections touching some points in the history of railroad legislation in this state. In reference to the first system, I was hostile to that, for two reasons: first, the state was by no means prepared for it, and secondly, it was to be managed exclusively by politicians. That system broke down, leaving the state hopelessly encumbered with a debt of $17,000,000, and not a mile of railroad in running order. This banished all hopes of improvement in that line for a number of years. The bare mention of the word "railroad" would have the same effect upon our people that flaunting a red rag would have upon a turkey gobbler. After a while, however, applications for railroad charters began to be applied for, under which the roads were to be built and operated by private capital. I believe the Chicago and Galena proved to be a success, and a furore began to grow up. Everybody became willing to grant charters, so the roads were constructed with private means. From being hostile the people became first indifferent, and then enthusiastic, almost frantic, for railroads. A man who was uot for every project that was presented to the legislature in the precise shape it was asked for was regarded as a public enemy. A great many people in and out of the legislature were for exempting railroads from taxation entirely, and it became, as many of us thought, an imperative duty to see that no charter passed without the taxation feature fully

assured. It was when things were in this state that the question of chartering the Illinois Central road came up. Mr. Rantoul came out from Boston with a charter in his pocket, which proposed to exempt the company from taxation, in consideration of which the state was to get a percentage of the gross earning of the road, which was fixed at *seven* per cent., although it was stated that when Rantoul first came out he was willing to allow *ten* per cent. The bill, however, passed the house for the payment of seven per cent. and no taxation. The friends, *par excellence*, of the measure looked upon what were called the "state policy men" as enemies of the Central, and as intending to strangle it. When the bill came into the senate it was referred to a select committee. Rantoul declared that if it was altered in any respect whatever he would pick up his traps and return to Boston. The majority of the senate was not to be dragooned into measures. His threats had the effect, however, of putting the immense delegations from every county through which the road was to pass into a perfect fury. We were threatened and insulted on our way to our boarding houses and denounced in unmeasured terms. Next morning the committee reported, to strike out *seven* and insert *five* as the per centage to be paid; next, that the company should pay taxes at the rate of seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars, and if that was not equal to two per cent. of the gross earnings it should be made up to that amount, so that the state was to receive seven per cent. in bonus and taxation together. The only difference between those propositions and the original bill was that the amendment retained the taxation feature. There was not a man among the thirteen who voted for this amendment who was not an ardent friend of the Central railroad scheme, but under no circumstances would they consent to allow a charter for a road to pass which exempted the company from the payment of what was deemed its proper proportion of taxes. They considered that the building of a railroad along the back bone of the state in anticipation of the settlement of the country was compensated for by the 2,600,000 acres of fertile lands. The men who favored

this modification were classed as enemies of the Central railroad. Another step taken by the same set of men subjected them to the odium of being enemies to the building of railroads, and that was the controversy between the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana. The *Southern* had applied to the legislature of Michigan for permission to cross a corner of that state, so as to get into Chicago, which was refused at the instance of the *Michigan Central.* The Central applied to our legislature to go to Chicago, which was refused until the legislature of Michigan should give the Southern the like permission, the result of which action was that both roads got into Chicago. This was likewise classed as illiberal on the part of our state. Another instance arose between the Terre Haute & Alton and what was called the Atlantic & Mississippi, since known as the Brough or Vandalia road. The T. H. & A. was chartered first and subscriptions of about $1,000,000 paid in and expended by counties, cities and citizens along the line, when the charter was applied for of the A. & M. to run virtually between the same termini. The latter being the shortest route, and backed by Indiana and Missouri, it became evident that if chartered it would take the wind out of the T. H. & A., and it was deemed to be the best policy to hold the A. & M. back until the T. H. & A. should be out of danger of total destruction. It was believed that you could build a straight road after you had built a crooked one, but never a crooked one after a straight one, between the same termini. Indiana contended that she had the right to control the entrance of roads into our state, and Missouri claimed the right of determining their *exit*, which would leave nothing under the control of Illinois.

As we were powerless so far as Indiana was concerned, and had to hitch to the roads just as she would send them to us, some were of opinion that we might try our hand in favoring commercial points on the western side of our state, for instance, Quincy and Alton, but this did not suit Missouri; she wanted to cast the benefit of roads crossing our state into the lap of St. Louis and Hannibal, and because we

endeavored to pursue this policy we were denounced as dogs in the manger, barbarians and the like, both in the east and west. Illinois had just power enough to hold back the Hannibal project until a branch of the Great Western was built to Quincy, and the Brough road until the T. H. & A. was out of danger, then capital asserted its control. It was a blessed thing for Chicago that she was out of the way of rivals in Indiana and Missouri, and was left to grow up in peace. Illinois for a long time was about in the condition of a rabbit that had been seized by two dogs, each tugging away to get the most of it. We soon outgrew these competing interests in railroad enterprises, and everything has gone on swimmingly. Roads are constructed now without let or hindrance. It may be said to the credit of railroad legislation in Illinois that she has more miles in operation than any other state in the Union, and that she owes not one cent on their account. On the contrary she is receiving what is accounted to be the one-seventh of the gross earnings of the Central road. The amount, however, does not seem to have kept pace with the growth of the country, nor with the increase in the earnings of other roads, and it is apprehended by many that the state has not been the gainer by the outside connections of that road. When the road was chartered the pooling process was unknown and unanticipated. The blending of the earnings of this road will account for the reason why, when the gross earnings of other roads are increasing with such rapidity, the Central should remain stationary, or rather be retrograding. I think there would be nothing unjust or illiberal in holding the Central to a strict account of its gross earnings. That road was the recipient from the state of what was equal to $26,000,000 to aid in its construction, for it had the authority to dispose of its land, not only for agricultural purposes, but for town sites; besides its lands were exempted from the burden of taxation, while they belonged to it, and its mode of selling by *bond* instead of a *deed*, kept the lands for many years exempt from taxation after they should have been subject to the common burdens. The course of the company in that regard deserves severe criticism.



Hon. Sterling P. Rounds, Public Printer.
Washington, D. C.

THE PRESS.

HON. STERLING P. ROUNDS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

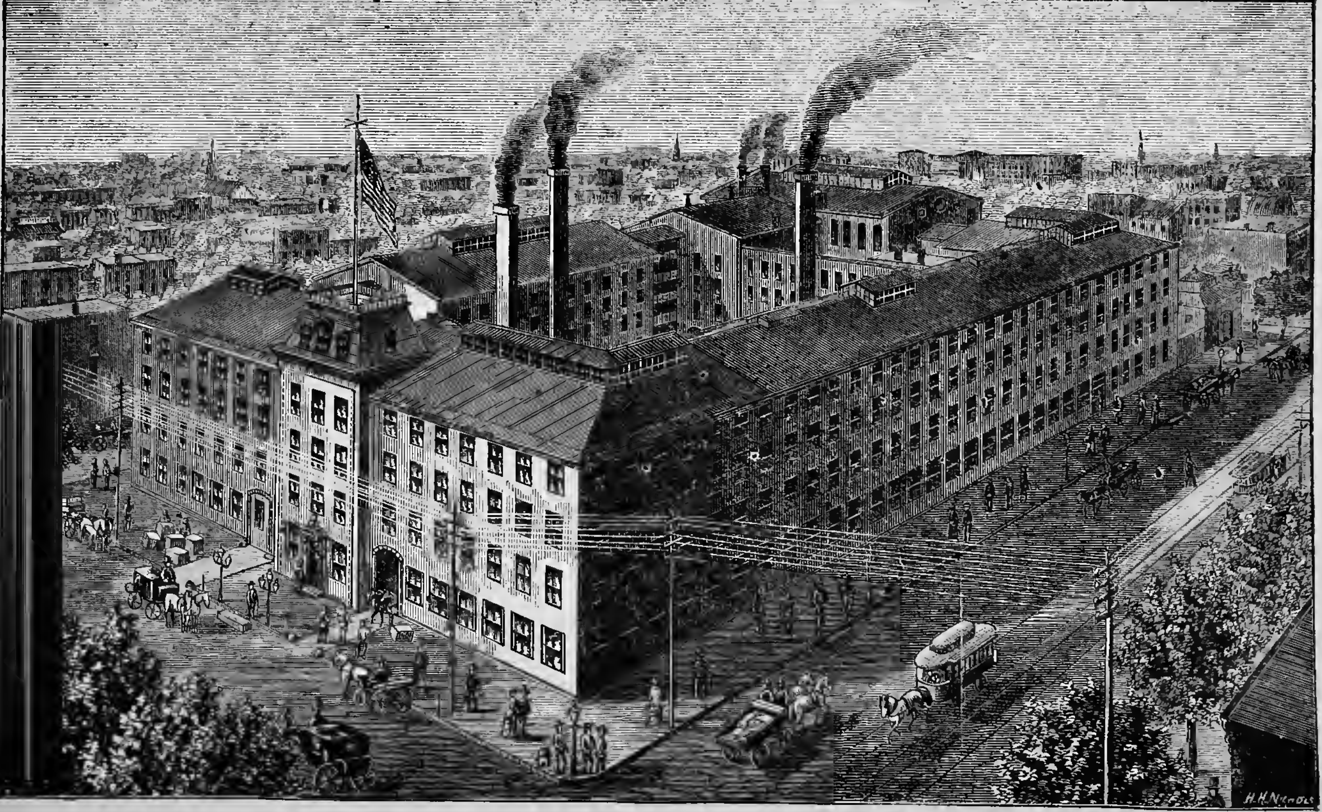
Among the many men of great talent and business capacity that have been employed by the government to superintend its great printing interests since the establishment of that department in 1820, perhaps no man that has been selected has combined more practical knowledge of the business than Sterling P. Rounds, born June 27, 1828, at Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont.

The founders of the family came early in colonial times to Rhode Island, removing in latter years to New Hampshire and finally to Vermont. In whatever place they located they were known as enterprising and patriotic citizens. In the revolution they were patriots, making honorable records, whether in the ranks as private soldiers or winning their way to rank and position as officers. When the revolutionary stock, in years of honor and probity, were gathered to their fathers, their sons transmitted the honorable record down to the present generation by active and gallant service in the war of 1812-13. They were a prolific stock, and we find some of them more enterprising than the others, joining the tide of western emigration and answering the roll calls in the Mexican war, and still later

in the Rebellion, sealing their patriotism with wounds and some of them with their lives. With this proven record, in whatever community they chose to establish themselves, they were soon known as "stalwarts among the stalwarts," unflinching in principle, their courage questioned by none, willing at all times to sacrifice everything for national honor, freedom, justice, and a grander and brighter future for the country.

When the subject of our sketch came west he was just entering his teens, had been kept well in hand at school, where he had proven himself a painstaking and successful student, a little ahead of the average of his age. He came with his parents to Kenosha, Southern Wisconsin, in 1840, at that time the residence of some of the future great men of the state. His parents' ambition was that Sterling should, when arrived at the proper age, study law. With this end in view he was given studies that lead in that direction, including the higher mathematics and languages, under the tuition of the future Gov. Harvey. He readily mastered all the studies given him, but did not take kindly to the idea of becoming a disciple of Blackstone. For it he had neither inclination nor taste. While studying he had occasionally permitted his hands to handle type, had got the stain of printer's ink on his fingers, and he was almost irresistibly drawn to the "shooting stick," a "press"-ure was laid on him to adopt the "rule" that would make him a "type" of those whose "lever and fulcrum" moves the world.

Young Rounds in 1840 entered the office of the *American*, that Mr. Harvey had purchased, became an apprentice, and for five years was "general utility" boy in all departments, carried papers, was "devil in chief," became thor-



Government Printing Office Building.

oughly versed in the "black art," and before the term of his apprenticeship had expired was promoted to the foremanship of the office.

His genius was great, he was a good printer, his fame went abroad, and he was offered the foremanship of the official state paper at Madison, Wis., then owned by W. W. Wyman, in the fall and winter of 1844, and accepted. Mr. Rounds journeyed to the Capital, having faith in his own powers. The management was surrendered into his hands, and he filled the place with ability until the opening of a larger field of usefulness. Gen. Rufus King commenced the publication of the Sentinel in the winter of 1845–6, the first daily published in Wisconsin, and secured Mr. Rounds as a special compositor to set the editorials from the editorial manuscript, which reqnired much greater skill than ordinary "copy."

Here he staid until the establishment of a new paper at Racine, in the winter of 1846–47, during the Mexican war, by Edward Bliss, who made him the offer of better pay. He assnmed the formanship of this sheet, and for two years was at the head of the establishment, the typographical "director-general."

Yet he was not content. This ambitious Alexander in the art typographical yet yearned for other fields to conquer. "No pent up Utica confined his powers." He had learned all he could in an ordinary office, and desired to "know it all," to become an expert. His stalking ambition would not be satisfied with anything short of being the head of the profession. "Upon what meat did this young disciple of Franklin feed," that no common position would satisfy him. He cast his eye to the east, and was soon installed in the famous establishment of the *Com-*

mercial Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y., controlled by Jewett, Thomas & Co., the then acknowledged head of the printing establishments in America.

Here Mr. Rounds' ambition was gratified. He worked under the most critical instructions for two years — in fact a second apprenticeship — graduated and won a diploma, which pronounced him "a first-class and accomplished printer in the best sense of the word."

Then "Westward Ho," again. His old friend Bliss visited him, and held out flattering inducements to him to return to Racine. Bliss had established a weekly literary and temperance paper, called the "Old Oaken Bucket," under the patronage of the Sons of Temperance, and wanted Rounds to share the pleasure — and the profits — in prospect of the publication with him.

This was according to Mr. Rounds' principles, and the arrangement was made, and having purchased a large stock of material, newspaper and job type, he returned to Racine. Bliss wielded a trenchant pen, and dealt out to the liquor traffic powerful denunciations on the exceeding sinfulness of their calling, and was aided in the literary department by the powerful and scholastic editorials of Rev. A. C. Barry, making the paper a pronounced success, while the mechanical skill and taste of Mr. Rounds produced the best specimen of the "art typographical" ever seen west of Buffalo, ranking him as the head of the profession — acknowledged by all from the blue waters of Lake Michigan to the Pacific coast.

This reputation deserved a wide field and the Racine office was removed to Milwaukee in 1849. The Commercial Advertiser was purchased and the two papers consolidated, and here, as elsewhere, Mr. Rounds maintained his

reputation, but the financial part of the business was unfortunate, and he disposed of his interest and came to Chicago in December, 1851, then just beginning to bloom out as the commercial as well as the literary center of the northwest.

At Chicago he formed a business arrangement with J. J. Langdon, then having the largest business facilities of the kind in the city, and under the skillful management of Rounds the business doubled within a year. Three or four years of marked prosperity and the office was sold to Isaac Cook in 1855–56, who established the Chicago Times, with J. W. Sheahan as editor.

Mr. Rounds at once purchased a new and better appointed office and entered upon its management as sole proprietor, soon culminating in the "Printer's Warehouse," the most extensive establishment in the west, with customers from Ohio to the Pacific, which, under intelligent and liberal management was organized as the "Round's Type and Press Company," and enjoying an immense trade.

It is the business of our "Recollections" to record history, and we know whereof we write. Sterling P. Rounds was the organizer of the printing business in Chicago. His printing business doubled, and doubled again, until it became not only the widest known but the greatest in the Northwest. His stock kept pace with the demand, teaching what could be done with means and energy.

His "Pioneer Electrotype Foundry" and "Printer's Cabinet" were established in 1856, they being now in their twenty-seventh year. The Cabinet is the acknowledged authority in all that pertains to printing. It combines the finest specimens of typography to be found, and to it more than any other publication can be ascribed the great improvement in the printing business. Mr. Rounds controlled

the manufacture of the Chicago Taylor Press, which for cheapness, usefulness and reliability, filled a much and long needed want, to the great benefit of the printer and the public.

In 1865 he established a bindery, and the vast business seemed to be complete. Mr. Rounds' house was the only one west of New York that could furnish everything,—type, press, material for the publication of book, and "set up," electrotype, print, fold, stitch, bind and finish, under the same roof, for circulation. The undertaking of so much enabled him to work off some of his superfluous energy. The nerve and brain power was there, and the years came and went with ever increasing and extending business until the fatal hour when the riot of flame, October 9th, 1871, reduced, by a cyclone of fire, $125,000 in stock and buildings to ashes, leaving nothing remaining of business except his manufactory of presses on the West Side, which the fire did not reach. With others, he felt the great blow that prostrated him. Only for a brief time he bowed before it. He had health, unimpaired credit, experience, and a true and devoted wife to sustain him. He buckled on his business armor, made a brave fight, and a hard struggle brought him through before the hard times of 1873, '74 and '75 came around. Mr. Rounds mastered the situation then, and passed through the financial storm unharmed.

The flames destroyed every newspaper office in the city. Mr. Rounds had just completed seven presses, which, with the requisite type and material, were boxed and marked ready for shipment to customers. He ordered them unpacked and put in working order, and during the several weeks necessary for publishers to procure new presses

from the east he printed the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post*, *Journal*, and some other publications without advancing prices,—an act of neighborly and fraternal kindness that was gracefully acknowledged by the entire press of the city.

Years have passed since the great fire and the financial collapse of the country of 1873, and Mr. Rounds has held on his way. His business has largely increased, and when his name was mentioned in connection with the high position that he now fills the entire press of the Northwest, and most of the Eastern and Southern, received it with approbation and endorsement.

He was not only backed by the solid united press of the country, but by the solid endorsement of the Illinois delegation in Congress, by the state officials, municipal authorities of cities and business men all over the country who knew his unsullied reputation. His call to the place approached unanimity, and he has not disappointed the expectations of the country. He is a most practical man, has the largest experience, the ripest judgment, the most sterling honesty, and a clear-headed decision of purpose.

Mr. Rounds has held many positions of trust; has been president of the Illinois State Press Association, president of the Northwestern Type Foundry Association, and of the Employing Printers' Association, and everywhere has made his example and influence for good respected and felt.

In social life he has won countless friends. He has ever been ready to give aid to the deserving poor. None ever appeared to him in vain, and many now flourishing publishers owe their start and success in life to him. He is genial, cordial and friendly to all, so much so, as in scripture phrase, to "draw all men unto him." This feeling has grown with his growth, deepened and ripened as life ad-

vanced, been the motive power that has brought him to his present high position of public printer of the United States, a post of imperative duties, responsibilities, perplexities and ceaseless demands upon nerve, muscle and brain, all necessary in the executive head of the largest printing, ruling, and binding establishment in the world. This, as all who know anything of the workings of the public printing office are aware, requires rare discrimination under the immense pressure brought to bear upon one at the head of a department.

Our portrait of Mr. Rounds on adjoining page shows him to be of massive frame, a touch of the Websterian in head, brow and eyes, at his best in physical health and mental vigor, not likely to break down under any strain of business.

Such are our personal remembrances of Mr. Rounds after years of acquaintance with him, and we record them among our pleasant recollections of residence, social and business relations while we lived in Chicago and engaged in the publishing business, that in some considerable degree fits us to make this public record of one so eminently deserving.

HON. ENOCH EMERY.

EDITOR, STATESMAN AND POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

The name of this eminent journalist gives rise to emotion of both pleasure and sadness; the first, from the many, very many occasions within the past twenty-five years that the author has met him while engaged in the same profession, and sadness, because our friend has passed from the scenes of former triumphs and usefulness to the beyond while yet in years of manhood's prime, whilst so much is yet to be accomplished.

Enoch Emery was born at Canterbury, New Hampshire, August 31, 1822, the fifteenth child of a family of sixteen children born to Nathan Emery and wife, of that village. Enoch, from quite a lad, possessed the gift of a versatility of talent, and at an early age was thrown upon his own resources, which gave him a checkered experience at the outset of life, but were only those experienced by hundreds of others in entering on the realities that are to be encountered before success is accomplished.

The record he hands down to us shows persistence in overcoming obstacles and difficulties. He was a canal boatman, as Lincoln was a flat-boatman and Garfield a driver-boy on the canal. After this he went to Boston, gathering experience and ideas from the crowds that came and went at a restaurant. He then went to Lowell and was promoted to a clerkship in a hotel. His leisure was spent in

varied reading that early developed a literary talent, and he wrote some fugitive sketches for the papers that attracted attention. He wrote a story in competition for a prize — which was the best that was written,— but did not draw the money, it being understood in advance who would draw the prize. But the story was published and attracted marked attention. Finally he was employed on the editorial staff of the paper, but the field was not large enough for him, and he set up for himself, establishing the American Citizen. In this way he could best show his individuality. But finding the east to be too much of a "pent up Utica" for the expanding powers of his mind and genius, he came west in the spring of 1858, and wishing to show "what he knew about farming," he spent the summer of 1858 on a farm in Macon county. That was the "wet year," and his labor was almost in vain; "the rains descended, the floods came," the farming land was a quagmire, and the crop was scarcely worth the gathering.

It was while passing down the Illinois Central Railroad on the way to the State Fair at Centralia that the author first met Mr. Emery. It was the year big with events. "There were giants in those days,"— the year of the memorable canvass of Lincoln and Douglas so often referred to in these pages. Politicians were all agog, and the people of the state had almost all turned politicians. Mr. Emery was going to the fair with thousands of others. He was full of the subject that engrossed everybody — politics. So was every passenger on the train,— the author among the rest. Most naturally we fell into conversation, and "a fellow-feeling made us wondrous kind," and the political situation was talked over more than a failure of the crops. But arriving at the Fair, amid the exciting scenes of many

thousand people, he took in the sights of a western agricultural show for the first time, heard the "Old Ranger" make a speech defending Buchanan and denouncing Douglas,— altogether it was quite an exciting time, and Emery probably for the first time took in this phase of western life. He returned to his farm, and shortly after "had a call" to join his brother in assisting to conduct the railroad hotel and eating house at Chenoa. While doing this he was corresponding,— writing for the papers, and was offered a position on the *Chicago Tribune*, but he did not accept. Nathan Geer, then the publisher of the TRANSCRIPT at Peoria, secured him as a local writer on that paper, and he filled the position with marked acceptance.

In July, 1860, Mr. Emery and Edward A. Andrews became the proprietors of the *Transcript*, and new life was infused into it by the vigorous editorials of the new editor-in-chief. The war came on and the paper flourished because it advocated the cause of the loyal masses and the soldiers in the field. As we are writing general history it is not our province, nor have we the space to speak of all of Mr. Emery's business arrangements with others. It is his marked characteristics that we wish to record in these "Recollections," so they can be transmitted down through these historical pages, not as the *partisan* but as the *man* — the *patriot*.

A contemporary brings out some of the strong points in Mr. Emery's character. It says:

"He put his whole soul in his work. It was a labor of love with him. A man of firm convictions, when he became convinced he was right there was no power to swerve him from what he believed to be his duty. He worked inces-

santly for his political convictions. In the canvass he was always busy, he had abounding and unfaltering faith, was unselfish, and eschewed all thoughts of pecuniary gain, lending every energy to the consumation of the end in view."

The *Call*, the leading literary paper of Illinois, gives this just estimate of Mr. Emery's leading characteristics.

"His leading characteristic was that he had opinions of his own, and had the manhood to assert them, cost what it might. He took his position squarely upon an issue and fought it out on that line. Men knew always where to find him. To his friends, and to principles in which he believed, he was as loyal as truth itself. To principles which seemed to him untrue, he was a vigorous opposer, and in all this there was a manner that one could but admire. He fought a square fight, and threw himself into the conflict with all his admirable power at high pressure. Politically, he was a great power, and many are the reminiscences of the able work he did. Socially, he was a host in himself. Possessed of a brilliant mind, drilled by long discipline in private study and social converse, he was a charming talker and the life of any circle in which he was thrown. Quick at repartee, apt, witty, and fond of a joke, few could equal him in passing a pleasant hour at table or in the parlor. He had a great fondness for literature, a quick judge of the merits of authors or of books. His literary tastes were of a high order, and the finest expressions of pathos or sentiment found in him an ardent admirer."

Of Mr. Emery as a writer it can be said his claims rest on the solid basis of real excellence, with a delicate sense of just what was proper to say on the subject matter in hand, a style easy and familiar, making what he wrote a vehicle of instruction, suited to correct error, throw light on ignorance, ridicule vice, augment and purify the moral feeling, refine the taste with his lively fancy, briefly and tersely expressed, by original ideas in appropriate words.

He was eminently just with the men with whom he acted in political life. This justice was tempered with outspoken candor, as it was some times necessary to criticise the action of his co-workers, which was always done frankly and fearlessly, they in almost every case acknowledging the justness of his motives in the exceptions taken to their course, even if they were not convinced of their error.

In his editorial experience, taking in the contest of 1860 and the whole period of the rebellion, with the after years of reconstruction, under the recalcitrancy of Johnson, the contests of 1868, '72, '76, and '80, he stood at the helm assisting to direct the ebb and flow of popular feeling, understanding the hidden mechanism by which parties are moved, these matters necessarily being the subject of constant thought and of familiar every-day conversation, fitting him more fully for the place he filled as editor-in-chief of the leading journal of Northern-Central Illinois. In this more than a score of years, he devoted time, talent, money, and reputation to political work, showing the practical working of the government in subordinating men and events to the advancement of principles that he believed, if carried out, would promote the best interests of the people. This long experience, close study, and means of knowledge at his command, gave him an intimate knowledge of the complex relations, both state and federal, of our form of government, enabling him to have an inside view of public affairs and public men. The public only saw the outside, and many times, indeed, the two sides were very different. This whole time he was an active participant, saw the secret springs and hidden machinery by which men and parties were to be moved and measures promoted or

thwarted, as was dictated by lofty patriotism and honest ambition to promote the public good.

His political opponents thought that at times he was unnecessarily harsh in his judgments and severe in his criticisms, but he wrote as he believed, in the spirit of truth, only saying what was necessary to give a clear exposition of his views.

His animosities were ever directed to bringing out the good points of those with whom he differed. To do this it was necessary for him to expose the points he deemed them wrong in. His editorial ambition was to be clear in statement, reliable as to facts, candid in conclusions, just in his views, frank with political friend or foe, in which judgment we believe his cotemporaries and posterity will concur.

He was favored by official appointments quite frequently. In 1865 he was appointed Postmaster of Peoria by Mr. Lincoln, and was removed by Johnson for refusing to endorse his policy. In 1869, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Grant, and held the office two years. He was frequently a member of the City Council and of the County Board of Supervisors, always a vigorous worker and looking closely to the interests of the people.

In 1880 he was supported by the Peoria County delegation and by some others for nomination as a candidate for Congress, but the Knox and Fulton delegation were more united, and finally Hon. John H. Lewis was nominated, who was elected and served very acceptably.

Mr. Emery was twice married. He first married Miss Mary Sargent Moon, who died after his removal to Peoria.

In 1877, he married Miss Mary W. Whitesides, then County Superintendent of Schools, and one child is the result of this union, a bright, active boy, named Philip Enoch. He performed other literary work besides his editorial duties. He wrote three books, "Emery's Compendium of Facts" and "The Smugglers," afterwards dramatized as "The Brotherhood of the Border" or, "Gipsy Secret," and "Myself."

MARK M. AIKEN.

PIONEER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

One of the noted and most respected citizens of Peoria, devoted to the interests of the city and the promotion of sound principles in both religion and politics, the best known citizen of the county, and among the oldest surviving, is Mark M. Aiken, born at Deering, Hillsboro county, N. H., June 21st, 1808. He is the son and eldest child of Nathaniel and Susanna Maria Aiken. He is from North of Ireland stock, his original emigrating to America in 1719, settling at Londonderry, New Hampshire. Mr. Aiken is a second cousin of Horace Greeley and in his youthful days received a common school education at the same school where attended Parker Pillsbury, a man who has made his mark in the literary and religious world.

Mark, possessing an enterprising disposition, a business turn of mind, turned his attention to business when yet only a youth. Armed with testimonials of his correct habits he went to New York at the age of sixteen. A maternal uncle was so impressed with the boy's capacity for business that he introduced him to the Harper Bros., who were so well pleased with his spirit and pluck that they gave him an opportunity to learn the business. He stayed with them until his twenty-second year, boarding with John Harper, one of the members of that extraordinary firm. His health failing they fitted him out with a lot of books

and sent him to Charleston, S. C. He sold the books at satisfactory prices, his health was improved and he returned. In 1832 he started a job printing office in New York, and finding his remote relation, Horace Greeley, about this time, they went into a kind of limited partnership. Aiken did the office work and Greeley looked up the business outside. This business continued one year. They then divided the stock, Greeley taking part and S. D. Childs, Mark's brother-in-law, taking the other part. Then young Aiken tramped west. He took a lot of medical books from Prof. A. Sidney Doane, of the New York Medical College, and started out, stopping at leading places and cities to sell the works. He came to Pittsburg, there taking a steamer came to St. Louis. He stopped but a short time there, but the fame of the Military Tract Country called him to wish to see it. He had acquired patents for two or three tracts of land in payment for work while running the job office, and he wanted to see what kind of land its was. Others had employed him to look after their landed interests, and before he was aware of it he was a real estate dealer. He arrived by steamer at Peoria October 28, 1833, and has been a resident and substantial citizen ever since. He engaged in business alone for the first three years, and in 1836 formed a co-partnership with the late Geo. C. Bestor.

This arrangement continued for four years and proved satisfactory. After the expiration of his term with Mr. Bestor he always conducted his business alone. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters and the advancement of the city's financial prosperity. He has been school inspector, commissioner for opening new streets, condemning property for public purposes, assessor at an early day, internal revenue inspector, and in recent years has

filled the position as a member of the board of health. Ever since he came to the state and up to the war he was a radical anti-slavery man, acting with the abolitionists until the organization of the republican party. Mr. Aiken is now in his seventy-fifth year, and his mental faculties are unimpaired. Always a lover of liberty, he contributed to "aid the oppressed and let them go free," even before the war, and his benevolence is known far and wide. He aided early church building in Peoria by donations of lots on which to build them. He has always been willing to aid all who would help themselves. He has sage and wise counsels to give with financial aid to the deserving, and is known as guide, counselor and friend to multitudes since his advent in Peoria fifty years ago.

HON. ANDREW SHUMAN.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL.

The American people live in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom that gives play to choice of profession or occupation according to the capacity or inclination of its citizens. Here is exhibited a wide field for inventive genius, whether the outgoing desires be in the direction of intellectual culture or for an active or sedentary life. This field for choice is well illustrated in the person and profession of the subject of our sketch.

Hon. Andrew Shuman, ex-Lieutenant Governor, was born November 8th, 1830, in Lancaster County, Penn. His father died when he was only seven years old and he was left to the care of an uncle, who could give him but limited educational advantages; but they were well improved, and when he had attained his fourteenth year he was placed in a drug store to learn the business, but seems not to have liked the busiuess. It did not give scope to his literary desires, the yearnings of his young nature for books and newspapers for obtaining knowledge. So his term was short as a compounder of drugs.

When he was fifteen years old he entered the office of the Lancaster *Union* and *Sentinel,* and here made rapid advances in word-making by the skillful manipulation of the type. In 1846 he went with his employer to Auburn, New York, and was engaged in the office of the *Advertiser,*

and made such progress in acquiring a perfect knowledge of the business that on the attainment of his eighteenth year he established a small literary paper, the *Auburnian*, performing all the work himself. This seems to have been a very good school for the attainment of practical knowledge, which was impressed on him the more as he found out that financially it could not be made to pay. So at the end of the year the enterprise was given up, but he had gained useful knowledge, acquired some fame, lost some money, and valuable time, but the experience was a treasure to draw on for future business. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of the *Cayuga Chief*, at Auburn, as a partner, but soon withdrew, and finding that this, his chosen field of labor, would probably be his life work, and feeling the necessity of a more thorough preparation, he entered Hamilton College in his twenty-first year, earning the money to pay his tuition and other expenses by working at the printing business during vacation. During his junior year at college he accepted the editorial chair of the *Daily Journal* at Syracuse at the urgent request of the friends of the late Gov. Seward. Here he served for near four years, finishing his college studies, and feeling that he was now prepared for a wider field of labor. Obeying Greeley's injunction, "Go west, young man," he came to Chicago in 1856, and was at once given scope and play for his genius as assistant editor of the *Chicago Daily Journal*, where he is to-day, having served as probationary assistant for five years, during the exciting years of 1858 and 1860, aiding in the great result of those years. He was promoted in 1861 to the chair of editor-in-chief, assuming the full direction of the paper. He was elected in 1864 to the Commissionership of the Illinois Penitentiary at

Joliet, and held the office till 1871, then declining to take the office longer, he gave his exclusive attention to his editorial duties for the next five years.

In 1876, he was elected as Lieutenant Governor of the state on the Republican state ticket, receiving over 22,000 majority. As presiding officer of the senate he was very popular, and on retiring received the unanimous thanks of the senate for his fairness and impartiality in the discharge of his duties. On retiring from office he became the partner of John R. Wilson in publishing the *Journal*, and has since bought a half interest, controlling the policy of the paper and adding much to its former circulation and usefulness.

Mr. Shuman, now in his 53d year, just in the full enjoyment of his brilliant mental powers, has the best of health, and bids fair to be the presiding genius in his chosen field of labor for many years to come.

HON. WELKER GIVEN.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE PEORIA TRANSCRIPT.

Welker Given, who so successfully and satisfactorily filled the editorial chair of the *Transcript* during 1881, was born at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, May 17th, 1853, and came from a family somewhat prominent in public affairs, and was from his early youth familiar with matters of public interest. He was named for an uncle — Judge Welker, now United States District Judge in Ohio, who served six years in Congress and was lieutenant-governor of Ohio, elected on the same ticket with Salmon P. Chase. The father of Welker Given, Brig.-Gen. Given in the late war, is now circuit judge of the Des Moines District, Iowa.

In early childhood Welker was in delicate health, so much so that he could not attend school as other boys at his age. Such education as he received at that early age was at home. He was early introduced to public affairs, and in the war accompanied his father to the front when he was a mere child, was under fire at Stone River when only ten years old, noticed the order and regularity of business in his father's quarters, and official etiquette and courtesies, the forms and rules of business in official papers, orders to officers, etc.

At twelve years of age he served as page in the Ohio Senate, and became interested in politics and legislation, and at that early age did some reporting for the papers,

principally paragraphical and sometimes personals on the members, laconic squibs and reflections on legislation, some of these appearing as editorial matter in the Ohio *State Journal.* After the war his father was appointed deputy commissioner of internal revenue at Washington, and Welker accompanied the family to that city, where he resided several years. During these years he was a student at Columbian College, and advanced rapidly in his studies, at leisure times contributed articles to the press, attended many of the famous debates in Congress, and became acquainted with many prominent men. This wide range of literary life gave him a varied experience with men, and the subjects that were brought to his attention embraced all the questions of the day, past, present, and prospective.

In 1872 he removed with his father's family to Des Moines, Iowa. A trouble with the eyesight kept him out of active business for several years. With restored health he entered his chosen profession of journalism, beginning at the bottom of the ladder.

He commenced as reporter on the Des Moines *Register,* and was advanced from one position to another until he had held every editorial position on the paper, including editor-in-chief when the regular chief was absent. His editorial labors had brought him before the people, and his services were required in the political field — on the stump. He made many speeches in the campaign of 1876 that gave him a reputation which has increased with the years. He has engaged actively in nearly every important canvass since. His varied talent has procured him invitations to make addresses before literary societies, decoration and Fourth of July patriotic occasions commemorative of past achievement and patriotism and the future greatness of our country.

He was also in request for social occasions and re-unions in response to sentiments.

In 1879 he was appointed by the Republican State Committee as their secretary, and in 1880 was editor-in-chief of the Iowa City *Daily Republican*, and left that position to succeed the late Enoch Emery as editor-in-chief of the *Transcript*, and the people of this state know with what ability and faithfulness he gave his talents to that work. It was while he was engaged on that paper that the author became acquainted with Welker Given. In his sanctum, at his editorial labors, we remember with fresh distinctness, his quiet bearing and friendly greeting, his mild geniality, showing a delicate discrimination as to the subjects he chose to converse upon. He assumed no scholastic superiority, though he possessed it, and it was through the columns of the paper that he showed the depth, power, and broadness of sweep of the intellect that fulminated the trenchant editorials that appeared daily in the paper.

Mr. Given was so unobtrusive and undemonstrative in his personal intercourse that he made but a limited personal acquaintance in Peoria, but wherever the *Transcript* circulated and was read there he was appreciated for the manfulness and nobleness of his sentiments.

But his Iowa friends, among whom he had labored in the council and the field, pressed their claims on him so persistently to return that he concluded to do so at the end of the year. He left the *Transcript* against the most persistent urging of the manager to retain his place. He was called to the position of acting editor-in-chief of the *Daily Register*, Des Moines, the leading paper of the state. In the campaign of 1881 he wrote an editorial for the *Register* which was afterwards published separately and circulated as

a campaign document. In January, 1882, on the accession of Gov. Sherman, he was appointed private secretary to the governor, without any knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and only accepted when strongly urged to do so. Mr. Given has studied law, but never with a view of practicing, only as an adjunct to his editorial duties, these requiring that he discuss constitutional and law questions when they are presented.

In the line of his editorial duties he has written legal arguments that have been accepted by counsel without changing a syllable, and which, on their application to the case argued, secured the reversal of important cases in the Supreme Court of Iowa. Outside of his editorial leaders he has published articles in Eastern magazines anonymously, that have attracted marked attention.

He has always been a Republican, and his labors as a journalist have always been to unite and strengthen the party on the plane of its best sentiment and the moral approval of the best class of people. This was his endeavor while in Peoria.

Mr. Given has had advantages of position, but not of wealth, and his successful career as a journalist will assure other young men that equally strict application, closeness of study and observation, will assure as great success to them.

Since the above was written Mr. Given has accepted an offer to return to the editoral chair of the *Transcript* under a permanent engagement. He entered upon his duties May 1st, 1883.

HON. ROBERT T. CASSELL.

PIONEER AND LEGISLATOR.

Among the early pioneers of Woodford county "that was known and read of all men," was a young Kentuckian that all the people delighted to honor as "Bob" Cassell, just as the pioneers of Sangamon county delighted to call the inimitable Lincoln "Abe." Young Cassell was known far and near, over ten counties; perhaps more for his jovial disposition, genial conversational powers, frankness of manner—at times approaching brusqueness.

He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, October 26, 1816, where he resided until the spring of 1831, when his father moved with his family to Jacksonville, this state, where Robert T. finished his common school education, he attending during the years until about twenty years old. "Bob," early in life, was quite a cavalier among the young ladies, inheriting the true Kentucky gallantry, and in 1835 he was married to Miss Nancy Butler, of Sangamon county, a sister of Hon. William Butler, afterward elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1860. The fruit of this marriage, one son, William J. Cassell, born in 1837, who still resides at Metamora. The same year his young wife died in Sangamon county, mourned by her youthful husband and many friends; dear to all for her gentle ways and many virtues.

In 1835 his father died, leaving a large tract of land in the territory, now Woodford county (then Tazewell).

Young Cassell, in settling his father's estate, visited that portion of the State frequently, and while here, as usual, he looked with favor on one with whom in future years he enjoyed rare connubial happiness. He was married again to Miss Rebecca A. Perry in 1839, and to them was born seven children, three boys and four girls,—his sons, Judge Joseph J. Cassell (see sketch), Frank Cassell and Martin H. Cassell, the latter now Postmaster at El Paso.

Mr. Cassell read law in the office of Captain Edward Jones of Pekin, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced law in Woodford and adjoining counties until the present time. In 1874 his wife died at Eureka. In 1866, he was elected to the House on the Republican ticket, the district composed of the counties of Woodford, Marshall, Bureau and Putnam, and made a good record as a legislator. In 1868 he was appointed United States Special Agent, making his home most of the time at Chicago and Philadelphia. After holding this office a little over two years he resigned.

He formed a law partnership with Henry Grove of Peoria, who was a very successful practitioner. This connection lasted six years and was very successful. After it was closed Mr. Cassell formed a partnership with E. C. and R. G. Ingersoll, the firm known as Ingersoll, Cassell and Harper, and continued for six years. During the years before the war Mr. Cassell was busy looking after his real estate matters, and held some official positions, was Justice of the Peace from 1850 to 1860. He has resided in Metamora, Eureka and El Paso, and now resides with his son William at Metamora, and still practices his profession, and now, in the 67th year of his age, enjoying fair, good health.

HON. ALSON S. SHERMAN.

EX-MAYOR, AND ONE OF CHICAGO'S FIRST PIONEERS.

Alson Smith Sherman, born April 21, 1811, in Barre, Washington county, Vermont. His father, Nathaniel Sherman, and mother, Deborah Webster, were descended from the old New England stock of the Shermans and the Websters that were such stalwart patriots in the revolution. Alson grew up with but the ordinary means of education, and learned the architect and builder's trade for a business. He was married February 26, 1833, to Miss Aurora Abbott, in Vermont, and removed to Chicago in November, 1836, where there was a wide field for the exercise of his energies and enterprising disposition. He immediately engaged in the business of supplying building material, stone and lime, and with this engaging in contracting. His powers of conducting and managing large enterprises gave him a wide acquaintance, which spread over the city and country as the people increased from the thousands of emigration each year. As his acquaintance enlarged so did his influence increase.

As soon as Chicago organized a city government he was called into her council, and was for some time chief of the fire department. Was elected mayor of the city two terms in succession, 1844–45, and after these terms expired, was elected the first water commissioner under the act of legislature authorizing the erection of water works. When

the canal was building he did all he could to push it through to completion, and in anticipation of the event he built some canal boats to navigate it, and one of his boats was the first to enter the lock to take a departure down the "raging waters." He opened stone quarries at Lemont, and built the first boat to freight stone from the quarry into the city. His extensive stone quarries made it necessary for him to shapc the stone for fitting into the building, and he built the first mill for sawing stone in the city, and also is supposed to be the first one in the state. He brought from his quarries the first boat-load of stone ever brought to the city of Chicago. In connection with his stone business he established the first marble works in the city, and made the first marble mantle ever manufactured in Chicago. Built the first patent lime kiln (called a draw kiln) ever erected in the city, and cut the first building front from the Lemont stone ever carved for a Chicago house of that material.

In writing us in regard to the early progress of Chicago he says: "You will percieve that I am largely entitled to the name of Pioneer in many things." Mr. Sherman is a man of FIRST PRINCIPLES, first in good works and good deeds, not a selfish streak about him. It was on one of his canal boats that the author shipped his first load of wheat from Lacon to Chicago, and for a return cargo the same boat brought back the pioneer load of lumber, when be established the lumber business there in 1848, soon after opening the canal. Accompanying that boat load of wheat through the canal was our first experience in canal navigation, and our distinct recollection is that the atmosphere was cloudy, with musquitoes of "improved variety" for size and capacity for blood sucking. But we survived them, got

through safely, discharged our FIRST boat load of wheat and loaded up our FIRST load of lumber on one of Sherman's boats, the first one built for use on the canal, a well connected string of coincidences throughout. And this was not all. He is to-day, after all these years, enjoying a green old age, and with his good wife Aurora, Feb. 26, 1883, enjoyed their FIRST golden wedding at Waukegan, where he resides. Numerous old friends from Chicago and other parts of the state and at Waukegan calling to congratulate the old pioneer, who still holds FIRST place in the affections of his family, his friends, and the younger generation now following after them. From the commencement of our acquaintance early in 1848, to the present time, we have known him in business, in his relations of friendship and in his family, and always found him FIRST in all the virtues that enable and the friendships that hold like hooks of steel to those whom years of acquaintance have proved true.

HENRY SHIMER, A. M., M. D.,
MOUNT CARROLL ILLINOIS.

HENRY SHIMER, A. M., M. D.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL SCIENCES AND PHYSICIAN.

If devotion to science, pursued with all the ardor of an enthusiast scaling its rugged heights, following it in its subterranean depths, investigating the habits of animal and insect life, then patiently mastering the principles of two or more of the leading professions, giving attention to each, will give rank and position to the individual, then, indeed, has it been earned by the subject of our present sketch.

Henry Shimer was born at West Vincent, Chester county Pa., Sept. 28, 1828, and experienced the usual rugged labor of farm life that attaches to the occupation, going to school in winters; when grown to sufficient strength, he varied his occupation by working at the mason trade. In this manner he grew up strong and self-reliant, studious when at school, constant in his labors on the farm or handling the trowel. When arrived at the age of eighteen he engaged in teaching winters. In this manner his time past until his twenty-sixth year, when in March, 1854, he started west, and arrived at Mount Carroll, the scene of his future triumphs and successes. He possessed an investigating turn of mind and there was ample field before him to gratify his love of study, and he found it by the wayside, in the hills and mountains, on the broad prairies, in the orchards and groves, among the animals and feathered

tribes, the fishes in the streams, and the minerals and rocks under and on the earth,—all these were his study, which he patiently pursued.

His exploring trips extended from Minnesota to Texas, and to the western frontiers, on two different occasions traveling over one thousand miles on foot, taking his time, examining the country carefully. Besides these extended trips he has taken four others over three hundred miles each, all on foot, and numberless lesser excursions in the interest of science, in which he examined the country carefully, stopping at times to ply his trade, wielding the plummet and trowel; his travels altogether not being much short of 5,000 miles.

After spending about four years in this practical way he returned to Mount Carroll and engaged in teaching in the seminary, pursuing his studies of mathematics, natural sciences and medicine, finally graduating at the Chicago Medical College, March 1, 1866, since which time he has been engaged in the study and practice of medicine, lecturing on and teaching natural sciences in the seminary.

The doctor is an enthusiast in all he undertakes, and a close student, devoting the time which most men less ardent would require for rest in reading, study and experiment. He has a large and growing practice. We have listened to his lectures before the Illinois State Horticultural Society at their meetings at Rockford and other places, on the subject of entomology, and for some time he filled the position of State Entomologist.

His favorite sciences, besides his chosen profession of medicine, are geology, mineralogy, ornithology, entomology and botany. He is an expert as a taxidermist, has over one thousand mounted specimens of birds found in Illinois

and this climate, with quite a collection of rare ones from foreign lands and the southern and eastern states.

His collection of geological, mineral, entomological and botanical specimens are very fine, which are all referred to in our descriptive sketch of Mount Carroll Seminary and of the labors and enterprise of Mrs. Francis A. Wood Shimer, its founder.

He was married to Miss Francis A. Wood December 22, 1857, and has since constituted one of the board of instruction in that institution, teaching classes in mathematics and lecturing on his favorite sciences.

HON. PAUL SELBY.

VETERAN EDITOR AND POSTMASTER.

For length of service in the editorial work, and the many and various fields of labor, the subject of our present sketch has enjoyed a rare experience.

Paul Selby was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, July 20, 1825, his father, Dr. William H. Selby, a native of Anne, Arundel county, Md., and mother, Mary Young Selby, of Fairfield county, Conn. Both of his parents were of English ancestry, and Mr. Selby is the fifth of six children, five sons and one daughter, who all reached years of maturity. He grew to the age of twelve years in the county of his nativity, attending the common district schools, and in 1837 his father removed to Iowa, settling in Van Buren county, and in 1843 his father died, and in the following year, when nineteen years old, young Selby came to Jonesboro, Illinois, and thence to Washington county, and engaged in teaching in winter of 1844–45, ten miles east of Nashville, near the present city of Ashley, and next summer went to Madison county, receiving a certificate from Hon. E. M. West. Commenced teaching near Edwardsville. Remained there over three years, teaching in different places, at the same time studying for college.

In the fall of 1848 he went to Jacksonville and entered on a course of classical study at Illinois College in the

preparatory department in the study of languages. Remained in Illinois College until March, 1852, and left as a junior, and afterwards favored with degree of A.M. from his *Alma Mater*.

Entered the newspaper business in connection with A. C. Clayton, a fellow student, a practical printer, and purchased from Dr. E. C. Roe the *Morgan Journal*, a weekly newspaper, now the *Daily Journal*. The new publishers took possession of the paper March 1, 1852, and issued their first number. During the next few years the paper took an active part in the discussions of the interests of the State Institutions, located at Jacksonville. In 1854, the agitation of the slavery question, which had been partially composed by the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850, was renewed with greater bitterness than ever in consequence of Douglas introducing the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise. The *Journal* was in favor of maintaining the faith of the Nation and preserving the territories to freedom. It maintained that "Freedom should be the rule and slavery the exception." These views naturally brought the paper in harmony with the opponents of slavery extension, and as the elements arrayed against the measures of the Democratic party gradually took form and crystalized into the Republican party, the *Journal* found itself in full sympathy with the new organization. In 1855, during the State Fair, the new party, which had been gathering its adherents, held its first State Convention in Springfield for consultation. Only a small attendance, but included such names as Owen Lovejoy and a great many men since famous in the state. Selby attended as a member of that Convention. During the next winter the *Journal* suggested a meeting of anti-

Nebraska editors of the state with a view to consultation and devising a general line of policy.

The convention met February 21, 1856. Among those present were Dr. Charles H. Ray, of the Chicago *Tribune;* Geo. Schneider, of *Staats Zeitung*, Chicago ; O. P. Wharton, Rock Island *Advertiser;* T. J. Pickett, Peoria *Republican;* V. Y. Ralston, Quincy *Whig;* B. F. Shaw, Dixon *Telegraph;* W. J. Usrey, Decatur *Chronicle;* A. N. Ford, Illinois GAZETTE, Lacon; Charles Faxon, Princeton *Post.* Paul Selby presided. Resolutions were adopted recommending the holding of a state convention at Bloomington, May 29th, following, for the purpose of state organization, and a state central committee to carry this recommendation into effect was appointed.

The Bloomington convention was called, and put in nomination a full state ticket, led by Col. Bissell for governor, which was elected the following November.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Selby removed to Springfield, where he spent the next summer, and prepared a review of the Matteson canal scrip fraud, which was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated throughout the state, exciting no small influence in the politics of the state in the next few years.

In the fall of 1859 he accepted the invitation to teach a school for boys at Plaquemine, La., and removed south with his family, consisting of wife and daughters. Taught one year, then accepted the principalship of a collegiate institution for boys and girls, at Amite, La. This year northerners in the south were subjected to suspicion, but although Mr. Selby was the object of some violent threats on accouut of his opinions, and anti-slavery sentiments, he was not disturbed.

In June, 1861, the term of his institution closed, being satisfied that he and his family could not remain much longer south in safety, he sold what property he could, and packing the remainder and shipping it to a friend at Plaquemine, on the evening of July 3d, 1861, he left New Orleans for the north, via Canton, Miss., Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky., arriving at Springfield on the morning of July 6th. He met with no serious difficulty on the way, though many refugees were subjected to great trouble and loss. Going to Cairo soon after he took a position in connection with one of the military offices, which he retained until the next spring.

He returned to Springfield July 1, 1862, and accepted the position of associate editor on the staff of the *Illinois State Journal*, which he retained until November, 1865, after the close of the war.

In November, 1865, his wife having died, he accepted an offer of a position in the custom house at New Orleans, and in June following returned north, and after a few weeks' vacation accepted a place as writing editor on the *Chicago Evening Journal*, which he soon relinquished to accept one on the *Republican*, then under the management of Smith, Denslow & Ballantyne, and starting out with prospects very flattering. After remaining with the *Republican* some eighteen months he went to Quincy and accepted a position on the *Whig*, owned by Phillips & Bailache, and remained there until January 1, 1874.

In 1874 he returned to Springfield and assumed his old place on the *Journal*, which he has ever since retained. In the summer of 1880 D. L. Phillips, Mr. Selby's former associate on the *Journal*, and from 1877 postmaster at Spring-

field, died, and Mr. Selby was appointed postmaster, entertering upon his duties July 4th, 1880.

Mr. Selby bas been married twice, first in 1858, to Miss Erra A. Post, of Jacksonville, who died in November, 1865, then he married a second time in December, 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy. By his first wife two children were born to him, daughters, both of whom survive. By his second marriage he had two children, son and daughter, both dying in infancy.

CHARLES M. EAMES.

JACKSONVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Charles M. Eames was born at Jacksonville, November 6th, 1845, son of T. Dwight and A. M. Eames, of that city. He early entered the schools, but from the fact of having delicate health never completed his education fully. He entered the freshman class of the Illinois College in September, 1863, and did his first journalistic work as a county fair reporter in October, 1866, and was the Jacksonville reporter for the Chicago *Republican* and Springfield *Journal* in 1868, and later in the same year was city editor of the Quincy *Whig* for six months. After practicing the journalistic profession he for a while gave it up and engaged in the wholesale and retail book and stationery business in Jacksonville for eight years.

In 1876 he bought Horace Chapin's half interest in the *Daily* and *Weekly Journal*, and in 1878 bought the other half interest of M. F. Simmons, and filled succcessively the positions of city editor, news editor, political editor and business manager. At present he is sole proprietor and managing editor, devoting most of his time to the business. He was married November 14, 1876, to Carrie M. Hall, of Wallingford, Conn., and three children have been the result of this marriage.

Mr. Eames is active in sustaining the benevolent efforts of the following orders: He became an Odd Fellow in

1868, a Good Templar in 1866, a Mason in 1871, a Knight Templar in 1881, and a Royal Templar of Temperance in 1880. He gave his first presidential vote for Grant in 1868, and voted for every republican candidate since. In 1880 he was a member of the republican city, county, state and national conventions, and in the latter voted with the "306." Mr. Eames is very active in all the religious and benevolent works of the churches; was a delegate to the Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, with which denomination he has been since 1863. He has been Ruling Elder since 1879, and Sunday School Superintendent since 1871, State Sunday School Statistician Secretary from 1880-82, and District Sunday School President for four years.

For a man that does not enjoy first-class health Mr. Eames performs an immense amount of labor, so many duties requiring his attention that he is obliged to economize his time very closely to fill all the responsibilities he has assumed.

ENOCH P. SLOAN.

PIONEER EDITOR AND FAITHFUL OFFICIAL.

Steadiness and consistency to principle is one of the cardinal virtues, and when exemplified practically in life will always command respect and attention.

Enoch P. Sloan was born at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, January 22, 1822. His father died when he was but one year old, and his mother when he was but five years old, and he was left to the care of his oldest sister, who was married to John S. Zieber, who resided at Princess Ann, Somerset County. In this brother-in-law's family he was kindly cared for, and given an opportunity to attend the few terms of school that offered up to entering his eleventh year. He then entered Mr. Zieber's printing office to learn the business, and when he came to Peoria in the fall of 1839, Mr. Sloan, then in his eighteenth year, came with him and continued work in Mr. Zieber's office, who had established the *Democratic Press*, until he was twenty-one years of age. He then arranged with Mr. Zieber to assist in conducting his paper, and continued to do so till 1846, when he sold to Thomas Phillips from Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Sloan still continuing to assist the new proprietor. In 1849 Washington Cockle bought the paper, and Mr. Sloan continued his connection with the paper until 1851, when he bought the establishment of Mr. Cockle, and thus after twelve years' connection with

the paper became the proprietor, still continuing to advocate the principles of the Democratic party, and the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency in 1852 over General Scott. He did faithful and efficient service to the party for the next five years, when they called him "to come up higher," and in the fall of 1856 he was elected Circuit Clerk of the county, and again re-elected in 1860, his term of office expiring in December, 1864.

In the war of the rebellion he was a Douglas democrat, sustaining the government in the efforts made to raise men and money for its vigorous prosecution. For this zeal he suffered political ostracism from many of the leading men of the democratic party in the county and state, but he was true to the Union, and sustained the policy of the government that ended the war in 1865. Mr. Sloan wrote much during the war in the advocacy of a vigorous policy to close it.

On retiring from office Mr. Sloan was admitted to the bar, having given all his leisure time to the study of law during his term of office. The real estate laws of the state more particularly engaged his attention, and while he was circuit clerk he found that a large part of the real estate litigation in Peoria county arose from the conflicting titles of claimants under the old French grants. This determined him to give special attention to this branch of the legal business. He also compiled a most complete abstract of titles of all the lands in the city, which enables him to trace titles on the shortest notice, and almost his entire law business has been relating to real estate.

He has also given a great deal of his time and talent to literary matters, not forgetting his old editorial experience. He was an active participant as a contributor to various

publications in the interest of temperance and good morals, aiding by contributions T. H. Van Court in publishing the *Temperance Advocate.*

The interests and welfare of the city of his adoption has received his earnest attention ever since he was identified with her growth. He has served several terms in the city council, always, from his intimate knowledge of public affairs, being called to take a leading part. Educational matters have always received his careful attention. He has been elected to serve on the board of education for several terms, and the thorough course adopted bears the impress of his shaping genius.

In the last few years Mr. Sloan has given a great deal of time and thought to reformatory work in promoting the great temperance cause that has demanded the attention of philanthropists in reforming the inebriate, and preventing the spread of intemperance in our country. He has zealously co-operated with all the organizations and individuals having these objects in view, and by speech and pen has sought to influence public opinion on this most important public question. He has delivered unanswerable arguments on the legal points involved in the question, maintaining the rights of the people to the full control of the question, and in the exercise of that power to prohibit the manufacture and traffic in all intoxicating beverages.

Mr. Sloan is now in his sixty-second year, is well preserved in health, his intellectual powers equal in vigor to his palmiest days, gives his business earnest attention, but finds time to devote to his books and literary enjoyment, and bids fair to enjoy many years of usefulness to himself and the country.

GEORGE BURT JR.

PROPRIETOR, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR HENRY REPUBLICAN.

George Burt, Jr., was born March 29, 1836, at Hartford, Connecticut, and moved with his family to Henry in May, 1846. Learned the printer's art in the Free Trader's office, Ottawa, and Journal office, LaSalle, Illinois. After this he worked in the best newspaper and book offices in Peoria, Syracuse, New York, Rochester, New York City; Hartford, Connecticut; Springfield, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island. He located in Henry, purchased the Republican office in September, 1865, of which he has been sole proprietor and editor to the present time. He has a power press, owns his own buildings, has a complete office, newspaper and job presses, all propelled by steam. Mr. Burt is from regular Yankee stock, his father, George Burt, Sr., was long one of the leading citizens of Marshall county, and from the time he came to that portion of that county we were well acquainted with him until business called us to duties elsewhere.

HENRY A. FORD.

HISTORIAN, EDUCATOR AND PUBLISHER.

Among the young workers and toilers in ascending the mount of literary fame at an early day, coming under our own observation, was the subject of our present sketch.

Henry A. Ford was born in Ithica, New York, Sept. 25, 1835, came to Illinois in his infancy, his father being the pioneer publisher and editor of the *Lacon Herald*, afterwards the ILLINOIS GAZETTE. Henry was educated in the public schools at Lacon, afterwards attending the Henry Academy, Walnut Grove Academy, (now Eureka College) and finished his education at Amherst College, and afterward taking a law course at Michigan University, when he went to teaching as one of the Faculty in Kalamazoo Commercial College, and when his engagement ceased there, he removed to Niles, Berrien county, Michigan, and was at once elected superintendent of schools of that county. While engaged in educational work in Michigan, published the *Michigan Teacher*, and *Northern Indiana Teacher*. In 1866 he published Ford's History of Putnam and Marshall counties, Illinois, a work valued very highly by the old settlers of these two counties, and in the years since then has been engaged in general literary work over a wide field. We might say in passing that he was connected with one of the Michigan regiments in the war of the rebellion, we believe the captain of a company.

Although raised and reared in Illinois, his early education and his first editorial labors done here, yet a large portion of his educational and literary work has been done in other states. He has been on the editorial staff of the Illinois *Gazette*, Kalamazoo *Telegraph*, South Bend (Ind.) *Register*, Cleveland *Leader*, and now engaged on the editorial staff of the Detroit *Evening News*, and in general, historical and literary work that will be given to the world when his labors are completed. For general historical knowledge Mr. Ford has few of any superiors. He and his wife, Mrs. Kate Brearley Ford, compiled the "History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County," "History of Louisville and Counties about the Falls of the Ohio," Kentucky; "History of Penobscott County," Maine, and edited a volume of sermons, "In Memoriam," delivered by Rev. W. T. Higgins, and a volume of sermons "To young men."

He has just issued a volume, "The Poems of History," a work of rare literary merit. In literary work Mr. Ford is a life toiler, and we only regret that his sketch came to hand so late that we cannot give the amount and extent of his labors a more extended and detailed notice, particularly his army experiences. He was as a youth, studious, and possessed a mature mind while yet a boy, assisting his father in the typographical labor of his printing office, and when very youthful wrote well, and was an excellent compositor.

PIONEERS.

WILLIAMSON DURLEY.

PIONEER, MERCHANT, FARMER AND FAITHFUL OFFICIAL.

WITH THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTORY.

In visiting the scenes of former years, before entering on the preparation of this work, to compare recollections with the old pioneers, we enlisted the services of our and fathers' old friend, Williamson Durley, to write us a sketch of his eventful life, which will be all the more interesting because given in his own language.

When at Hennepin we looked over some of the old tomes in the records of the past, now filed away in the musty receptacles of the circuit clerk's office. Capt. Jeff Durley, the present efficient circuit clerk, in charge, a younger brother of Williamson, the writer of our sketch. The Captain has a war record that will be given in volume II, is now about 60 years of age, and has quite a patriarchal head in its flowing whiteness. The first time we visited Hennepin was in April, 1836, when just past 18 years old, to testify in a suit pending between the Wauhob heirs and Virgil Lancaster. Thomas Ford was the presiding judge, Oaks Turner, circuit clerk. Judge John D. Caton was Wauhob's counsel, and Ira I. Fenn one of the counsel for

Lancaster. On the way to court, staid all night at Hart's, about three miles south of Hennepin, one of the old pioneer families, the old people excellent folks, but some of the boys bore a very hard name at the time. But to Mr. Durley's history:

"Williamson Durley was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, in January, 1810. My father moved with his family from Kentucky to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1829.

"The first settlements made by the whites had only been made two years before that time, and we had to undergo many privations in the early settlement of the country. The first year my father had to go seventy miles to mill. The first year after the settlement of the country the Indians came among us to hunt in the fall and winter, but were friendly. I lived with my father and mother on the farm until I was twenty-one years old. My opportunities for getting an education were very limited, as we had no organized system of education in those times. Our school houses were built (when we had any) by the neighborhood joining together and cutting logs and hauling them together and building a log house, covering it with clapboards with poles laid on the boards to hold them to their place. The floor was made of split puncheons hewed on one side, and and the seats were made (without backs) out of a proper-sized tree, split in two pieces, with one side hewed and legs put in them. And when a man came along where there was a place to keep (the word *keep* being used instead of *teach*) school, (it was not thought then that women could keep school), he went around the neighborhood with a subscription paper to see how many scholars he could get signed to send to school, each scholar to pay a stipulated sum for a time named. The qualification required of the teacher was that he should be able to write his own subscription paper. The above described schools were the only kind we had in the early settlements of Illinois. I never went to any other kind of schools. In the first set-

tlement of Sangamon County people made their calculation on having the fever and ague in the fall of the year.

"In the winter of 1831 I left my father to work for myself, and got employment in a store in Springfield at ten dollars per month and board. I worked there six months and then volunteered as a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1831, under the command of General Duncan, rendezvoused at Rushville, Illinois. Sixteen hundred mounted riflemen marched from there to Rock Island through a country entirely uninhabited. We remained only a few days. During that time a treaty of peace was made with the Indians, and then we returned to Springfield and were discharged in July, 1831.

"I settled in Putnam County, Illinois, August 8th, 1831, and opened a small variety store opposite the mouth of Bureau Creek in a log cabin, on the eighth day of August, 1831, in company with my uncle, James Durley.

"The county seat having been established in May, 1831, at what is now called Hennepin, on congress land, the county court entered the land at $1.25 per acre and laid out the town. The first sale of lots was made in September 1831, at which time James Durley and myself bought a town lot, and having built a house upon it moved our store there in November, 1831. In 1832 the Indian war broke out again, and we all had to gather into forts or block-houses, which caused great suffering among many families, some being killed by the Indians, others losing their crops. But peace was made in the fall of 1832, and the country commenced settling again. I was married to Elizabeth Winters, late of Miami county, Ohio, on the second day of December, 1834, and we have lived happily together since that time up to the writing of this, November, 1882.

"In 1836 Putnam county embraced nearly all the territory now composing the counties of Putnam, Bureau, Stark and Marshall. At that early day there were schemes of dismemberment dividing the county, and this sectional question was paramount to everything else. State and

national politics cut no figure when it came to be compared to a future county line or a prospective county seat.

"To protect her interests in the legislature, Hennepin placed in nomination Thomas Atwater, a leading lawyer of the place, and on general principles, other parts of this broad extent of territory placed in nomination Col. John Strawn, the largest farmer in the county, to represent their interests. Both were democrats, so the fight was purely sectional and personal, conducted in a friendly social way. The candidates treated 'the boys,' Col. Strawn making a personal canvass over the district, asking the people to come and see him and 'eat peaches,' adding the 'spiritual influences' where 'they would do the most good.' The colonel was the military commandant. It was his pride that year to 'call out the troops.' He commenced the canvass early. The latter part of March, 1836, by a military order he called the officers and men of the Fortieth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, First Division of Illinois Militia together for exercise and drill, to meet at Hennepin. They met, but there were more officers than privates present, and in the forenoon the colonel held officer's drill, dismissing them with the order to assemble again at 2 p. m., sharp, on the street in front of Burnham's grocery store for general parade and drill. At that time quite a crowd came together, the colonel in full regimentals and flowing spirits, ordered everybody to fall into line, (boys and old men included), complimented them on their soldierly appearance, with some reference to the BLACK HAWK WAR, and other recitals of what they had done for their country. When he had reached this point two men came from the grocery store bearing pails of sweetened whisky; started along the lines distributing from tin cups, with patriotic exhortations from the colonel to 'drink and be merry,' with other encouraging assurances that the prospects for his election were good.

In this year, 1836, I sold out my store, and in March, 1837, moved on to my farm where I lived forty-five years, within two miles of Hennepin, engaged in farming. From 1840 to 1846, I was also engaged in mercantile business.

Since which time I have devoted more of my time to farming. In 1841 I was elected one of the county commissioners of Putnam county, and served in succession eleven years.

"In September, 1862, I was appointed United States Assistant Revenue Assessor for Putnam county, and served four years and resigned. I can say that in all my transactions with men I have tried to act honestly, and have a hope to live with the Lord when called from this existence."

WILLIAMSON DURLEY.

BISHOP HILL COLONY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF OLOF JOHNSON.

National characteristics — Moral and religious character — Religious persecution — Mr. Jansson killed — One common interest — Poverty and sickness — Cholera breaks out among them — Beginning of prosperity — Broom corn production — Great success — OLOF JOHNSON — His skill as a business manager — Nativity, birth and marriage — Rapid growth and business prosperity of Galva — The commercial business of the colonists — Wild cat currency — Western Exchange bank — The bills printed but never issued — Financial crash of 1857 — American Central Railway — Personal retrospection — The colonists' real and personal estate apportioned — Their individual prosperity — Extent of their former estate — Their loyalty — Their numbers in the state — Mr. Johnson dies — His family.

In our social and business intercourse with communities and nationalities in this state, perhaps the most pleasurable to our remembrance comes up the settlement of the Swedish community in Henry county, known to the country as the "Bishop Hill Colony," and in justice to the wide influence that nationality has exercised on the morals, the politics, and the business and social relations of the state we propose to devote a chapter of our "Recollections" to this deserving element in our prosperity.

The easy facility with which the Scandinavian nationalities conform themselves to the genius of our institutions, their moral and law-abiding training before coming to our

shores, make them the most desirable people, next to native-born citizeus, to claim permanent citizenship and identifying themselves with all our great interests, financial, moral, political and social.

Statistically we find by referring to the best authority that prior to 1846 there was not more than twenty-five to fifty citizens of Swedish nationality scattered at different points over the state. The founders of this widely known and desirable foreign element came to Henry county in the fall of 1846, and like our own pilgrim fathers, had left their own native shores because they were denied the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience. The colony numbered at first about eight hundred, and were under the leadership of Eric Jansson (father of Capt. Eric Johuson, of Galva), who was murdered in 1850, by an adventurer by the name of Roof, who had found a temporary home in the colony, and had married a cousin of Miss Jansson.

The religious tenets and beliefs of Mr. Jansson and his followers were not originally communistic, but when they faced the stern necessity of fleeing from religious persecution they found but few of their number were possessed of worldly lucre, and the majority poor and without the means of defraying the expenses of the journey across the ocean and thence to their new home. It was *then* that a burning religious zeal and enthusiasm *suggested* the plan and *induced* those who possessed the wealth to place their individual means in a common fund, in order that all who were *one* in Christ, according to their religious belief, should be transported to their place of refuge in the new world, where persecution for conscience sake was unkuown.

After these religious emigrants had arrived and pitched

their tents on our fertile prairies, the same necessity compelled them to continue as one family, to provide for and assist each other, and it did not take many weeks before they were all on a common level so far as money and this world's goods are concerned. This common fund was exhausted, and it was only by united efforts, labor and toil that they could manage to exist, which at that day was not so easily done as now, because there were no convenient market for the products of their soil.

Owing to lack of houses and the crowded condition in which they lived, unaccustomed to the climate and food, the colonists suffered severely from sickness, and their ranks were decimated by death. To add to the discouragement of climatic disease, and make their isolation and desolation more complete, the Asiatic cholera broke out among them in 1849, and its ravages took away one hundred and forty-three during that year. In 1850 the colonists having become more acclimated, and built better houses, they enjoyed better health than any year since they settled, which greatly encouraged them. In 1851 they resolved on a mixed cultivation of products, something that was more light in weight and more valuable in the market. They decided to plant a great part of their farms to broom-corn, and become the pioneers of this industry in the state, that since then has brought them so much wealth, and not only them, but in every part of the west where this industry has been intelligently organized, it has enriched the farmers. This experiment proved so satisfactory that in 1852 a contract was entered into with Messrs. Dougal & Co., of Peoria, for the raising of broom corn a term of years at $50 per ton. A. M. Davenport was sent to instruct the colonists in the mystery of raising, curing and preparing the product for market.

This new industry became the means of lifting the colony out of financial embarrassment, and placed them on the high road to wealth and affluence. The number of acres planted increased from year to year, and one year when the price was unusually high, the handsome sum of $30,000 was realized.

The business manager for the colony was

OLOF JOHNSON,

who in many respects was well suited for the responsible position. He was a man of more than average ability, a keen zest for business was his natural bent of mind. Had he enjoyed the advantages of education and a disciplined business training, he would have been one of the most successful business men of his time, considering the financial backing and commercial credit the colony gave him. He was bold, self confident and shrewd, but too sanguine.

Nothing pleased him more than to be engaged in business affairs on a large scale and of a speculative character. He was open-hearted and generous, and never could do too much for a friend — but he demanded of his friends implicit acquiescence to his wishes, and to acknowledge his superior judgment.

Mr. Johnson was born in the Parish of Sodesala, province of Helsingland, Sweden, June 30, 1820, and was amongst the first settlers at Bishop Hill. He was married in 1843 to a very estimable young woman of the same province, and they were well adapted in their temperaments to enjoy life together.

The early and rapid growth of Galva was in a great measure due to the public enterprise and spirit of Olof Johnson. As business manager of the colony, under his direction, were built the first substantial business houses of

Galva. The buying and shipping of grain and stock was entered into on an extensive scale, as was also pork packing, the latter proving an unprofitable venture from lack of experience in properly curing the pork and was abandoned after the first season's trial. Galva became a desirable market for the surrounding country. A general merchandise store, lumber yard and bank, all under the management of Olof Johnson, came in rapid succession. Then came the era of "Wildcat Currency," The fertile mind of Johnson saw in this a hopeful bonanza. The "Western Exchange Bank" (Nebraska) charter was purchased. A new issue of bills were elaborately electrotyped, and signed with the Bishop Hill Colony as backers, ready to be issued when the financial crisis of 1857 came and cruelly exploded the bubble, and the new issue never made their appearance in commercial circles.

A little before the bank scheme and preparatory to it was launched a grand railway project called the "American Central Railway." This was to be a trunk line between the east and west. Olof Johnson for the Bishop Hill Colony, took the contract to grade that part of the road from the Indiana State Line to the Mississippi River at New Boston, and as part payment $1,000,000 in stock was taken in the railway project. Considerable of the grading had been done when the cruel crisis came and crushed out this enterprise. Both the railway project and the banking enterprise was no doubt entered into with the best of intentions and the brightest hopes of a brilliant success, and had the times proved propitious, would, without doubt, made the colony immensely rich. As it unfortunately turned out, considerable loss followed, but not to the extent to ruinously embarrass the colony.

During these years, from the time of the opening of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, while we were in business in Chicago, we had business relations with Mr. Johnson, and we outline his character by what is written as it was unfolded to us in our transactions for a term of years. His banking operations he thought perfectly legitimate at the time, as did a great many other bankers in Chicago and elsewhere. We sold a great deal of the broom corn raised by the colony, consigned to the Chicago market, also the flour made at "Bishop Hill Mills," corn and other produce. His gigantic railroad operations were thought to be a great benefit to the country, and he was thought to be a public benefactor in the prosperous days of his enterprises, but when the financial "cyclone" of 1857 came and these enterprises were forced to cease operations, there were those that impugned his integrity, but without cause. He was not "a cool, calculating and evil disposed person," as some charged on him when overtaken by financial misfortune. Although the colony lost money in the crash, it was only a shrinkage of values. Mr, Johnson surrendered his trust to them, leaving the property unincumbered and in good shape to be divided to each individual member.

In 1860, community life, after a fourteen years' existence, having served its purpose, outlived its usefulness and no longer a necessity, the colony was individualized, and its real and personal property equally and equitably divided among its members; and now that portion of Henry county, that for years was known as the Swede settlement, "Bishop Hill Colony," is one of tht most flourishing portions of our grand state. The substantial and elegant farm houses, large, spacious and costly barns that mark the former domain of the discouraged and persecuted colonists, that embraced

twelve thousand acres, denotes financial thrift, solidity and business success that always follow in the train of persevering industry and frugality. The village—city, it ought to be—of Bishop Hill, is one of the most beautifully located and attractive in Northwestern Illinois. The old, substantial brick buildings of "ye old colonial times," give the place an appearance quite different from that of any other town. With the exception of three or four families the entire population are Swedish and their descendants. The Swedes were intensely loyal in the rebellion, furnishing, in all the calls for volunteers, their full proportion of men for the suppression of the great rebellion.

We have, in the commencement of this chapter, noted the small number of this nationality residing in the state in 1846. Now, from the most reliable authority, it is placed at 100,000, including their descendants.

Olof Johnson, to whom a large part of this chapter has been devoted as the then representative of the interests of the colony, died at Galva, Illinois, July 18, 1870. His widow survives him, as does also three daughters. He left his family in moderately comfortable circumstances, and they reside in the elegant family residence at Galva. One of his daughters married Peter Larson, Esq., of Galva, one of the successful merchants of that place.

NEHEMIAH WEST.

ONE OF THE PIONEER FOUNDERS OF GALESBURG.

In September, 1839, just after we attained our majority, "a-foot and alone," land-excursion fever seized us, and we organized the strength of our forces and started on foot across the prairies and groves of Illinois, our objective point being Iowa, to view the native grandeur of that new territory just opened up to settlement. We struck due west to Burlington, crossing the Mississippi at that point. In passing west our route led past the newly laid out city of Galesburg, which had only been located two or three years before, and the improvements were of the most primitive kind. We viewed "this city of the plains" in embryo, aud passed on. We present a sketch of the earliest pioneer of the place, the man who bought the land on which the city now stands, as one of the locating committee appointed for that purpose.

Nehemiah West was born in New York, Aug. 26, 1800, and there spent the first thirty-six years of his life. In 1824 he was married to Catharine Neely, daughter of Capt. Abram Neely, who served his country during the entire Revolutionary War. For nearly a quarter of a century she was his loving helper in all his labors, for his family, for humanity, and for God, and survived him more than thirty years to train up the children he left to her care. She lived to see all of them who survived her grow to Christian manhood and womanhood, each filling an office of

trust to which elected by the votes of their fellow-citizens, then died, full of years and honor, March 31, 1880.

In 1835, when the plan of founding a Christian college in the West took possession of the brain of Rev. G. W. Gale, of Utica, N. Y., Mr. West was one chosen to make this idea a fact. He, with two others, were commissioned to go West, explore the country, and fix upon a site for the proposed colony. They went, carefully examining the country from Cincinnati to Chicago, thence to St. Louis, and chose a location in Knox County, Ill., just on the divide between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Their report was accepted, and Mr. West, with three others, were sent back in the fall to purchase, if possible, a township of land on the site. The purchase was made embracing 20,000 acres, and preparations made for removing thither in the spring. In May, 1836, Mr. West with his family, including his brother, John G. West, and Abram Tyler, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hugh Conger, with his family, and Mr. Barber Allen, twenty-two persons in all, started from New York for Illinois with their own teams, arriving at their promised land June 2, 1836. The terminus of their journey was Log City, five miles from the present site of Galesburg. It then consisted of one log cabin purchased by Mr. West the fall previous. Other cabins soon sprang up around it as other colonists came to fill them.

From this centre went out the grand influences and workers that made Knox College and Galesburg what it was and is. These were men of faith and prayer, as well as work. They laid the foundations deep and broad, and on them builded better than they knew. The plan of the college had been made in New York, and its board of trustees elected, of whom Mr. West was one. The city that was to be, was platted and lots set apart in it for the college, seminary, church, public school and cemetery.

It remained for our Log City friends to carry these plans into execution, and transform this city on paper to a village upon land. Houses were built "out on the prairie," as Galesburg was then called, farms fenced, winter wheat sown, and by spring many families moved out there.

This winter was a season of beginnings in Log City, in all of which Mr. West was active. Here, in a log cabin, was started the school destined to grow into Knox College; here also the old First Church had its birth, and Mr. West was elected one of its ruling elders, an office he held till his death. Here was organized an anti-slavery society, the first, we believe, in the state, and here temperance was discussed in such a practical way that admission to the old First Church meant a total abstinence pledge, and a clause was inserted in all the deeds given by Knox College for ever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor on any land bought from it. As the title to all the colony lands was vested in Knox College, this made Galesburg a prohibition town for the first twenty years of its existence, and would clean liquor out of it to-day if the sons had half the back bone of their fathers.

Early the next spring Mr. West and Mr. James Knox were sent to Vandalia, then the state capital, to secure a charter for Knox College. This being secured the Board of Trustees was organized, Mr. West being retained on it and made one of its executive committee. He performed the arduous duties connected with this office until his death, February 17, 1847. To his wise forethought and consecrated common sense Galesburg and Knox College owe much of their success. For common sense was the predominant characteristic of Nehemiah West, and early in life it was consecrated, with all his powers, to the cause of God and humanity. He was a man of strong convictions and moral back bone. He was a staunch temperance man before the days of the Washingtonians, and braved and bore the ridicule of his neighbors by having a barn raising without whisky, a thing before unheard of.

He was an Old Line Abolitionist when that was a term of reproach, not a title of honor as it is now. His home was a station on the Underground Railroad and he was one of its most efficient conductors. Many a load of frightened fugitives did he carry to the next station, the home of Owen Lovejoy, in Princeton. The fall before he died he

was the anti-slavery candidate for the legislature, and then the acceptance of such a nomination meant ostracism and mob violence. He was secretary of the first anti-slavery convention known in this part of the state, held in an "upper chamber" over Curtenius & Griswold's store, in Peoria, while a pro-slavery mob raged through the streets. The house in which Mr. West and others of that Spartan band spent that night was attacked by the mob and his brother-in-law, Rev. Levi Spencer, seriously injured. Mr. West's little daughter, who witnessed these exciting scenes with her father, lived to see the leader of this mob, who then stood over her with a club, the captain of a "Wide Awake" company which paraded the streets of Galesburg in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Thus we see Mr. West was identified with the grand movements which so largely shaped the history of Illinois in its early days. He battled bravely "for free speech, free labor and free men." Freedom of the press was equally dear to him, and he was one of the supporters of the *National Era*, that first anti-slavery paper that dared live in the United States. During all its terrible struggle for life in Cincinnati he daily prayed for it as he knelt at the family altar, and on the very day of his death his dimming eyes unclosed and lighted up with much of their wonted fire when its first number, issued at Washington, was laid upon his bed. How he loved education and religion Knox College and the old First Church of Galesburg testify. What he was to his family only God and his loved ones know.

"He stood four square to every wind that blew."

REV. JOHN M. FARIS.

HIS MINISTERIAL WORK AND LABORS.

It is not the intention of this work to unduly eulogize personal efforts in advancing Christianity and morality, but to truthfully outline the faithful performance of duty assumed as a life-work when young in years, but having a perfect understanding of the responsibilities assumed.

John M. Faris was born in Ohio county, Virginia, May 23, 1818, and spent childhood and early youth at home with his parents, working on the farm and attending the country schools. He made such progress in the primary branches that at sixteen he entered the sophomore class of Washington College, Penn., and graduated with a share of first honors in 1837, when nineteen years of age. In November of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary at Alleghany, Penn., and graduated in September, 1840. Soon after graduating he married Miss Ann E. Wallace, of Alleghany, and settled down to his life-work as a minister at the early age of twenty-two. He was called to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Barlow, Ohio, in May, 1841, ministered to them until November, 1844, when he received a call to Fredericktown, Ohio, where he labored successfully for eleven years, building up and strengthening the church greatly.

From here the educational interest of the church required his services, and he accepted the Financial Agency for the Theological College of the Synod of Wheeling, to which he gave two years of hard and successful service.

This completed his seventeenth year in the ministry. Closing his engagement with the Wheeling Synod he came to Illinois, and was called to the First Presbyterian Church at Rockford, January 1, 1858. He made his labors very acceptable to this church for five years, when the educational interests of his church again required the genius of his great financial skill, January 1, 1863, he was called to the aid of the Presbyterian Female Seminary at Chicago. It was while engaged industriously on this charge that the author's acquaintance commenced. He is possessed of that frank, candid and openness of manner that commends man to his fellowmen, and which so well fits him for raising funds for educational work, and his three years' labors were blessed with success that placed the institution on a permanent financial basis. In November, 1866, he removed to Union Couuty, Illinois, purchasing a fruit farm some four miles from the city of Anna, where his family have since resided.

In the spring of 1869 he again entered the service of the church, devoting his talents and energy to her financial interests, dividing his time between the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago and the Westminster College, Missouri. The secret of Mr. Faris' great success, and the demand for his services, is his great plainness, his frank and open social qualities and his prompt business ways. He is still in the gospel harness, and when we were spending a half week in the interest of our work, gathering together the links of our remembrance, weaving the web of this history, we met him, just returned from one of his monthly trips. He is now in the forty-third year of his ministry and bids fair to reach his semi-centennial. His vigor in the work is not the least abated, and no flagging in his zeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF 1858.

Great Excitement—Great Triumph—First Editorial proposing Abraham Lincoln as a Candidate for President.

It is probable that there never was a more exciting election held in the State of Illinois, or probably in the United States, than the November election of 1858. I believe every voter still living has yet a vivid recollection of the intense patriotic enthusiasm and excitement of that day. The day was foggy, misty and lowering, but it did not rain much. This forbidding state of the atmosphere made no difference with the people. They were abroad early, intent on voting themselves, and then to see to it that no other voter, who would vote "right," should neglect the glorious privilege. It was even said that some voters carried out the injunction "to vote early and often," but of this I will not affirm. There was "a hurrying to and fro," and every voter was sought out and urged to go to the polls. The sick, the halt, lame and blind, swelled the long lines of voters at the place of voting. They were sought out, made comfortable by wrappings and coverings, placed in carriages and vehicles, and kind arms supported them to and from the place of voting.

What caused this great commotion the country through?

the voters of to-day will inquire. The reply is, it was patriotism; principles as high and holy and lofty as ever actuated and moved the human heart. It was as pure, noble, and self-sacrificing as moved many of the same voters to go to the battle field in 1862, and for four years following. Freedom was at stake in our territories, and that was the turning point. Men represented principle, and in our own glorious state Lincoln led on our conquering legions.

> "They rallied from the hillside,
> Gathered from the plain,
> Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,"

and that day Illinois was redeemed and still maintains her proud position.

With pride I can call to mind the humble part borne by myself in that great contest, and the exultation I felt when it was known that Illinois, by her popular vote, in the most closely contested election ever held within her borders, had elected the Republican state ticket. It was as good as a revelation from the Divinity that freedom was from henceforth safe, and slavery and oppression must recede in darkness. With many others I felt exultant. Though Lincoln could not go to the senate, I felt that there was yet future triumphs for him on another field—and that field the Nation.

I felt prophetic; the possibilities of the near future loomed up and flashed on me, when I took my pen to write the result.

I had no plan, no form of set phrases of speech in which to announce the result. The *Gazette* was just waiting to go to press; only lacked the announcement of the result of election. I wrote hastily; it seemed to me carelessly, and

when completed, ready for the compositor, it ran, exactly without change since, as found below, the first editorial ever proposing that Abraham Lincoln should be nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency for the canvass of 1860:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

The contest just closed, and the glorious result of yesterday's election, showing by the popular vote that Illinois is redeemed from Democratic domination by the election of the entire Republican state ticket, although the Legislature will be Democratic by reason of the unfair apportionment of the state in the Senatorial and Representative districts by a former Democratic Legislature, in gerrymandering the state, so that the counties where large Republican majorities prevail are massed together, while counties where there are but small Republican majorities are swallowed up by attaching them to counties that are largely Democratic, thus insuring the election of Democrats to the Legislature and thwarting the will of the people, by securing the re-election to the Senate of the United States of Stephen A. Douglas to misrepresent them for six years more from the 4th of March next, instead of Abraham Lincoln, the orator and statesman, whom the popular voice has declared should be entitled to that high office.

To him, the Republican standard-bearer, their chosen leader in the brilliant and glorious contest just closed, we are indebted for this glorious result.

The masterly manner in which he conducted the canvass, both in the joint discussions with Douglas, and his grand speeches made to the people in all parts of the state, has attracted the attention of the whole country and the world to the man that gave utterance to the sublimest truths yet enunciated, as principles now adopted as the future platform of the Republican party, and marks him as the leading statesman of the age, possessing the confidence of the people in his inflexible honesty, and his fitness to lead

the people in yet other contests, in which the field will be the nation, and his leadership to conduct the hosts of freedom to victory in 1860. What man now fills the full measure of public expectation as the statesman of to-day and of the near future, as does Abraham Lincoln? And in writing our own preference for him, we believe we but express the wish of a large majority of the people that he should be the standard-bearer of the Republican party for the presidency in 1860.

We know there are other great names that will be presented for this great honor—names that have a proud prominence before the American people—but in statesmanship Lincoln is the peer of the greatest of them.

There are McLean, Seward, Chase, Bates, Cameron, and possibly others who will be presented before the convention meets, and their friends will urge their claims with all the pertinacity that devoted friendship and political interests may dictate, and their claims as available candidates will be fully canvassed. And possibly they possess all these in an eminent degree; but Abraham Lincoln more so, both as to eminent statesmanship and also availability.

The friends of all the statesmen named, if they fail in securing their choice, would rally on Lincoln as their next choice, thus showing his acceptability to all.

In the next campaign of 1860 the issues are already sharply defined. These will be, as they have been in our state canvass, slavery and slavery extension on the one hand, and freedom and free territory on the other.

Douglas will lead the cohorts of slavery. Lincoln should lead the hosts of freedom in this "irrepressible conflict." Who has earned the proud position as well as he? as he is in himself the embodiment and exponent of our free institutions. These two men have fought the battles over the plains of Illinois. What so proper as their being the champions of the two principles on the national field?—*Illinois Gazette, Nov. 4, 1858.*

CADET TAYLOR.

EX-PRESIDENT ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION, AND CHIEF CLERK IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Almost every sketch we have given in our "Recollections" has marked the career of a self-made man. The brief one given below is no exception to the rule. It shows patient toil, constant work, an "upward and onward" determination to succeed.

Cadet Taylor was born near Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, September 30, 1848. His father was a farmer, and his sons were inured to the hard toil of a farm life.

In 1855 his father moved to Wenona, and Cadet attended the public schools, and when sufficiently advanced was sent to Dover University and State Normal. Between the times of his terms of attending school he was obliged to earn the money to pay the expenses of his course. He drove team from the Vermilion coal fields, a hard and laborious work. He done this when only from twelve to fourteen years old. When advanced older he went into business for himself iu a small way, and in 1866-67 began his experience as a printer in the Wenona *Index* office, then owned by Capt. Wm. Parker, who was also postmaster, and young Taylor become his assistant. In 1868 he became a partner in the publishing of the paper, and in 1870 purchased the office, and assuming the editorial control of the paper when only twenty-two years old, began to carve

out his own successful career in the newspaper world. His work has borne some fruit.

In 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Wenona by President Grant, and held the office through all the succeeding administrations until he resigned the office in 1882 to accept the office of chief clerk in the Government Printing Office, at Washington, D. C., tendered him by Hon. S. P. Rounds, the superintendent of public printing, whose career and success is chronicled in other pages of this work.

Mr. Taylor was secretary of the Illinois Press Association for three terms, and then elected president for two terms, in all five years service that he was honored with this mark of their highest regard and esteem. He is devoted to his profession, proud of the fact that there is such a grand organization of men as the Illinois Press Association. He has been a hard toiler, has earned all his honors by persistent effort, and held them by deserving and manly effort to serve the public.

His appointment to his present high position was unsought. It was a call to "come up higher," which he accepted. He is now in his thirty-fifth year, in the full vigor of manhood, bidding fair for as many more years of active life.

CAPT. JOSEPH E. OSBORN.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Among the "Young America" push and pluck citizens of Swedish birth of our state the author has found none more determined to make name and fame among the people than the subject of the present sketch.

Joseph E. Osborn was born in Gefle, Sweden, July 12, 1843, and came to this country with his father's family in 1849. He was fortunate in his educational aspirations, having received collegiate training in Columbus, Ohio, and Springfield, Illinois. His father was the first Swedish Lutheran minister to emigrate to America, and was the founder of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod, and the Augustana College at Rock Island, one of the flourishing educational institutions sustained by the Swedish nationality in Illinois.

Young Osborn, when only eighteen years old, enlisted in Battery "G," Second Illinois Light Artillery, in August, 1861. He served during the whole war; served on General Ord's staff as commandant of the United States Ordnance Depot at Columbus, Ky., for eight months, was transferred to Company G, United States Heavy Artillery, colored, as second lieutenant, and kept in the service for one year after the war closed.

Captain Osborn learned the printing business in his youth, is now publisher and editor of *The Citizen*, Moline,

Illinois, and is a very efficient worker in all that will advance the prosperity of the country. His paper, *The Citizen*, gives out no uncertain sound on any of the great reformatory questions of the day, whether moral or political.

He is a staunch republican, as are almost all his nationality. He is a fluent speaker, giving his aid to sustaining his principles on the rostrum in all the political campaigns. Educational matters connected with the success of Augustana College at Rock Island and Moline, receives much attention, both personal and editorial, and the institution is in the most flourishing condition.

MRS. LUCINDA HARRISON.

APIARIST AND AUTHOR ON BEE CULTURE.

The lady whose name stands prominent among the sucsessful bee culturists of the present time, is a native of Ohio, born in 1831, and came to Illinois with her parents, Alpheus Richardson and his wife, when a child, they being among the pioneer settlers of Peoria county. Her early advantages for an education were limited. She received a few month's tuition at a private school. This gave her all the scholastic training she received, but she was a close student, and commenced teaching as a means of livelihood and self culture. While busily engaged in teaching she made the acquaintance of a prosperous young farmer, Robt. Dodds, of Woodford county, and their minds and dispositions running in the same channel, they were married, and our successful school teacher was transferred to the home duties of a farmer's wife with all their laborious cares and responsibilities. Her labors were varied by the cultivation of small frnits, as the state of her health made it necessary for her to have outdoor occupation, air and sunshine.

With the cultivation of small fruit she added bee culture, and in this she has been eminently successful. She commenced her press contributions to *Colman's Rural World*, St. Louis, and to the *Germantown Telegraph*, at first in the pomological, horticultural and house-keeping departments of those papers.

But it is as a writer on bee culture that she has gained a national reputation. Her contributions to *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and the *American Bee Journal*, have elicited high commendation from apiarists from all over the United States. She also contributes instructive papers and descriptive articles on the practical operations of conducting the apiary to the columns of the *Prairie Farmer*, and for several years past has had charge of the apiary department of that paper. This, combined with her eminent success in the practical management of the apiary, has given her a reputation, and made her an authority on the management of bees that is second to none in the country.

Her first husband dying, after engaging several years in happy farm life, in 1866 she was again married to Lovell Harrison, one of the substantial citizens of Peoria.

Mrs. Harrison combines a thorough knowledge of the natural history and habits of the honey bee, combining familiarity with the minutest details in the management of the apiary, which has placed her in the front rank among lady bee keepers of our land. She is a member of the North American Bee Keeper's Association, and at the annual meeting of that organization held at Lexington, Kentucky, in October, 1881, was elected vice-president for the State of Illinois.

Her apiary at present consists of over one hundred colonies of Italian bees, and is considered one among the best managed in the state.